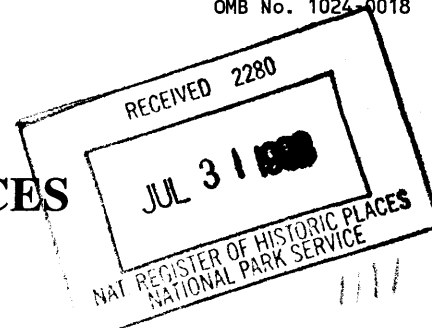


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Harrison, Waborn (Wabe) and Sarah E., Ranch House

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number:

not for publication: n/a
vicinity: X

city/town: Greycliff

state: Montana code: MT county: Sweet Grass code: 097 zip code: 59033

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally.

Signature of certifying official/Title

7-24-98
Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency or bureau

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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 see continuation sheet
- removed from the National Register
- see continuation sheet other (explain):

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8-28-98
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private	Number of Resources within Property	
Category of Property: Buildings	Contributing	Noncontributing
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: n/a	<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u> building(s)
Name of related multiple property listing: n/a	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> sites
	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	<u> 2 </u>	<u> 1 </u> TOTAL

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling: vacant
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage: vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Folk Victorian: Gable Front and Wing

Materials:

foundation: Sandstone
walls: Clapboard
roof: Wood shingle; Asphalt
other: Brick

Narrative Description

The Waborn (Wabe) and Sarah E. Harrison Ranch House is a one-and-one-half story Folk Victorian gable front and wing style house. It is located at the mouth of Sweet Grass Creek where it joins the Yellowstone River. The small community of Greycliff is across the river to the southwest. The house sits to the north of a graveled road leading to the working portion of the ranch complex. It is surrounded by mature cottonwood trees and lilac bushes. A stone root cellar is located just to the west of the house and a contemporary modular home sits just behind it.

The gable front portion of the house is one-and-one-half stories and the wing is one story. A 1940s addition to the north is also one story. The one-and-one-half story body of the house lies in the north-south direction. It features a bay window facing south to the front yard. The one story wing of the house lies in an east-west orientation and has a full-width porch facing south tucked into the 'L' shaped plan. The porch roof is supported by turned posts with scroll-work brackets. A continuous beaded board balustrade and screening were added after 1903. The one story addition to the north has a full open porch facing east with a low pitched roof and a narrow enclosed porch facing west.

The wood frame house rests on a sandstone foundation which shows some signs of deterioration. Roofs have a moderate 8:12 pitch; porch roofs are of shallower pitch. One narrow gable roofed wall dormer projects from the west side of the roof. Overhangs on the house are modest with raked soffits and molded fascia boards. The north addition is similar with simple flat fascia boards. The enclosed narrow porch on the west has exposed rafter tails and a wood stoop.

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With the exception of the later porches, the siding is four-inch wood clapboard with corner boards and a broad barge board abutting the soffit. Window casings are four and one-half inches wide with a projecting drip at the head and sill.

Fenestration consists primarily of large 1/1 double-hung sash except for one second-story 2/2 double-hung sash facing north. Shorter double hung windows are found in the later addition on the west elevation. The house has six exterior wooden doors; most are one-half lite with four horizontal panels.

Three brick chimneys project from the ridge of the roof, one on each section of the house. Roofing on the one-and-one-half story portion is wood shingle. Asphalt T-lock shingles have replaced the original roofing on the one story portions.

Floor Plan

The one story wing of the house contains a large dining room and two small bedrooms. The two bedrooms appear to be located in the original kitchen of the house; the north addition is now the kitchen. The dining room is the hub room of the house connecting to the kitchen through an 'L'-shaped pantry, to the living room, and to the front porch. A narrow stairway to the upper floor also opens into this room. Beaded wainscoting lines the walls.

The living room and a parlor or bedroom, separated by a wide, door less opening, occupy the first floor of the one-and-one-half story portion of the house. The living room has a bay window facing south and a door opening onto the front porch.

