

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NRHP#: 100005620
Date Listed: 9/29/2020
IHSI#: 43-16169

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Albaugh, Eleanor, Cabin

other names/site number Ziz-Ziz-Zit, Albaugh-Amott Cabin, IHSI# 43-16169

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

street & number 4141 Upper Teton Avenue not for publication

city or town Island Park vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Fremont code 043 zip code 83433

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this 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 meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B C ___ D

 Tricia Canaday, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 8-17-2020
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		site
		structure
1		object
3	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER / Vernacular

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE / concrete
 walls: WOOD / log

 roof: METAL
 other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Eleanor Albaugh Cabin, located at 4141 Upper Teton Avenue in Island Park, Fremont County, Idaho, is a 1 ½ story vernacular log dwelling whose character-defining features include a stacked log construction, historic wood windows, steeply pitched roof, and three covered porches shielding three doors. The cabin was built by Eleanor Albaugh, a notable silent film star and local celebrity, in 1926. A mid-century addition nearly doubled the size of the original cabin between 1945-1955.

The Albaugh Cabin is in the resort area of Island Park, just south and west of Yellowstone National Park along the Henry's Fork of the Snake River. The cabin is an excellent example of an early to mid-twentieth-century vernacular summer / vacation home that was once common in Island Park but is now rapidly being demolished and replaced with much larger contemporary cabins. The Albaugh Cabin is in excellent condition and, since the mid-century, remains largely unaltered save for the replacement of its original shake roof with an aluminum metal roof c. 1989. The cabin's interior likewise remains unaltered save for the wood floor in the cabin's 1926 wing, which was replaced with plywood covered with carpet when the cabin was placed on a concrete foundation in 2012. The Albaugh Cabin retains integrity of its historic location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Through its character-defining features and wooded setting, the cabin continues to convey its historic function and associations as an early Island Park vacation cabin.

Narrative Description

Exterior

Eleanor Albaugh built her cabin on "Lot 2 of Block A of the Lake Shore Group of Residence sites."¹ This parcel of land is approximately twenty-five yards north from the bank of the Henry's Fork of the Snake River. Henry's Fork bubbles out of steep cliffs at Big Springs located two miles east of "Lot 2." The building lot is also situated approximately a quarter mile west of the gates of the North Fork Club, one-half mile east of the gate of the Flat Rock Club, and one-half mile east of Mack's Inn. Approximately twenty miles to the northeast of "Lot 2" lie the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park.

The Albaugh Cabin is situated on a wooded lot approximately 48-feet from the public road to the south (Upper Teton Avenue). The cabin is surrounded by similar seasonal recreational residences of varying size and age. A small utility shed, added sometime between 1945-1955, is located behind and just east of the cabin. A flagpole of historic age stands in front of the cabin. For much of the twentieth century, this flagpole stood among various birdhouses and signs mounted on log poles, although these features have since disappeared. The property lacks a paved drive or other improved parking.

The existing Albaugh cabin consists of the original 1926 construction, with a large addition to the west added between 1945-1955 (exact date unknown). The 1 ½ story, side-gabled cabin is log construction with a roughly rectangular footprint. The cabin rests on a concrete foundation added in 2012. The

¹ Lot 2 Block A reflects the original USDA parcel description. The property is now described as Lot 2 Block H per the Fremont County Assessor's Office.

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original (east) wing of the cabin features natural round logs chinked with strips of rounded lime mortar. The corners of the original portion of the cabin are mitered. The mid-century addition to the west consists of milled D-shaped logs. The corners on the addition are notched. The side-gabled roof has shallow, open eaves with exposed rafter tails, although the original shake roof was replaced with metal around 1989, and again with the current standing seam metal roof in 2014. Two operable chimney stacks pierce the roof at the ridgeline just left of the center of the roof. While one stack is a mixed rubble stone comprised of both granite and sandstone, the other is brick.

The south, or front, elevation consists of the original 1926 cabin to the east and the mid-century addition to the west. These two sections are roughly the same length and are visually joined by a large, nonfunctional, stone "chimney" located just left of center. The faux chimney is decorative and was added to obscure the seam where the addition and original construction meet. This ashlar masonry element is composed of irregular coursed, square-cut, pink sandstone randomly interspersed with specimen stones. A small gabled entry porch offset right of center protects the original front door. This gabled entry features a closed rail of D-shaped logs, log support posts, and additional D-shaped logs placed within the gable, suggesting it was added at the time of the west addition. The door is made of heavy pinewood with wrought-iron strapwork and handle. The door also features a large iron letter "A" for Albaugh. Large, inoperable, three-part picture windows flank either side of the decorative chimney, providing light to both the kitchen and great room as well as unobstructed views to the river. A one-over-one double hung window is also located on the far west side of the façade, while an operable three-part casement window is located east of the front entry. These casements access the original master bedroom, and feature wood muntins that divide the windows into a centered six-light casement with narrower three-light casements on either side. All windows are wood unless otherwise noted. The windows on the front façade are flanked by wood shutters, painted green, with a notched pine tree motif.

The east elevation consists of a wood panel door with a nine-light window on the upper half. An aluminum storm door has been added. A small gabled porch with a metal roof, exposed rafter tails, log siding in the gable end, and supported by log posts protects the entry and concrete stoop. Three operable casement windows, matching those on the front elevation, are located to the right of this entry. These windows also feature wood muntins in the pattern described above. A single casement window is located within the gable above, providing light and air to the attic bedroom.

The north, or rear, elevation features a variety of windows, as well as the exposed seam between the original 1926 cabin and the 1944-1955 addition. A small shed roof 'doghouse' near the west corner provides access to the crawl space. A third bank of three casement windows, with identical muntin pattern to the south façade and east elevation, is located near the east corner of the rear elevation. An inoperable three-part picture window is located near the center of this elevation. Two, one-over-one double hung windows are located to the right (west) of this three-part picture window, providing light and air to the bathroom and second bedroom respectively.

The west elevation largely mirrors that of the east. A heavy pine Dutch door with iron hinges and straps accesses the kitchen on this elevation. The door is protected by a small gabled porch with a metal roof, exposed rafter tails, and log siding in the gable end, and is supported by log posts. To the right and left of the door are single, one-over-one double hung windows, providing light and air to the kitchen and a second first-floor bedroom, respectively. Above, a one-over-one double hung window accommodates a second attic bedroom. This window was replaced with an aluminum clad wood window in 2016.

Interior

The cabin's 1926 great room rises 1 ½ stories, although the room's height is visually reduced by three large "queen post" trusses which bisect the room. Other of the room's original character defining features

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included a large, irregular coursed, rough-cut, rubble stone fireplace of granite, sandstone, and quartz, and walls and ceiling comprised of sheets of varnished plywood paneling with thin strips of rustic pine trim. The floor of the great room was originally pine boards that were covered with a brick-patterned linoleum at some point between 1945-1955. This floor was removed in 2012 when the cabin was placed on a concrete foundation and the floor supports rebuilt. The floor of the great room is now plywood covered with carpet. To furnish this room, Eleanor purchased a c. 1945-1955 sofa, loveseat, lamp table, club chair, and desk made by the Rittenhouse Furniture Company of Cheboygan, Michigan. Eleanor added to these pieces a log bench, drink stands, stools, and various other items made by local Island Park manufacturers. The windows are dressed with c. 1945 – 1955 aluminum blinds and curtains suspended on rods supported by deer hooves. All the great room's historic furnishings remain in situ.

As originally designed, the cabin's 1926 master bedroom featured three banks of windows, a dark brown painted pine floor (covered by brick-patterned linoleum c. 1955), and walls covered with varnished pine planks on the lower half and Fir-tex fiberboard on the upper half. Fir-tex fiberboard was also used on the ceiling. Curtains covering the windows are suspended on rods supported by deer hooves. Like the living room, the master bedroom was equipped with pieces of Rittenhouse Furniture (a bed and dresser). All of the bedroom's furnishings and architectural features remain intact, save the floor which, like that of the great room, is now plywood covered with carpet. An exterior door opens at the bedroom's front end. In 1926 this door likely served as the cabin's "back door" or informal entry point.

A second story bedroom is accessible from a narrow, partially open staircase that rises from the great room. This bedroom features sloping walls and ceiling which are covered by Fir-tex fiberboard articulated by exposed roof rafters. The room also features a varnished pine floor, wood windows, and a Rittenhouse Furniture Company dresser and vanity. The room also holds a well-crafted armoire comprised of various types of woods joined to create sides and a door.

The 1945-1955 kitchen largely survives today. Accessed from the exterior via a heavy pine Dutch door with iron strap work, the kitchen features varnished pine plywood cabinets and countertops along the north interior side. For most of the twentieth century these countertops were comprised of brick-patterned linoleum and chrome trim. These countertops were replaced in 2012 with hex tiles and subway tile backsplashes in keeping with the kitchen's early twentieth-century appearance. The south/exterior side of the kitchen features walls comprised of pine boards at the bottom and Fir-tex fiberboard at the top. These pine and Fir-tex walls are perforated by wood windows that frame views of the Snake River. Originally, aluminum blinds dressed all the kitchen's windows. On the kitchen's picture window, these blinds have been replaced by curtains. All the kitchen's windows feature curtains on rods supported by deer hooves. Covered for most of the twentieth century by brick-patterned linoleum, the kitchen floor now features the original pine boards. The kitchen is furnished with a Rittenhouse Furniture Company dining set (a table, three chairs, and two benches), as well as other historic pieces of local manufacture.

The opening between the kitchen and great room features a c. 1945-1955 accordion door built to match the accordion door that separates the great room from the master bedroom. Both are composed of hinging wood panels which each feature twenty square glass panes. A ladder near the passage from the kitchen into the great room offers access to the second story sleeping loft via an opening in the ceiling. This loft includes two beds commissioned by Eleanor, one of which features a secret storage space that one accessed by pushing a camouflaged pine knot button found on the headboard.

