

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1742

RECEIVED

JUN - 1

NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Section 1 of the National Register of Historic Places Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 3939 Cowan Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Island Park

N/A vicinity

state Idaho

code ID

county

Fremont

code

043

zip code

83429

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

/ Deputy SHPO

May 24, 2000

Date

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office / Idaho State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

6/29/00

Island Park, Fremont County, Idaho
City, County, and State

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

```
X private
__ public-local
__ public-State
__ public-Federal
```

```
x building(s)
__ district
__ site
__ structure
__ object
```

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Camp / Seasonal Residence

DOMESTIC / Camp / Seasonal Residence

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Rustic

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD: log

roof METAL

other _____

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
Name of Property

Island Park, Fremont County, Idaho
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☒ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1929-1950

Significant Dates

1929

1932

1950

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Crabtree, Charles Samuel (builder)

Name of repository:

Island Park Historical Society

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Island Park, Fremont County, Idaho
City, County, and State

Acreage of property Less than one

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

C / / / / / / / / / / **D** / / / / / / / / / /

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes only the plot of land upon which the Crabtree Cabin sits, as defined by the building's foundation.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

(Explain why the boundaries were selected)

Because the cabin has been moved, the boundary includes only the land upon which the structure sits, since the surrounding site has no historic significance or association with the building.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

name/title Julie Osborne, Architectural Historian

organization _____ date August 1998
street & number 3251 Bluff Avenue SE telephone 503-375-5579
city or town Salem state OR zip code 97302

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

name C. Larry Crabtree and Jone P. Crabtree

street & number PO Box 188 telephone 208-558-7725
city or town Island Park state ID zip code 83429

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
Island Park, Fremont County, ID

Narrative Description

The geographical setting of the Island Park area is significant for understanding why this region has developed into a recreational haven. Island Park is set in a caldera 18 miles wide and 23 miles long; one of the largest of its type in the world. Tributaries of the Snake River meander through this caldera and adjacent mountain ranges. Island Park landscapes feature forests of lodgepole pine and douglas fir, scattered stands of aspen, and open meadows. Timber growth is heavy in this area of Idaho bordering Montana and Wyoming, and the use of log in many buildings reflects the availability of this material. The majority of the forested acres are contained within the Targhee National Forest. The Bureau of Land Management and the Idaho Department of Lands also manage smaller sections of land intermingled with National Forest and private lands. The Targhee National Forest is bounded by Yellowstone National Park to the east, the Continental Divide to the north, and public rangelands, private farms and ranches to the west and south.

The City of Island Park proper is 33 miles long and roughly 1000 feet wide. The boundaries are erratic so as to include the various resorts in existence when the village incorporated in the late 1940s. The community is an in-holding within the Targhee National Forest.

Built between 1929-1932 (and added to in 1950), the Glen and Addie Crabtree Cabin is a one-story, rustic log cabin with a loft. The building originally was located in the Targhee National Forest, just off Highway 20 on the Buffalo River, twenty-two miles south of the west entrance to Yellowstone National Park. The owners moved the cabin in 1997 to an isolated location on Hotel Creek, north of Henry's Lake. Although not on its original site, it is set among some tall pine trees that also were moved to the new site. The remote and natural setting provides qualities similar to those found in the original location on the Buffalo River and therefore the change in location does not affect the property's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The original portion of the cabin sits on a concrete foundation and measures 42'x20'. It is constructed of round logs joined with saddle notching and chinked with red-tinted cement mortar; the log ends are battered, forming a buttressing effect at the corners. The steep gable roof is supported by five full-length log purlins; pole rafters are spaced every 24" and covered with knotty pine 1" x 8" boards. The vaulted ceiling exposes the purlins, rafters, and boards.

The cabin has a large room, 20' x 32', with vaulted ceiling, comprising the living room, dining area, and a nook which originally had two built-in bunk beds. In 1962, the top bunk was removed to make room for installation of a paneled lower ceiling to conserve heat and help keep bats out of the cabin. There is one large picture window on the north wall. The east wall, in the dining room, has paired windows.

The 10' x 12' kitchen has pine cabinets and a recessed sink below the windows. The floor covering is linoleum. An ice box and a large wood cook stove with a water reservoir are located against the inside wall. A cinder block chimney in the kitchen corner extends from the floor to the roof and has a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
Island Park, Fremont County, ID

tin spark cap. A pot-bellied iron stove stands in the main room close to the outside door and entry to the kitchen. The stove pipe connects to the chimney in the loft area.

The cabin retains two original sleeping areas. The loft above the kitchen is 12' x 20', with a small window in the gable end. It features two built-in double beds constructed of small diameter, bark-covered lodgepole pines. A downstairs bedroom, next to the kitchen, measures 10' x 12'.