Two bedrooms are located on the second floor of the house. The bedrooms open off a stair hall. The stair opening is surrounded by a plain, handmade balustrade.

Original interiors are plaster with wood trim either painted or stained, wide casings, and four raised panel doors. Floors were originally wood. Some have been covered with carpet or linoleum. Some plaster walls have been covered with wood planks or modern paneling.

Ceilings are typically nine feet four inches or nine feet ten inches. The kitchen ceiling has been lowered with modern lay-in ceiling panels and the dining room ceiling has been lowered with drywall.

Root Cellar (contributing structure)

A one story sandstone-walled root cellar is dug into the slope very close to the west side of the house. Its low pitched gable roof nearly meets the ground where it abuts the house. The roof consists of log purlins sheathed with rough-cut planks covered by galvanized metal roofing. The door faces west.

Modular Home (non-contributing building)

A contemporary, gable roofed modular home is located to the rear of the house.

Integrity

The Waborn (Wabe) and Sarah E. Harrison Ranch House retains excellent integrity of design, materials, and setting. A 1903 photograph shows the house as it appears today. The only change to the front facade since the photograph is the addition of the porch railing. The 1940s north addition matches the scale and detail of the original house. The only elements on the addition that

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differ from the original house are the wide horizontal plank siding used to enclose the small west porch and its exposed rafter tails where typically soffits were enclosed.

The interior retains much of its original integrity with the exception of minor reversible modifications such as the lay-in ceiling in the kitchen, lowered drywall and wood grid ceiling and limited use of wall paneling in the dining room, wood plank paneling in an upper floor bedroom and some use of wall-to-wall carpeting.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A and C

Areas of Significance: Agriculture,
Exploration/Settlement, Architecture

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): na

Period(s) of Significance: 1878-1914

Significant Person(s): na

Significant Dates:

Cultural Affiliation: na

Architect/Builder: unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance

The Waborn and Sarah E. Harrison Ranch House is an important historic property for its association with the founding of the livestock industry in south central Montana. Besides being one of the first (if not the first) cattle ranches in the area, land ownership records show the Harrisons followed a common Western pattern of locking up public lands by obtaining legitimate ownership to river-front property. The Harrison Ranch also reflects changes in the livestock industry during the 1880s and 1890s. The Harrisons, like their neighbors, switched from cattle ranching to sheep ranching during this period. Completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad provided access to national markets and by 1895, Big Timber claimed title as the largest wool shipping point in Montana. The Harrison Ranch House gains additional significance for its architecture. The Folk Victorian gable front and wing style house is a well-preserved representative example of the houses constructed by successful ranchers in the Sweet Grass Creek area prior to the turn of the century.

History of the Harrison Ranch

During the 1860s, cattle raised in the valleys of southwestern Montana were successfully marketed locally in the burgeoning mining camps. It was not long before the valleys around these towns became overstocked and overgrazed. By the 1870s, established cattlemen and would-be cattle barons needed new grazing range. The Upper Yellowstone River Valley, along the main stage and freight road between Bozeman and Miles City (Fort Keogh), was well known for its abundant grasses and plentiful water supply. Stockmen began moving cattle into the area in the late 1870s. Sheep followed in the early 1880s. In Montana, as throughout the West, many ranchers manipulated the homestead laws or purchased strips of land along rivers and streams knowing that whoever controlled the water, controlled the land. The vast tracts of public land behind what ranchers actually owned along the rivers became their "accustomed range." Ranchers respected each others' claims and the land acquired almost private property status that went unchallenged until the influx of homesteaders after the turn of the century.¹ Theodore Roosevelt, in an 1893 description of stock raising in southeastern Montana, provided some insight into how open range grazing practices worked.

The scantiness of the water supply [back of the river] is no harm to the cattle men, as in the summer the beasts keep within a few miles of the river, principal creeks or large water holes, and thus leave a great stretch of back country over which they have not grazed and which affords them excellent winter feed when ice has closed up all the ponds and streams and they are obligated to slake their thirst by eating snow.²

¹ For a discussion of the open range cattle boom, see: Michael P. Malone and Richard B. Roeder, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries* (Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1977), 110-128. For a discussion of open range grazing and water, see: Ira G. Clark, *Water in New Mexico: A History of Its Management and Use* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1987).

