

# **Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark**

## **National Register of Historic Places Registration Form with Continuation Sheets and Maps**

**Idaho State Historical Society  
Merle Well, Idaho State Historian  
Sep 13, 1988 ---- May 13, 1991 ---- Feb 1, 1993**

This is the documentation for the Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark that Merle Wells mailed to me on Sep 19, 1996. Merle and I met on the Lolo Trail and had a long afternoon talk about my work and the need to update the documentation on the Lolo Trail NHL. He requested my help.

These continuation sheets and maps were sent to me to mark up and return just before Merle became terminally ill. I regret to say that I postponed my work on this and never returned to it before his death.

This contains the registration form, continuation sheets, and maps that the Idaho State HS prepared in 1988. The form pages were stamped with the date Mar 13, 1991, and the form was signed by the Keeper on Feb 1, 1993. The continuation pages were not numbered so I have numbered them in the order I received them. I have also added identifier labels to the continuation sheets and the maps that were not on the originals.

The Lolo Trail, as documented in these pages, is primarily the Northern Nez Perces Trail of 1805 through Hungry Creek (Lewis and Clark) and the Northern Nez Perces Trail of 1831 (John Work) over Snowy Summit. Some of the trail tread is not marked on some maps. I have added Idaho State HS Reference Series 941 to this document that shows their estimate of the tread diversion at Saddle Camp.

It is unfortunate that this Landmark documentation does not cover the portion of the Lolo Trail between the Weippe Prairie and Kamiah. I hope this can be added in the future because it rightfully belongs and is shown on an historic map in my collection.

My research was an independent discovery of the trail tread over the same span of geography. Thus, my research and this map set represent two independent versions of research on the Lewis and Clark trail tread over the Lolo Trail corridor.

Steve F. Russell, PhD, PE  
Associate Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering  
Iowa State University  
Ames, Iowa

# Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark

This document contains all the information I have gathered on the landmark based on the work of Merle Wells, Idaho State Historian. The registration form was obtained from the internet site for historic landmarks. Mr. Wells provided me the following documents in a private communication on Sep 19, 1996:

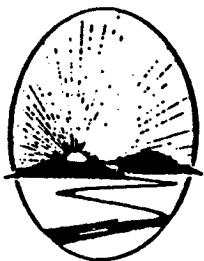
1. Registration Continuation Sheets containing the Sites Inventory, which includes the Lewis and Clark Campsites and other major sites such as Wendover Rest Stop and Fort Fizzle.
2. Registration Continuation Sheets containing landmark boundary Township, Range, Section and fractional Section information.
3. A map set of 7.5 minute topographic maps that document the landmark boundaries between Lolo, Montana (Travelers Rest) and the Weippe Prairie. They include both the Hungery Creek (1805) and Snowy Summit (1831) branches of the Northern Nez Perces Trail.

The continuation sheets and the maps were inadequately marked as to their purpose so I took the liberty of adding small title blocks to the sheets that are used in this digital version of them. The title blocks have information such as the origin of the documents and the official name of the topographic quads.

Some of the maps such as Map 13, do not show the tread determination. However, I believe that Merle Wells produced some subsequent documents that might have filled in these missing segments. The one I discovered so far is Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series 941 which I have added to this document even though it was not in the original set. Larry Jones, retired Idaho State Historian, sent it to me in Sep 16, 1996. I have included 941 in the next page of this digital document. It shows the proposed trail tread as it should have appeared on a portion of Map 13 in the NHL map set. I believe that other maps I've no access to might also be among papers now with the Idaho State Historical Society.

Steve F. Russell  
Iowa State University  
Ames, Iowa

# REFERENCE SERIES



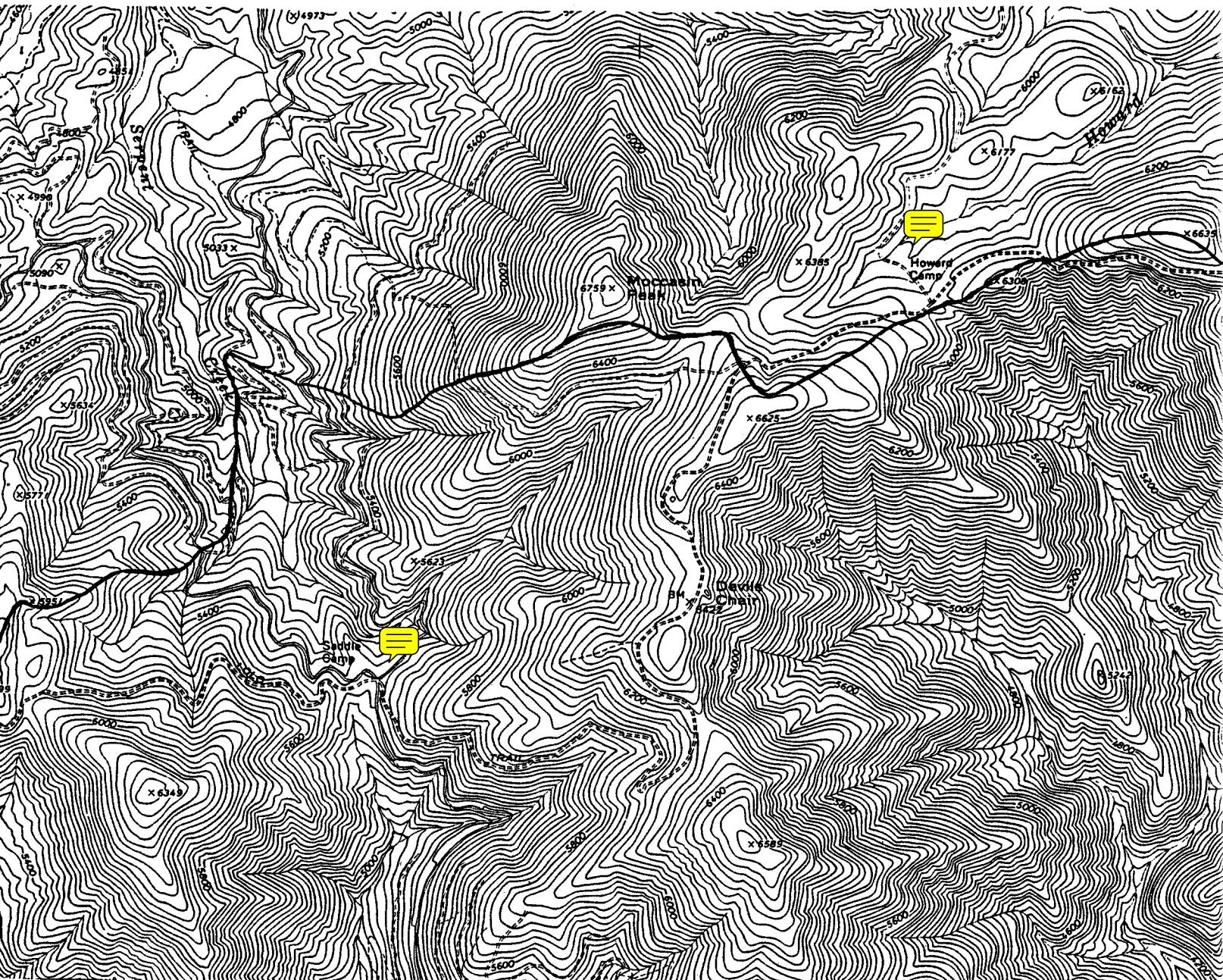
IDAHO HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
610 N. JULIA DAVIS DRIVE  
BOISE, IDAHO

Number 941

July 1992

## LEWIS AND CLARK'S LOLO TRAIL ROUTE: SEGMENTS NORTH OF LOCHSA DIVIDE

Two short segments of Lewis and Clark's 1806 Lolo Trail route--one between Indian Post Office and Moon Saddle and another near Moccasin Peak--deviated into drainage north of Lochsa divide. Instead of continuing on top of that potential traffic way, they avoided a detour and an unnecessary climb up to Indian Lookout west of Indian Post Office; this north side bypass still is utilized for a forest motorway. A longer departure from their normal ridge-top route led to an ascent nearby to Moccasin Peak, also a more direct access that took them from a crossing just above two small upper forks of Serpent Creek. Later Lolo Trail traffic preferred to hold to variants through Saddle Camp that did not descend into Serpent Creek. Lewis and Clark's 1806 route had an important advantage there for early spring travel, because Moccasin Peak's snow banks had melted from its sunny slope.



Map Set on Lolo Trail  
National Historic Landmark

Sent to me by Merle Wells  
to mark up and return just  
before he got sick.

Steve Russell

U.S. MAIL #470046      (2)      ZIP CODE  
  
5001  
DEN1072661725



Professor Steve Russell  
330 Cover  
Iowa State University  
Ames, Iowa 50011

Lolo Trail  
National Register of Historic Places  
Sep 13, 1988 ---- May 13, 1991 ---- Feb 1, 1993  
Merle W. Wells, Idaho State Historian  
Idaho State Historical Society

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

MAY 13 1991

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Lolo Trail  
other names/site number

## 2. Location

street & number Lolo, Montana to Weippe, Idaho  not for publication  
city, town

state	Idaho	code	16	county	Idaho	code	49	zip code	83553
	Montana		30		Missoula		63		59847

## 3. Classification

(See continuation sheet.)

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	248	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	32	2 sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		32	250 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
Nez Perce 1877 Campaign

Number of contributing resources previously  
listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 80.  
 In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

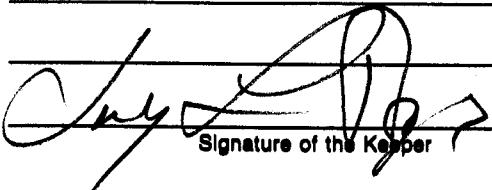
entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): NHL Boundary Study



Signature of the Keeper

2/1/93

Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Landscape: forest

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Landscape: forest

Agriculture: field

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls

roof

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

When Lewis and Clark turned westward up Lolo creek, they traversed an open mountain valley for a little more than ten miles. Following close to its north edge, they then ascended a flat ridge, where scarred yellow pine (where traveling Indians had stripped and eaten bark) were more easily noticed by William Clark, September 12, than they are now. Subsequent logging has removed most of those traces, but some still survive on a ridge before Graves creek as well as near Howard creek. Beyond Howard creek, long stretches of deep old trail mark their ridge-side course. Some portions of valley trail remain, particularly near Lolo Hot Springs, but a series of ridges gave access to a large summit meadow they encountered after entering Idaho.

Two routes were available then. One led along a series of ridges to a fishery near Powell, a choice that seemed appropriate to their Shoshoni guide, who saw that they really needed to go fishing for supplies. (Lewis and Clark thought their guide got lost several times including their Salmon Bitterroot valley crossing as well as their fishing detour. But Toby, their guide, actually knew exactly what he had to do to get them through an exceptionally confusing country. A number of more recent Lewis and Clark specialists also have been misled by ignorance of Toby's situation, and their misguided comments should be ignored.) West of their fishery, they ascended Wendover ridge to a long stretch of ridge trail from which they deviated near Indian postoffice and west of Sherman peak. Again, Toby had not led them astray, because their Nez Perce guides used his route (aside from omitting his Powell fishing detour) when they returned in 1806. They normally had to follow ridge routes to avoid windfalls of timber and to stay clear of brush that made stream bottoms impassable. Their ridgetop segments often were narrow and well defined, but in many places their route was more of a trail zone than a single, clearly defined track. On that account they could not find their way west, nor even their return route in 1806, without competent, experienced Indian guides. Lewis and Clark were skilled explorers, and their problems in returning over a trail they already had crossed indicate what complex route difficulties they faced. Now that their Shoshoni and Nez Perce guides are long gone, modern specialists continue to have difficulty identifying some segments of their trail zone. In that respect, Lewis and Clark's Lolo route retains its integrity. If a broad, clear trail were cut through there, integrity would be lost and Lewis and Clark's landmark adventure could not be experienced any more.

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Some Montana farming, along with logging in both states, has affected some Lolo trail segments, but modern highways are absent from most of their Lolo route. Compared with most of Lewis and Clark's route, this portion retains high integrity and is being preserved. Lewis and Clark could still get lost in enough places to feel right at home. Constant change in timber patterns characterized that era then and now, and no one can stop trees and brush from growing, maturing, falling, or, in many cases, from burning. That pattern still continues.

Some, but not very many, buildings or other properties that do not contribute to National Historic Landmark significance of this 86,000 acre historic landscape are eligible for National Register recognition as ranches, United States Forest Service installations, recreational sites or structures, or archaeological sites with values of state or local importance. These have not been evaluated in connection with this National Historic Landmark boundary investigation.

This unusually large National Historic Landmark includes 319 identifiable parcels of land in Idaho and 63 in Montana. Each one of these 382 segments has been identified and evaluated in a time consuming process that has required several years for completion. In a corridor of significant travel extending well over a hundred miles in length, this avenue of nationally significant discovery and communication has retained its integrity to a remarkable degree. Although modern markers and occasional trails help to facilitate travel there, preservation of a Lolo Trail zone of wilderness travel is provided for in this landmark area that contributed an inspirational chapter to United States history.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally     statewide     locallyApplicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G    N/A**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)**Ethnic heritage: Native AmericanExploration/settlement**Period of Significance**1805-18061877**Significant Dates****Significant Person**Meriwether Lewis and William Clark**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**N/ASacajewea and Toby (Shoshoni Indians)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

One of four traditional eighteenth century Indian routes around or through a 200 mile long Bitterroot Mountain barrier separating Northwest Plateau Indians from Montana's buffalo plains, Idaho's Lolo Trail provided Lewis and Clark a difficult, but not impossible, route for access to navigable Columbia river streams. They rejected a much more distant Clark's fork-Pend d'Oreille route partly because it was impassable to salmon, and did not hear about a Montana trail (Saint Joe-Clearwater divide) route that also would have been a lot longer. Their Shoshoni guide lacked experience with their best choice--a Salmon and Clearwater divide Nez Perce trail--because he had no occasion to penetrate Nez Perce country that way. So they wound up with a circuitous Lolo Trail route that offered access to an upper Lochsa fishery patronized by Flathead bands that their guide was familiar with. Their expedition's success depended entirely upon identifying a Bitterroot crossing, and they were fortunate to find a Shoshoni guide who could make a late-season trip that way. Although their route was later examined by Hudson's Bay Company trappers and John Mullan's road and railway surveyors, it turned out to be useful only for Nez Perce Indians who continued to employ it to reach Montana's buffalo country. Seven decades later, an updated version of Lewis and Clark's Lolo Trail route gained a second phase of national significance when hundreds of Oregon and Idaho Nez Perce Indians had to traverse it in order to get away from General Oliver Otis Howard's army that had embarked upon more than a four month campaign against them. Recognized as a National Historic Trail by Congressional legislation, October 6, 1986 (100 Stat. 1122) that Lolo Trail variant--which mostly follows Lewis and Clark's version--needs identification where it diverges from earlier alternates. In 1866-1867, Major Sewall Truax, funded by a special federal appropriation, constructed an improved military road for better west-end access as well as for superior grades past difficult places, and his route proved useful to General Howard during his 1877 campaign. Howard hardly could have transported heavy military equipment over some portions of Lewis and Clark's route. This aspect of Lolo Trail significance was recognized in a 1976 National Historic Landmark nomination form, and is considered in developing this form also. A vast Lewis

 See continuation sheet

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and Clark as well as Nez Perce campaign literature elaborates both phases of Lolo Trail significance, so all of that does not need to be recapitulated here. Because it was essential for Lewis and Clark's success and for General Howard's campaign, that formidable route has exceptional national importance. A multiple property documentation form provides contextual information for Howard's campaign.

