

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: River View Dairy Barn

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1/2 mile NW of Cut Bank off of Corrigeux Road

City or town: Cut Bank State: MT County: Glacier

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

MT State Historic Preservation Officer

Signature of certifying official>Title: _____ **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date**

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	
<u>1</u>	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
<u>2</u>	_____

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: dairy barn

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: weatherboard, shingle
CONCRETE

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 River View Dairy Barn sits less than one mile northwest of the town of Cut Bank, in Glacier County, Montana. It sits toward the west end of a larger concentration of farm buildings and structures. Corrigeux Road lies immediately north of the barn. Cut Bank Creek, which feeds into the Marias River, flows east about 200 feet south of the barn. The mountains of Glacier National Park, less than 50 miles away, loom to the west and the United States/Canada border is 25 miles to the north.

Narrative Description

River View Diary Barn (one contributing building)

The River View Dairy Barn is a large rectangular building oriented north-south, partially constructed into the side of a nearby hill. Corrigeux Road, paralleled by a wire and post fence, borders the barn to the north. Wire and post, and board fencing serves as a corral and constricts a portion of land to the west, south, and east of the barn; this corral serves as the National Register boundary in these directions. An animal loading chute stands within the corral toward the southeast corner immediately west of a smaller holding pen, also within the corral. The area

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immediately east of and leading to the barn's eastern double door entry is unfenced, allowing the movement of machinery toward and away from the building.

Exterior

A gambrel roof covered with wood shingles tops the building. While most gambrel roofs generally feature the two slopes of a single side roughly similar in area, the lower roof slope of the River View Diary Barn measures more than twice the size of the upper roof slope. Gambrel roofs proved popular as a means to increase space, especially compared to other roof styles, such as gables.

A ridge cupola or ventilator topped with a gable roof projects from the center of the barn's roof. The ventilator is constructed from horizontal boards and displays cornerboards and open eaves; horizontal wooden slats allow the passage of air. The east and west elevations of the barn feature oversized simple-hipped dormers that cover the oversized entrees below. Like the main barn's roof, shingles cover the dormers. The entire barn features horizontal simple drop cladding and wood cornerboards, with the exception of the sides of the dormers that display diagonal cladding.

The north and south gable ends of the barn hold a single diamond window. A row of horizontal boards that roughly divides the lower portion of the barn from the upper gable portion serves as a beltcourse on the north elevation. East elevation fenestration includes oversized, paired, vertical board doors below the dormer, and two square, four-light fixed windows in the south end of the barn immediately above the concrete foundation. The west elevation is the same as the east, however, the two square windows lack interior framing. The paired double doors on the east and west are approached by large boards and planks that serve as a bridge to span the distance between the interstice below and the entry to the barn. This design that positioned the doors and approaches opposite one another allowed for the passage of vehicles straight through the building negating the need for a wagon to back up.

The south wall holds several openings including paired sliding loft doors (one constructed of vertical boards and the other of simple drop siding), two square, fixed, four-light windows, and three slightly oversized openings with Dutch doors. Wood steps, represented by cut railroad ties, approach the concrete sills of the Dutch doors. A third square opening west of the loft doors is covered with a small sheet of corrugated metal. All the north and south elevation window and door openings exhibit wood framing. A metal pipe aligned with the top of the paired doors runs horizontally the length of the building. Immediately above the hayloft doors within the lower portion of the gable is a ghost sign that reads, "RIVER VIEW DAIRY."

The barn rests on a concrete foundation, visible on the south half of the building. The north portion of the building is constructed into the nearby slope.

Interior

An elaborate truss system supports the roof of the River View Dairy Barn. As the elements have taken their toll, additional bracing and support has been added, including a four-beam internal frame with the vertical beams passing through the second story floor and sunk into the ground below surface. Additional cross bracing has also been installed on the barn's end walls. The

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lower story exhibits a sequence of support posts that underlie horizontal beams that stretch the length of the barn positioned immediately below the ceiling supporting the floor above.

Heavy planks serve as both upper and lower story flooring. The upper story interior remains open and is still used to store hay and feed. The lower level would have historically held 48 cows organized by two double rows of milking stanchions, 12 head catches in each row. Through the years, changes to the lower level occurred as the property evolved from a dairy operation to one that included lambs. The manure trench on the east side was filled in when the portion of the barn was adapted for other livestock. A large feeder centered in the middle of the east half of the barn was built for cows and calves with access provided from two sides that allowed separation. Smaller feeders for goats were added along the east row toward the front (south) of the barn at a later time. The west half of the barn retains all the stalls and feeders associated with its use as a dairy barn; however, the stalls and feeders on the east half were removed in the 1950s to reconfigure the space for sheep and lambs.¹ The south end of the lower floor of the barn contains a single room on each side of the main aisle near the central ground floor door. The walls of the western room display in heavy pencil the names of the milk cows and the dates they were bulling and serve somewhat as a tally over the years of these occurrences.

Barn Access Drive and Corral Drive (counted as one contributing site)

The 12-foot wide gravel Corrigeux Road runs west-northwest immediately north of the barn and serves as the property's northern National Register boundary; like the barn, the road is cut into the south-trending ridge.² From this gravel road branches a short dirt drive that leads to the barn's eastern double doors and the barn's south corral. A board and plank bridge supported by a framework of railroad ties extends from about eight feet east of the barn to the barn's east entrance. A short steel culvert pipe installed below the bridge allows for the passage of water. A similar span that consists of the same materials provided egress out the west double doors; however, damage to the far west end of this span makes passage across it impossible. Use of the corral drive provides access to the barn's south entries. Both the barn's east double door drive and the corral drive consist of packed earth. The drive that approaches the west double doors and partial bridge is also packed earth, but overlying vegetation indicates its lack of use over the years.

¹ At the River View Dairy barn, newborn lambs are initially confined with their mother, the ewes, in 4' x 4' or 5' x 5' cubicles referred to as "jugs" to ensure bonding and monitoring of the pair by the farmer/rancher. They are next moved into the mixing pen, an area toward the rear of the barn for further socialization. From here they are moved to an outside mixing pen and a larger group, slowly adjusting to the greater numbers. The final stop for the ewes and lambs is a separate building away from the barn.

² Corrigeux Road continues to the west and north through both cultivated and uncultivated fields. To the east, the road travels through the main building cluster of the farm where it crosses Old Maids Coulee before entering Cut Bank where it becomes 1st St. NW. The 1901 General Land Office (GLO) map shows a road in the area of the present Corrigeux Road labeled, "To Cut Bank Post Office." By 1908, the GLO map identifies a spot in Section 2 where the barn stands. The presence of this early road allowed the likely influenced the location selected for constructing the River View Dairy, providing easy access to an established travel route.

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Integrity

The River View Dairy Barn retains excellent integrity. Although the condition of the building has diminished some due to age and exposure to the elements, the building easily conveys its original appearance, construction, and uncommon design. It retains integrity of location as it sits where originally constructed. Integrity of design remains strong as the barn continues to display the builder's plan including the hipped-roof dormer entries on the east and west walls. Similarly, integrity of materials and workmanship also remain, allowing one to view the original construction materials used and the builder's proficiency. Integrity of setting remains strong, although the city of Cut Bank's water plant lies directly to the south. However, the area still retains its agricultural touchstones as it is surrounded by other farms and farm buildings that allows for strong integrity of feeling and association.