The small bedroom behind the kitchen features varnished pine (bottom) and Fir-tex (top) paneled walls, varnished pine floors, and pine cabinets / countertop that runs nearly the length of the room. The room holds a Rittenhouse Furniture Company dresser and various other pieces of local manufacture. Curtains on rods supported by deer hooves dress the windows.

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The bathroom features tile (bottom) and varnished pine (top) walls. The bathroom also retains its 1940s-1950s console sink, aluminum and glass shower frame, towel holders, medicine cabinet, light fixture, and toilet.

Accessory Features

To the east side of the cabin and resting slightly behind is a small storage shed set on a 1 ½-foot high cement foundation. Added sometime between 1945-1955, the shed features a front facing gable clad in standing seam metal to match that on the house, faux log siding with corner boards, and an approximately 1 ½ foot by 2-foot window on the east elevation. A five-panel wood door faces south.

A wood flagpole, approximately 25-feet in height, is located near the southeast corner of the property. Per the current owner, this flagpole likely dates to the mid-century addition / remodel between 1945-1955.

Integrity

The Albaugh Cabin is in good condition and retains historic integrity across all seven aspects. Though integrity of design is slightly diminished due to the mid-century addition, and it appears an original window on the front elevation of the cabin was altered to match other picture windows installed at that time, these alterations fall within the period of significance for the home. Similarly, integrity of materials is slightly diminished with the replacement of the shake roof with a contemporary standing seam metal. Despite these alterations, the property retains historic integrity, and continues to convey its historic function and associations as an early Island Park vacation cabin.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1926-1970

Significant Dates

1926

1955

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the cabin in 1926. It includes 1955, roughly the date of the significant addition, and ends in 1970, fifty years ago. The cabin continues to be used as a vacation home today.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Eleanor Albaugh Cabin, also known as “Ziz-Ziz-Zit” and currently as the Albaugh-Amott Cabin, was built in 1926 and then considerably enlarged at some point between 1945 and 1955. The cabin is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of recreation, as well as Criterion C in the area of architecture. The cabin is locally significant as an excellent example of an early vacation cabin / summer residence in the resort area of Island Park, Idaho. The period of significance begins with the construction of the cabin in 1926. It includes 1955, roughly the completion of the previous addition, and ends fifty years ago in 1970. The cabin continues to be used as a vacation home today.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Recreation History (Criterion A)

Recreation Residence History

East Coast summer camps first appeared as early as the 1860s, but towards the later nineteenth century, such camps proliferated in the Poconos, the Adirondacks, and other of America’s “natural playgrounds.” Trends in American politics, business, and popular culture during the opening decades of the twentieth century made nature ever more accessible to America’s urbanites and helped to aggressively promote the “great outdoors”. Legislation such as the 1916 Federal Aid Road Act expanded the national road networks, linking America’s countryside to urban hubs. “See America” advertisement campaigns sponsored by automobile clubs and railroads sold natural attractions to burgeoning numbers of travelers. Tourist guides and new publications such as *Sunset Magazine* likewise marketed the many wonders, natural and otherwise, that awaited the American tourist. The establishment of the National Forest Service and the National Park Service in 1905 and 1916 respectively helped to accommodate the crowds who sought outdoor recreation opportunities.²

Some Americans not only sought access to natural sites but wished to secure footholds in one of America’s natural playgrounds. The United States General Land Office, established in 1812 and dissolved in 1947, issued the first recreational lots in America’s national forests after the passage of the Forest Management Act of June 4, 1897 (also known as the “Organic Act”). In the years immediately following the passage of this act, thousands of additional permits were issued on national forests, particularly in forests located near large cities. Subsequent to its own 1905 establishment, the Forest Service continued the General Land Office’s previous policy regarding special use permits. More specifically, the Forest Service’s *1905 Use Book* instructed that “Hotels, stores, mills, summer residences, and similar establishments will be allowed upon reserve lands wherever the demand is legitimate and consistent with the best interests of the reserve.”³

Despite the Forest Service’s policy permitting private building on public land, the agency was initially more concerned with managing timber and protecting watersheds than facilitating recreation. In 1910, spurred on by the creation of the National Park Service, the Forest Service began to view recreation as a valid forest use. The Forest Service was anxious, in a competitive way, to demonstrate that the Park Service was not the only agency that could govern recreation on public lands. In terms of recreational residences, National Forest Service supervisors issued occupancy and building permits, but only if the permits authorized termination at

² Richa Wilson, *Recreation Residences: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidance for Region 4*, Ogden: United States Forest Service Region 4, June 8, 2020.

³ Gifford Pinchot, *1905 Use Book*, Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, July 1, 1905, pg. 49.

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any time.⁴ While permits extinguished at the whim of the National Forest Service served the agency's interest, summer residence owners found this approach too unstable. Permit holders ultimately petitioned the Federal Government to create a policy that offered more predictability. Congress responded by passing the Occupancy Permits Act on March 4, 1915 which promoted permit "terms of use" and established the creation of recreation residence tracts on National Forest land.⁵

In response to the 1915 Occupancy Permits Act, the National Forest Service's Chief Forester Henry S. Graves issued *Instructions Regarding Term Occupancy Permits*.⁶ Although the Occupancy Permits Act authorized thirty-year permits on lots up to five acres, Chief Graves limited permits to fifteen-years on lots sized at one acre or less. Graves also recommended the Forest Service continue issuing permits that could be immediately terminated unless permit holders spent demonstrably large amounts on improving their lots. Ultimately, many summer residence owners preferred immediately terminable permits because they were much less expensive. Additionally, terminable permits' lack of defined expiration fostered the misunderstanding that they were 99-year leases or leases in perpetuity.

Initially, the Forest Service issued few permits for summer homes under the Occupancy Permits Act. The publication of the 1928 National Forest Manual further clarified the Occupancy Permits Act and opened many opportunities for private individuals to build on Forest Service land. In terms of priorities, the National Forest Manual ranked campgrounds first while summer homes, which served individuals over the greater population, ranked last. The low rating was "merely relative" and summer homes were encouraged if they did not conflict with uses of higher priority. In 1935, the Forest Service's Region 4 office (Intermountain Region) issued a *Recreation Handbook* to address common recreation-related questions and issues. Acknowledging the low priority of recreation residences in the 1928 Manual, the 1935 handbook recommended that tracts "be confined to the rougher or more inaccessible ground" where no demands for other uses occurred or were projected.⁷

⁴ Wilson, *Recreation Residences: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidance for Region 4*.

⁵ In his 1918 publication titled *Landscape Engineering in the National Forests*, consulting landscape architect Frank A. Waugh encouraged the Forest Service to plan recreation residence tracts so that the native landscape would be preserved, and to issue design guidelines to prevent the construction of "disreputable, unsightly structures which disfigure the natural landscape surroundings." Waugh promoted elements of town planning—street layouts, surveyed lots, protected water supplies, sanitary measures—for tract development. Waugh also suggested a standard lot size of one acre. The Forest Service largely adopted Waugh's recommendations and even cited them in the 1928 National Forest Manual. See Wilson, *Recreation Residences: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidance for Region 4*. Also see F. A. (Frank Albert) Waugh, *Landscape Engineering in the National Forests*, Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office / U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1918.

⁶ Grave's *Instructions Regarding Term Occupancy Permits* and the 1915 Forest Service *Use Book* required that summer homeowners:

- keep their lots clean
- improve their parcels within a reasonable time and in accordance with plans and specifications filed with forest officers
- only remove timber within boundaries set by forest officer-issued permits
- pay a fair annual rent
- remove structures within a reasonable time after termination of the Forest Service permit
- maintain rights-of-way open for forest officers and other National Forest users

See Wilson, *Recreation Residences: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidance for Region 4*. Also see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *1915 Forest Service Use Book: A Manual for Users of the National Forests*, Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office / U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1915, pg. 21.

⁷ The National Forest Service Region 4 *1938 Recreation Handbook* recommended lots should rarely be under one acre, which was contrary to Chief Grave's 1916 direction that recreation lots be "one acre or less." The 1938 handbook also recommended that residential tracts:

- be placed to avoid problems such as avalanches, high winds, intermittent water supplies, rockslides, floods, etc.
- be grouped in adjoining sets of five to ten parcels
- be situated on hillsides or rocky ground if necessary
- remain out of sight of main roads, large streams, and lakes

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The direction provided by the National Forest Service Manual prompted the survey and approval of numerous recreation residence tracts in the 1920s and 1930s. By 1940, more than 13,000 recreation residences existed on America's national forests.⁸

Unfortunately, the Search Results
Web results

The Caribou-Targhee National Forest Service office in Ashton, Idaho does not retain historic documentation on the "Lake Shore Group" land tract in which Albaugh family chose to build their cabin in 1926. One can surmise that the Forest Service opened the "Lake Shore Group" in response to the tract's proximity to Yellowstone National Park and other local recreational opportunities. Likewise, the area immediately around the "Lake Shore Group" was already developed; the "Lake Shore Group" was sandwiched between existing homesteads and recreational developments including the 1903 Flat Rock Club, the 1904 North Fork Club, and c. 1914 Mack's Inn. The \$500 "term" building permit issued to Eleanor Albaugh by Forest Ranger F.D. Riggle was either immediately terminable or limited to fifteen years, which perhaps explains why Eleanor initially built a small cabin without a proper foundation, a kitchen, or an indoor bathroom. At some point before 1945-1955, Eleanor negotiated a long-term extension for her original lease with the Forest Service, otherwise the substantial c. 1945-1955 addition she placed on the original 1926 cabin block would never have been built.