In adopting a Lolo Trail route from Montana's Bitterroot valley to Idaho's Weippe prairie, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark brought national recognition to an already significant avenue for western travel. As an extensive historic landmark largely unaltered by subsequent modification or structural intrusion, their route gained exceptional national significance because it represented their most difficult passage of their entire journey from Saint Louis to Fort Clatsop: without a successful crossing there, they never could have achieved their expedition's primary objective to discover a road connecting navigable Missouri and Columbia headwaters. Regarded as an essential component of western expansion, their Lolo Trail experience, more than any other feature of their long journey, gave them a well-deserved national reputation. Two other people also contributed in an essential way to their Lolo Trail success, and merit national recognition for their association with this historic landmark. Toby, their Shoshoni guide and Sacajewea, their Shoshoni interpreter. They also contributed major services in other places, but their most remarkable test and achievement came during their Lolo Trail passage. Without Toby's participation Lewis and Clark never could have found their way through that confusing country. This was their only route segment where they depended entirely upon a guide. Aside from providing valuable services in translating messages that allowed communication with Indian peoples, Sacajawea identified their expedition as a non-military venture that would not embark upon Indian warfare. Sacajawea's ability to survive that hazardous crossing identifies her skills and contribution more with this landmark than with other places. So both Toby and Sacajawea need to be recognized for exceptional national achievement associated with this landmark site.



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Publication of Gary Moulton's definitive set of Lewis and Clark expedition journals offered coverage of their westbound Lolo Trail travel subsequent to preparation of this National Park Service form. Another volume, covering Lewis and Clark's 1806 Lolo Trail experience, is about to appear. No future Lolo Trail bibliography will be complete without inclusion of these two distinguished volumes.

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**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

Boundary justification: Lewis and Clark's Lolo trail route presents some unusual problems in National Historic Landmark boundary identification and definition. A horse trail utilized by Nez Perce buffalo hunters and Flathead salmon fishers, it was obscure enough two centuries or so ago that Lewis and Clark had to employ an experienced Shoshoni guide to find their way through a difficult mountain country, and their own tracks have mostly disappeared, although their trail can be recognized in some stretches with little or no difficulty. Clark's surveys, complete with bearings and distances, along with a number of expedition journals, make recovery of their route possible. Generally a ridge route typical of travel in that era, it has some segments subject to easy identification. Other portions resist precise definition. In this situation, a narrow route corridor that widens to a mile or more in portions that have a greater range of error, is delineated. Largely in an unsettled forest country, their Lolo trail grade can be given boundaries only in terms of cadastral survey, utilizing section, range, and township lines. A boundary approaching 400 miles in length has to be employed in order to accommodate a trail that runs close to 200 miles in length, and a National Register polygon of exceptional shape, but with only 26 coordinates, is required to enclose such an area. Some of these are on maps (West Fork butte, Grave peak, Savage ridge, Bear Mountain) that have no trail route. A map more than 20 feet long and nearly 10 feet high, supplied on 24 United States Geological Survey 24000 scale topographic sheets, displays a boundary defined along section lines and subdivisions. Although a boundary could be indicated in terms of section corners and quarter corners, starting and concluding in Bitterroot valley or at Weippe prairie, more than a thousand angles would have to be turned in order to accomplish that, and except for portions at either end, boundaries directly opposite each other would appear on different continuation pages that could be matched up only with great difficulty. In order to have a boundary definition in which land included or excluded can be identified with ease, all sections or parts of sections are listed by range and township. That arrangement provides convenient reference, along with a large map that delineates all land identified in this National Historic Landmark registration.

A trail corridor at least a half mile wide generally is necessary to avoid an excessively long list of land parcels that are included. Reducing that corridor by half would increase this list by at least four times and create excessive difficulty in determining what tracts are included. In many places where trail routes diverge or wander about because of difficult terrain, a wider corridor is advantageous. Other trail segments where an exact location cannot be ascertained require a wider corridor, which is proportional to uncertainty in route information. Lewis and Clark followed more than one variant in places on their journey back and forth, as did eighteenth century Indian hunters and fishers who developed their trail. In every case, a corridor of minimum width consistent with precision of definition and accuracy of information has been employed. Most Lolo trail segments occupy Forest Service lands or major lumber company lands that are managed with attention to cultural values.

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### Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark Sites Inventory

1. Lewis, 21 Sept 05
2. Clark, 19 Sep 05
3. Camp, 15 June 06
4. Camp, 18-20, 24 June 06
5. Lewis, 20 Sep 05
6. Camp, 16 June 06
7. Camp, 25 June 06

Note: a National Register form, prepared 13 July 1976, refers to a campsite of 16 Sep 05, when 16 June 06 is correct.

8. Lewis, 19 Sep 05
9. Camp, 17 June 06
10. Clark, 18 Sep 05
11. Cache, 17 June 06
12. Sherman saddle
13. Sherman peak
14. Lewis, 18 Sep 05
15. Camp, 26 June 06
16. Smoke cairn
17. Camp, 17 Sep 05
18. Howard's camp, 4 Aug 77
19. Camp, 16 Sep 05
20. Indian Postoffice: Lewis and Clark turned north shortly before reaching this site, which is an important Nez Perce religious site, rather than any sort of post office or communications location.
21. Camp, 27 June 06
22. Camp, 15 Sep 05
23. Camp, 28 June 06
24. Wendover rest stop
25. Wendover fishery, 15 Sep 05
26. Camp, 14 Sep 05
27. Howard's camp, 6 Aug 77
28. Camp, 13 Sep 05

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### **Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark Sites Inventory**

#### **Montana sites:**

29. Lolo hot springs
30. Camp, 12 Sep 05
31. Camp, 29 Jun 06
32. Camp, 11 Sep 05
33. Fort Fizzle, 28 July 77
34. Camp, 10 Sep 05, 30 June 06

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Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark boundaries include Idaho:

T34N, R4E, Section 1, NE1/4;  
24, NE1/4, S1/2;

25, W1/2;

T34N, R5E, Section 2;

3;

4;

5;

6;

7, E1/2

8;

9, N1/2;

10;

11;

12;

13, N1/2;

T34N, R6E, Section 7, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2;

8, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2;

9, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2;

10, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2;

11, S1/2, S1/2 N1/2;

12, NE1/4, S1/2, S1/2 NW1/4;

13, W1/2, NE1/4;

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14;

15, N1/2;

16, N1/2;

17, N1/2;

18, N1/2;

15, N1/2 NW1/4;

6;

7, W1/2;

136;

18, SW1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4;

9, SW1/4;

14, S1/2;

15, S1/2 NW1/4, N1/2 S1/2;

16, NE1/4 NW1/4, NE1/4;

18, E1/2, SW1/4 or S1/2 NE1/4;

19, NW1/4 NW1/4;

23, W1/2;

24, SW1/4 SW1/4;

25, NW1/4 NW1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4, S1/2 N1/2, N1/2 S1/2;

30;

31;

32;

33;

34;

1, N1/2, W1/2 SW1/4;

2, SE1/4 SW1/4, S1/2 SE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4;

8, SE1/4 SE1/4;

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9, E1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4;  
10, N1/2;  
11, NW1/4, N1/2 NE1/4;  
16, NW1/4 NW1/4;  
17, W1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4  
NE1/4;  
19, S1/2 S1/2;  
20, NE1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SW1/4;  
30, N1/2 NW1/4;

T35N, R7E, Section 12, SE1/4;

13, N1/2;

14;

15;

16;

17, E1/2;

20;

29;

31, SE1/4

32;

T35N, R8E, Section 1, E1/2 W1/2, E1/2;

7, S1/2;

8, S1/2 N1/2, S1/2;

9, S1/2 N1/2, S1/2;

12, SW1/4, E1/2 SE1/4, E1/2 NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4;

13, W1/2;

14;

15;

16;

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26, S1/2;

30, S1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4;

31;

32;

33;

34;

35, N1/2;

T36N, R10E, Section 1, SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4, E1/2 NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4,  
NE1/4 NE1/4;

11, W1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4, E1/2 NE1/4;

12, N1/2 NW1/4;

14, NW1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4;

15, S1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4;

19, E1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, NE1/4;

20, N1/2;

21, S1/2 N1/2, N1/2 S1/2;

22, NW1/4;

30, NW1/4;

T37N, R10E, Section 35, W1/2;

36;

T37N, R11E, Section 12, S1/2;

13;

14;

15;

16;

17;

18;

19;

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21, N1/2;

22;

23;

24;

27, NW1/4 NW1/4;

28;

29, S1/2;

30;

31, N1/2;

32, N1/2;

33, N1/2;

T37N, R12E, Section 1, NE1/4, S1/2;

2, SE1/4;

9, S1/2;

10, NE1/4, S1/2;

11, NE1/2, N1/2 SW1/4;

16, N1/2;

17, N1/2, W1/2 SW1/4;

18;

19;

20, W1/2 W1/2;

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T37N, R13E, Section 2, W1/2 NW1/4;

3, N1/2, N1/2 S1/2, SW1/4 SW1/4;

4, N1/2, NE1/4 SE1/4;

5, N1/2 N1/2;

6, SW1/4 NW1/4, N1/2 N1/2;

10, W1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4;

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7, E1/2;  
8;  
17;  
18;  
21, E1/2 SE1/4, W1/2;  
22, NW1/4;  
28;  
31, S1/2;  
32, S1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4, S1/2;  
33;

T38N, R14E, Section 30, S1/2;  
31, N1/2, SE1/4, N1/2 SW1/4;  
32, W1/2 W1/2, S1/2 S1/2;  
35, SW1/4 SW1/4;  
36, S1/2 S1/2;

T38N, R15E, Section 4, W1/2;

5;  
6, SE1/4;  
7, E1/2;  
8;  
17;

18.

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Merle W. Wells, Idaho State Historian  
Idaho State Historical Society

Montana:

T10N, R24W, Section 1, W1/2, W1/2 E1/2;  
12, NW1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4; (both fractional)

T11N, R20W, Section 5, NW1/4 NW1/4, north of Lolo Creek;

⑨  
SFR

6, N1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4, north of Lolo Creek;  
T11N, R21W, Section 1, N1/2 NW1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4, north of Lolo Creek;  
2, NE1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4;  
T11N, R23W, Section 5, NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4, N1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SW1/4;  
6, E1/2 SE1/4;  
7, W1/2;  
8, NW1/4 NW1/4;  
18, west of Lolo Creek;  
19, northwest of Lolo Creek;  
T11N, R24W, Section 24, E1/2;  
30, E1/2;  
36, E1/2, SW1/4;  
T12N, R20W, Section 31, S1/2 SW1/4 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4;  
32, SW1/4, N1/2 SE1/4;  
33, S1/2 N1/2, NW1/4 SE1/4, S1/2 N1/2, north of Lolo Creek;  
34, S1/2 N1/2, S1/2;  
35, south of Lolo Creek;  
T12N, R21W, Section 28, SW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4;  
T12N, R21W, Section 29, S1/2, north of Lolo Creek;  
30, N1/2 S1/2, S1/2 NW1/4;  
33, NW1/4, N1/2 S1/2, S1/2 NE1/4, north of Lolo Creek;  
34, S1/2 N1/2, S1/2;  
35, S1/2 NW1/4, S1/2, north of Lolo Creek;  
T12N, R22W, Section 19, north of Lolo Creek;  
20, north of Lolo Creek;  
21;  
22;  
23;

Lolo Trail  
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SFR

24, S1/2;

25, N1/2, N1/2 SE1/4;

26, N1/2;

T12N, R23W, Section 24, SW1/4, E1/2 west of Lolo Creek;

25, NW1/4 west of Lolo Creek;

26, N1/2 north of Lolo Creek;

27, N1/2;

28, N1/2, SW1/4;

32, SE1/4;

33, W1/2 north of Lolo Creek.