² *Tri-County Atlas: Meagher, Sweet Grass and Carbon, A Brief History of the Trio of Counties* (Big Timber, Mont.: Henry & Geiger, [1903]), 15.

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Waborn and Al Harrison drove some of the first (if not the first) cattle and horses into the Upper Yellowstone Valley in 1877. Al established residence at the mouth of Sweet Grass Creek that year, and Waborn followed the next year.³ The Yellowstone River, as it flows southeasterly through the Sweet Grass Valley on both sides of Sweet Grass Creek cuts primarily through the odd numbered sections of the townships--those sections granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Waborn Harrison (through unfiled leases or other agreements with the railroad) claimed that portion of five of these sections adjoining and lying north of the Yellowstone. He also owned similar portions of two even numbered sections along the river.⁴ Since some of these sections contained a small amount of acreage, but large river frontages, Harrison's ownership clearly followed the pattern of early ranchers seeking to control large amounts of public land with a small investment (see map, section 8, page 5). Of seven and one-half miles of Yellowstone River frontage on either side of Sweet Grass Creek, Harrison owned all except two pieces--one small section toward the north end and Section 36, which was school trust land. Even with the latter, Harrison's ownership of the surrounding sections, isolated it from access to the lands behind it.

Waborn (Wabe) Harrison was born in Galt, Ontario in 1836. He followed his father to Goodhue County, Minnesota in 1854 where he married Sarah E. Davis of New York in 1865. The following year, Waborn and his brother, Albert, joined an ox team of 40 wagons to travel across the plains to Montana. The overland trip took 105 days to complete. They spent several years searching for economic opportunity in the West. The Harrison Brothers helped build a quartz mill on Grizzly Gulch near Helena and operated a stage station on the Benton Road at Bird Tail Rock. They then spent time in Utah and Nevada. While in Nevada, they built several stamp mills including one for Leland Stanford (which might explain the name of Waborn's son, Leland) and then went to work for the Omaha and Southwestern Railroad in Nebraska. In the spring of 1870, the Harrison Brothers permanently settled in Montana operating a dairy in Jefferson County and working on construction of the Centennial Mill in Butte.⁵

European-American settlement of the future Sweet Grass County was intertwined with treaties between the United States Government and the Crow Indian Nation. All of present day Sweet Grass County was included in lands belonging to the Crow Nation in the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851. In 1868, the second Fort Laramie Treaty took those portions north of the Yellowstone River from the reservation. The U.S. Army established the Crow Agency headquarters along the Yellowstone River about ten miles to the east of present day Livingston. During the 1870s, conflict between ranchers and the Crow resulted in relocation of the agency to the Stillwater River. When the Harrisons settled on Sweet Grass Creek in 1877, the land across the Yellowstone still belonged to the Crow Nation and resistance to European-American settlement persisted.⁶ A reporter described Waborn Harrison's early years on the ranch:

But the Indians were very troublesome at that time and made several raids on his horses and cattle which necessitated very prompt treatment, and in repelling those Indian raids he experienced some very thrilling incidents--which nearly cost him his life and which consigned several Indians to the happy hunting grounds.⁷

³ "Howie - Oldest Settlement in Sweet Grass," *The Big Timber Pioneer*, December 13, 1906.

⁴ Montana State Engineer's Office, *Water Resources Survey: Sweet Grass County, Montana*, July 1950.

⁵ *An Illustrated History of the Yellowstone Valley* (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Company, [c.1907]). Waborn Harrison is mentioned repeatedly in the "History of Sweet Grass County;" *History of Montana: 1739-1885* (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Company, 1885), 1129 (W.A. Harrison) and 1364 (Albert Harrison); *Progressive Men of the State of Montana* (Chicago: A.W. Bowen & Co., [1902]), 206-7.