Island Park History

When the United States Forest Service granted Eleanor Albaugh permission to build on "Lot 2 of Block A of the Lake Shore Group of Residence Sites," the Forest Service gifted the Albaugh family a foothold in a region whose beauty and natural resources had drawn humans for centuries. The Island Park area's richness traces back millions of years to three "super eruptions" which formed the larger Yellowstone region. The first of these eruptions occurred 2.1 million years ago and formed the Island Park Caldera. The second of these eruptions occurred 1.3 million years ago and formed the Henry's Fork Caldera. The last of these eruptions occurred 630,000 years ago and formed the Yellowstone Caldera. Following this last "Yellowstone" eruption, earthquakes, erosion, weather, and other natural forces gradually transformed the Island Park region into a wonderland filled with springs, streams, rivers, waterfalls, and lakes interspersed with forests hosting a vast array of flora and fauna.⁹

-
- be kept away from public campgrounds, stores, and service stations
 - be placed near organization camps so long as they are screened

See U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *Recreation Handbook Region 4*, Ogden: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, July 1, 1935. Also see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Region 4, *Within a Day's Ride Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960: A Contextual and Architectural History*, Ogden: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Region 4, 2004.

⁸ The post-war boom in recreation residences permits led George L. Nichols, the National Forest Service's Region 4 architectural engineer, to prepare two documents in the 1940s to inform residential permittees about National Forest Service expectations. The first of these documents, titled "Information for Prospective Owners of Summer Homes and Resorts" outlined construction standards, materials, color schemes, fire control, and sanitation. The second of these documents, titled "Building in the Woods" provided dozens of plans to inspire builders of recreation residences, shelters, and lodges. Some were Nichols' own designs while others came from the Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Region. Both the 1926 Albaugh cabin and Nichols' later 1946 Building in the Woods publication were inspired by rustic "storybook" log cabins and rustic chalet-inspired architecture commonly used in recreational settings in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. See U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Region 4, Offices of Engineering and Lands, "Information for Prospective Owners of Summer Homes and Resorts," Ogden: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Region 4, 1946.

⁹ Charles Wood and Jurgen Kienle, *Volcanoes of North America: United States and Canada*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990, p.263-267.

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For centuries, the Island Park area's abundant game, trout-filled streams, and other resources drew Native Americans. The Snake, Bannock, Lemhi, Tukyarikas and other branches of the greater Shoshonean people dominated the area. Periodically the Blackfeet, Crow, Flathead, and the Nez Perce also visited the area. In an alarmingly short time span, however, Island Park transformed from a Native American to an Anglo-American summer hunting and fishing spot. In 1809, Andrew Henry (1775-1833), a trapper and partner in the Missouri Fur Company, explored Island Park and constructed a fort / fur trading post at a locale on the Henry's Fork of the Snake River between the modern-day communities of Rexburg and St. Anthony. Numerous Anglo-American trappers followed in Henry's footsteps, quickly eliminating most of the beaver from the area's rivers and streams.¹⁰

After a few "quiet decades," a second surge of Anglo-American settlers arrived in Island Park beginning in the 1860s. In the ensuing years, all large Native American settlements in the region disappeared and were replaced with commercial fishing, farming, and ranching operations.¹¹ For the most part, these enterprises were short-lived. Island Park's elevation at 6,500 feet above sea level frequently extends the region's snow season from early fall into late spring, leaving an abbreviated three-month summer. Island Park's mercurial climate, compounded by its heavy, long-lasting snowpack, made it nearly impossible for early settlers to establish traditional agrarian industries in the region. By the 1880s, most of the settlers who claimed homesteads in Island Park had either left the area in search of better circumstances or had rechanneled efforts to respond to increasing floods of tourists traveling from train depots at Beaver, Spencer, and Monida west of Island Park in Idaho to the newly established Yellowstone National Park (1872).¹² The first noted reference to the name, Island Park, dates to the early 1890s, and is said to refer to the islands of trees located within the broader meadow in the area.¹³

In short order, Island Park began to retain handfuls of the early tourists who trekked through the region en route to Yellowstone. A.S. Trude, a wealthy Chicago attorney, fell in love with the Henry's Fork of the Snake River on an 1888 trip and decided to purchase the Arangee Land and Cattle Company, an early ranching operation in Island Park. In 1891, Trude also purchased the Arangee's tourist centered Belview Hotel and used it as his ranch headquarters. For all intents and purposes, Trude's newly acquired property became a recreational retreat for his family, friends, and associates. A similar development occurred downriver at what became known as the Railroad Ranch. The principal owners of the Oregon Shortline Railroad bought an Island Park homestead in 1898 and created the Island Park Land and Cattle Company. As at the Arangee Ranch, some effort was made to turn a profit on Railroad Ranch cattle, but the ranch—named for its sustaining source of financial support—rarely broke even. For the most part, the Railroad Ranch existed to provide sporting and recreational opportunities for its owners.¹⁴

¹⁰ The most renowned of these early trappers included Jim Bridger, Kit Carson, Richard "Beaver Dick" Leigh, and Richard W. "Dick" Rock (Rocky Mountain Dick). For more information on Island Park's early history see Thomas Carter, "Together for the Summer: Architecture and Seasonal Community on Idaho's Henry's Fork River," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, Vol. 11 (2004), pp. 71-89. Also see Dean H. Green, *History of Island Park, a Pictorial and Written History from Before 1890 to Idaho's Centennial Year 1990*, (Southway, TX: Gateway Publishing, 1990), and Keith Peterson and Mary E. Reed, *Harriman State Park of Idaho and The Railroad Ranch: A History*, (Pullman, WA: Harriman Foundation, 1984).

¹¹ Mining, another foundational Western American industry, never took hold in Island Park as no major, readily accessible deposits of ore were found in the region.

¹² The Bassett Stage Company line ran through Island Park. In 1889 the owners of the Arangee Land and Cattle Company constructed the Belview Hotel above the river as a stopover destination for the Basset customers. Other hotels, such as the 1907 Big Falls Inn catered to the stagecoach tourists while later hotels such as the aforementioned c. 1914 Mack's Inn and the 1923 Pond's Lodge offered respite to the automobile traffic heading to Yellowstone along US Route 20. See Carter, "Together for the Summer," and Green, *History of Island Park*.

¹³ Lalia Boone, *Idaho Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary* (Moscow: The University of Idaho Press, 1988), 196.

¹⁴ "Together for the Summer," Green, *History of Island Park*, and Thomas Carter, *The Railroad Ranch: A Family Retreat on the Henry's Fork River, Island Park*, (Salt Lake City: University of Utah School of Architecture, 2003).

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By the turn of the twentieth century, Island Park had become a summertime draw, attracting people from all over the United States. A building boom ensued and soon vacation cabins, fishing clubs, dude ranches, and lodges dotted the banks of the area's rivers and lakes. The rapidly developing economy of the Intermountain West funded this growth while architectural models came from the hunting lodges and "great camps" of New York's Adirondack Mountains, Pennsylvania's Poconos, Maine's Highlands and Downeast regions, and Wisconsin and Michigan's forested lake areas.¹⁵ On trips to Island Park, just as on visits to the Poconos or the wilds of Upstate New York, businessmen, lawyers, real-estate developers, politicians, and other professionals and their families wrapped themselves in Western American lore via the rustic veneer of the region's summer camps.¹⁶ While in Island Park, visitors could adopt new identities as frontier people, reconnect with nature, and strengthen and /or forge new bonds with family and friends.

Biographical Sketch of Eleanor Blevins Albaugh

The Albaugh cabin was built by Eleanor Cline Albaugh, née Blevins, (b. 1894 Lincoln, Nebraska / d. 1973 Idaho Falls, Idaho) and Ralph Levi Albaugh (b. 1893 Carrollton, Ohio / d. 1974 Idaho Falls, Idaho). The cabin's history, however, is most strongly associated with Eleanor Albaugh. Eleanor was born in Nebraska but as a young girl she relocated to Southern California with her family. In her teenage years, Eleanor launched her career as an actress and fashion model.¹⁷ By the early-1910s, Blevins had secured a place among the stars of early silent Hollywood cinema. Over the course of a few short years, Eleanor made over thirty films with the Lubin, Vitagraph, Sellig, and other early studio companies. In several of her movies, Eleanor starred opposite Fred Church, Tom Mix, Lester Cuneo, and various other early Western film actors. Blevins' credits include

¹⁵ Due to late nineteenth and early twentieth-century Island Park's actual, rather than imagined, distance from any large urban center, few if any of Island Park's initial camps and cabin settlements achieved the same level of refinement, architecturally or otherwise, as their East Coast models. The fact that many of Island Park's camps originated as actual cattle ranches as opposed to touristic draws also can explain the comparative lack of polish evidenced in early Island Park's camps and cabins. See Carter, "Together for the Summer."

¹⁶ The unique history of the Western United States had a powerful impact on the design of Island Park's late nineteenth and early twentieth-century tourist buildings. Dime novels, early Western films, and other forms of popular culture introduced design lexicons steeped in the material culture of Plains and Southwestern Indians, cowboys and ranchers, miners, pioneers, and other typically (stereotypically) Western constituencies. In the nineteenth century, but certainly in the twentieth century, wagon wheels, ropes, horseshoes, branding irons, mining lanterns, Native American weaponry, basketry, pottery, and textiles, and other like materials impacted and / or were incorporated into the design of Western summer outposts which served rustivating tourists and visitors. As argued by Dr. Thomas Carter in his article "Together for the Summer," these decorative features were not benign but actively facilitated tourists' transport into the "wild west's" primal, pre-modern *imaginaire*. See Carter, "Together for the Summer."

For further insights into the construction of Western America's imagery and popular culture, see William H. Truettner, *The West as America: Reinterpreting Images of the Frontier, 1820-1920*, (Washington D.C: Smithsonian Books, 1991). For insights into the early development of America's nature-focused tourism industry, see Dona Brown, *Inventing New England: Regional Tourism in the Nineteenth Century*, (Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Books, 2014).