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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.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE _____

Period of Significance

1910-1917 _____

Significant Dates

1910 _____

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Romain Chasse _____

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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 River View Dairy Barn is eligible for listing in the National Register at a local level of significance under criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the barn embodies its builder's vision of his path to establish a life for his family in the Cut Bank area. Together with his wife and children, Romain Chasse began a truck farm and dairy, selling milk, ice, and vegetables to the nearby residents of the nascent town. The River View Dairy Barn served as the primary building toward their efforts.

Under Criterion C, the River View Dairy Barn stands as an excellent example of a gambrel-roofed bank barn, with the interesting twist of hipped-roofed dormer entries centered in the sides of the building. Romain Chasse's inclusion of the innovative dormer entrees on each side of the barn demonstrates his forethought for the easy entrance and exit of wagons through the building. The design reflects Chasse's understanding of how the surrounding topography could lend itself to a more efficient use of the barn.

The period of significance begins in 1910 with the likely construction of the barn and ends in 1917 when the farm, including the barn, was sold. The property's period of significance's end date could be extended and the National Register boundary increased to include later resources pending additional information relating to the second owner of the farm.

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

The following discussion of the Blackfeet Homeland, Great Northern Railroad, and establishment of Glacier County and Cut Bank are directly from the Glacier County Courthouse National Register nomination (listed 6/25/2013, NR #130000446) by Kate Hampton

Nitawahi – Blackfeet Homeland

For centuries, the Ni-tsi-ta-pi-ksi, inhabited Nitawahi, the name for the traditional territory that encompassed much of what is now northern Montana and north into southern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This massive territory stretched from Ponokasi-sahta (Elk River, The North Saskatchewan River) south to Otahkoi-tah-tayi (the Yellowstone River). Its western boundary extended beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the eastern boundary extended further than the Omahski-spatsi-koyii (the Great Sand Hills in present Saskatchewan). Ihtsi-pai-tapi-yopa, the Creator or Essence of Life, gave this territory to the Kainai (Many Leaders, also called the Blood); the Pikani or Piegan (which includes the Amsskaapipikani [or Amskapi Pikuni] in Montana and the Apatosipikani in Southern Alberta); and the Sisika (Blackfoot, also called the Northern Blackfoot). Although these groups were not originally united in any official alliance, they did often support

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and help one another. Now these people are united by a formal political alliance (The Blackfoot Confederacy) which both the Canadian and United States governments recognize.³

We knew every detail of this land. Our people traveled constantly throughout it, and their trails were well marked across the grasslands. They lived by hunting game and collecting plants. By moving camp frequently, they were able to avoid depleting the resources in any one area. Our people knew the places where different plants grew and where game was plentiful. Their lives were nomadic, but their movements were not aimless; they always traveled with a purpose.⁴

Over the second half of the 19th century, the United States government campaigned to establish a strong presence in what would become Montana Territory, both for settlement and for transportation. Beginning with the Fort Laramie Treaty in 1851, the federal government began to negotiate boundaries for Indian nations, including the Blackfeet, and establish rights of way. In 1855, at Council Island in the Missouri Breaks, another treaty provided for smaller reservation boundaries, and granted the United States:

For the purpose of establishing travelling thoroughfares through their country...the United States may...construct roads of every description; establish lines of telegraph and military posts; use materials of every description found in the Indian country; build houses for agencies, missions, schools, farms, shops, mills, stations, and for any other purpose for which they may be required, and permanently occupy as much land as may be necessary for the various purposes above enumerated....⁵

A treaty in 1864 further established railroad rights of way, and the reduction of Indian lands continued over the next several decades. The Executive Order of 1873 created the Great Northern Reservation for use by the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Bloods, Blackfeet, and River Crows. According to the TrailTribes.org website:

This new Great Northern Reservation, defined by an Act of Congress in 1874, was in part composed of territory assigned the Blackfeet by the Treaty of 1855. It did not, however, comprise all of that territory, for the U.S. government moved the southern boundary of the reservation 200 miles northward, opening lands to settlement without any compensation to the tribe.⁶

³ Blackfoot Gallery Committee, Glenbow Museum, *Nitsitapiisinni: The Story of the Blackfoot People*, (Toronto: Firefly Books, 2001). See also Darryl Kipp, "Blackfoot" in *Encyclopedia of North American Indians* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1996) p. 74-76.

⁴ "Our Traditional Territory," Glenbow Museum website, http://www.glenbow.org/blackfoot/EN/html/how_we_lived_with_the_land.htm, accessed April 17, 2013.

⁵ Charles J. Kappler, *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*, Vol. II, Treaties. "Treaty with the Blackfeet, October 17, 1855." 11 Stat 657 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904) p. 737.

⁶ "The Shrinking Reservation: 1865 Treaty." <http://www.trailtribes.org/greatfalls/shrinking-reservation.htm>, accessed April 1, 2013.

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As non-Indian trappers and traders infiltrated their territory, the Blackfeet way of life changed significantly. By the mid-1800s, decimation of the buffalo, smallpox, and other scourges took their toll on the tribes' ability to retain their traditional lifeways and territory. The Starvation Winter of 1883 witnessed one to four Blackfeet deaths each day from malnutrition and associated causes, and the mortality continued at an alarming rate through early 1885. Some reports indicate that up to 600 of the 2,200 Blackfeet living in what was then Chouteau County died during this period.⁷

The buffalo had disappeared by 1880. A drought and a worldwide depression made it hard for us to be successful farmers. We were forced to rely on government rations for survival. This increased our dependency on the kinnoona (Indian Agent). It was another blow to our morale.⁸

The Sweet Grass Hills Treaty, enforced by an Act of Congress dated May 1, 1887, broke up the Great Northern Reservation, and restricted the Blackfeet to just the extreme western portion, reducing their territory by four-fifths.⁹ The Agreement with the Blackfeet dated September 26, 1895 further diminished the tribe's land base, ceding the wide strip of land along the east front of the Rockies, from the Canadian border to the reservation's southern boundary. The agreement permitted non-Indian mineral exploration in the area. The Blackfeet retained hunting and gathering rights to that land.¹⁰ When the United States formed Glacier National Park in 1910, it included the ceded area, but did not address the Blackfeet right to utilize their traditional homeland, and this issue remains contentious to this day.

Great Northern Railroad Arrives¹¹

In the autumn of 1890, Great Northern Railway crews reached the site of present day Cut Bank. While construction crews stopped to construct the wooden trestle over Cut Bank Creek, a small temporary railroad construction camp emerged. The Great Northern then established a station at Cut Bank, located on the west side of the trestle outside the Blackfeet Reservation boundary, and a small settlement grew up around it. By the summer of 1900, the Great Northern employed 250 men at Cut Bank working on track improvements, working in the quarry, and building a new

⁷ Stanley Clay Wilmoth, "The Development of Blackfeet Politics and Multiethnic Categories: 1934-1984," PhD Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1987, pp. 84-85.