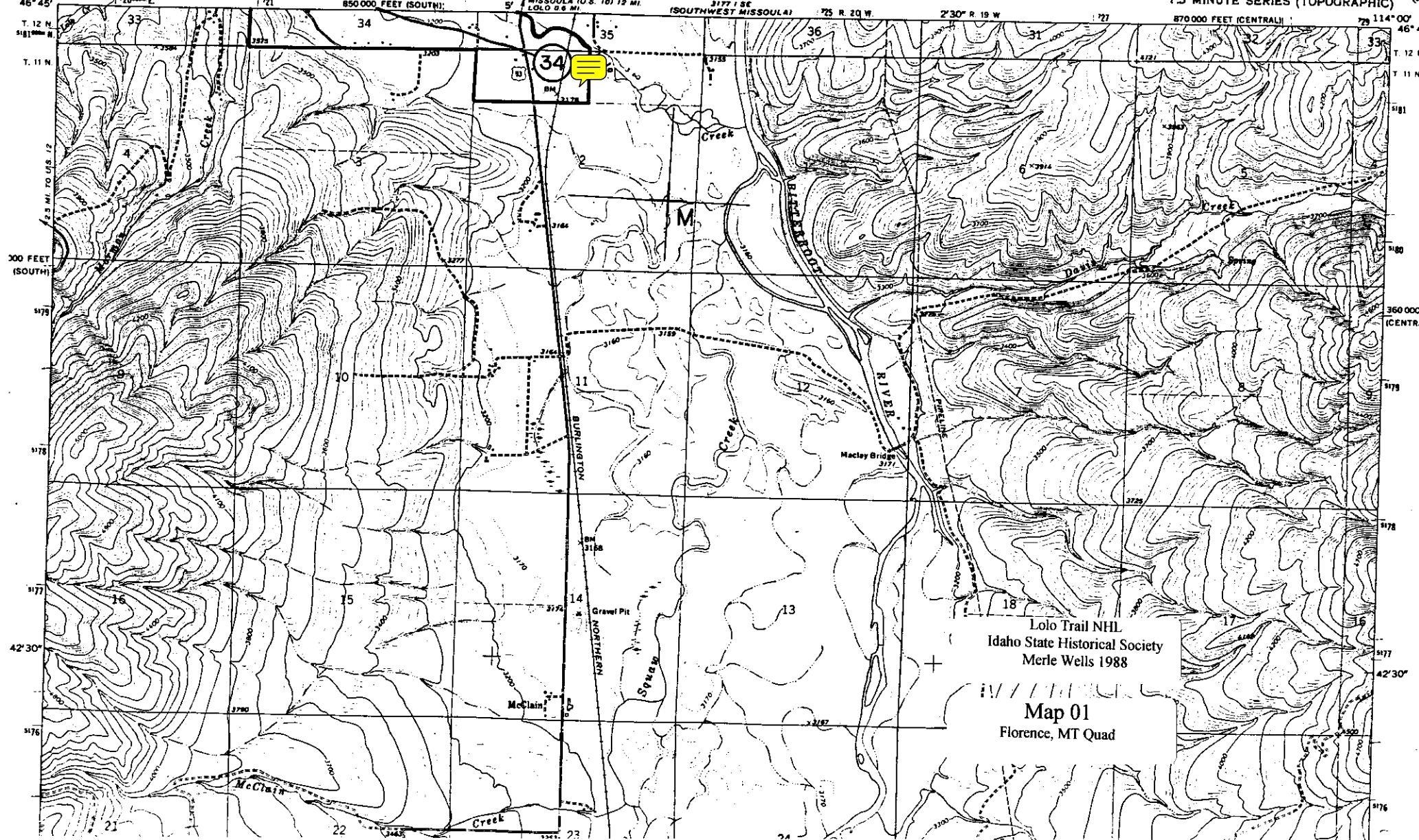
Lolo Trail

National Register of Historic Places

Sep 13, 1988 — May 13, 1991 — Feb 1, 1993

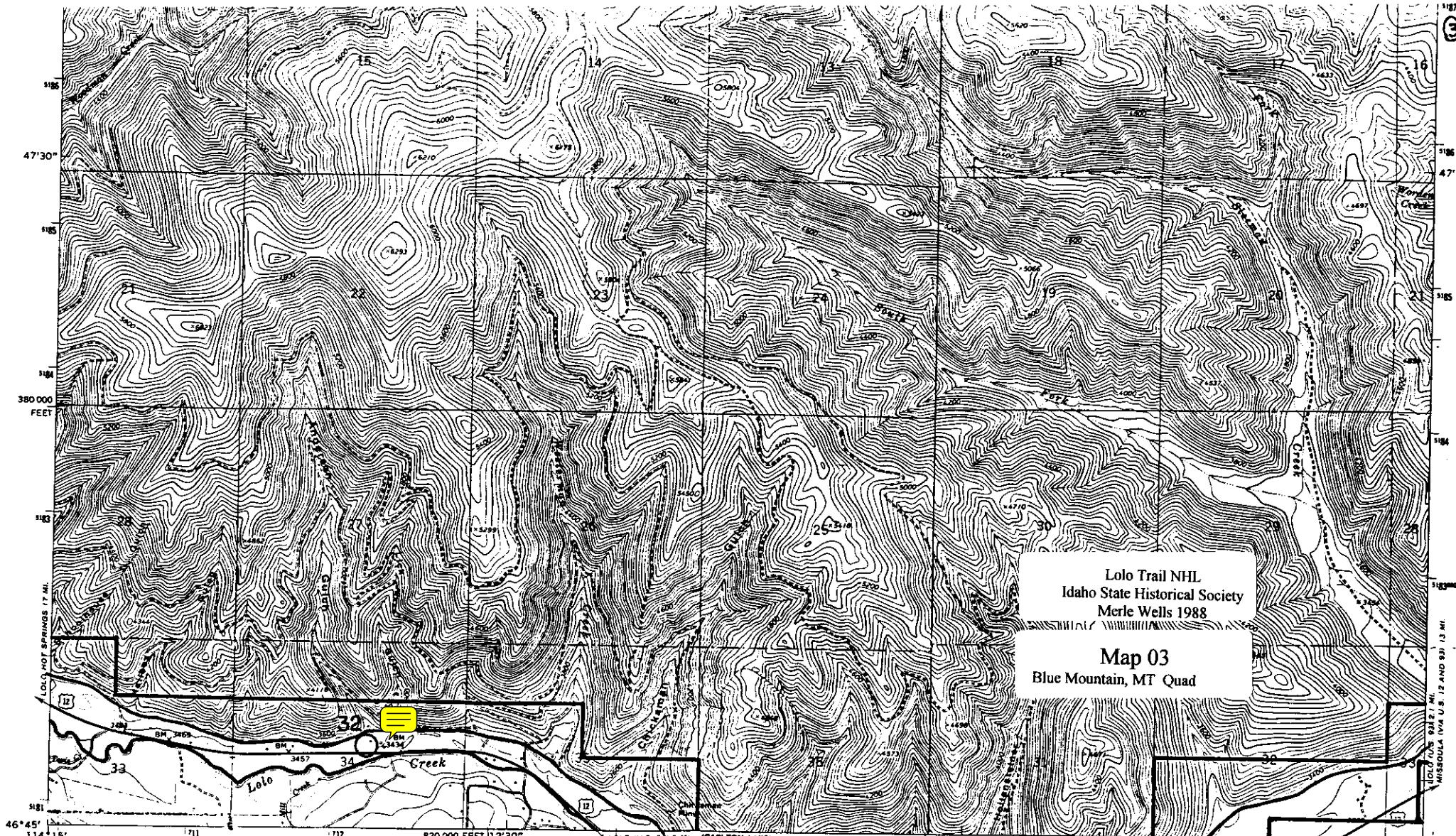
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**Lolo Trail**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Sep 13, 1988 — May 13, 1991 — Feb 1, 1993**  
**Merle W. Wells, Idaho State Historian**  
**Idaho State Historical Society**





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Merle Wells 1988

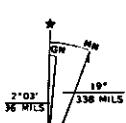
Map 03  
Blue Mountain, MT Quad

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Montana coordinate system, central zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 11, shown in blue



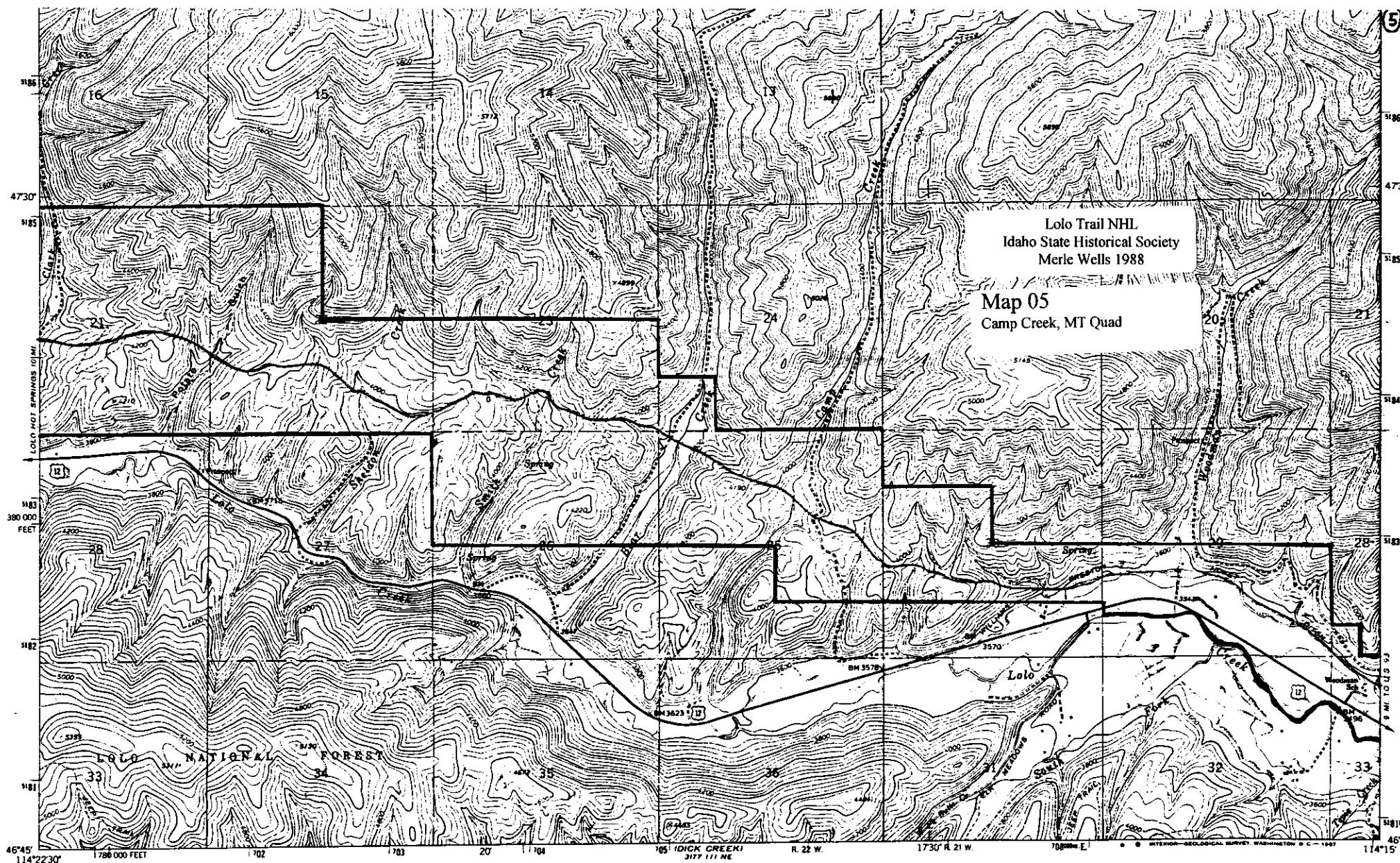
SCALE 1:24 000  
0 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET  
1 0.5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty \_\_\_\_\_ Light-duty \_\_\_\_\_  
Unimproved dirt -----  
U.S. Route

114°07'30"



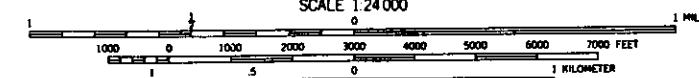


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

#### Control by USGS and USGS

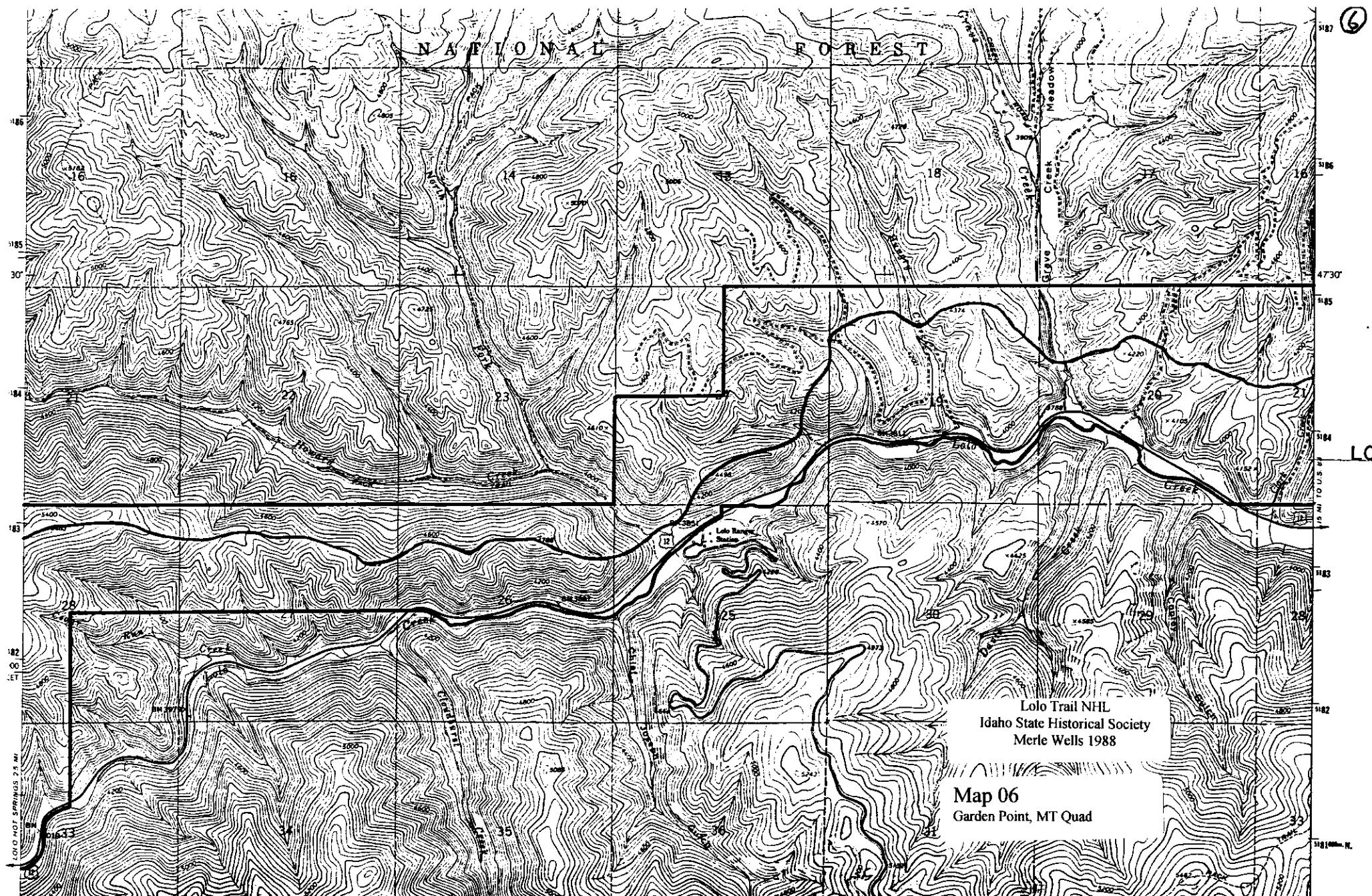
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1964.