¹⁷ Even as a teenager, Eleanor resisted boundaries and conventions. This is true even in terms of her clothing. One of Eleanor's greatest "splashes" as a teenager was her design for a new bathing suit that she created "to revolutionize swimming for women." This swimsuit, which included a sleeveless bodice and short skirt, claimed as its principle features, per a *Los Angeles Times* article, an "absence of arms, the lightness of body, and the loose construction which . . . makes possible much more rapid locomotion in the water." According to Eleanor, she designed the suit because of a new "bathrobe ordinance" put into effect at Ocean Park and Venice Beaches. "I have been spending my time at Ocean Park and Venice for several summers past, but have decided to go elsewhere now that the foolish bathrobe ordinance has gone into effect. I cannot stand to be hampered with such things. I swim because I enjoy it and I don't see why I should be compelled to put on one of those silly robes while on the beach. People who swim for the sport of it do not think of those things as others do." See Author Unknown, "She Wore it Yesterday, but not in Venice," *The Los Angeles Times*, June 26, 1911.

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important early films including the 1913 *Yankee Doodle Dixie*, the 1914 *Movie Picture Cowboy*, and the 1916 *One of the Pack*.¹⁸

Concluding that silent acting was “prosaic and commonplace,” Eleanor deserted Hollywood’s early studios and joined the Ed Redmond Company, a Vaudeville touring troupe.¹⁹ When not engaged on the stage, Eleanor took up flying at a time when pilots were rare and female pilots virtually nonexistent. At times, Eleanor demonstrated at flying shows as a pilot and at other times as a passenger. In one famous 1913 flight, Eleanor rode as a passenger in one of aviator Earl Daugherty’s Long Beach, California, airplane demonstrations. This demonstration was held to entertain, but more pointedly it was held to prove a plane could carry both a pilot and passenger gunner in wartime.²⁰

In addition to flying, Eleanor was among the first women drivers to take up automobile racing—a career that took her from Honolulu to Philadelphia. Just before a 1916 race between Washington D.C. and New York, Eleanor bet a man she met en route to Philadelphia that she would not just finish but would ultimately take first place in the race. This man, Wilmington-based Herbert D. Betts, was forced to pay Eleanor \$1,000 when she not only won the race but set a new record in the process. When Betts gave Eleanor her \$1,000 he also gave her a marriage proposal. Eleanor accepted and the whirlwind romance was covered by papers across the United States.²¹ Unfortunately, this marriage ended tragically after just three months when, facing failing health, Betts shot himself in his Wilmington apartment and left Eleanor a young widow.²²

¹⁸ IMDb (Internet Movie Database), “Eleanor Blevins Biography,” IMDb.com.

https://www.imdb.com/name/nm0088317/bio?ref=nm_ov_bio_sm (accessed November 7, 2019).

¹⁹ “Eleanor Blevins has just deserted the silent drama for the footlights. Her long engagements with the Lubin, Vitagraph, and Sellig Companies, as leading lady and featured player in the strenuous film of western life, confirms the statement that “Steve” Brodie, the man who took a chance when he jumped from Brooklyn Bridge, was only a piker in daring compared to “Peggy.” She [Eleanor] swims like Annette Kellerman, drives a machine like Barney Oldfield, fences like Piquard, boxes like Willie Ritchie, and as for buiatrics of the range, from throwing bucking broncs, she was taught all the lariat to “bulldogging” a steer by Tom Mix . . . Eleanor Blevins when interrogated as to her reason for leaving the movie field, explained that to all players, no matter how long in the business, the glamour of the footlights made it seem like an enchanted land, apart from the ordinary world; while screen work after the newness had worn off, becomes prosaic and commonplace.” See Author Unknown, “Eleanor Blevins Deserts the Silent Drama for the Footlights and Tells Why,” *The Tucson Citizen*, June 1, 1915.

²⁰ Claudine Burnett, *Soaring Skyward: A History of Aviation in and Around Long Beach, California*, (Bloomington, IN: Author House, 2011), pg. 39.

²¹ “Lincoln is the birthplace of one of the recent sensational brides, Mrs. Herbert D. Betts of Wilmington, Del., formerly Miss Eleanor Blevins. Mrs. Betts has been living during recent years in Los Angeles. She was a star with a large motion picture company and was known in that city both for her beauty and her skill in athletics. The romance began early in December when the young woman, who is an enthusiastic motorist, won the road race from Washington to New York. On the way, however, there was a breakdown near Newark Del., and the former Miss Blevins’ mechanic, a man prominent in New York society, telephoned his friend Betts for assistance. Betts motored out from Wilmington with the necessary parts for repairing the machine and literally met his fate. After the repairs had been made and Miss Blevins was about to speed on her way, the rescuer proposed a bet of \$1,000 that she would not win the race. The bet was immediately accepted. Upon winning the race, Miss Blevins received a check for \$1,000, accompanied with a long letter of congratulation. From that time on, both the winner and the loser saw much of each other, but Betts soon decided to get out of the losing position. He proposed to Miss Blevins and was accepted. They were married at the home of the bridegroom’s father, Dr. Thomas Betts.” See Author Unknown, “Won Race and a Husband: Luck of a Former Lincoln Girl Held Good in Two Instances in the East,” *Lincoln Journal Star*, January 8, 1917.

²² “Herbert D. Betts, a local automobile dealer and one of the best-known young men of the city was found dead on the floor of his bathroom in his apartment at the Hotel Dupont, this afternoon, with a bullet in his head and a large caliber pistol clutched in his lifeless hand, indicating suicide. The body was found by a bellboy and his business partner G. Earnest Pixton, who had received a letter from Betts instructing him as to the disposition of his property if anything happened to him. Mrs. Betts, who was Miss Eleanor Blevins, a former motion picture actress of California, left the hotel this morning and did not return until six o’clock tonight. She could assign no reason for the husband’s act. She and Betts were married about three months ago after a brief but romantic courtship, following a meeting as the result of an automobile accident in which the young woman was involved. Betts was very wealthy; his

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After Eleanor's first marriage ended, she returned to California but frequently traveled to visit her aunt and uncle, Dr. D. L. and Daisy Blevins in Idaho Falls. On one of her Idaho visits, Eleanor met the young lawyer Ralph Albaugh. After a short courtship, Ralph and Eleanor married in Virginia City, Montana, on March 3, 1924, and settled permanently in Idaho Falls.²³ Together, Ralph and Eleanor had one son, Thomas, and one daughter, Helen. Eleanor's penchant for entertaining, melded with Ralph's position as a leading attorney in Idaho Falls, established the couple prominently in Eastern Idaho society.

Due in part to the terrible hay fever she suffered in Idaho Falls, Eleanor petitioned the United States Forest Service in 1926 to grant her permission to build a cabin of "one or two rooms" at Mack's Inn, Island Park, Idaho "for the use of myself and my family." In Island Park, Eleanor could not only escape troublesome pollens, but she could rusticate in a manner that recalled roles she played in early Hollywood Western films. Eleanor spent most of the late winter, spring, and summer at her cabin. Over the years, Eleanor gained the reputation as one of Island Park's consummate hostesses as she frequently transformed her cabin into one of the liveliest watering spots on the mountain. The dozens of glass liquor bottles found underneath the cabin testifies to the intensity of many of Eleanor's parties. Eleanor also gained the reputation as the unofficial sheriff of the Henry's Fork of the Snake River. Many stories are told about Eleanor traveling up and down the river in her boat, making sure that the "river rules" were adhered to by sportsmen and visitors alike.

As she aged, Eleanor anticipated leaving her cabin to her son, Thomas. A falling-out between Eleanor and Thomas, however, motivated her to sell her cabin in 1968 to Robert Amott, a Salt Lake based orthodontist. Eleanor died in Idaho Falls on September 30, 1973.

Biographical Sketch of Ralph Albaugh

Ralph L. Albaugh was born Dec 2, 1893, at Carrollton, Ohio, the son of Francis Marion and Marietta Mitchell Albaugh. He attended schools in Ohio and ultimately earned his law degree from Northwestern University in Chicago. Following his graduation, he first resided briefly in Denver, Colorado, and Salt Lake City, Utah, before he came to Idaho Falls to practice law in 1914. He married Eleanor Blevins March 3, 1924, in Virginia City, Montana.²⁴

parents live at Oak Lane." Author Unknown, "Wilmington Man Commits Suicide," *The News-Journal Lancaster Pennsylvania*, April 18, 1917.

²³ "The home of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Elling was the scene of a wedding of unusual interest on Monday evening, March 3, 1924, when Eleanor Blevens Betts, the widely-known and popular movie actress, and Ralph L. Albaugh, a popular, proficient and prosperous attorney, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Both the bride and the groom give Idaho Falls, Idaho as their place of residence. The ceremony was performed in the Elling Mansion on East Idaho Street, the happy couple posing in front of the old-fashioned fireplace, in whose embers have formerly been seen reflections of other happy events similar to this...Miss Albaugh, in addition to her accomplishments as a screen favorite, is also a licensed aeroplane pilot and a star swimmer. During her recent stay in Europe, she played in Mary Doro's Italian company and while in France was engaged by Pathe. European pictures are not so good as American productions, in her opinion, though occasionally a big picture, such as "Cabreria," is produced which ranks high in the film world . . . Mrs. Albaugh is a typical American outdoor girl and expects, with her husband, to return to Virginia City and Madison County during the coming summer months, to enjoy the many outdoor sports which abound here. "I just love Virginia City," said Mrs. Albaugh to a representative of the *Madisonian*. "I love its splendid scenery, the bracing air and the many lovely people one meets with here as in no other place in the west. And how I do enjoy angling in the famous Madison River, where one actually can and does catch the kind of trout read about in the impossible fish stories. Oh, for genuine pleasure in picturesque mountain surroundings, give me Virginia City and Madison County, where I hope to pass many more pleasant days." Author Unknown, "Historic Virginia City is the Scene of a Brilliant Wedding," *The Madisonian*, March 21, 1924.