⁸ "The Shrinking Reservation: 1865 Treaty." <http://www.trailtribes.org/greatfalls/shrinking-reservation.htm>, accessed April 1, 2013.

⁹ Charles J. Kappler, *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*, Vol. I, Laws. "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Gros Ventre, Piegan Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians in Montana, and for other purposes." Acts of Fiftieth Congress, First Session, 1888, Chapter 213 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904) pp. 261-6; Wilmoth, pp. 87-88.

¹⁰ 29 Stat. 353; Mark David Spence, *Dispossessing the Wilderness: Indian Removal and the Making of the National Parks*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999) pp. 103-131.

¹¹ Nolkamper, et. al., "Cut Bank Municipal Airport and Army Air Force Base National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," June 2007. On file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (MT SHPO), Helena.

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steel bridge to replace the original wooden structure. Rumors circulated the railroad planned on moving the roundhouse and division point from nearby Blackfoot to Cut Bank and expand the facility. The August 23, 1900 edition of the *Shelby News* announced the bridge's completion and that:

parties in Cut Bank state that the Great Northern Railway have a large force of men at work...grading side tracks preparing the ground for the erection of a roundhouse, etc., and that before many months end, the division will be changed from Blackfoot to Cut Bank. If this is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, Cut Bank will be one of the best little towns in Northern Montana.¹²

The Great Northern finished the 32-stall roundhouse, coal chute, hotel, and other facilities by December 1900 and Cut Bank's population grew to about 300. Two years later in February 1902, Choteau's *Montanian* described Cut Bank as: "quite a nice little town has sprung up there, and today, although scarcely two years old, it boasts of two hotels...two well-conducted merchandise establishments...three saloons...a livery stable...[and] a barbershop... The community also had a justice of the peace and post office.¹³

Besides being a railroad community, what would become eastern Glacier County served as a supply point for open range cattle and sheep ranches. Each June, a shearing plant with 20 shearing machines operated in Cut Bank, shearing between 40 and 50 thousand sheep in 1904 alone. Baltic, located just a mile east of Cut Bank, served as a shipping point for cattle and sheep. Cattle outfits would ship anywhere from a carload to a trainload of beef at a time from the Baltic stockyards.

Events in 1907 spurred more non-Indians to settle in what would become Glacier County. That year and through 1911, the U.S. government introduced the allotment process on the Blackfeet reservation. Established by the Dawes Act in 1887, allotment reversed the U.S. policy to treat the Indian reservation as property of the entire tribe, and instead, divided reservation land among individual Indians, each receiving 320 acres, held in trust by the government.

With the arrival of 1911, surplus Indian lands were opened to sale. These lands along with others across the county and near Cut Bank soon witnessed fenced homesteads and ranches replacing the open range cattle and sheep ranching industries. In addition to the influx of people from the Midwest, homesteading brought farm families with northern European backgrounds. These homesteaders hoped to create prosperous farms from the arid prairie, and depended upon Cut Bank merchants to supply their farms with lumber, household goods, and food. The economic prosperity and growth of the area spurred the construction of many masonry commercial buildings during these years.

By 1910, Cut Bank's population increased to 518. Agriculturally, however, the prosperous times didn't last. Beginning in 1917, area farm families struggled through long term drought and drops

¹² *Shelby News*, August 23, 1900, Shelby, MT.

¹³ *Montanian*, February 1902, Choteau, MT.

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in grain prices. Unable to afford their taxes or repay their loans, many lost their farms or turned to railroad jobs to supplement their incomes. In 1919, when agricultural endeavors were failing, President Woodrow Wilson signed legislation repealing the 1907 Blackfeet allotment act, returning surplus lands to the tribe. Still, the allotment process resulted in the loss of nearly half of the tribe's acreage.

Glacier County Established

Chouteau County, one of the original nine Montana counties established in 1865, encompassed a large area including Blackfeet territory and the future location of Glacier National Park as well as the easternmost strip of land around Cut Bank. In 1893, Teton County formed from a portion of the larger Chouteau County. Continuing the trend of creating new counties from existing counties, the 1919 state legislature further divided Teton County, carving off its northern tier to create Glacier County. Soon after, a fight ensued over the county seat's location. Browning residents argued its location near the center of the county should be considered, and noted further that it stood as the county's oldest townsite. Browning also served as the Blackfeet Agency and the center of tribal government. Cut Bank residents stated its merits included being the oldest incorporated town in the county, and that it constituted the county's taxpaying center. Though they made up a vast majority of the county's population, the Blackfeet did not vote in the election because voting rights were not extended to tribes until the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924. After a contentious election, voters named Cut Bank the county seat.¹⁴

The county borders extend west to encompass Glacier National Park's eastern half and include almost the entirety of the Blackfeet Reservation – nearly 3,000 square miles. For this reason, since its creation, the county's governance focuses on the easternmost strip of land from Cut Bank Creek to its eastern border along the Kipp Guide Meridian. Within the reservation boundaries, the tribe retains jurisdiction, running the local government and providing most services, including courts, child welfare, employment assistance, wildlife management, health care, education, land management, and senior services, as well as garbage collection and water systems. The westernmost portion of the county, within the boundaries of Glacier National Park, remains under federal jurisdiction.

Cut Bank Expands

Through the years, the Great Northern gradually expanded and improved its railroad division point. By 1920, Cut Bank's population grew to 1,180, but the prosperity soon gave way to decline. On May 4, 1928, the Cut Bank *Pioneer Press* announced:

Whistle (at the roundhouse) will toot for the last time tomorrow (Saturday) promptly at 12:00. Preparations are going steadily ahead for the abandonment of the local terminal. Track is being taken up rapidly now. The "Beanery" (The GN Hotel) one of our ancient shrines, closed Wednesday and the management distributed dozens of delectable pies and other perishable things to patrons.¹⁵

¹⁴ Glacier County Historical Society, *History of Glacier County, Montana*. (Dallas, Taylor Publishing Company, 1984), pp. 4-5.

¹⁵ *Pioneer Press*, May 4, 1928, Cut Bank, MT.

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Soon after this announcement, Cut Bank's population fell to 874 and many farmers lost their supplemental income earned from railroad employment. However, in the early 1920s, an oil and gas boom began north of Shelby, Montana, in the Kevin/Sunburst/Oilmont area. By 1928, oil exploration moved west toward Cut Bank, and production began in the summer of 1931. Many residents of Cut Bank celebrated the hope of economic prosperity's return with a community "Gas Day" celebration.

While most of America suffered through the Great Depression, Cut Bank grew and prospered during the 1930s. Many oil workers came north from the Oklahoma and Texas oilfields to work for the small wildcat companies operating in the eastern part of Glacier County. When they arrived, however, they found housing shortages. To accommodate the influx of workers, local contractors built houses or moved them in from the surrounding area. Oil camps, like Santa Rita, Adams, and Tipville, sprang up north of Cut Bank. Local farmers found work in the oilfields, augmenting their farm incomes.