⁶ *An Illustrated History of the Yellowstone Valley*, 193-97.

⁷ *The Northwest Magazine*, August 1895.

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Despite restrictions placed on European-Americans by the Fort Laramie Treaty, the reservation continued to be the focus of considerable attention. Promising mineral discoveries were made in the upper Boulder River area, south of the Yellowstone River, during the late 1870s. Mining interests, supported by ranchers, brought political pressure again to reduce the size of the Crow Reservation. A treaty negotiated in 1880 and ratified by the U.S. Congress in 1882, established the Boulder River as the new western boundary of the reservation. Cession of these lands coincided with the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the founding of Big Timber, about ten miles west of the Harrison Ranch. The U.S. Government negotiated yet another treaty with the Crow Nation in 1890, again reducing the size of the reservation. Congress approved the treaty in 1891, and the lands were opened for settlement on October 15, 1892.⁸ In the future Sweet Grass County, this included the lands across the Yellowstone River from the Harrison Ranch.

The Harrisons Brothers played an active role in local and county development. The Sweet Grass post office was established at the mouth of Sweet Grass Creek in 1878 and operated there until it was moved two and one-half miles north to Howie in 1892. There is contradictory information about its location and who was postmaster, but Waborn Harrison is noted as the first postmaster in several publications. Albert Harrison served the eastern end of the county as deputy marshall during the 1880s. The first school district in what would later be both Park and Sweet Grass counties was organized near the Harrison Ranch in the fall of 1881; Waborn served as a trustee. After a school was organized in Big Timber, the Howie or Sweet Grass school was discontinued in 1884. The school was reorganized in 1889 with Waborn again serving as a trustee. Voters in the newly formed Sweet Grass County elected Waborn county assessor in 1896 and again in 1900.⁹

The second school teacher at the Sweet Grass School was shot, local legend says, in the Harrison Ranch House. In 1882, the trustees of the Sweet Grass school hired Flora Cutler, a Minnesota teacher, who was a college classmate and relative by marriage to a local bachelor, Joe Harrison (Waborn Harrison's nephew). Joe's proposal of marriage to Flora by letter had gone unanswered; she claimed not to have received it. On her trip to Montana, Joe met Flora's stage at a stop before her scheduled destination, but she refused to disembark and continued on to Sweet Grass. In the month after her arrival, Flora wrote three letters to her father in Minnesota describing life on the Sweet Grass. Her letter of July 3 mentioned the possibility of attending a Fourth of July dance 25 miles away. Flora did attend the dance, and when supper was announced, refused Joe's request to escort her. He was so angered that he disrobed at the Yellowstone River intending to drown himself, but was stopped by his brothers and friends. The morning after their return to Sweet Grass, Joe went to Flora's second floor room in the Harrison Ranch House where Flora again spurned his advances. Joe then pulled out a gun and fired four shots, three of them hitting Flora. After seeing Flora fall, Joe turned the gun on himself, but before he could fire, people rushed into the room and stopped him. Joe was arrested and put under guard in the house. However, the following night a group of vigilantes lynched him, according to a Bozeman paper, in the house. Two other newspaper accounts provide differing stories of Joe's death. One says that a sheriff's posse escorting Joe to the county jail was overtaken by a mob. When the posse took refuge in a house, the mob tore portions of the roof away and shot Joe. The other version says Joe was abducted from a posse while he was escorted to justice court in Big Timber, and then hung and shot. Flora survived until February 1, 1883, when she died in Minnesota as a result of her wounds.¹⁰

⁸ *An Illustrated History of the Yellowstone Valley.*

⁹ *An Illustrated History of the Yellowstone Valley*, 195 and 200; "Howie," *The Big Timber Pioneer*, December 13, 1906; *Pioneer Society of Sweet Grass County, Mont., comp., Pioneer Memories* (Bozeman: Bozeman Business Service, 1960), 135; *History of Montana, 1739-1885*, 1129; Roberta Carkeek Cheney, *Names on the Face of Montana* (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1984), 260 (Sweet Grass), 141 (Howie).