²⁴ Ralph Albaugh, "Find a Grave Memorial: Ralph Levi Albaugh Obituary, *Idaho Falls Post Register*, 1974." <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/71513482/ralph-levi-albaugh> (accessed November 8, 2019).

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Ralph was the senior partner of the law firm of Albaugh, Smith and Pike. Beyond his own law practice, however, Ralph invested deeply in the physical and political growth of Idaho Falls. Newspaper records document that Ralph guided the decision making of city administrations for nearly fifty years. As Ralph's obituary asserted, "his judgments in coping with sensitive city issues made him the privy counselor [of] mayors and city councils down through the years, and an unheralded but respected architect of city policy-making."²⁵ In contrast to this statement, a 1941 newspaper account charged Ralph as the "true mayor of Idaho Falls," while the community's officially elected mayors merely served as "figureheads."²⁶

Ralph was instrumental in orchestrating many of the largest developments to come to Idaho Falls over the mid twentieth century. Among other facilities, Ralph guided the development of Fanning Field Airport, the Livestock Auction Company building, the municipal power program, the LDS Idaho Falls Temple, the Bonneville Hotel, various bridges and roads in and around Idaho Falls, and countless other community assets. Ralph's dedication to Idaho Falls affairs earned him an honorary lifetime membership in the Greater Idaho Falls Chamber of Commerce at ceremonies held in 1953. The Ninth Judicial District Bar Association also honored him at the same time with various tributes.²⁷ Due to his many engagements in Idaho Falls, Ralph did not spend the large amount of time that Eleanor spent in Island Park each spring, summer, and fall. Periodic newspaper clippings do note, however, that Ralph took short vacations in the summer months to his family's "cottage near West Yellowstone."²⁸ Ralph died June 28, 1974.

Biographical Sketch of Robert Amott

For the last fifty years, the Amott family has owned the Albaugh's cabin. Robert Amott (1934-1997) grew up each summer visiting the Tracy Club, the corporate retreat of the Salt Lake City-based Tracy-Collins Bank located on the Henry's Fork of the Snake River approximately one quarter mile east of the Albaugh Cabin. Both the Tracy Club and Tracy-Collins Bank were established by Russel Tracy, one of the original founders of the Henry's Fork Club.²⁹ Robert's father, Eugene Amott (1902-1956), was Vice President of Insurance for Tracy Collins Bank headquartered in Salt Lake City. Eugene's position in the bank gave the family regular access to the Tracy Club each summer through much of the 1930s, the 1940s, and the 1950s.

Although a bachelor when he purchased the Albaugh cabin, Robert anticipated that one day he would have a family with which he could replicate his childhood memories of Island Park. Hoyt Brewster, a friend of both the Albaugh and Amott families and the owner of the cabin located directly east of the Albaughs, informed Robert about Eleanor's decision to put her cabin up for sale. Robert toured the cabin and agreed to purchase it for

²⁵ Ralph Albaugh, "Find a Grave Memorial: Ralph Levi Albaugh Obituary, *Idaho Falls Post Register*, 1974."

²⁶ "Target of considerable criticism in the Citizens' party convention was Ralph Albaugh, city attorney and chairman of the People's party. Mr. McCutcheon, in his nomination of Mr. Ray, declared: "We have had only one mayor for 15 years and he is Ralph Albaugh, and it is time for him to retire. Those who have held the position of mayor, have for the most part, been figureheads." See Author Unknown, "Citizens' Party Hits at 'Machine,'" *Idaho Falls Post Register*, April 9, 1941.

²⁷ Ralph Albaugh, "Find a Grave Memorial: Ralph Levi Albaugh Obituary, *Idaho Falls Post Register*, 1974."

²⁸ "Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Albaugh and son, Tommy, with Mr. Albaugh's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F.M. Albaugh of Canton, Ohio, left Tuesday for a motor trip through the park. They will spend several days at their cottage in West Yellowstone before returning to the city. See Author Unknown, "Albaugh to Visit Yellowstone," *Idaho Falls Post Register*, July 19, 1945.

²⁹ According to Dr. Thomas Carter's article "Together for the Summer," Russel Tracy was expelled from the Henry's Fork Club for not regularly attending meals with the rest of the club's members. See Carter, "Together for the Summer," pg. 80. For a history of Russel Tracy's life, see Leonard Arrington, *Tracy Collins Bank and Trust Company: A Record of Responsibility, 1884-1984*, (Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 1984).

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around \$15,000. Eleanor agreed to sell the cabin to Robert only if he “promised to fill the cabin with laughing children.” After Robert agreed to Eleanor’s request, she sold her cabin in April of 1968.

Architectural Significance (Criterion C)

In 1926, Eleanor Albaugh petitioned the United States Forest Service to build in Island Park, Idaho, a \$500.00 “cabin of one or two rooms having rustic finish and of neat appearance of other necessary outbuildings.” In response, the Forest Service authorized Eleanor to build on “lot 2 of Block A of the Lake Shore Group of Residence sites.” Eleanor subsequently employed local craftsmen to create a vernacular three-room cabin (a great room and two bedrooms) featuring a high degree of design and workmanship. In c. 1945-1955, Eleanor added a new wing to her cabin (a kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, and loft), which featured the same level of expert design and workmanship as was employed in the original 1926 cabin.

The Albaugh Cabin’s floorplan suggests that it was inspired by rustic East Coast lodges and National Park (Yellowstone) hotels.³⁰ Instead of building the “one or two room” cabin indicated on the U.S. Forest Service special use application, Eleanor ultimately constructed a three-room structure that included two bedrooms unified by a large and highly finished pine-paneled great room, hall, or lobby similar to those found in the great Adirondack camp lodges or in architect Robert Reamer’s Yellowstone hotels. This two-story room with its large fireplace served as a living room, kitchen, and dining room while imbuing the small structure with a sense of grandeur and sociability. Ultimately, this great room placed greater emphasis on communal space / activities over both private spaces / activities (e.g. bedrooms) and service areas (e.g. a proper kitchen). Even after the first c. 1945-1955 wing was added to the cabin, the great room continued to spatially dominate the structure, insuring that the Albaughs had a proper, public gathering space they could use to establish fellowship with family members and with friends. Reports of the frequent, heavily attended, and liquored parties held at the cabin suggest that the building successfully accommodated the Albaugh family’s, or at least Eleanor’s, social, recreational, and entertainment needs. Additionally, the cabin provided Eleanor a stage on which she could relive her past as a star of silent Western films and Western-themed Vaudeville acts.

After its 1945-1955 remodel, the cabin acquired nearly all the accoutrements of a midcentury American suburban home. This notwithstanding, the cabin’s exterior log construction of round logs (not traditional squared logs which stress the dominance of the manmade over the natural) and interiors featuring pine paneling, a large stone fireplace and hearth, varnished pine floors, exposed beams, and other rustic features blurred the delineation between nature and culture.³¹ In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many

³⁰ American rustic lodges and camps built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century feature a meld of romantic-inspired architectural styles representative of the late Victorian and Edwardian eras. These styles include Queen Anne, Shingle, Stick, Arts and Crafts, Tudor, and Swiss chalet among others. In many cases, these lodges projected an “organic” appearance via the use of bark-covered logs, knotty pinewood columns and railings, and other similar features. This affected rusticity was also employed in Western tourist-centered architecture, particularly that found in the Yellowstone region. Robert Reamer’s 1904 Old Faithful Inn and 1910 Canyon Hotel set a high bar for smaller developments to follow. West Yellowstone’s 1911 Kennedy Building (Curios and Park Souvenirs), 1912 Madison Hotel, 1927-1930 Eagle Store, and the c. 1914-1925 Mack’s Inn Complex all adopted the aesthetic that is now commonly referred to as National Park Service rustic or “PARKitecture.” For more information, see Ruth Quinn, *Weaver of Dreams: The Life and Architecture of Robert C. Reamer*, (Self Published: Leslie & Ruth Quinn, 2004). Also see National Register of Historic Places nominations for West Yellowstone’s Kennedy Building / Curios and Park Souvenirs (National Register of Historic Places Information System ID: 83001065), West Yellowstone’s 1912 Madison Hotel and Café (National Register of Historic Places National Register Information System ID: 83001067), and West Yellowstone’s 1927-1930 Eagle Store (National Register of Historic Places National Register Information System ID: 86002957).

³¹ It is important to note that the Fur-tex fiberboard, plywood, and many other wood-based products used to construct the Albaugh cabin were generally promoted by the National Forest Service. Not surprisingly, these same materials feature in many of the National Forest Service’s own buildings constructed in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. See Richa Wilson and Kathleen Snodgrass, “Early 20th-Century Building Materials: Fiberboard and Plywood,” *Facilities Tech Tips*, Ogden: United States Forest Service Region 4, March 2007, <https://www.fs.fed.us/t-d/pubs/htmlpubs/htm07732308/index.htm> (Accessed July 10, 2020).

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buildings in the American West were designed to stress man's dominance over nature. The Albaugh cabin and other summer and tourist-oriented buildings constructed in Island Park did exactly the reverse. These buildings helped their occupants escape the rush of the industrialized world and feel immersed in the "natural," the "primitive," and the "unaffected / pure."

Few of Island Park's nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings are firmly assigned to a particular architect or builder. According to tradition, the original 1926 portion of the Albaugh cabin was at least partially if not fully designed and built by Johnny Sacks, a German immigrant builder whose 1929 cabin located at Big Springs, Island Park stands today as a house museum. While Sacks may have created some of the furnishings in the Albaugh cabin, his involvement in the design and/or construction of this cabin remains unsubstantiated.