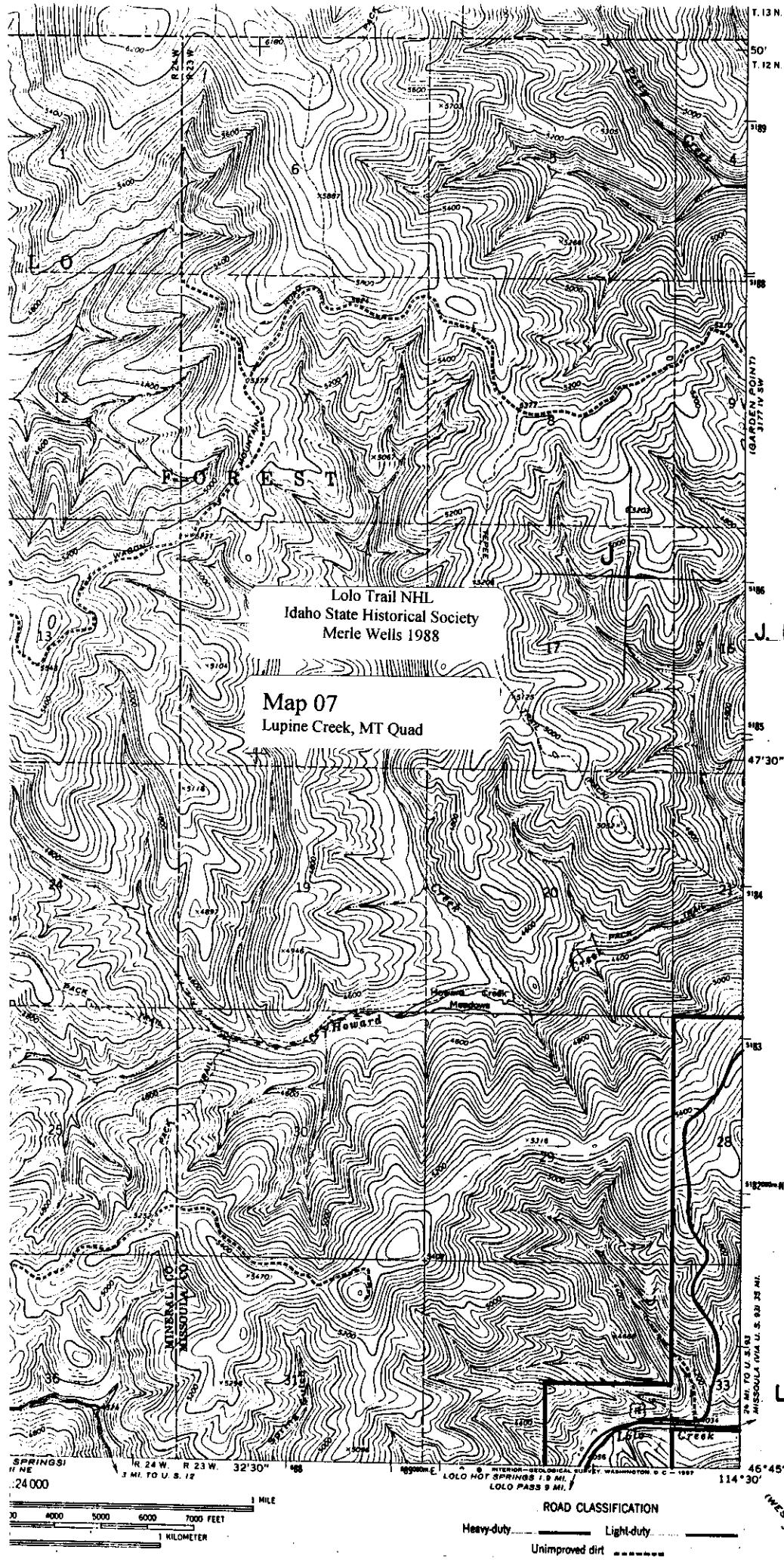
SCALE 1:24 000



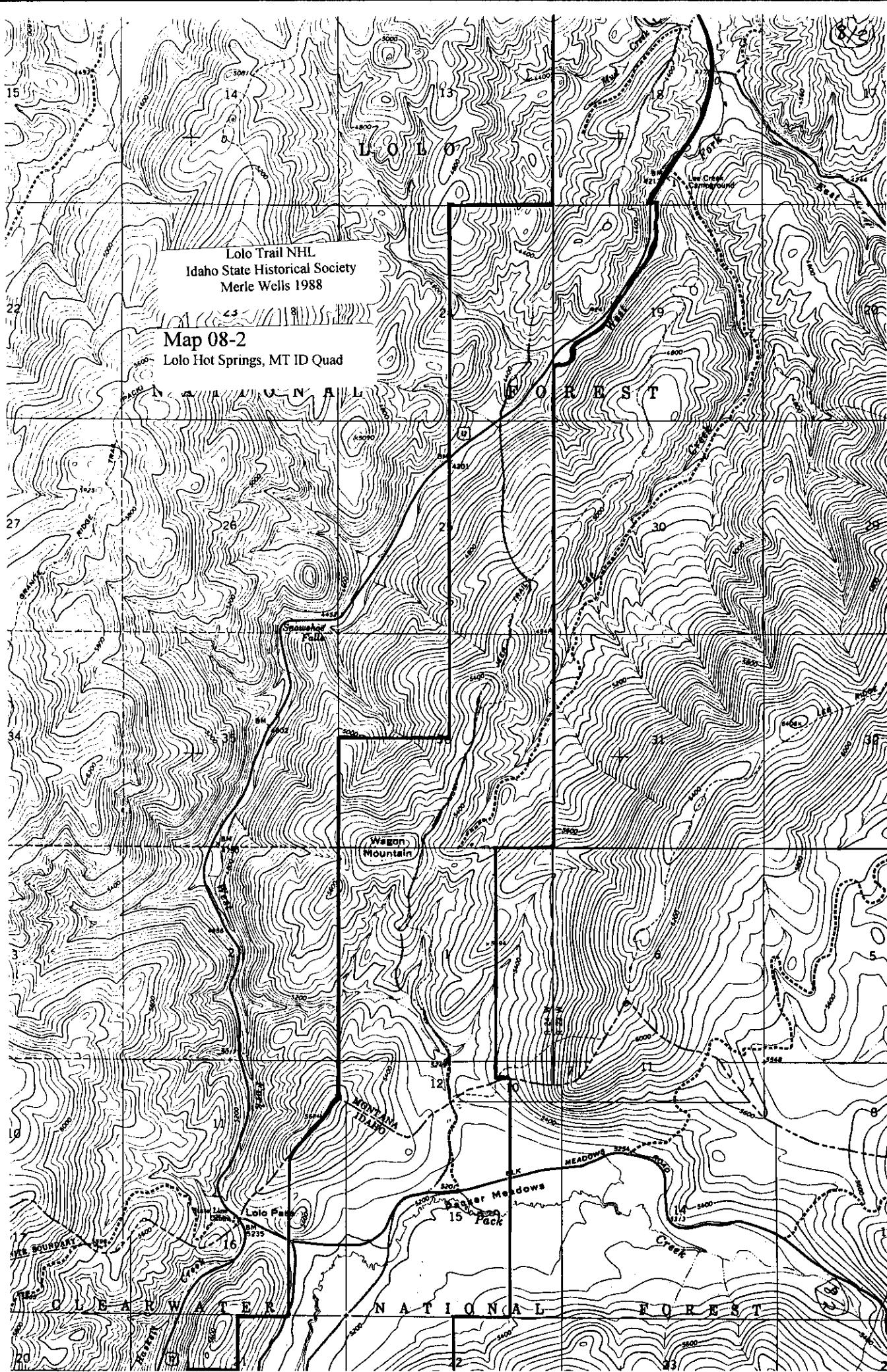
## ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty \_\_\_\_\_ Light-duty \_\_\_\_\_  
Unimproved dirt \_\_\_\_\_  
Soil \_\_\_\_\_