¹⁰ A footnoted account of the incident can be found in: "The Flora Cutler Story" by Edith Harper, *Big Timber Pioneer*, June 29, 1983.

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Waborn Harrison filed the first water rights on Sweet Grass Creek in 1878. He constructed the Harrison Ditch in 1882 and diverted water to parts of six sections of land north of the Yellowstone River. The Harrisons were true ranchers, planting only timothy and alfalfa on their irrigated lands, which totaled 500 acres in 1895. In 1902, when their sheep herd number 5,000 and they also raised an unknown number of cattle and horses, they put up 500 tons of hay. Waborn sold some irrigated lands to two other early settlers, and water rights from the Harrison Mutual Ditch, as it became known, were adjudicated in court in 1900 and 1906.¹¹

In 1883, when the Northern Pacific Rail Road was constructed just across the Yellowstone from the Harrison Ranch, the Harrison Brothers were among six ranchers who controlled the entire valley of the lower Sweet Grass. Waborn Harrison and the Harrison Ranch are extolled in almost every early publication describing the history of the area or boosting local ranching and farming opportunities. A description of Waborn Harrison's ranch in 1885 said, "He has a dairy connected with the farm, but uses it principally as a hay farm; he raises considerable stock." This description is accompanied by a lithograph of the "Ranches and Residence's of W.A. and A. Harrison." The idyllic portrayal shows well-fenced farmyards, corrals holding cattle and horses, and a horse-drawn scythe cutting a small field. An irrigation ditch crosses the property. If the artist's rendering is accurate, the house is different from the one that exists today. Although of the same plan and with chimneys in the same location, it is represented as a full two-stories. Of note is the lack of outbuildings at the ranch. The house, an outhouse, and a small, gable roofed, three-bay machine shed or barn make up the "home ranch" building complex. Especially before the winter of 1886-87, which devastated Montana's open range livestock industry, ranchers saw little need to give livestock shelter. A photograph of the existing ranch house appears in a history of the county published in 1903.¹²

The Harrison Brothers trailed 500 head of cattle down the south side of the Yellowstone River to Bridger Creek in 1893, the year after the Crow Nation ceded these lands, "through grass that cattle could hide in and without seeing a fence on the trip."¹³ The north side of the river had appeared the same only a few years earlier. In 1895, a reporter for the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman* compared changes along Sweet Grass Creek from a visit 15 years before:

"At the time of making my first trip for scores of miles it was one continuous plain of rolling foothills and small valleys covered with waving grass. It is different now. A fence today is no novelty, they are to be seen everywhere."¹⁴

Although homesteaders are usually blamed for the demise of the open range cattle industry, at least in this area, it was the sheep ranchers who were putting up fences. The reporter found the fences typically enclosed from four to fifty sections of land. Ranchers first introduced sheep into the Sweet Grass area in 1880, and their numbers steadily increased eventually forcing out the large cattle ranches. For example, the 22 Ranch on the upper end of Sweet Grass Creek grew to be one of the largest cattle ranches in the northwest after its founding in 1879. A decade later, sheep encroaching upon their territory forced the company to move north toward the Canadian border.¹⁵

¹¹ Montana State Engineers Office, *Water Resources Survey*, 24, 62-3, and Township Maps; *Progressive Men of Montana*, 206; *The Northwest Magazine*, August 1895.

¹² *History of Montana, 1739-1885; Tri-County Atlas*.

¹³ *An Illustrated History of the Yellowstone Valley*, 197.

¹⁴ "Sweet Grass Valley," *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*, December 19, 1895.

¹⁵ *Ibid*.