From the final decades of the nineteenth century through the present day, Island Park has served as a recreation destination for generations of tourists. At an early date, people began to construct summer residences in Island Park which employed East Coast summer camps as architectural models; the Albaugh Cabin serves as a vernacular interpretation of a rustic East Coast summer camp. Most of Island Park's late nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings have been demolished or remodeled to the point that they no longer retain their historic integrity. The Albaugh Cabin is now a rare structure in that it retains historic integrity across all seven aspects, exhibits the high-quality workmanship of Island Park's early twentieth-century craftsmen, and continues to reflect the recreational and development patterns that have long informed Island Park's identity.

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Wood, Charles and Jurgen Kienle. *Volcanoes of North America: United States and Canada*.
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): IHSI# 43-16169

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>44.501298</u>	<u>-111.327878</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Albaugh Cabin is located on 0.61 acres on Lot 2, Block H of Section 36, Township 14 North, Range 43 East, in Fremont County, Idaho.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination includes the parcel of land that is historically associated with the resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. David Amott date 11/7/2019
organization Preservation Utah telephone 801-971-4808
street & number 1208 South Meadow Fork Road #1 email davidamott@gmail.com
city or town Provo state UT zip code 84606

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Location Map



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Aerial Map



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Boundary Map



Property Boundary Map / 4141 Upper Teton Avenue, Island Park (Mack's Inn), Fremont County Idaho, 83429

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Floor Plan



Eleanor and Ralph Albaugh Cabin / "Ziz-Ziz-Zit"
Main Floorplan (Not to Scale)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Albaugh, Eleanor, Cabin
City or Vicinity: Island Park
County: Fremont **State:** Idaho
Photographer: Dr. David Amott
Date Photographed: 13 August 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1	Cabin's south / front elevation looking north from Teton Avenue
Photo #2	Cabin's south / front elevation looking north
Photo #3	Detail of nonfunctional fireplace on cabin's south / front elevation
Photo #4	Detail of front door on cabin's south / front elevation
Photo #5	Cabin's south / front and east / side elevations looking northwest. East / side porch and storage shed featured
Photo #6	Cabin's east / side and north / back elevations looking southwest
Photo #7	Detail of (kitchen) door on cabin's west / side elevation
Photo #8	Cabin's storage shed looking north
Photo #9	View of Henry's Fork of the Snake River from cabin looking northeast
Photo #10	Interior detail of west / back / kitchen door
Photo #11	Cabin's kitchen looking east
Photo #12	Cabin's kitchen looking west
Photo #13	Cabin's great room looking east
Photo #14	Cabin's great room looking west
Photo #15	Cabin's main / master bedroom looking north
Photo #16	Cabin's main / master bedroom looking south
Photo #17	Upstairs / guest bedroom looking north
Photo #18	Upstairs / guest bedroom looking south

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, D

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Photo 1: Cabin's south / front elevation looking north from Teton Avenue.



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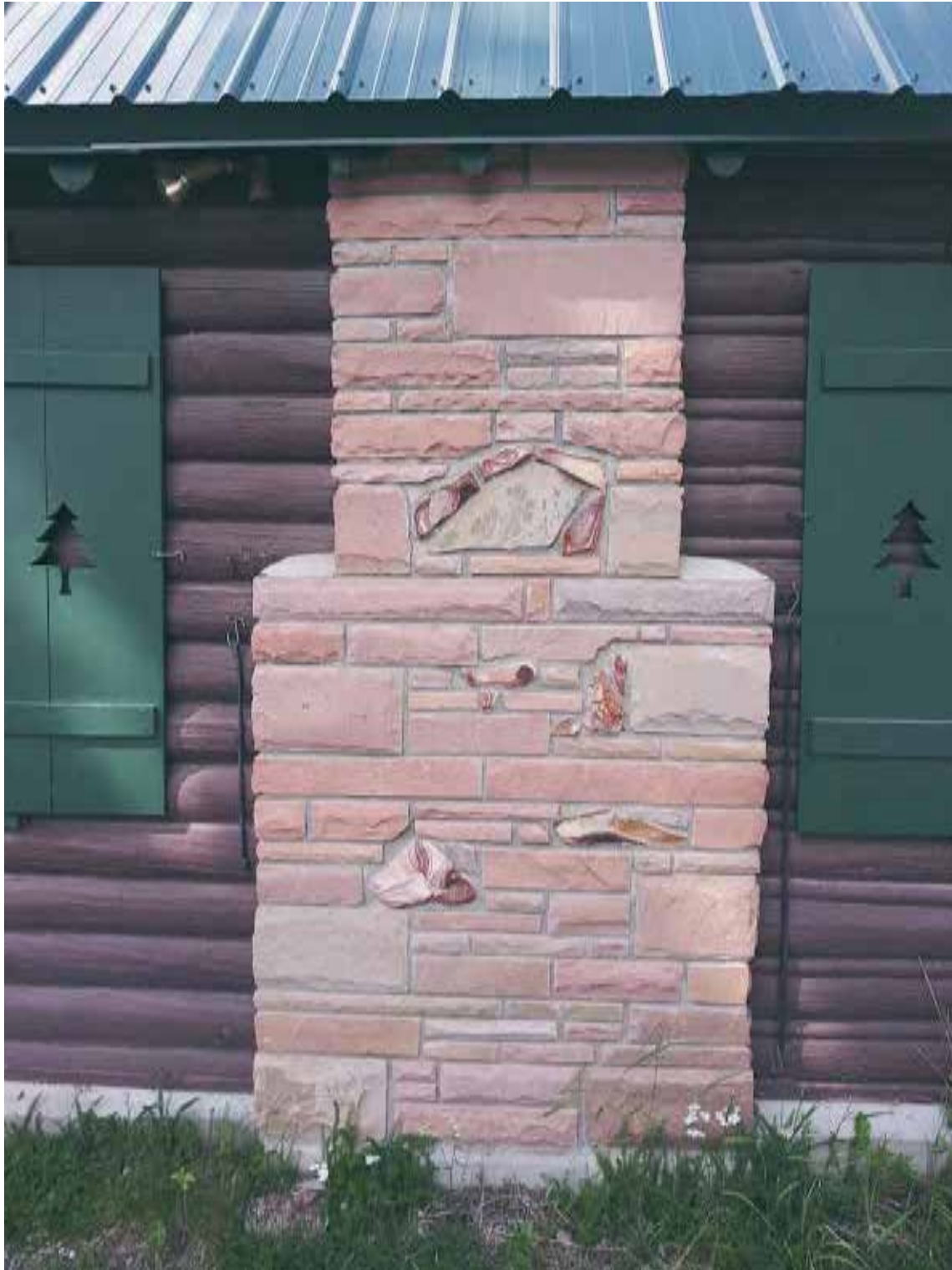
Photo 2: Cabin's south / front elevation looking north.



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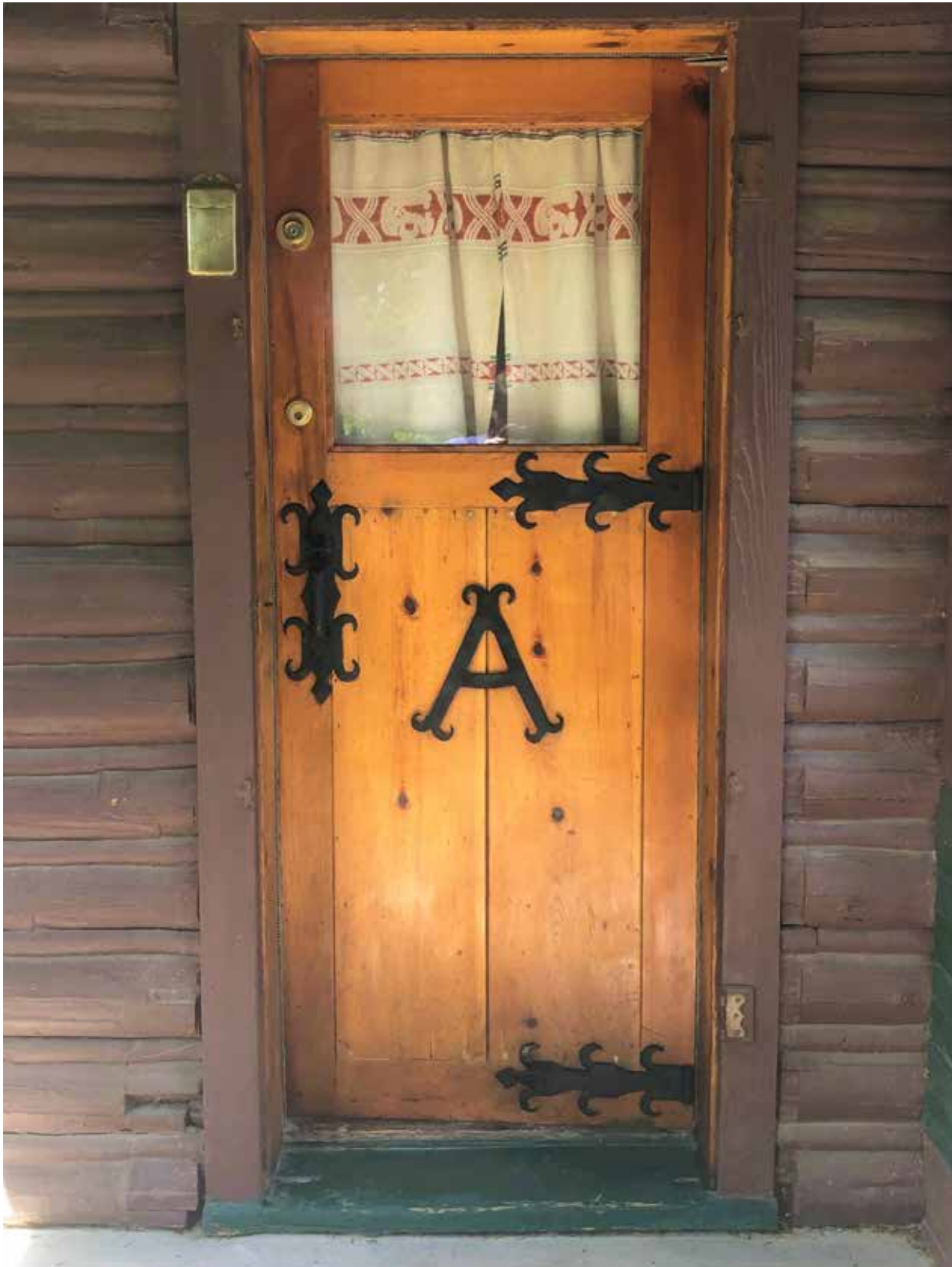
Photo 3: Detail of nonfunctional fireplace on cabin's south / front elevation.