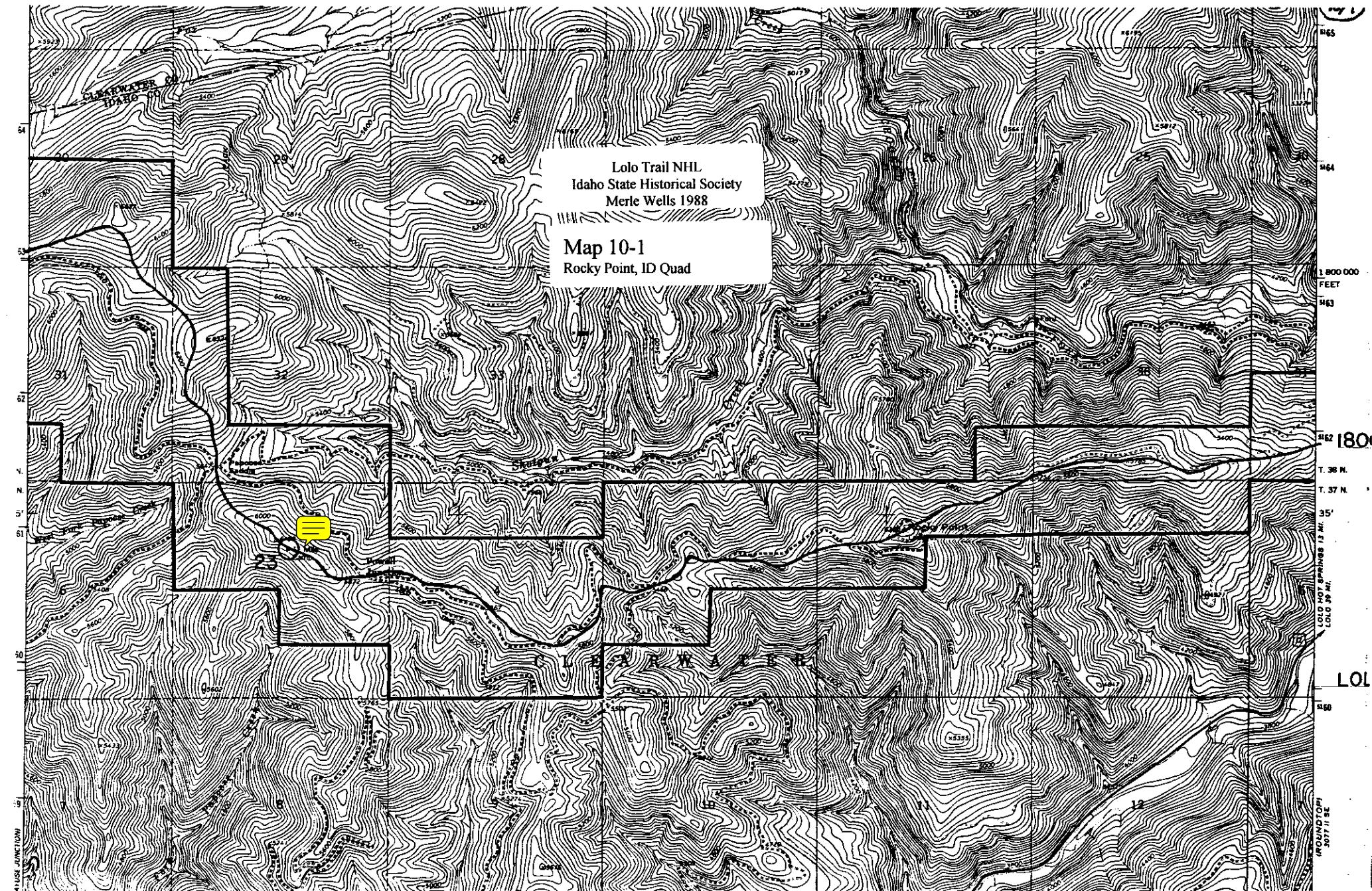


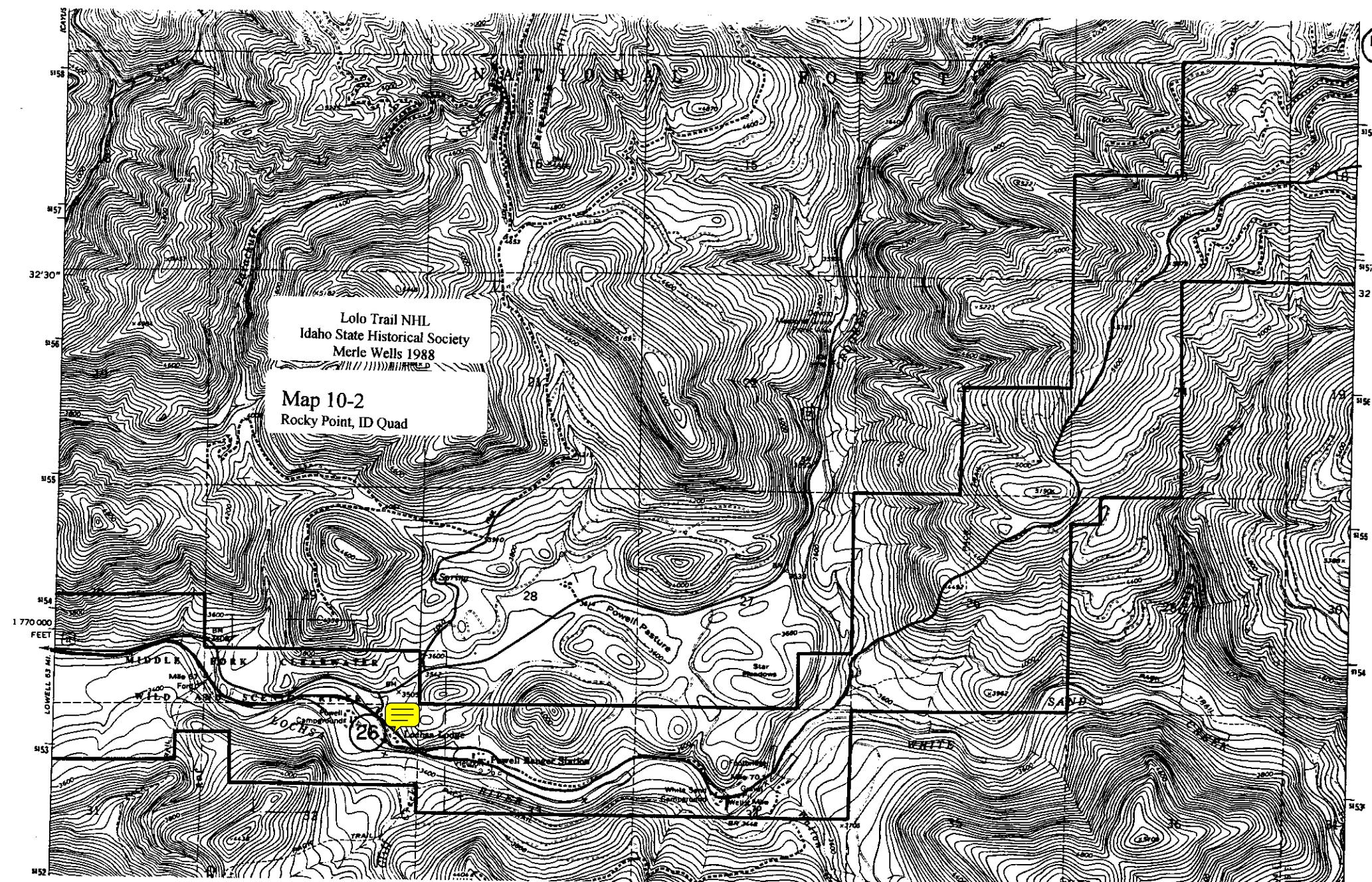


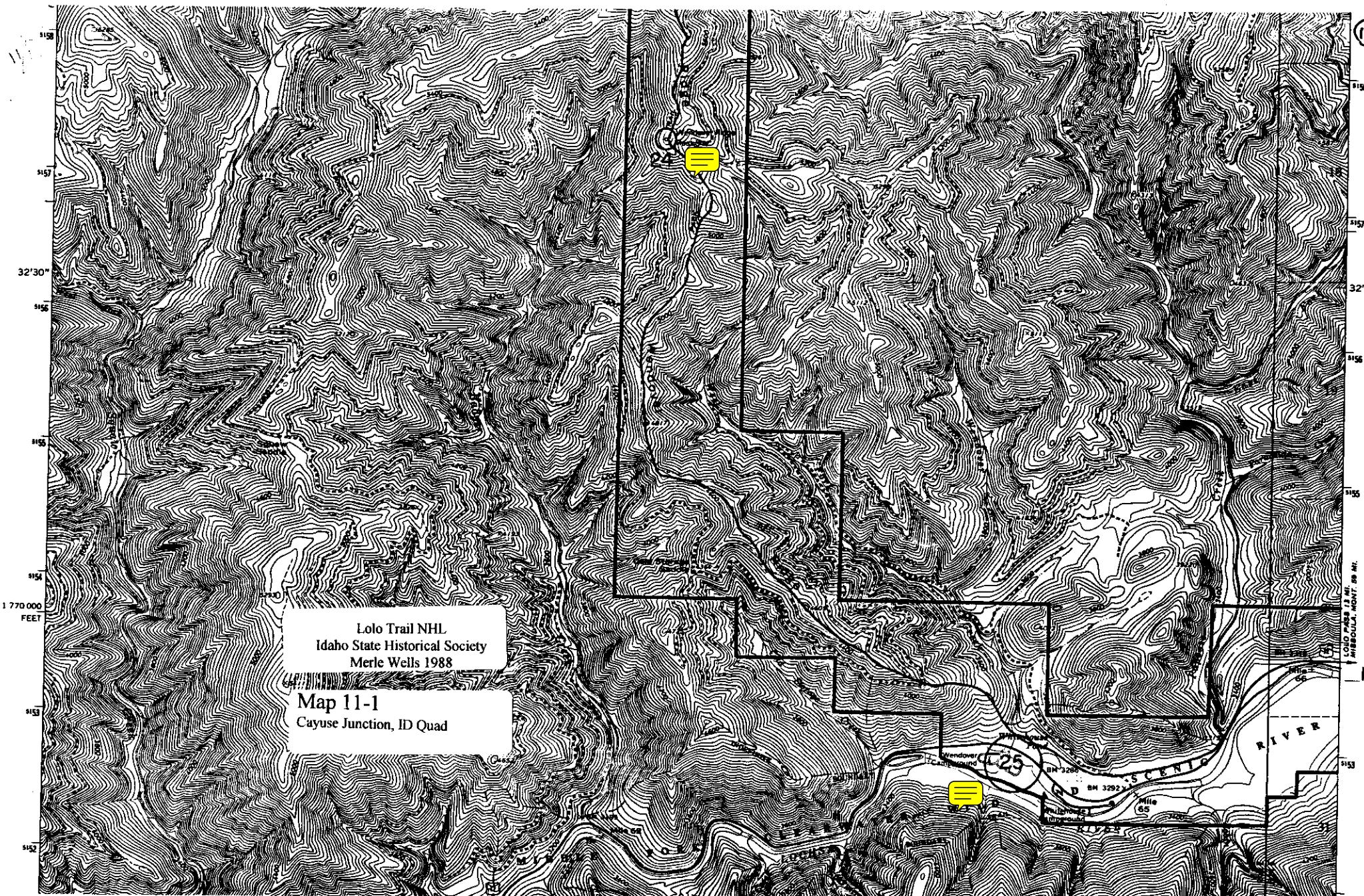


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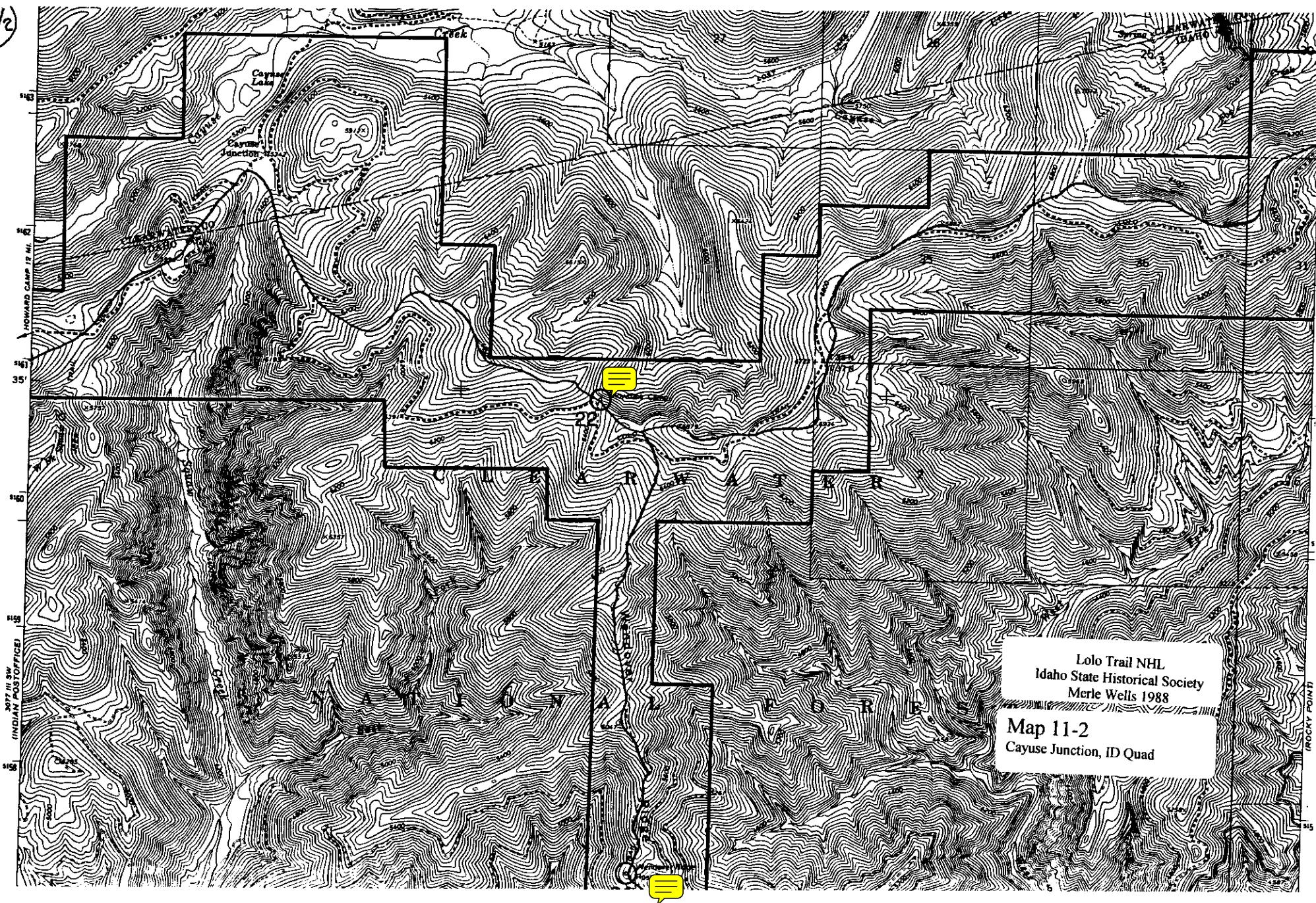
## Map 10-1 Rocky Point, ID Quad