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The *Rocky Mountain Husbandman* reporter lamented the freedom of riding across the prairie at will, but described the "fine farm houses and great barns with cattle, sheep and hogs feeding in the pastures" as a wonderful change from its open range appearance. The 1700 deeded acres of the Harrison Ranch would have placed it at the low end of the typical sheep ranch of the period. It is unknown, though, how much other land the Harrisons may have controlled through leases or through the common practice of fencing public lands. The Harrisons had followed the changing pattern of the period, placing more emphasis on sheep over cattle. By 1895, although still raising some cattle and horses, the Harrisons ran a band of more than 5,000 sheep. Wool shipments from Big Timber that year exceeded four million pounds, the largest shipment from any point in Montana.¹⁶

After occupying Northern Pacific Railroad lands for more than 20 years, Harrison finally obtained title to sections 25 and 31 (the location of the house) in 1900 for \$3,860. In 1914, the Harrisons sold about 1800 acres with 342 inches of water from Sweet Grass Creek to State Farms Company of Big Timber for \$32,000. From 1915 until 1921, the ranch went through a succession of owners. The ranch then came into the ownership of the Hawkes family who operated it until 1997 when it was purchased by the current owners, Margaret and Dale Vermillion.¹⁷

Architectural Significance

The Waborn and Sarah E. Harrison Ranch House is a well-preserved example of the Folk Victorian gable front and wing style of architecture. This style is defined by the presence of decorative detailing on simple house forms. The Harrison Ranch House has modest porch detailing with a typical Queen Anne bay window. Whether this is the same house shown in an 1885 lithograph of the ranch is unknown; that house is similar in design but not exactly like the existing house which is documented in a 1903 photograph. The county history in which the photograph is found reveals the Folk Victorian gable front and wing style as the most popular design on prosperous ranches of the period. A house almost identical to the Harrisons' is described as "beautiful" and a testimony to the owner's success.¹⁸ Two extant and abandoned ranch houses near the Harrison Ranch are of similar design.

¹⁶ Ibid.; *An Illustrated History of the Yellowstone Valley*, 223; *The Northwest Magazine*, August 1895.

¹⁷ Sweet Grass County Clerk and Recorder, *Deed Book 2*, 368; *Deed Book 23*, 230; For owners after State Farms Co., see: Chain of Title prepared by Mid-Montana Title Co., Harlowton, in possession of C. Dale and Margaret Vermillion, Billings.

¹⁸ *Tri-County Atlas*.

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property: Less than one

UTM References:

Zone	Easting	Northing
12	594640	5070970

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): Section 31, T1N, R15E

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Harrison Ranch Farmstead is a rectangle measuring 167 feet 10 inches by 258 feet 4 inches. The initial point of beginning is at the intersection of the county road and the east side of the farmstead driveway. To find the initial point of beginning draw a parallel line 43 feet 10 inches east of the east side of the house and a parallel line 77 feet 6 inches south from the south side of the house. Where these lines intersect is the southeast corner of the boundary. From this point proceed west along the north side of the county road 167 feet 10 inches, then north along a fence line 258 feet 4 inches, then east along a fence line 167 feet 10 inches, then south along the east side of the farmstead driveway 258 feet four inches to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boudary encompasses the two historic buildings and the setting historically associated with the Harrison Ranch Farmstead.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Margaret Vermillion and Kirk Michels
organization: _____ date: December 1997
street & number: 3020 Shady Lane telephone: 406-252-4066
city or town: Billings state: MT zip code: 59102

Property Owner

name/title: C. Dale Vermillion and Margaret Vermillion
street & number: 3020 Shady Lane telephone: 406-252-4066
city or town: Billings state: MT zip code: 59102

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Entered Feb. 11, 1903

POSTAL CASE

Tri-County News (Columbia, Mont.)

Tri - County Atlas

Published by Henry & Geiger, Big Timber, Mont.

MEAGHER, SWEET GRASS and CARBON.