During the 1930s, the population of Cut Bank rose from 847 to 2,509 by 1940. During the late 1930s and early 1940s, larger oil companies began buying out smaller ones. These companies began to invest in Cut Bank, building permanent facilities and bringing stable employment. Cut Bank advertised itself as the "Oil Capital of Montana," and strived to build prestigious new public buildings to reflect its new preeminence as an "oil city." Gas and oil continues to cycle through periods of demand, a hostage to some degree of worldwide markets.

Agriculture, predominantly dry land, remains an important economic driver to the town and area to this day. Wheat is the dominant crop with spring wheat planted in the spring, harvested in August through September, and a new crop of winter wheat planted in the fall, with harvesting occurring in July through August.

The River View Dairy Barn

Romain Chasse¹⁶

Born in Maine around 1862, Romain (also written as "Roman" in numerous documents) Chasse's knowledge of farms and farming came to him honestly as the 1880 census stated his occupation at the age of 17 as, "working on farm."¹⁷ He married Alida (Ida) Racine in 1883 in Madawaska, Maine.¹⁸ Romain and Ida arrived in Montana around 1890 when they lived in St. Ignatius where Romain worked as a ranch overseer raising cattle at different locations, "...for the Jesuit ranch there."¹⁹ They continued to live on the "Flat Head Indian Reservation" 10 years

¹⁶ Dennis Seglum, Curator of the Glacier County Museum in Cut Bank assisted with the research on Romain Chasse and his family.

¹⁷ "Ex-Resident Of State Dies In California," *Great Falls Tribune*, 15 February 1955, p. 4.

¹⁸ Form R-2, Copy of Old Record of a Marriage, Romain Chasse and Alida Racine married by Reverend E. Bernard, July 2, 1883; Maine U.S. Marriage Index, 1670-1921 for Alida Racine.

¹⁹ "Ex-Resident Of State Dies In California," *Great Falls Tribune*, 15 February 1955, p. 4; Chere Jiusto and Christine W. Brown *Hand Raised, The Barns of Montana* (Montana Historical Society: Helena, 2011), p. 49.

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later when Romain described his occupation as, “farm laborer.”²⁰ By 1900, he and Ida had two sons and a single daughter. In 1910, the family, now consisting of Romain, Ida, and children George, Rosie, Louretta (sic), Clarence, Margaret, and Eva, moved to the Cut Bank area finding a spot within the boundaries of the “Cutbank School District.”²¹ By this time, Romain listed himself as an employer, reflecting the establishment of his farm and business, which included the construction of the River View Dairy Barn.

The exact date of construction of the River View Dairy Barn remains imprecise, though it was certainly constructed by May 1913, and likely by 1910. Chasse’s Homestead Entry Final Proof states he constructed his house on the property in April of 1905, two years prior to his Non-Mineral Affidavit and Homestead Affidavit.²² His Homestead Entry Final Proof dated 1913 states that at the time of its filing, the property held, in addition to his previously reported house, a 30-foot deep well, chicken house, an icehouse, a stable, a shed and one two-story barn. Because Romain occupied the land by at least 1907, if not 1905 as indicated by the date of construction of his house, positing a construction date of 1910 for the barn is conservative.

The design of the barn brought forth glowing reviews. *The Cut Bank Pioneer Press* stated, “R. Chasses’s new barn, down by the riverside, is pronounced by those who should know, as about the last work in barn architecture. From a fine cement flooring, drainage in ventilation appliances in the basement to the spacious hayloft, so arranged that a wagon loaded with hay can be driven through the rear and when empty, can make exit through the front.”²³

Romain and his family established the farm from the ground up using the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909 as the instrument to accomplish his goals. Romain developed a successful farm through perseverance and a head for business. Romain’s River View Diary Farm operation differed from the majority of the surrounding farms in terms of their agricultural pursuit. Instead of grain farming, Romain pursued a livelihood based on dairy, produce, and ice and built the River View Diary Barn to serve as the focus of his operation. The success of the farm helped catapult Romain toward his succeeding venture in the hotel business. The Chasse’s tenure on the farm included its operation as a “...dairy ranch” also supplying the nascent town of Cut Bank with vegetables, milk, and ice.²⁴ Part of the operation entailed opening a venue in town to sell the farms goods:

Cut Bank is to have a second meat market, R Chasse, a rancher and market gardener on the suburbs, is fitting up the Vasboe building

²⁰ 1900 United States Census.

²¹ 1910 United States Census.

²² “Non-Mineral Affidavit” for Romain Chasse, lots 1, 6, 7, 8 and SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 2, T33N R6W, 4 November 1907; “Homestead Affidavit” for Romain Chasse, lots 1, 6, 7, 8 and SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 2, T33N R6W, 4 November 1907; “Homestead Entry Final Proof” for Romain Chasse, lots 1, 6, 7, 8 and SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 2, T33N R6W, 21 May 1913.

²³ *The Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 26 July 1912.

²⁴ “Ex-Resident Of State Dies In California,” *Great Falls Tribune*, 15 February 1955, p. 4; Chere Jiusto and Christine W. Brown *Hand Raised, The Barns of Montana* (Montana Historical Society: Helena, 2011), p. 49.

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on Broadway street, and expects to open the second market in a week or two.²⁵

Advertisements for goods grown and sold by the farm were generally short and to the point, including those for potatoes: "Best seed potatoes for sale. R. Chasse. 2t."²⁶

Romain may have stored ice for later sale through much of the year. In certain years, however, the depths of summer forced his acquisition of the product from outside sources. When such occasions arose, he issued announcements in the local newspaper that he was "...obliged to charge a cent a pound for ice hereafter."²⁷

A review of Romain's Homestead Entry Final Proof yields valuable information regarding the crops he raised.²⁸ In 1905, Romain broke 15 acres and proceeded to seed it with alfalfa. In 1907, an additional 15 acres were broken; the document states, "seeded to Rye cut for hay." The year 1908 witnessed, "15 acres seeded to Wheat cut for hay." From 1909 to 1913, Romain reported, "15 acres to Oats cut for hay." Romain further stated that 30 acres total were broken and two miles of wire fence constructed. The heavy reliance on the production of hay suggests its use to feed Romain's dairy cows.

That Romain's dairy farm achieved some degree of prosperity was demonstrated in the December 1912 edition of *The Cut Bank Pioneer Press*: "Tafts, Chasses, and O'Briens are about the only families in the community to make a serious attempt at dairying and they made most pronounced success."²⁹

A large storm in the summer of 1913 wrought destruction throughout the area, flattening crops, and flooding basements. The storm proved so violent that it caused the creek to rise several feet within an hour resulting in Romain's milk house being carried down the creek. The power of the flooding was such that the milk house struck an automobile bridge downstream separating a portion of it from its moorings. The building and bridge were presumably not complete losses as any further movement was prohibited by the two being anchored to projecting rocks about two miles downstream.³⁰ No damage to the barn was reported as it sat far enough from the bank to avoid the fate of the milk house.

The winter of 1914-1915 dropped more snow than usual. Romain went to town, "...from the north hills," in early March of 1915. Upon his arrival, he reported that a great deal of snow

²⁵ "Improvements for Cut Bank," *The Great Falls Daily Tribune*, 19 September 1910, p. 3.

²⁶ "See to Sell," *The Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, p. 8.

²⁷ *The Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 14 August 1914, p. 1.