One of the premier features of the cabin is the picturesque, rustic staircase from the living area to the loft. The handrail and supports are bark-covered lodgepole pine, and angular branches form a decorative pattern while serving as balusters. A varnish finish preserves the bark-covered pine. The treads and risers are constructed of two-foot wide fir slabs that are stained and varnished. The staircase is cantilevered, attached to a dividing log wall on one side and supported on the outside by the railing that is attached to a vertical support log in the loft and to a base log anchored to the floor.

The cabin windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash, set either singly or in pairs. The removable screens are replaced with plywood shutters when the cabin is winterized in the fall. The outside window trim consists of simple finished lumber. The inside window trim is varnished fir slabs with bark covering intact. The solid fir front door has two narrow windows (6" x 12"), as well as large black iron hinges and a latch. A screen door hangs within the door frame.

In 1939, the owners of Pond's Lodge supplied the Crabtrees with electricity from a small hydroelectric plant they owned and the cabin was wired for outlets and light fixtures. The chandeliers in the main room were converted from kerosene to electricity.

In 1950, a 15' x 18' frame addition was built onto the west (rear) side of the cabin, resulting in a truncated "t" shaped plan. It is constructed with finished lumber and covered with grooved half round boards stained to match the logs of the original portion of the cabin. It contains a large bedroom, bathroom, and washroom. The window is trimmed with bark-covered boards both inside and outside; it also has shutters. At the same time that the addition was built, the two living room windows were replaced with one large picture window (4.5' x 6'). A new metal roof replaced the aging asphalt roofing in 1956. In addition, when the cabin was moved, a small concrete stoop was replaced with a 9' x 27' wooden deck on the front side of the cabin. None of these alterations detract from the outstanding architectural characteristics for which the Crabtree Cabin is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
Island Park, Fremont County, ID

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Glen and Addie Crabtree Cabin, built in 1929, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, at the local level, as an excellent example of the Rustic style of architecture. It is an outstanding example of the summer homes built in the Island Park area as part of the special-use permit system adopted by the U.S. Forest Service during the early twentieth century. The cabin displays a high quality of craftsmanship; the workmanship and details incorporated into the building, using locally available materials, make this cabin architecturally unique.

Although the early settlement history of Island Park includes trapping, farming and ranching activity, the primary force for settlement in the area has been recreation. Early recreation-related development came largely as an outgrowth of the area's proximity to Yellowstone National Park (established in 1872), as ranches and lodges provided stopover spots for visitors traveling through to that destination. It wasn't long, however, before people began to recognize the inherent value of the Island Park area itself: Spring-fed streams flow throughout the area and drain into the Henry's Fork of the Snake River; two large bodies of water, Henry's Lake and the Island Park Reservoir (1938), provide opportunities for a variety of recreational activities; Island Park boasts a blue-ribbon trout fishery with native Yellowstone cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, brook trout, and a few other introduced species; the area teams with wildlife, including elk, deer, moose, bear, eagles, otters, beaver, pelicans, and trumpeter swans.

The development of tourism in Island Park mirrored many of the trends found elsewhere in the United States. The earliest lodges and clubs were typically built by and for the wealthy. These included: the North Fork Club (1904), a private fishing resort; Railroad Ranch (1910), a private resort ranch developed by prominent railroad families; and the Pittsburgh Club, a hunting and fishing retreat for sportsmen from back east¹. Some very early tourists to Yellowstone found overnight accommodations at various stagecoach stops, but there was little to serve the general public until the opening of Mack's Inn in 1909. This early establishment catered first to tourists who arrived by train and later to those traveling by automobile. Facilities originally included platform tents and a restaurant, but by the mid-1920s, just as the fad was sweeping the country, the Pond family developed its cabin camp resort with eight log cabins on the Buffalo River. Later, a few private resorts offered sites for individual families to build summer homes within a loose resort association, and eventually, the area saw the development of individual summer homes for the less affluent as well. This trend was furthered by the U.S. Forest Service's "multi-use permit system".

Responding to the increasingly expressed opinion that all citizens - not just big timber and ranching interests - had a right to use and enjoy America's National Forests, the Forest Service began to address use concerns in the early years of the twentieth century. A new, multi-use management strategy encouraged the use of these public lands as playgrounds for campers, hunters, fishermen,

X See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
Island Park, Fremont County, ID

and pleasure-seekers, and allowed for construction on Forest Service land². As early as 1902, the General Land Office was issuing permits for resorts to build on public lands. Three years later, the Forest Service assumed this responsibility and the permit policy was expanded to include individual homes. Citizens could be issued terminable, annual permits that provided for up to five acres on which private citizens could build a recreation retreat³.