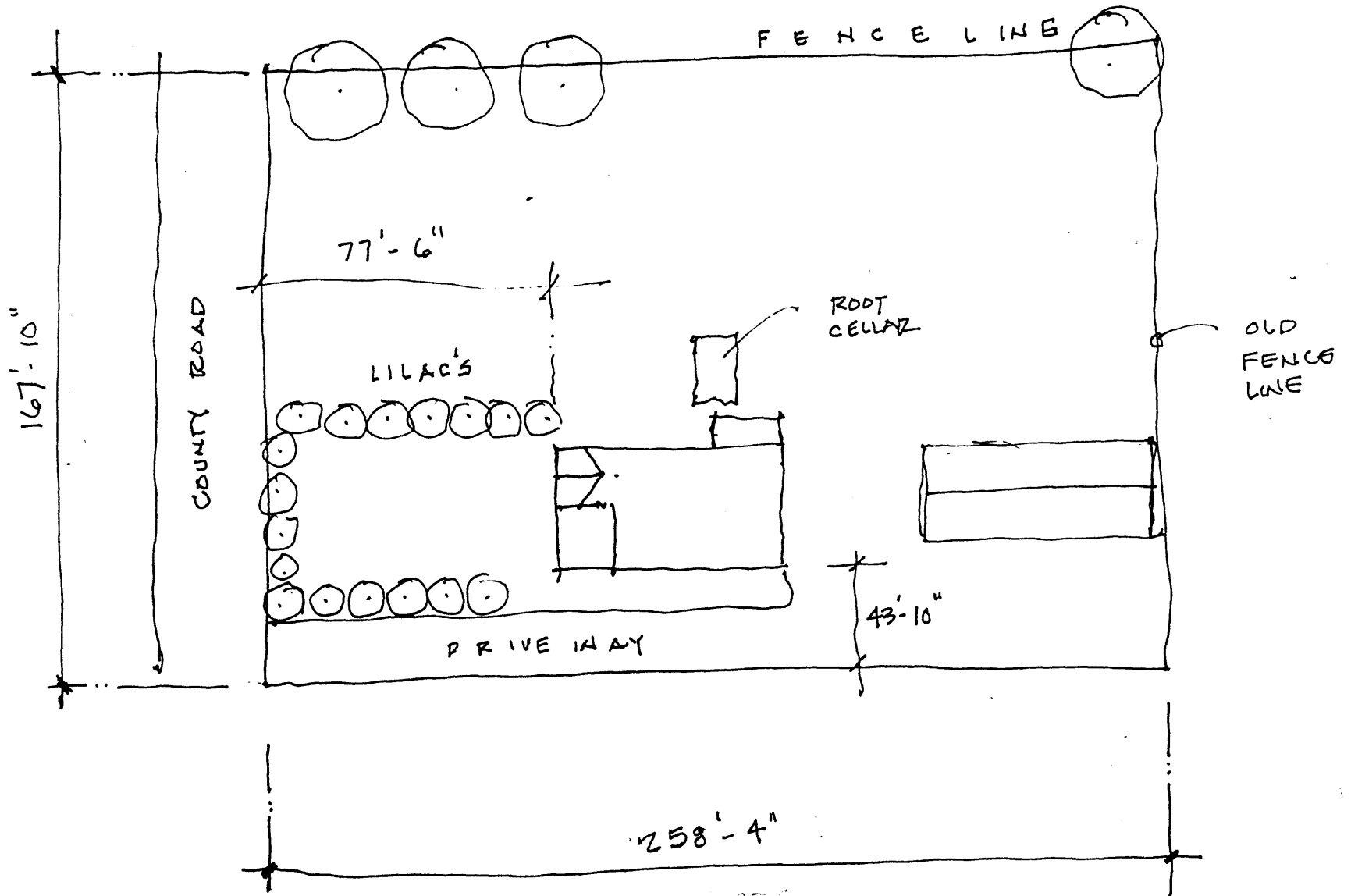
Brief History of the Trio of Counties.



RANCH HOME OF W. A. HARRISON, SWEET GRASS VALLEY.

Copy of photograph published in:

Tri-County Atlas: Meagher, Sweet Grass and Carbon
Big Timber, Mont.: Henry & Geiber, [1903].



Boundary
 HARRISON RANCH HOUSE
 Sweet Grass County, Montana