²⁸ "Homestead Entry Final Proof" for Romain Chasse, lots 1, 6, 7, 8 and SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 2, T33N R6W, 21 May 1913.

²⁹ "Sentiment For a 'Produced-At-Home' Campaign," *The Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 13 December 1912, p. 5.

³⁰ "Record Rain Falls Friday," *The Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 1 August 1913, p. 1.

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remains in the hills near his farm and that stock was having a difficult time obtaining feed. He stated, "... he will lose a few head of stock on the amount of the snow."³¹

A commissioners proceedings report published in the newspaper provides an idea of stock prices in 1916. The commissioners directed the assessor to "add and asses" a variety of properties during one of their sessions. Fifty "stock cattle" owned by Romain that likely grazed on the River View Dairy property were valued at \$27 each, for a total assessed value of \$1350, the equivalent of \$33,650 in today's prices.³²

Although successful with his day job, Romain's business ambitions extended beyond operating his farm and diary. The February 11, 1913 edition of the *The Great Falls Daily Tribune* noted both Romain's farming accomplishments and also his plans to extend his business holdings: "Romain Chasse, a prosperous dairyman on the suburbs of the city, has left the contract for the erection of a 42-room hotel in Cut Bank, to be known as the Hotel Cut Bank."³³ Romain's plans would allow for Cut Bank to boast of two "first class hotels." Only one month later work commenced on the hotel with the quarrying and hauling of stone to the construction site.³⁴ Little doubt exists that the success of the River View farm financed Romain's Hotel venture.

In July of 1913, Romain published a notice announcing a request for propositions for leasing his new hotel.³⁵ Work apparently went well and by spring of 1914, the Cut Bank Hotel ran large advertisements in several newspapers touting the "...new 42-room hotel with all the modern comforts and conveniences."³⁶ Subsequent advertising suggests the hotel was a going concern.³⁷ With the new hotel leased and operating, Romain returned his focus back to the farm:

Edw. Long has leased the Cut Bank hotel from R. Chasse and will take possession Sept. 15. Mr. Chasse will return to his former location, stock and grain culture. Chasse says he has a hunch the next year is to be the big-money year for the farmers in this community and is going to get things in shape for a big crop.³⁸

Although busy working the farm and overseeing his new hotel, Romain took time to discharge his civic duties, serving as a juror when called.³⁹ In 1916, he threw his hat into the ring to represent the second ward of the town. Running against four other candidates, Romain finished

³¹ "Our County Exchanges," *The Choteau Montanan*, 5 March 1915, p. 3.

³² "Commissioners Proceedings," *The Choteau Acantha*, 30 August 1916, p.7.

³³ "New Hotel At Cut Bank," *The Great Falls Daily Tribune*, 11 February 1913, p. 9.

³⁴ "Work Starts on New Hotel," *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 21 March 1913, p. 1.

³⁵ "Notice," *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 4 July 1913, p. 5.

³⁶ *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 14 May 1914, p. 2.

³⁷ *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 12 November 1915, p. 7; . *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 10 December 1915, p. 2.

³⁸ *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 11 September 1914, p. 2.

³⁹ *The Choteau Acantha*, 6 June 1907, p. 1; "Many From Here Called to Service," *The Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 3 March 1916, p. 1.

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last with a single vote, suggesting that at least Romain knew he could admirably fill the position.⁴⁰ Romain also appears to have been something of a local weather prognosticator:

We are to have an open winter declares R. Chasse. Whether Mr. Chasse is a goosebone profit, whether he bases his conclusions on long-haired canines or whether he reads his signs in the heavens, this editor is not in position to say. Being an old timer in this corner of the West and a pretty close observer, it might be the Chasse is giving us a “straight tip.”⁴¹

Romain again imparted his meteorological opinion for the upcoming spring in 1916:

R. Chasse, our local goose bone weather prognosticator, has given it out to the Pioneer Press weather bureau head that the Cut Bank section is to have another successful harvest. “After this wet and cold spell we are to have a period of good growing,” says Monsieur Chase “and well I would not say that we shall have as big a crop as that produced last year, I believe we shall put over a very satisfactory crop.”⁴²

Taken at face-value, some of the quotes appear as humorous additions to the newspaper. However, it also appears likely that with the success of Romain’s nearby farm and his new hotel that his stature within the small community was such that his predictions also acted as a salve to worried residents and farmers:

In the summer of 1914, when everyone hereabouts was in a blue funk over the crop failure Chasse sounded a note of “courage my comrades,” prophesizing a wet year and big crop in 1916, and everyone knows that the prophecy was correct.⁴³

In what may have served as a harbinger of the future sale of the farm, Romain divested himself of land immediately north of the barn and building cluster in August of 1914.⁴⁴ On April 6, 1917, the county published a list of U.S. Patents that included the property owned by Romain and where the River View Barn sits: “lots 1, 6, 7 and 8, SE1/4 NE1/4 of sec. 2, t83 (*sic*) n. r 6w.⁴⁵ One week later, *The Cut Bank Pioneer Press* reported:

⁴⁰ “No Framing On Election,” *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 6 April 1917, p. 1.

⁴¹ *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 10 November 1911, p. 1.

⁴² *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 26 May 1916, p. 4.

⁴³ *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 26 May 1916, p. 4.

⁴⁴ “File With County Clerk,” *The Choteau Montanan*, 7 August 1914, p. 4.

⁴⁵ “U.S. Patents,” *The Choteau Montanan*, 6 April 1917, p. 8.

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Frank Corrigeux this week purchased the Roman chase ranch west of the city, paying around \$10,000 for same. the ranch is ideally situated for stock raising and Mr. Corrigeaux will center his energies on this business.⁴⁶

And with that transaction, the River View Diary Barn passed out of the hands and care of Romain Chasse.

Architectural Significance

The River View Barn is also eligible for listing under Criterion C as an excellent local example of a classic gambrel-roofed banked barn. Under this criterion, the barn reflects the skill and planning of its builder, Romain Chasse, and continues to represent the early days of homesteading in the Cut Bank area. Chasse tailored the construction of the barn to his thoughts of what a working barn should be, ideas he likely cultivated during his time handling cattle for the Jesuits. Barns similar to the River View Diary Barn are less common in Montana and tend to be associated with more prosperous operations.⁴⁷

The construction of Chasse's 48-cow vernacular barn employed the landscape in its design with the result being functionally referred to as a "bank" barn. The term derives its sobriquet from the technique of building the barn into the side of a hill leaving only a portion of the lower level exposed. Banked barns found in North America are most commonly associated with southern Pennsylvania German communities. Some styles of banked barns feature a cantilevered second story.⁴⁸ According to William A. Radford's *Combined House and Barn Plan Book*, the banked barn construction method boasted several advantages:

In our northern climate, warmer stables have for years occupied the attention of our best farmers and stockmen. Bank barns were the outgrowth of a desire to provide comfortable stables that were both warmer and better. The convenience of having all stock under one roof, tucked carefully away from the cold, with plenty of feed overhead ready at all times to find its way to mangers and food racks by gravity, proved very alluring to ambitious farmers all over the country.⁴⁹

The River Barn Dairy Barn displays many features common to barn architecture related to functionality. Like other barns, the types and placement of the features, such as doors and

⁴⁶ *Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 13 April 1917, p. 1; *The Chouteau Montana*, 20 April 1917; The very same day Romain sold the River View farm to Frank Corrigeux, he purchased a saloon interest in town from P.A. Davis.⁴⁶

⁴⁷ Chere Jiusto and Christine W. Brown *Hand Raised, The Barns of Montana* (Montana Historical Society: Helena, 2011), p. 49.