While the permits could be a generous perk for vacationers since they were often issued at below-market cost (permit fees were as little as \$10-\$25/year⁴), the initial program was not without criticism. Specifically, the public was concerned that in order to justify the expense of building a vacation home, a permittee needed the guarantee of a longer tenure period⁵. These concerns engendered intense lobbying, resulting in the Occupancy Permit Act of 1915, which specified that permittees could lease up to five acres for up to thirty years.

These specified guidelines were sometimes stretched by specific forest officers, even though they were directed to administer the regulations "impartially and without fear or favor, and to do so in a diplomatic manner." Case in point, the Crabtree Cabin. In 1929, Glen and Addie Crabtree were given a life tenure lease, plus five years for their descendants. Since Addie lived until 1992 (10 years longer than her husband), their life tenure totaled 63 years, considerably longer than the typical thirty year permit.

Anyone wanting a permit simply had to apply to the Forest Supervisor, who then gave written permission for use of a specific piece of government land. Lists of possible sites, along with maps, were included in Forest Service publications. Those interested could request a home site near a body of water, such as a lake, river, creek, hot spring, mineral spring, cold spring, or falls, if so desired. Once the lease was signed, the permittee could start construction of a cabin, built at his own expense. Construction plans had to satisfy the Forest Service with regard to fire hazard, sanitation, and appearance. The buildings were required to be constructed in a:

workmanlike manner with substantial roofs, floor, doors, windows, brick or masonry chimneys, fly-proof toilets and garbage containers; and that the setback of residence and general ensemble be not out of harmony with the neighborhood. Plans and locations of improvements must be approved by the Forest Service before construction begins. This does not mean that building must be uniform in character, but it will usually mean that they shall be of a generally accepted rustic style, and attractive in appearance. Glaring colors are not permitted.⁶

Glen and Addie Crabtree of Idaho Falls, Idaho, took advantage of the permit system and constructed a log vacation home on the Buffalo River in the Targee National Forest in 1929. The cabin was

X See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
Island Park, Fremont County, ID

designed and constructed by Glen's father, Charles S. Crabtree, a regionally prominent contractor and craftsman. The cabin took four years to complete: one year (1929) to put the exterior logs in place and three more years to finish the interior (1932). The cabin was one of the first constructed in the Buffalo River summer home area; the Forest Ranger, Leo Hutson, encouraged the Crabtrees to construct their vacation home there, apparently hoping it would encourage others to do the same⁷.

While the terms of individual leases may have been somewhat flexible, the Forest Supervisors were more stringent on enforcing the design requirements. Virtually all the buildings constructed on Forest Service lands are "rustic" in design, and the Crabtree Cabin is no exception. The log building is rustic in style and the green-painted log ends and trim are directly reflective of Forest Service directives regarding paint colors.

The Rustic Style:

The Rustic Style of architecture emerged out of the resort architecture of the Adirondack region of New York in the late 19th century, where wealthy and elite members of New York society began to build "rustic camps" as retreats from the hustle and bustle of the city. The trend was an outgrowth of the era's romance with natural landscapes and the western frontier. These homes were usually designed by prominent city architects (though they were often built by local woodsmen⁸) and were quite large and luxurious. The look and feel on the exterior were rustic, but inside were found all the amenities of an urban dwelling. For those with more modest incomes, popular periodicals offered plans for smaller cabins that also became extremely popular.

The style is characterized by: the use of indigenous materials (e.g., large peeled logs and stone are commonly used); broad, wood shingled or seamed metal roofs; wide overhangs, often with exposed rafters; and simply proportioned door and window openings. Buildings are generally very simple with little or no ornamentation, and materials are often left in their natural condition.

In the 1910s, the United States Forest Service and the newly created National Park Service developed policies that called for the design of new buildings on their lands - whether public or private - to be harmonious with their surroundings; the adoption of the Rustic Style was the logical choice. This use of the style in the National Forests and Parks helped to spread its popularity in the early decades of the 20th century, as automobile and rail travel allowed an increasing number of people to visit these places each year.⁹ In Idaho, where the U.S. Forest Service controls approximately 40% of the land, this resulted in the wide dissemination of the style throughout the state.

X See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
Island Park, Fremont County, ID

For private, residential structures, the heyday of the style lasted until the Depression, when the construction of vacation homes ebbed substantially. However, the style did continue to proliferate during the 1930s and 1940s, primarily through the public work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Projects/Progress Administration (WPA). Because these groups spent a considerable amount of time on improvements to state and national parks and forests, it was logical that they would build in the Rustic Style. Further, the style was nicely suited to both organizations because it typically had lower material costs (as materials were often simply harvested on-site) and called for a very labor intensive method of construction. Significantly, of all the states, Idaho ranked second in number of CCC camps and per capita expenditure by the organization,¹⁰ ensuring a lasting impact with the widespread use of the Rustic Style in the state.