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Photo 4: Detail of front door on cabin's south / front elevation.



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Photo 5. Cabin's south / front and east / side elevations looking northwest. East / side porch featured.



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Photo 6: Cabin's east / side and north / back elevations looking southwest.



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Photo 7: Detail of (kitchen) door on cabin's west / side elevation.



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Photo 8: Cabin's storage shed looking north.



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Photo 9: View of Henry's Fork of the Snake River from cabin looking northeast.



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Photo 10: Interior detail of west / back / kitchen door.



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Photo 11: Cabin's kitchen looking east.



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Photo 12: Cabin's kitchen room looking west.



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Photo 13: Cabin's great room looking east.



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Photo 14. Cabin's great room looking west.



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Photo 15: Cabin's main / master bedroom looking north.



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Photo 16: Cabin's main / master bedroom looking south.



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Photo 17: Upstairs / guest bedroom looking north.



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Photo 18: Upstairs / guest bedroom looking south.



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List of Figures

- Figure 1: Eleanor and Ralph Albaugh in front of cabin in the 1950s.
- Figure 2: Eleanor and Ralph Albaugh in front of cabin in the 1940s.
- Figure 3: Eleanor Albaugh embroidering in the cabin's great room, c. 1950.
- Figure 4: Eleanor and Ralph Albaugh in front of cabin c. 1960.
- Figure 5: Page 1, Eleanor Albaugh 1926 application to build her Island Park cabin.
- Figure 6: Page 2, Eleanor Albaugh 1926 application to build her Island Park cabin.
- Figure 7: Page 3, Eleanor Albaugh 1926 application to build her Island Park cabin.
- Figure 8: Portrait of Eleanor Albaugh c. 1910 – 1915.
- Figure 9: Portrait of Eleanor Albaugh c. 1910 – 1915.
- Figure 10: Portrait of Eleanor Albaugh c. 1910 – 1915.
- Figure 11: Portrait of Eleanor Albaugh c. 1910 – 1915.

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Figure 1: Eleanor and Ralph Albaugh in front of cabin in the 1950s.
Courtesy of the Albaugh family.



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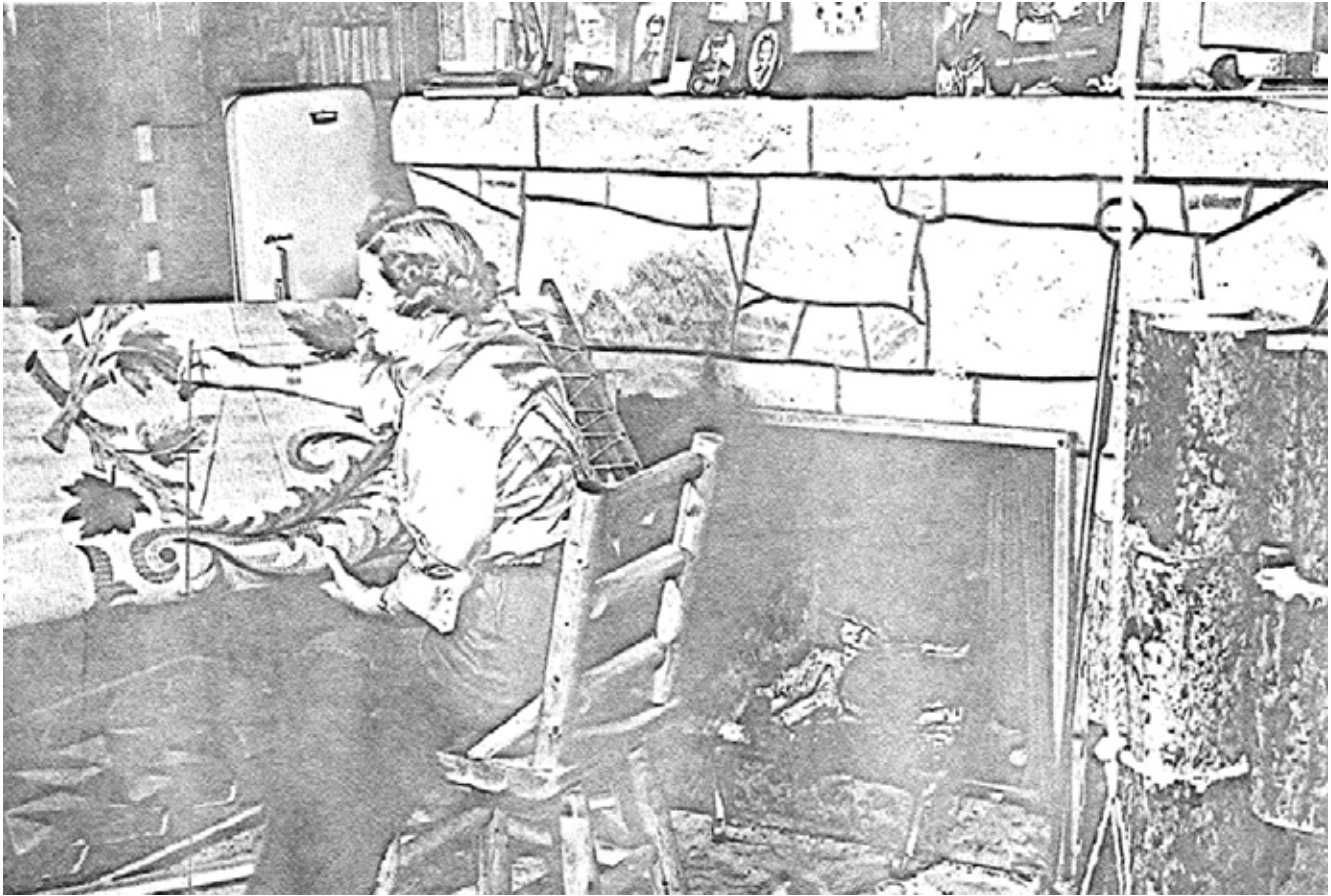
Figure 2: Eleanor and Ralph Albaugh in front of cabin in the late 1940s / 1950s.
Courtesy of the Albaugh family.



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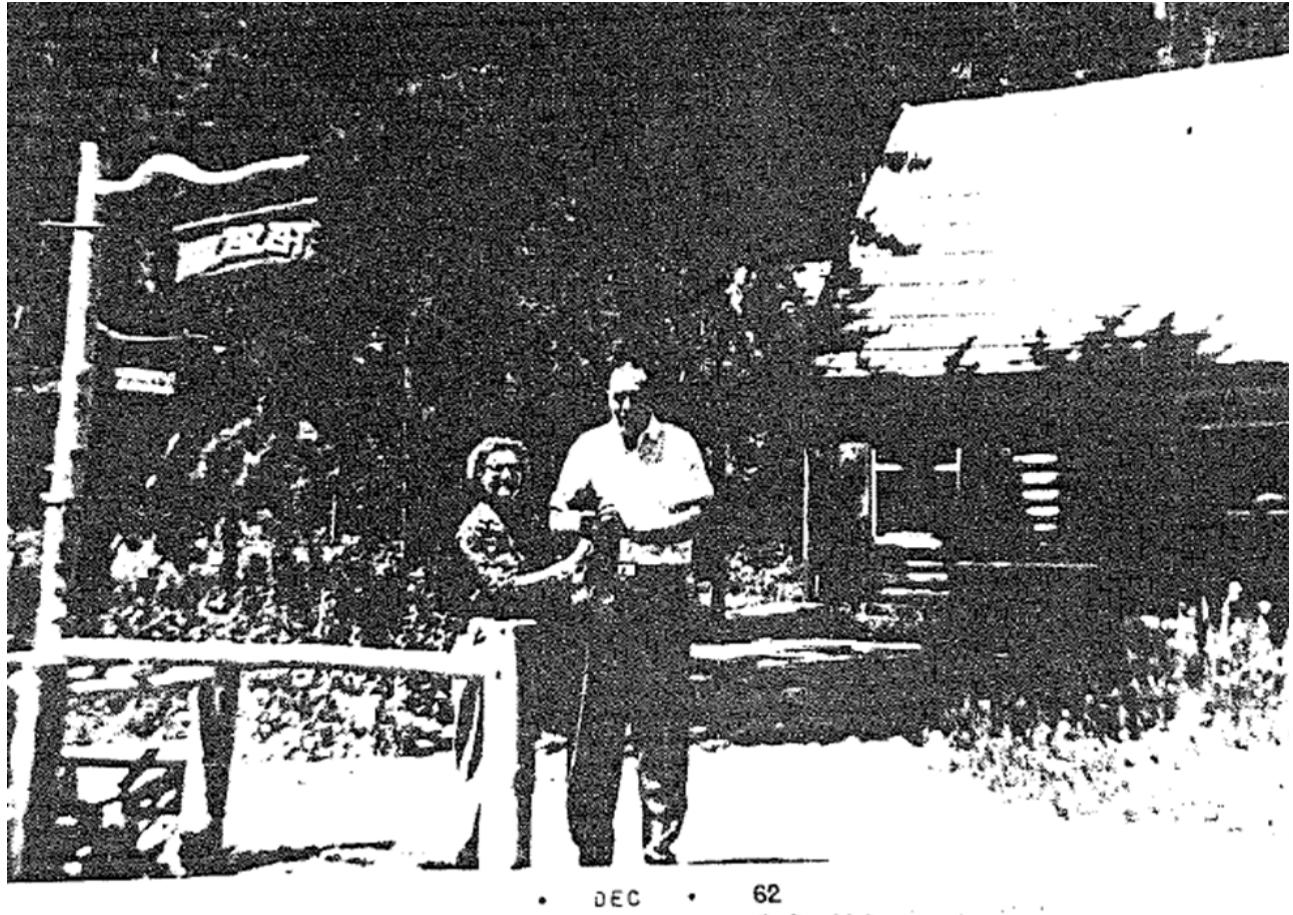
Figure 3: Eleanor Albaugh embroidering in the cabin's great room, c. 1950.
Courtesy of the Albaugh family.