⁴⁸ Michael J. Auer, *20 Preservation Brief, The Preservation of Historic Barns* (National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services: Washington, D.C., 1989), p. 2.

⁴⁹ William A. Radford, ed., *Radford's Combined House and Barn Plan Book* (Chicago, IL: The Radford Architectural Co., 1908), p. 155.

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windows, can differ according to builder or intended objective. The River View Diary Barn doesn't conform to any specific architectural style, nor standardized plan. Instead, the placement and style of these features within the overall design were selected by the person who built the barn, following their vision of how the barn would contribute to the success of their operation.

Mr. Chasse opted for a gambrel roof on the River View Diary Barn, a choice likely motivated by the fact that gambrel roofs afford more space in the upper story than barns covered with gable roofs, despite the additional complexity and cost to build.⁵⁰ Romain Chasse also provided his own personal touch to the design of the roof—instead of two roof slopes roughly equal in size, he built a barn with a lower slope over twice the size of the upper slope, a handsome deviation from the standard gambrel roofed barn.

In his book, Radford provides a cross section of the interior of a gambrel roofed barn showing the basic roof design. The trussing on the Riverview Diary Barn, while similar, greatly exceeds that presented by Radford. Additional bracing apparent throughout the roof structure suggests a barn constructed to withstand the heavy snow loads and winds of western Montana. Centered between the two oversized wagon entries stands a four-post (beam) cage, or frame, that extends below the loft level to the ground below that provides additional support to the pass through for the heavy wagons.

Cupola ridge ventilators appear on many bank barns, especially German Bank barns. Cupolas were important, especially on barns in the east, to combat dampness and increase ventilation, an issue of less consequence in Montana. The four-sided variety of cupola often display louvers, many of Victorian style, and may be topped with elaborate and ornate roofs.⁵¹ Although the cupola on the River View Dairy Barn is more restrained in its presentation, topped by a simple gable roof without any ornamentation, its size and projection from the center of the roof serves as an important functional and aesthetic feature of the barn.

Another not-uncommon feature of many barns are dormers. The predominant function of dormers is to allow light into the loft, ventilation of the barn, and access for loading hay. The dominant styles of dormers include shed and gable, with gable the most common.⁵² Romain Chasse again stepped outside convention with the design of the dormers on the River View Dairy Barn electing to forego either a gable or shed style for a more aesthetically pleasing hipped dormer. In addition, while many dormers serve to protect a small opening below the dormer, the River View Diary Barn dormers protect full-fledged entries on each side of the barn that allowed wagon ingress and egress.

⁵⁰ Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book* (Rutgers University Press: New Brunswick, NJ, sixth printing 2007), p. 36.

⁵¹ Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book* (Rutgers University Press: New Brunswick, NJ, sixth printing 2007), p. 44.

⁵² Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book* (Rutgers University Press: New Brunswick, NJ, sixth printing 2007), p. 44.

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Mr. Chasse's selection of Dutch doors in the lower level reflects a common usage of the style in bank barns.⁵³ Use of this style of door permitted air and light to enter the barn but precluded animals from leaving.

Of course, the element that differentiates bank barns from all other barns involves the use of the surrounding terrain as a component of their construction. This approach allows ground access from two levels. The decision to build a bank barn can relate to personal choice or necessity due to an uneven site. Generally, the lower level of a bank barn is dedicated to housing animals and stock while the upper level(s) shelters equipment and feed: "Horses, cows, sheep and hogs may all have different quarters and be kept separate very much to the advantage of the stock and at a great saving in time."⁵⁴

Selection of the barn's location wasn't capricious, "Livestock and dairy barns built on a north-south axis received more direct sunlight and were generally cooler because the prevailing winds created a cross draft through the barn."⁵⁵ As described in *Radford's Combined House and Barn Plan Book*, "This barn is placed sideways to the bank and has two bridges...".⁵⁶ The presence of bridges is a common feature of bank barns, allowing access by means of a ramp to the upper level. Space between the walls of the barn and the earth into which the barn was built were not uncommon and served to reduce dampness when earthen ramps lead directly to the structure. The presence of such spaces, however, necessitated the employment of wooden ramps or bridges. Bridges can and did vary in design from quite simplistic to very elaborate with extended ramps or causeways depending on the size and location of the barn. In the case of the River View Diary Barn, simple timber and plank structures span the space from the earthen approaches to the barn. The placement of the door and ramps allowed the passage of a wagon directly through the building, obviating the need to back the wagon out of the barn after the delivery of its load.

Radford continued, "...two bridges... leading to what is commonly termed a double threshing floor...".⁵⁷ In Radford's design, the two oversized door openings occur side-by-side. This represents a marked difference to the River View Diary Barn's oversized entries positioned exactly opposite each other on opposing walls, a design Romain Chasse incorporated to assuage the need of backing a wagon out of the barn.

⁵³ Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book* (Rutgers University Press: New Brunswick, NJ, sixth printing 2007), p. 54.

⁵⁴ William A. Radford, ed., *Radford's Combined House and Barn Plan Book* (Chicago, IL: The Radford Architectural Co., 1908), p. 155.

⁵⁵ Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, eds., *Barns of the Midwest*, (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), pp. 219-220.

⁵⁶ William A. Radford, ed., *Radford's Combined House and Barn Plan Book* (Chicago, IL: The Radford Architectural Co., 1908), p. 158.

⁵⁷ William A. Radford, ed., *Radford's Combined House and Barn Plan Book* (Chicago, IL: The Radford Architectural Co., 1908), p. 158.

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The design of Chasse's barn that sported opposing oversized entries received complimentary approval:

"R. Chasses's new barn, down by the riverside, is pronounced by those who should know, as about the last work in barn architecture. From a fine cement flooring, drainage in ventilation appliances in the basement to the spacious hayloft, so arranged that a wagon loaded with hay can be driven through the rear and when empty, can make exit through the front."⁵⁸

Unlike many barns of this time, the River View Dairy Barn stands as built, with no additions or extensions added after its construction. The lack of later change only strengthens the already substantial integrity the barn holds. Its continued use for over a century testifies to the sound workmanship of Romain Chasse. The River View Diary Barn stands as a fine example of early twentieth century barn design in Montana and is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

⁵⁸ *The Cut Bank Pioneer Press*, 26 July 1912.