The Crabtree Cabin is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an excellent example of the Rustic Style in Island Park, Idaho. The building masterfully applies features common to the style, including: the use of native, hand-hewn, whole logs with saddle notching; battered-log butt joints forming a buttressing effect; exposed log purlins; exposed rafter pole ends; a metal, standing seam roof; and simply proportioned windows and doors. In addition, the interior is a masterpiece of rustic decor, with: exposed log walls; a vaulted ceiling of knotty pine boards; built-in bark-on-board beds; a cantilevered staircase with steps and risers made from fir slabs; and a railing and supports of bark-covered lodgepole pine.

Criteria Consideration B:

The Crabtree Cabin was moved in 1997 after the expiration of the life tenure (plus five years for descendants) lease that the Crabtree's had been issued in 1929 by the U.S. Forest Service under the agency's special-use permit program.

Although the Crabtree Cabin has been removed from its original location in the Targhee National Forest to private land, it is still eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria Consideration B. The structure is significant primarily for its architectural value, as it is an excellent example of the Rustic Style, and has lost none of its architectural integrity with the change of location. Further, the cabin was moved from a remote site on the Buffalo River to a remote site on Hotel Creek, providing a similar setting, reflective of the on-going recreational nature of the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
Island Park, Fremont County, ID

Endnotes:

1. Jennifer Eastmen Attebery, Building Idaho: An Architectural History, (Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1991), p. 126.
2. Richard A. Guth and Stan B. Cohen, A Pictorial History of the U.S. Forest Service 1891-1945, Northern Region. (Missoula: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1991), p.172.
3. Occupancy Permit Act, 38 Stat, 1089 as amended 16 U.S.C. 497 (1915).
4. Fred W. Cleator, "Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington", (USDA Forest Service, Region 6), p.8.
5. Dana E. Supernowicz, "Contextual History for Recreation Residences in the Pacific Southwest Region." (Unpublished Report, USDA-Forest Service, Region 5 San Francisco; November 1987), p.4.
6. Fred W. Cleator, "Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington", (USDA Forest Service, Region 6), p.4-5.
7. Anonymous. "The Crabtree Cabin History." (N.p., n.d.), On File, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, p.1, 3.
8. Rachel Carley, The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture, (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), p.170-1.
9. Laura Soulliere Harrison, Architecture in the Parks: National Historic Landmark Theme Study, (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1986).
10. Idaho Yesterdays, "The CCC in Idaho", Fall, 1983, p.14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
Island Park, Fremont County, ID

Bibliography

Alexander, Thomas G. *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service*. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, May 1987.

Anonymous. "The Crabtree Cabin History." No place, no date. On file, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

Attebery, Jennifer Eastman. *Building Idaho: An Architectural History*. Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1991.

Austin, Judith. "The CCC in Idaho", Idaho Yesterdays 27 (Fall, 1983): 13-17.

Carley, Rachel. The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994.

Cleator, Fred W. *Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington (USDA Forest Service, Region 6)*.

Green, Dean H. *History of Island Park*. Ashton, Idaho: Island Park-Gateway Publishing Co., 1990.

Guth, Richard A. and Cohen, Stan B., A Pictorial History of the U.S. Forest Service 1891-1945, Northern Region. Missoula: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1991.

Harrison, Laura Soulliere. Architecture in the Parks - National Historic Landmark Theme Study. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1986.

Occupancy Permit Act, 38 Stat, 1089 as amended 16 U.S.C. 497, 1915.

Supernowicz, Dana E. "Contextual History for Recreation Residences in the Pacific Southwest Region." Unpublished Report, USDA-Forest Service, Region 5 San Francisco, 1987.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
Island park Fremont County, ID

Common Label Information:

1. Crabtree, Glen and Addie, Cabin
2. Island Park, Fremont County, Idaho
3. Photographer: Julie Osborne
4. Date: April 1998
5. Negatives on file at Idaho SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

Northwest and northeast elevations of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 2:

Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

Northwest and southwest elevations of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 4:

Interior of living room. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 5:

Interior detail of staircase. Camera facing north.



CRABTREE, GLEN
AND ADDIE, CABIN
ISLAND PARK, IDAHO
PHOTO # 1



CRABTREE, GLEN
AND ADDIE, CABIN
ISLAND PARK, IDAHO
PHOTO #2



CRABTREE, GLEN
AND ADDIE, CABIN
ISLAND PARK, IDAHO
PHOTO #3



CRABTREE, GLEN
AND ADDIE, CABIN
ISLAND PARK, IDAHO
PHOTO #4



CRAETREE, GLEN
AND ADDIE, CABIN
ISLAND PARK, IDAHO
PHOTO # 5