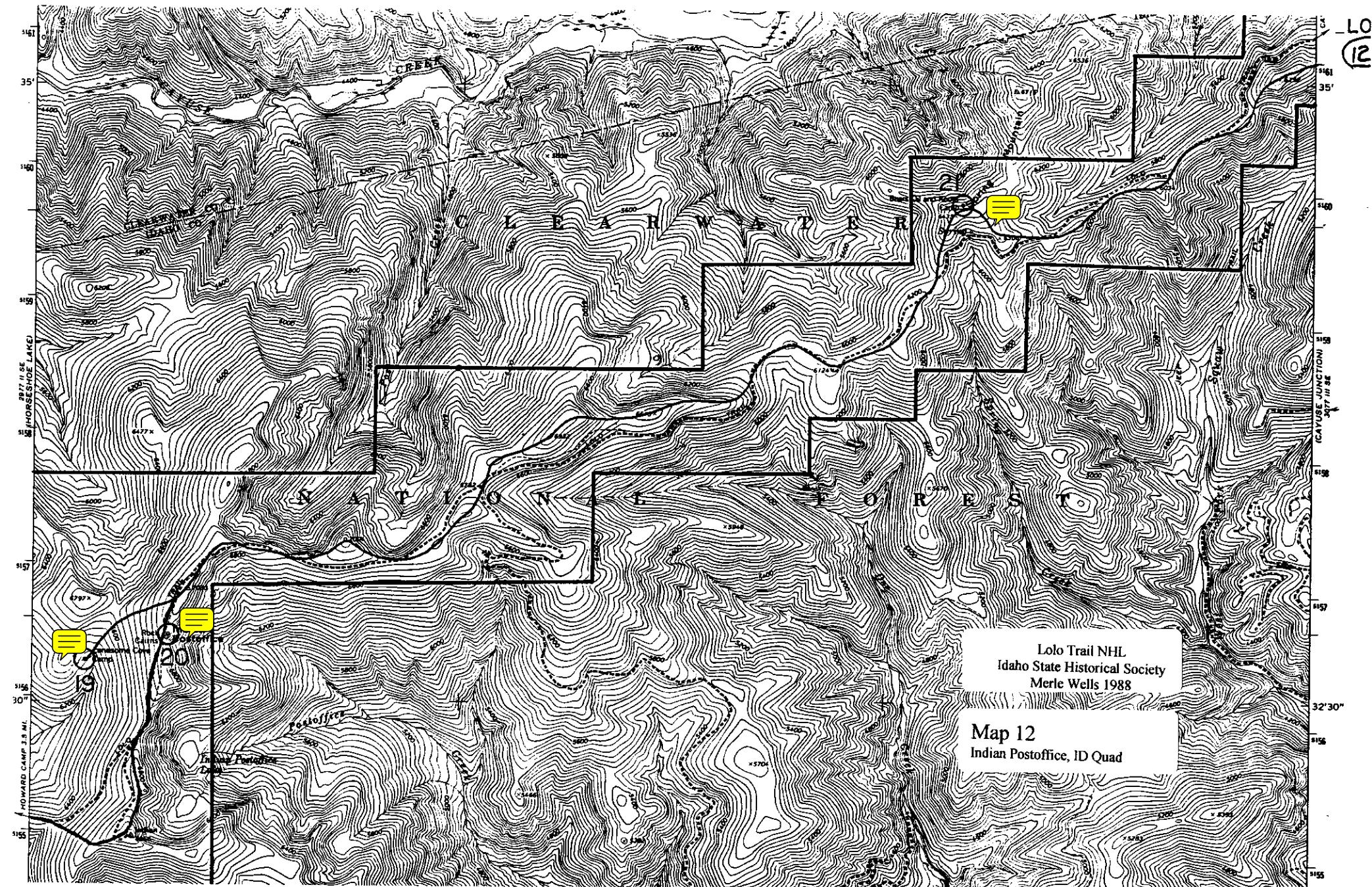




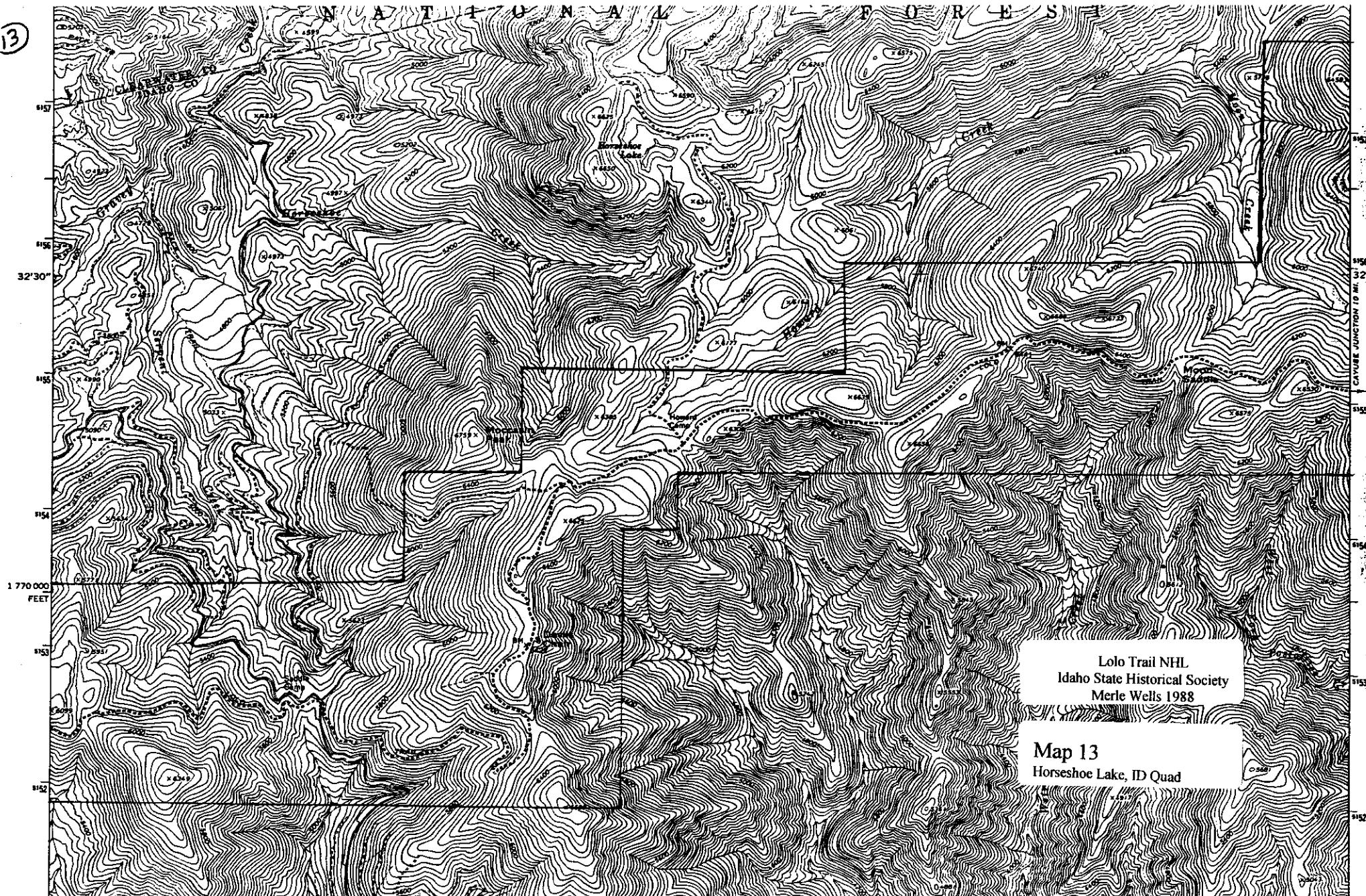


11/2



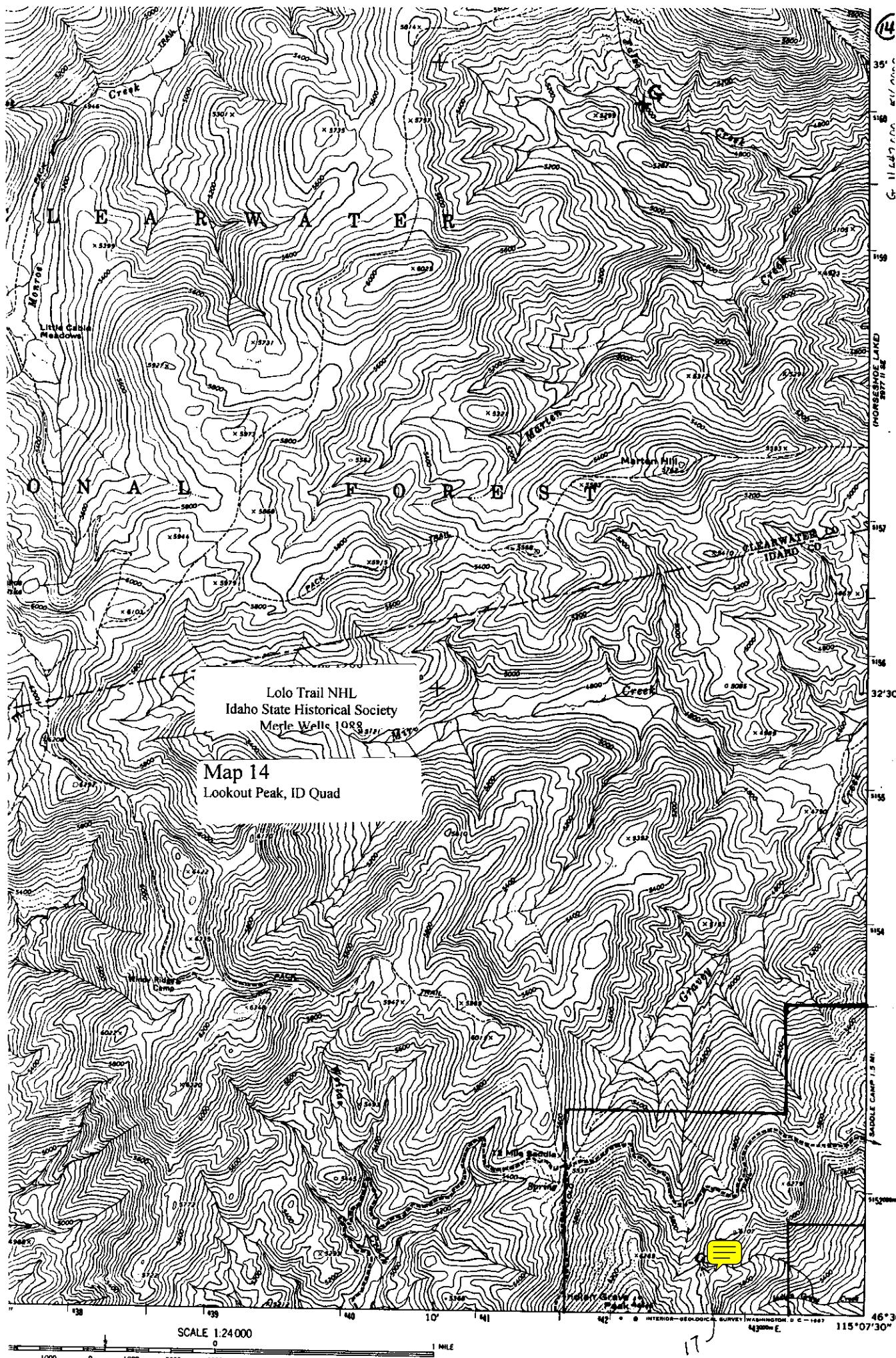


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## Map 13 Horseshoe Lake, ID Quad



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Idaho State Historical Society  
Merle Wells 1988

## Map 14 Lookout Peak, ID Quad

24 000

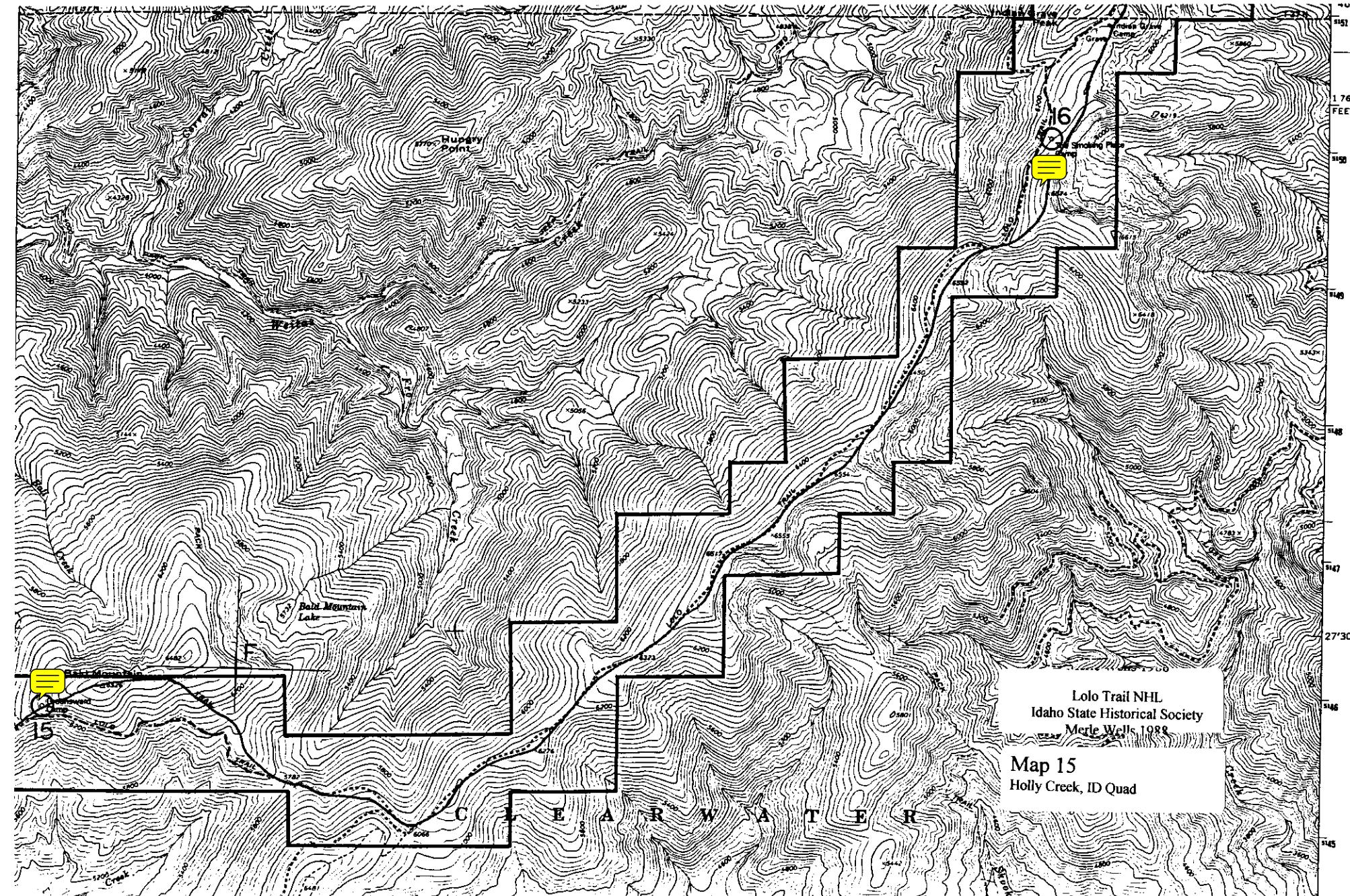
1 MILE

115°07'30"

1 760 000  
FEET

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Idaho State Historical Society  
Merle Wells 1988

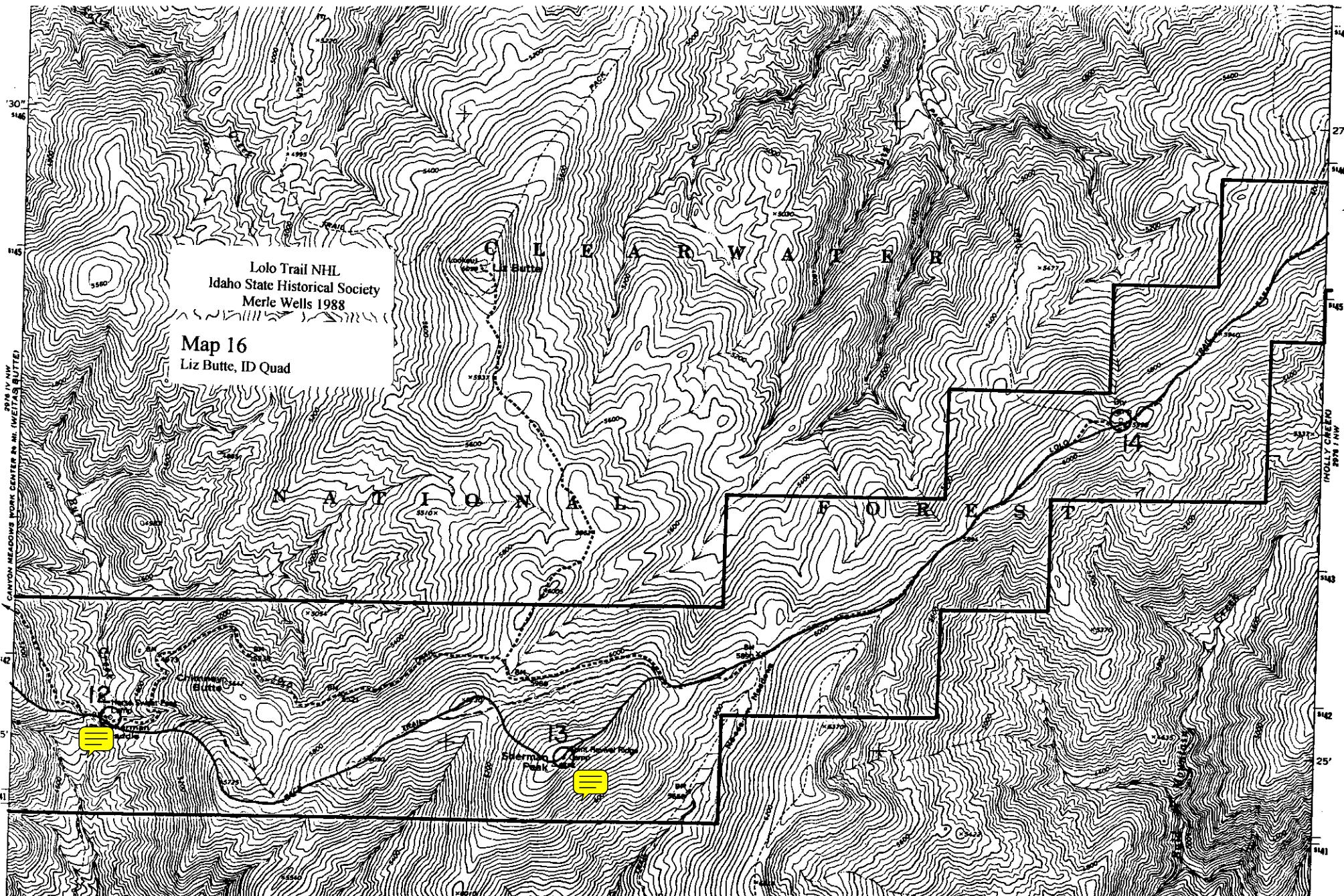
Map 15  
Holly Creek, ID Quad



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## Map 16

### Liz Butte, ID Quad







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This topographic map shows the Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark (NHL) area in Idaho, specifically the Snowy Summit, ID Quad. The map is a detailed contour plot with numerous contour lines indicating elevation changes. It includes a grid system with horizontal and vertical lines. Key features labeled on the map include:

- Geographical Features:** Lolo Ridge, Lolo Creek, Lolo Butte, and the Lolo Trail.
- Historical Sites:** Beaver Dam Spring, Post Road Junction, and the Lolo Trail NHL.
- Landmarks:** Beaver Dam Spring, Post Road Junction, and the Lolo Trail NHL.
- Coordinates:** The map includes latitude and longitude coordinates, with labels for 27°30' N, 116°30' W, 27°45' N, 116°45' W, 28°00' N, 117°00' W, and 28°15' N, 117°15' W.
- Grid Labels:** The map is divided into a grid with labels such as C, L, E, A, R, W, A, E, R, P, O, R, S, and N, A, T, O, C.