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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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- A) latitude 48.644190 longitude -112.348130
B) latitude 48.644110 longitude -112.347670
C) latitude 48.643830 longitude -112.347630
D) latitude 48.643790 longitude -112.348100

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

From Point A, immediately northwest of the barn and on the south side of Corrigeux Road, the boundary follows the gentle curve of the road east to Point B, northeast of the barn. It then runs south to the southeast corner of the corral and holding pen (Point C). From there, the boundary moves west to the southwest corner of the corral (Point D), when it then runs north back to Point A. The River View Dairy Barn sits in the SE1/4 of S. 2, T33N R6W. The aerial image in the Continuation Sheets, page 30, confirms this boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the primary resource, the barn, associated with the River View Dairy. The barn represents the labor and effort and principle building associated with the Chasses family farm and also stands as the main architectural element of the farm. The boundary encompasses a small amount of the land surrounding the barn, including the southern corral where livestock would have been managed from their move in and out of the barn.

11. Form Prepared By

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e-mail khampton@mt.gov
telephone: (406) 444-7741
date: January 2022

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: River View Dairy Barn

City or Vicinity: Cut Bank

County: Glacier

State: MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: October 2021

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

1 of ____.

Please See Continuation Sheets

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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.

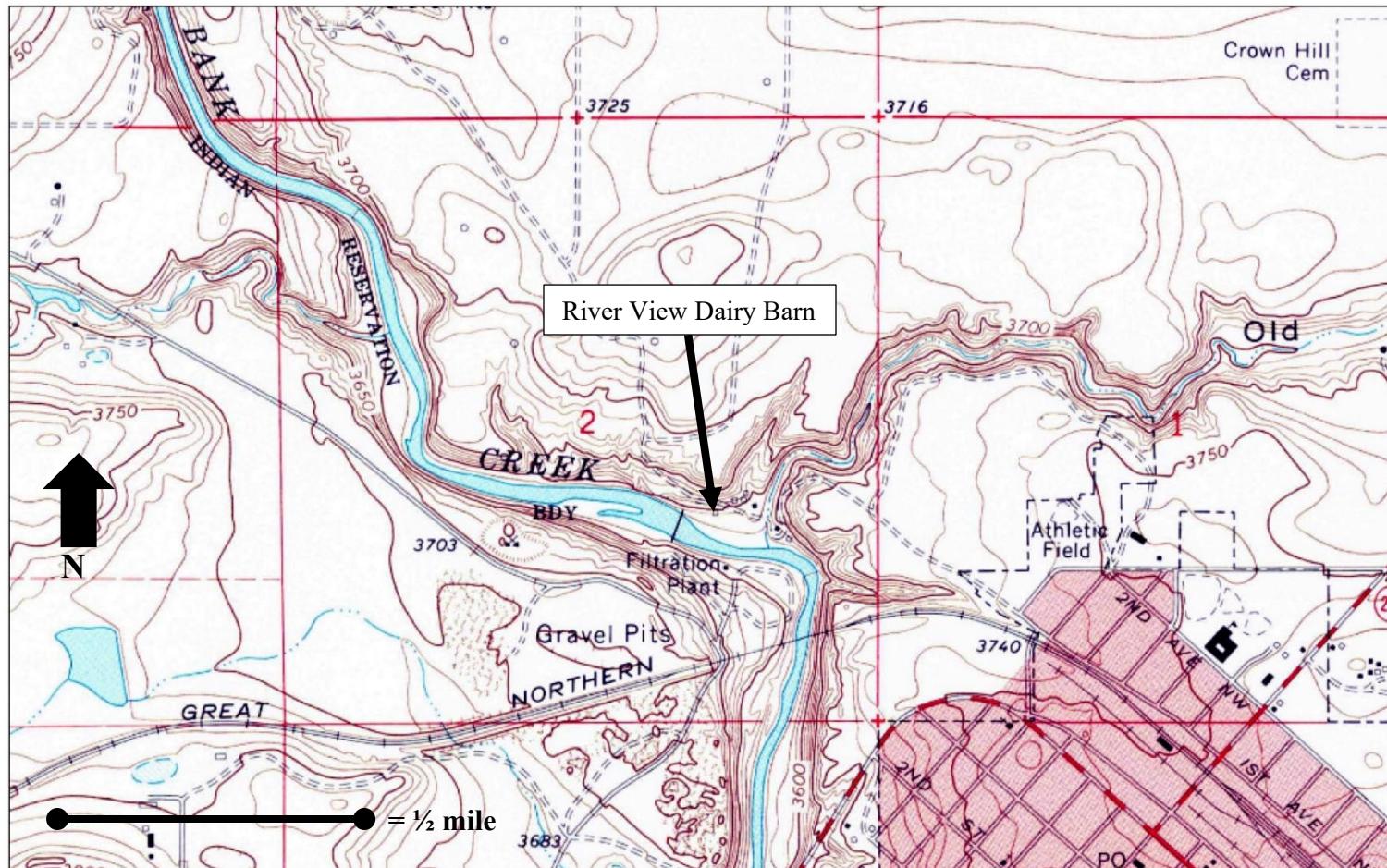
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Location of River View Dairy Barn, found on the Cut Bank 7.5' quadrangle map. Center point = latitude 48.644040 longitude -112.347970

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Imagery ©2021 Google, Imagery ©2021 Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2021 50 ft

River View Dairy Barn showing National Register Boundary. A) latitude: 48.644190 longitude -112.348130, B) latitude 48.644110 longitude -112.347670, C) latitude 48.643830 longitude -112.347630, D) latitude 48.643790 longitude -112.348100

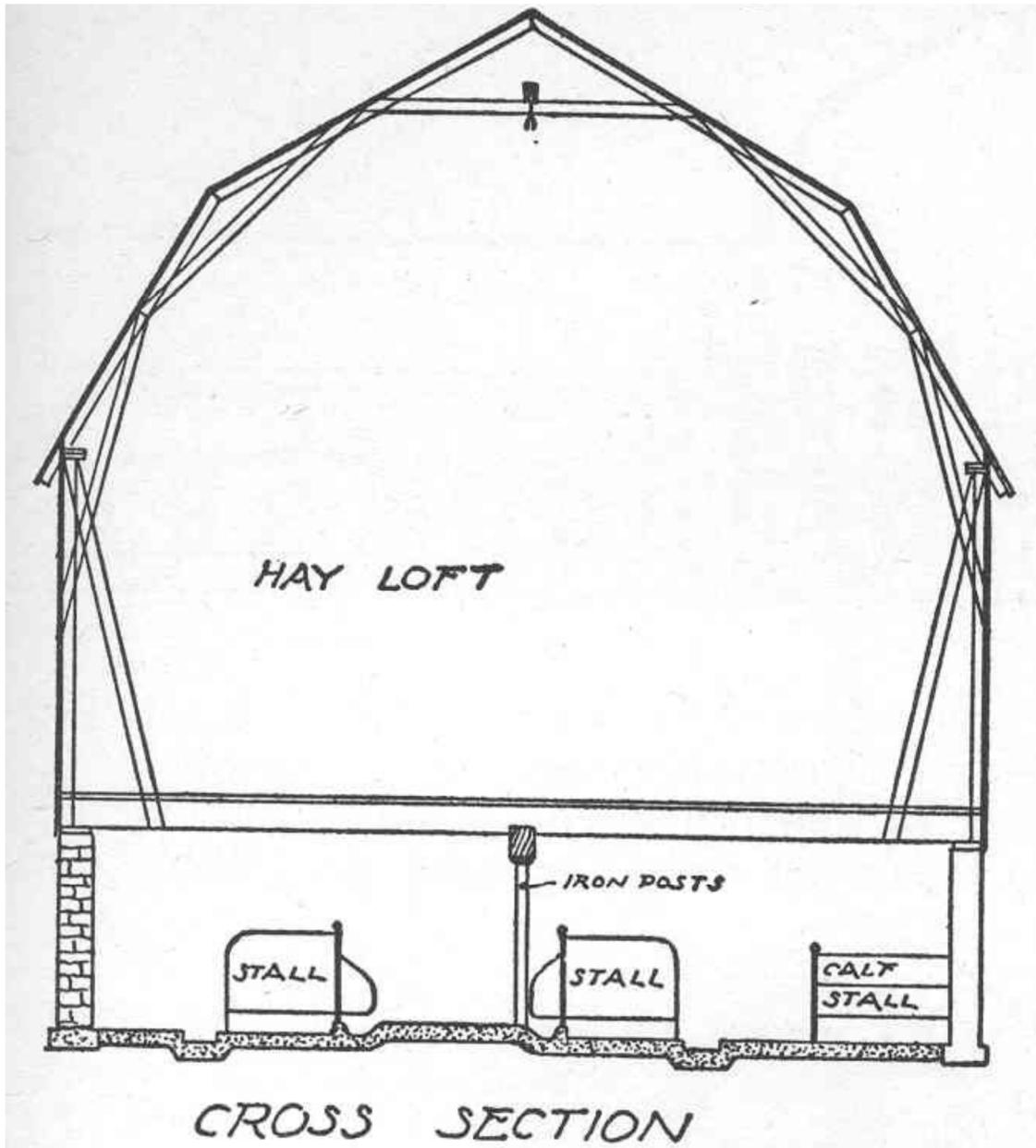
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Representative illustration of basic interior roof system design. William A. Radford, ed., *Radford's Combined House and Barn Plan Book*, (Chicago, IL: The Radford Architectural Co., 1908), p. 143.