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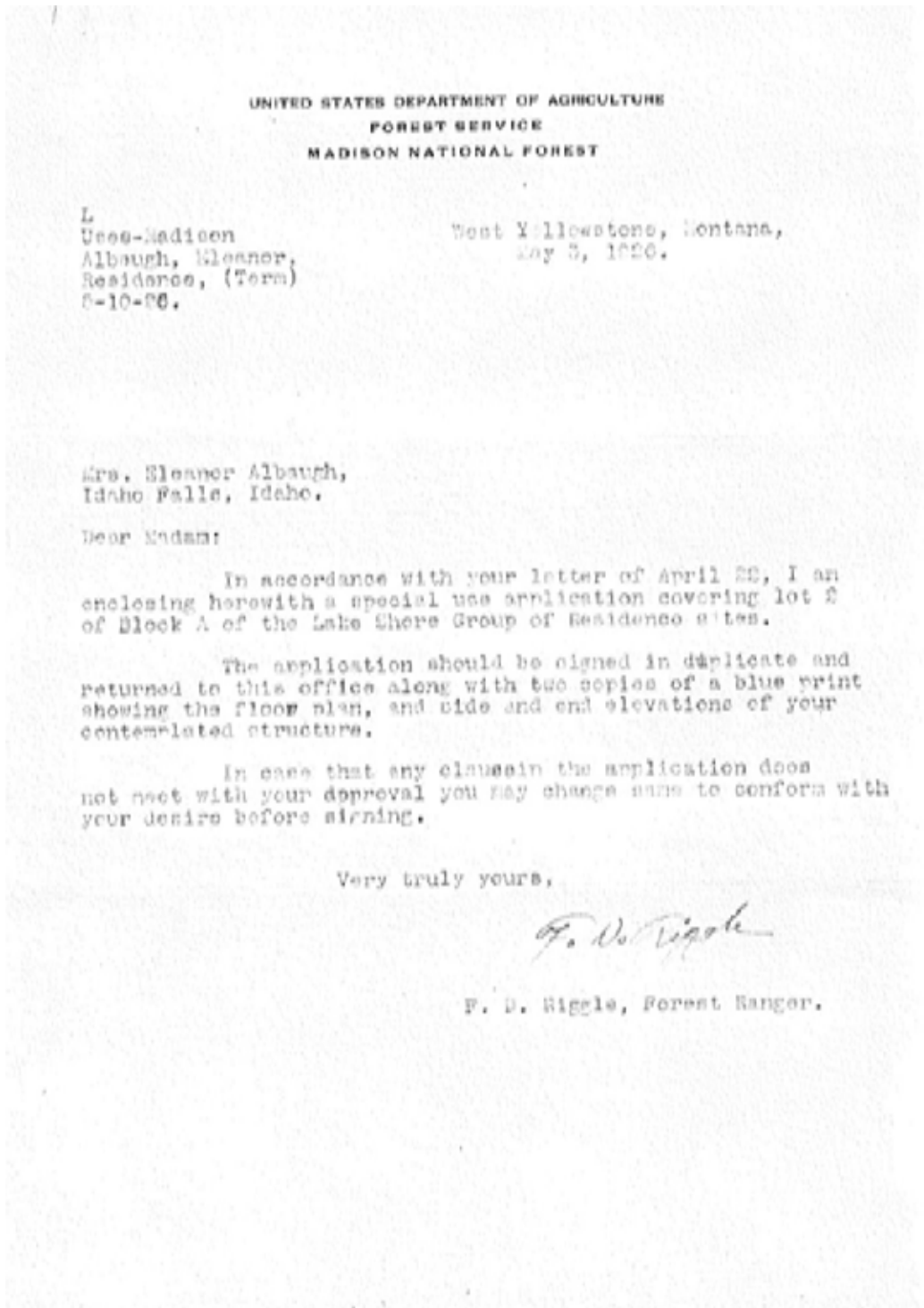
Figure 4: Eleanor and Ralph Albaugh in front of cabin c. 1960.
Courtesy of the Albaugh family.



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Figure 5: Page 1, Eleanor Albaugh 1926 application to build her Island Park cabin.
Courtesy of the Albaugh family.



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Figure 6: Page 2, Eleanor Albaugh 1926 application to build her Island Park cabin.
Courtesy of the Albaugh family.

Form 800.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

SPECIAL USE APPLICATION

L
Uses-Madison
Albaugh, Eleanor
Residence, (Term)
5-10-26
(Date of Application)

Application is hereby made for permit to use the following described lands: Lot 2 of
Block A of the Lake Shore Group of Residence Sites having an
area of .61 acres.

for the purpose of Constructing and maintaining a Summer Home for the
(State fully the nature of the intended use.)
use of myself and family. Noncommercial use.

Construction of intended improvements will begin within three months and be completed within
six months; the premises will be used at least thirty days each year; the contem-
plated improvements will cost approximately \$500 dollars
and will consist of the following: Cabin of one or two rooms having rustic
finish and of neat appearance and other necessary out buildings
Plan of construction shown on blue print accompanying applicatio

May 10, 1926.
(Date of application.)

(Signature of applicant.)
Idaho Falls, Idaho.
(Post-office address.)
1212 Lee St.

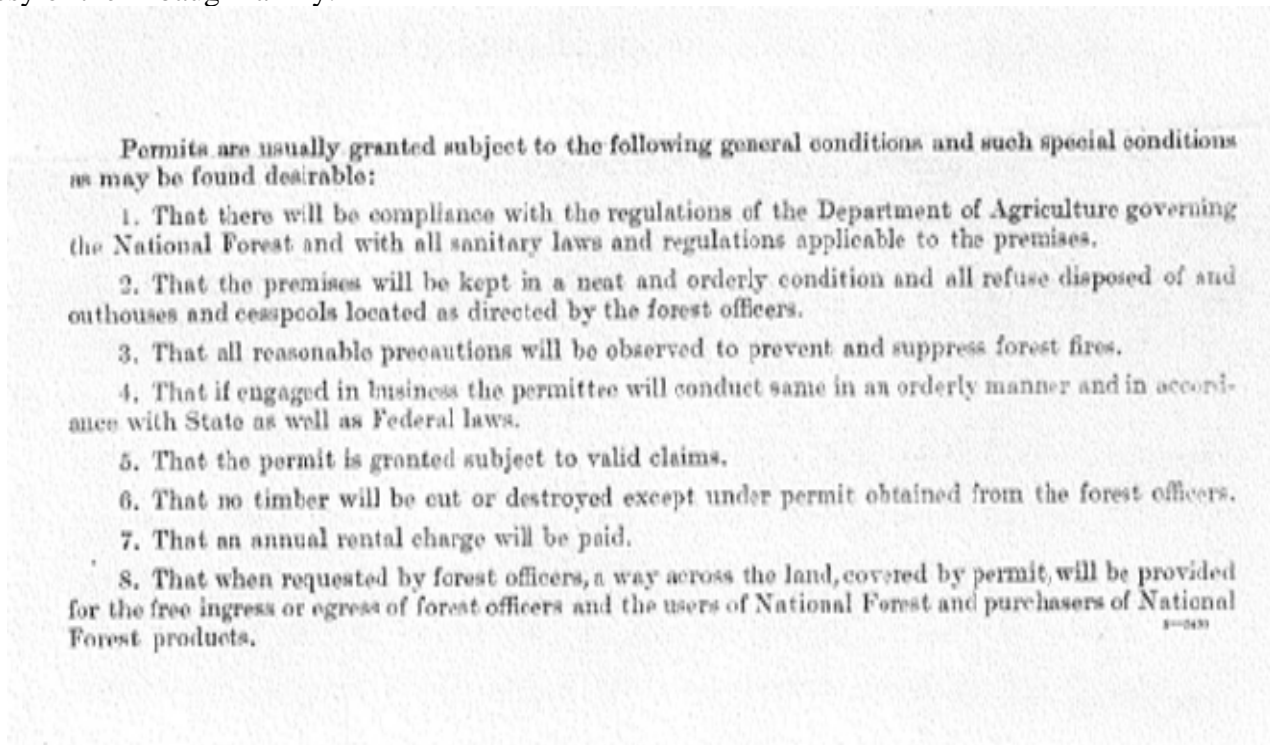
(See reverse side for general conditions under which permits are granted.)

8-3121

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Figure 7: Page 3, Eleanor Albaugh 1926 application to build her Island Park cabin.
Courtesy of the Albaugh family.



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Figure 8: Portrait of Eleanor Albaugh c. 1910 – 1915.
Courtesy of the Albaugh family.



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Figure 9: Portrait of Eleanor Albaugh c. 1910 – 1915.
Courtesy of the Albaugh family.



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Figure 10: Portrait of Eleanor Albaugh c. 1910 – 1915.
Courtesy of the Albaugh family.



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Figure 11: Portrait of Eleanor Albaugh c. 1910 – 1915.
Courtesy of the United States Library of Congress.



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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.