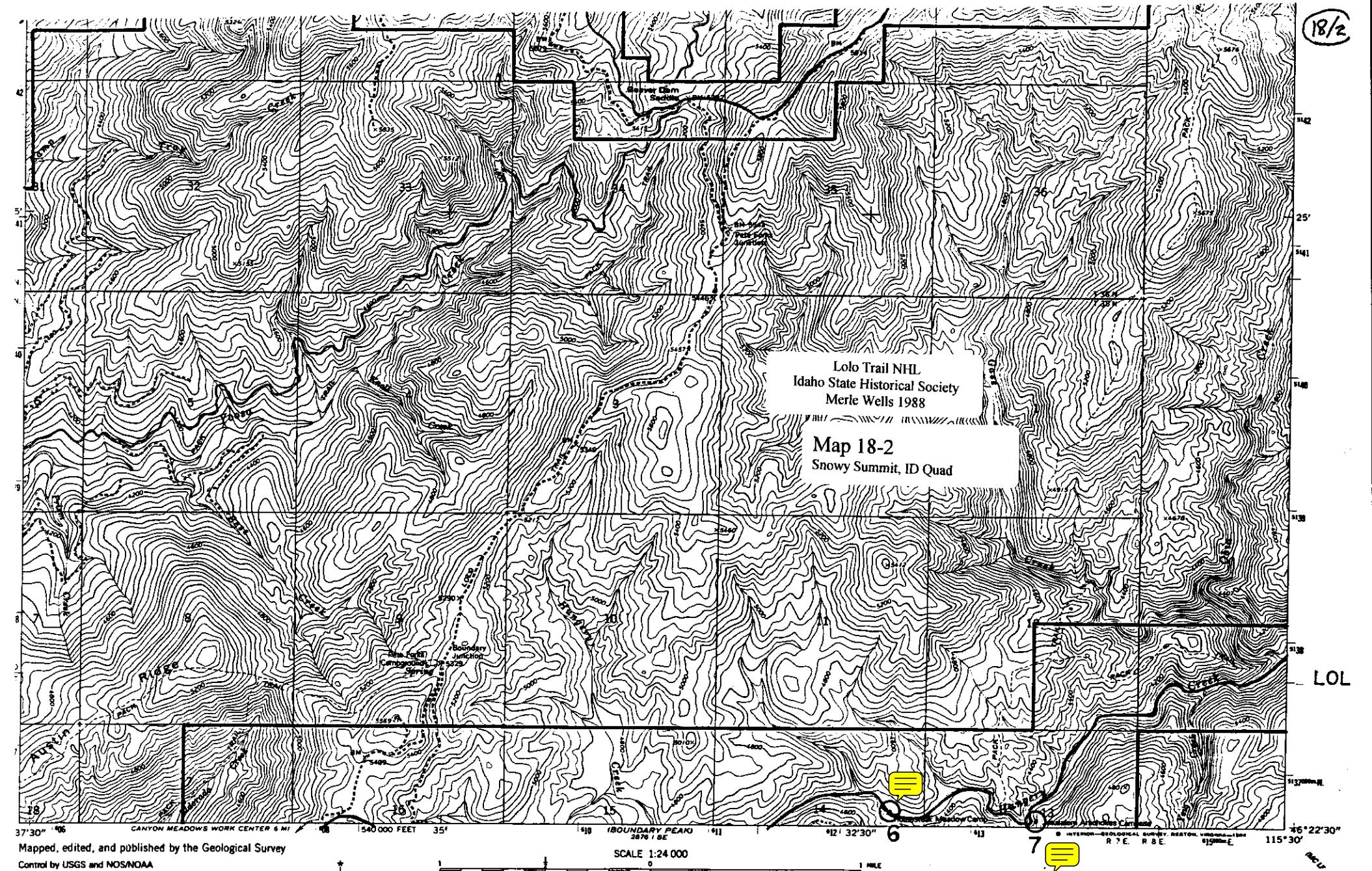
**Map 18-1**  
Snowy Summit, ID Quad

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Merle Wells 1988

Lolo Trail NHL  
Idaho State Historical Society  
Merle Wells 1988

Map 18-2  
Snowy Summit, ID Quad

LOL



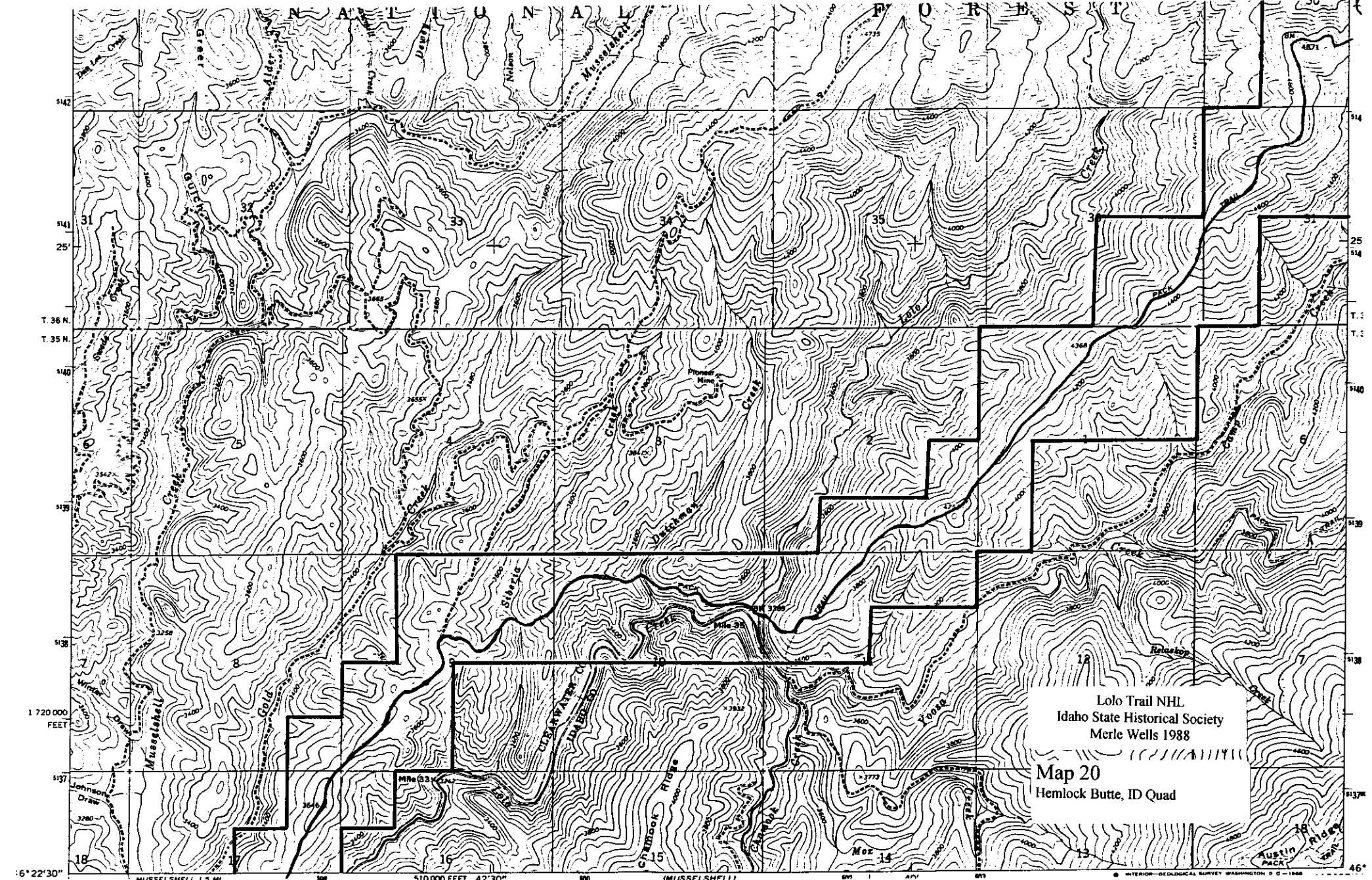
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

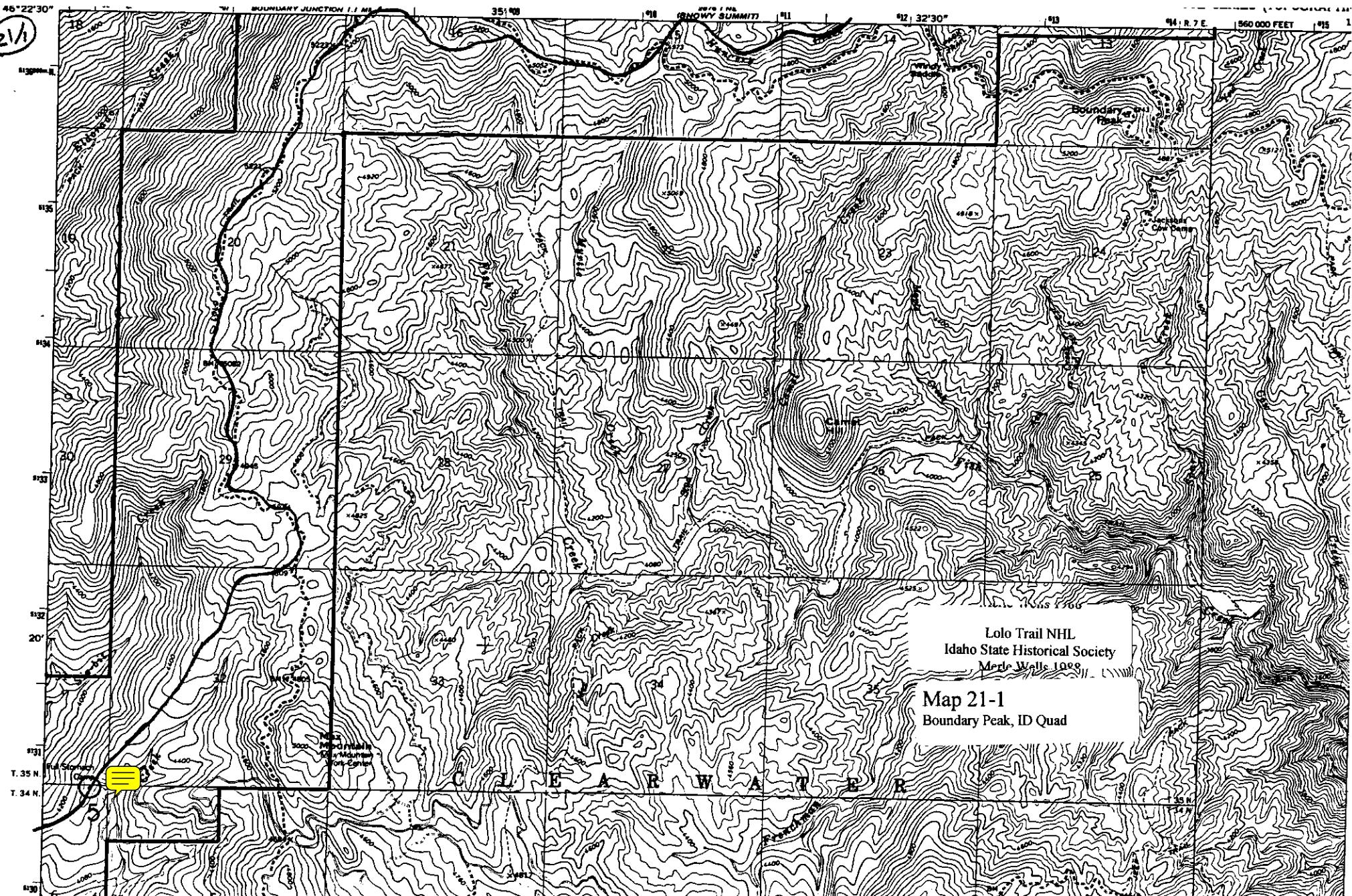
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