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All Photographs

Photo Log

All photos, unless otherwise noted

Name of Property: River View Dairy Barn

City or Vicinity: Cut Bank

County: Glacier

State: MT

Photographer: Kate Hampton

Date Photographed: October 2021



MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0001, East elevation of River View dairy barn and Corral, view to the west.

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MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0002, East elevation, corral, and approaches/drives, view to the west.

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MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0003, East and north elevations, view to the southwest.

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MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0004, North and west elevations, view to the southeast.

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MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0005, South elevation, view to the north.

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MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0006, West elevation, view to the north north-east.

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Photographer: Tom Ferris

Date Photographed: October 2017

MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0007, South elevation and corral (foreground), view to the north.

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Photographer: Tom Ferris
Date Photographed: October 2017
MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0008, Upper level interior.

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MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0009, Upper level interior, roof structure.

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MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0010, Upper level interior, roof structure.

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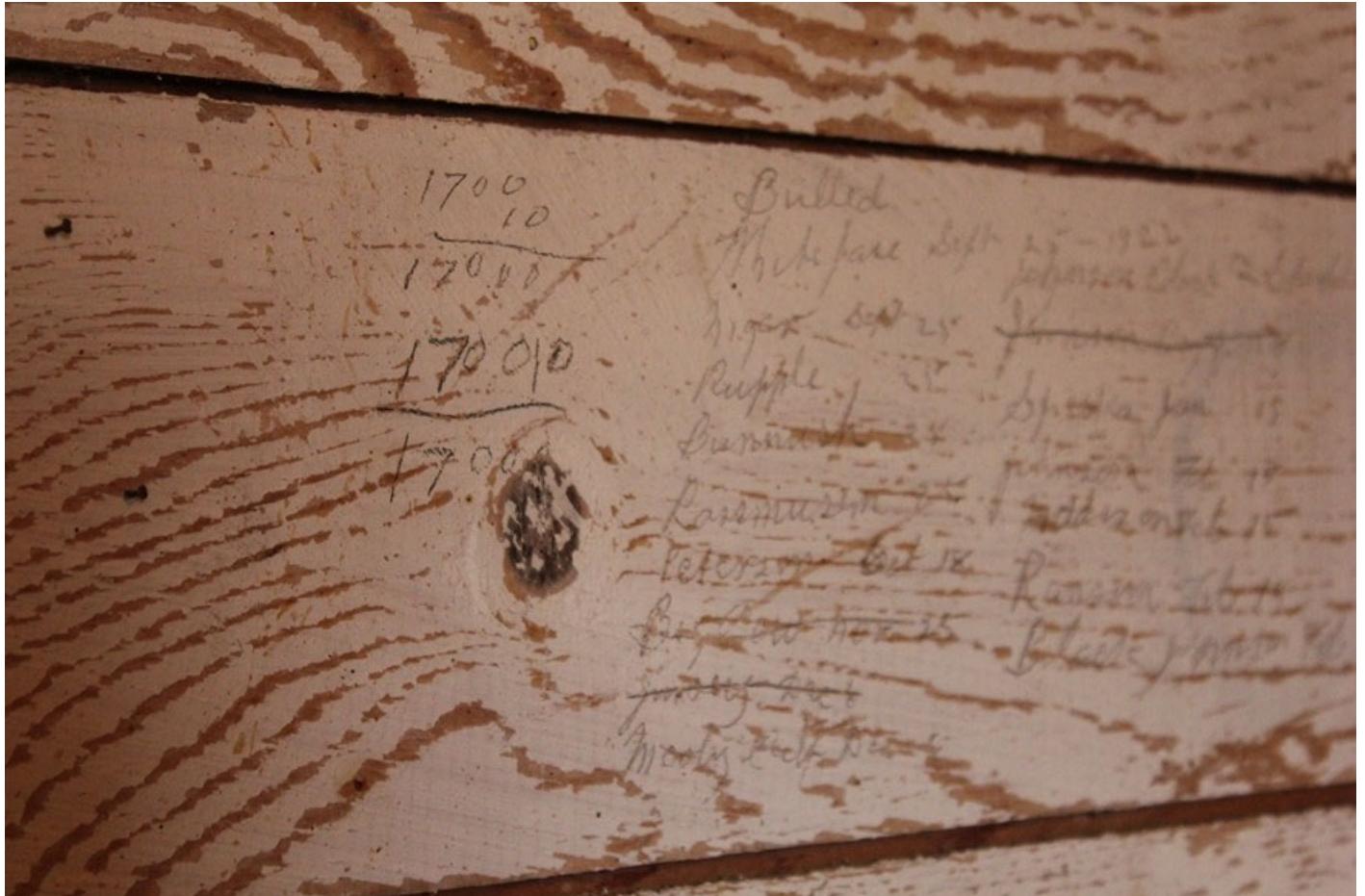
MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0011, Lower level interior.

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MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0012, Lower level interior image of names of milk cows and the dates they were bulling.

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MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0013, Overview of the River View Dairy Barn showing south corral, view to the southeast.

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Photographer: Tom Ferris

Date Photographed: October 2017

MT_GlacierCounty_RiverViewDairyBarn_0014, Latest occupants of the River View Dairy Barn,
view to the northwest.