SCALE 1:24 000

RECALL

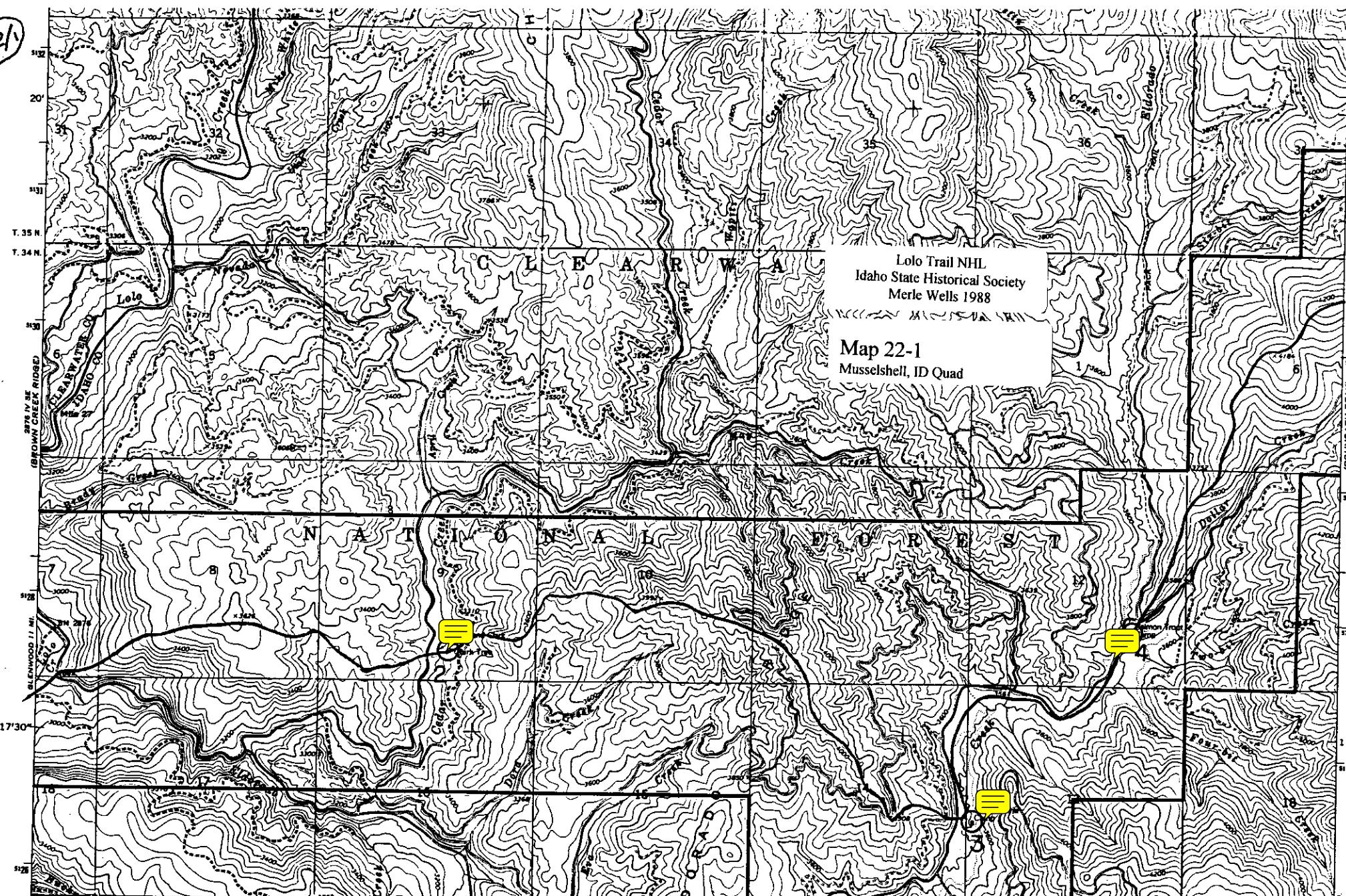








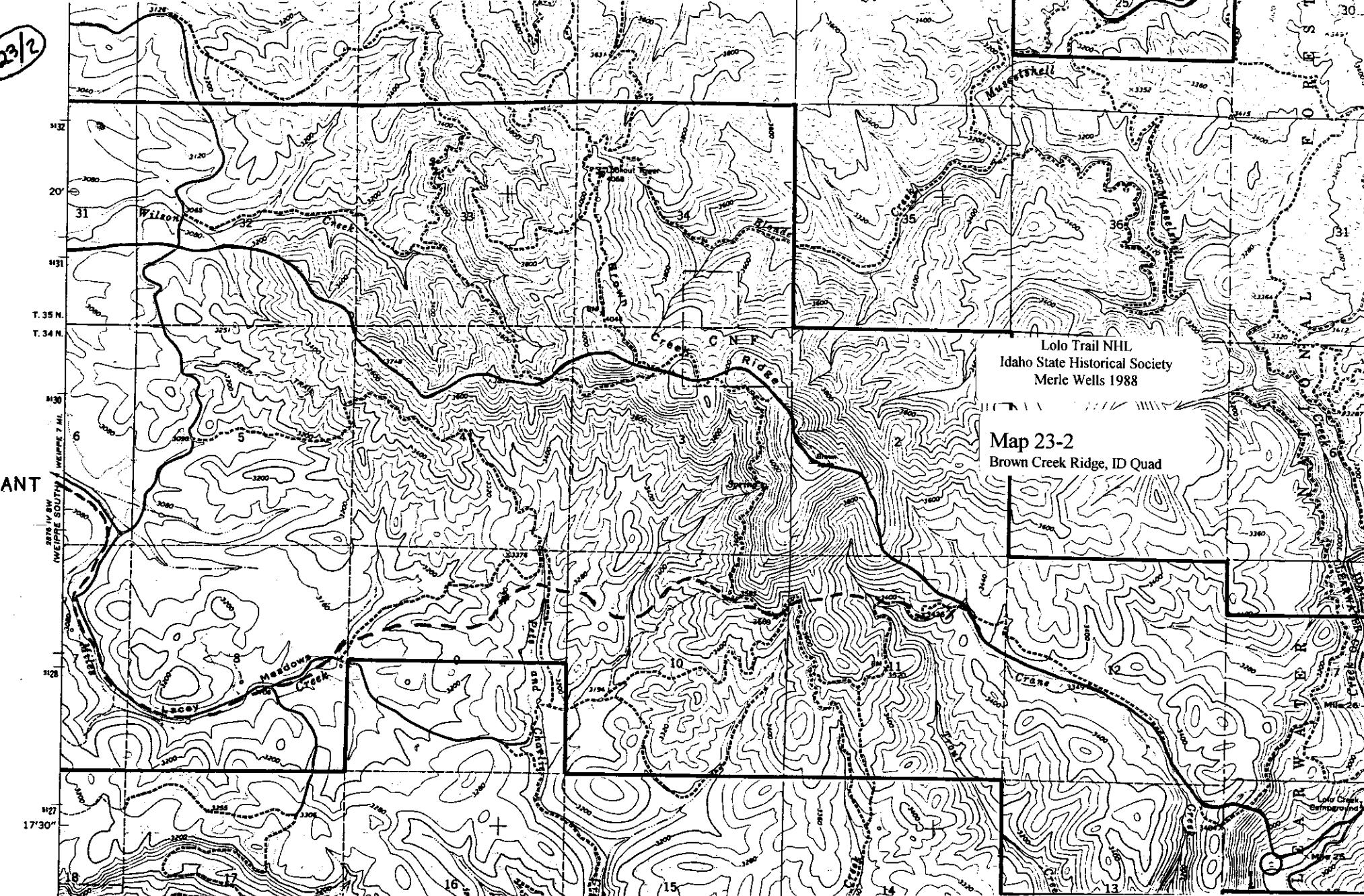
231





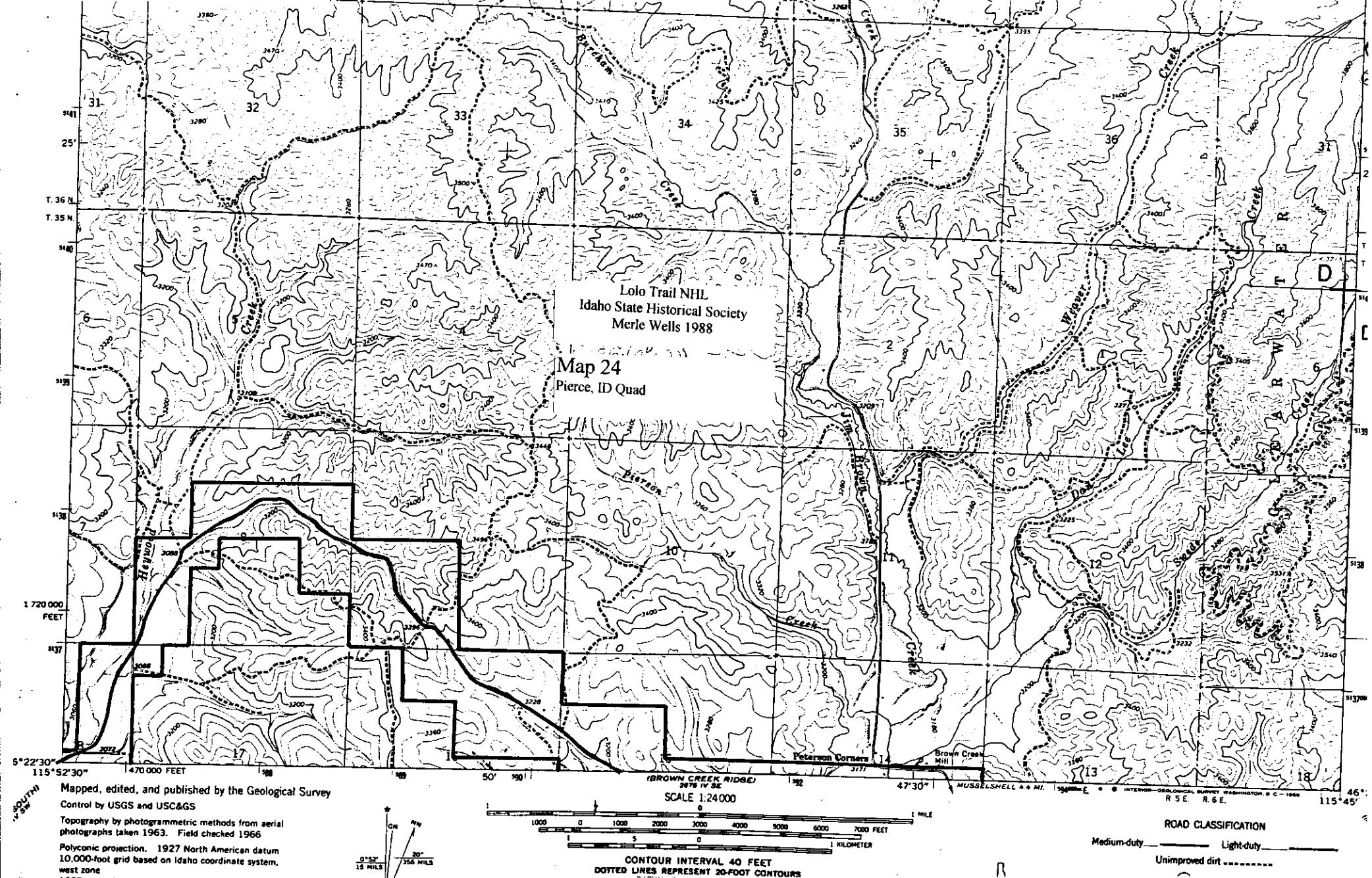


23 | 2



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Merle Wells 1988

## Map 23-2 Brown Creek Ridge, ID Quad



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Control by USGS and USC&GS

**Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1966**

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Idaho coordinate system,  
west zone

West 20th

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS

1:24000

47-30° 1 MUSSELSNELL 4.4

## ROAD CLASSIFICATION

— Light-duty —

Unimproved dirt ..... .

1



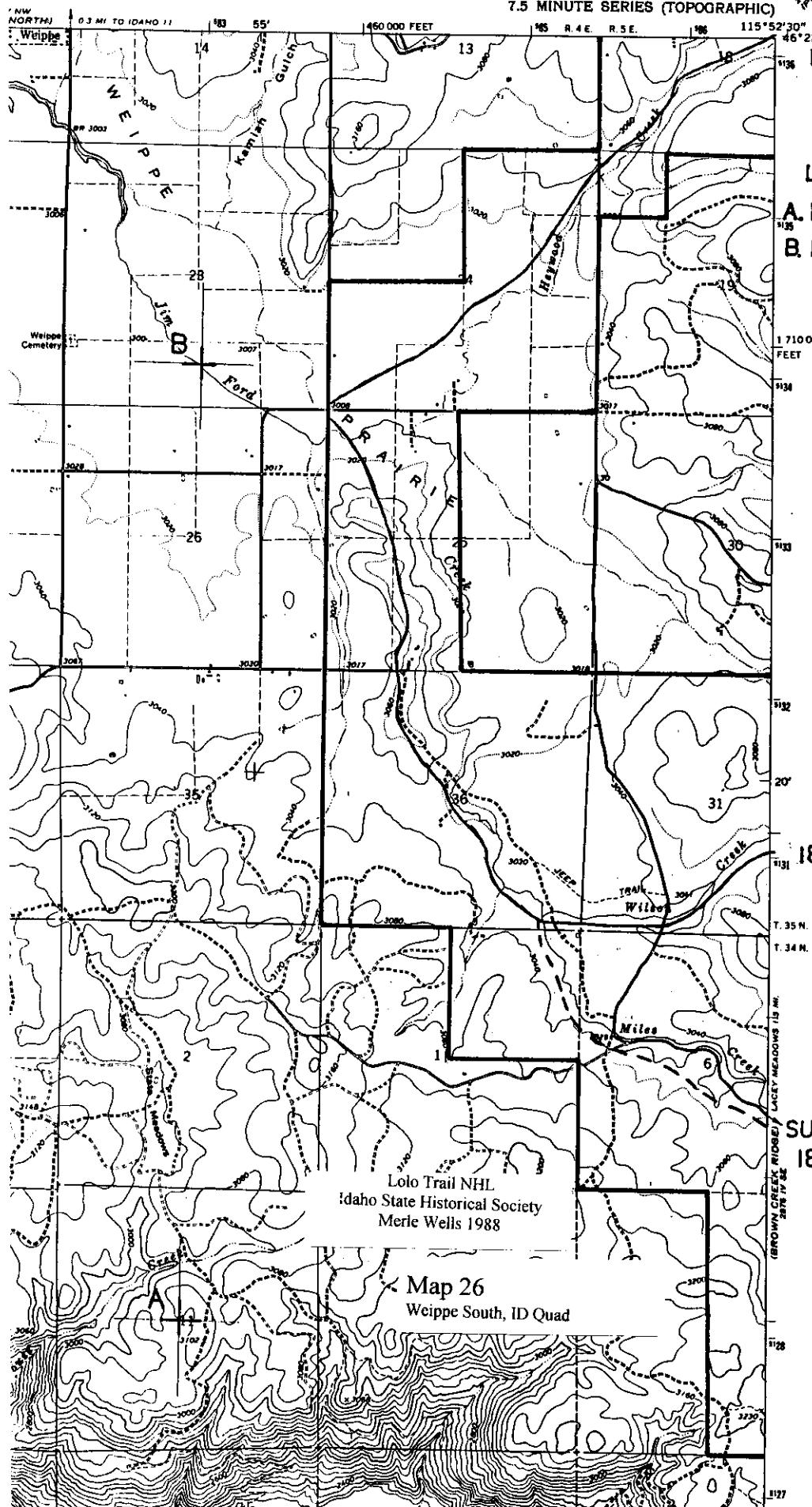
WEIPPE SOUTH QUADRANGLE  
IDAHO  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

2878 11 AF  
#PIERCEJ

26

1877

LOLO TRAIL NHL  
A. II-583000-5128000  
B. II-583000-5134000



SUGGESTED VARIANT  
1806