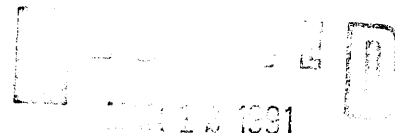


442

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



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

1. Name of Property

historic name: **Whaley Homestead**

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: **Lee Metcalf Wildlife Refuge**

not for publication: **n/a**
vicinity: **X**

city/town: **Stevensville**

state: **Montana** code: **MT** county: **Ravalli** code: **081** zip code: **59870**

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: **Public-Federal**

Category of Property: **Building**

Number of Resources within Property:

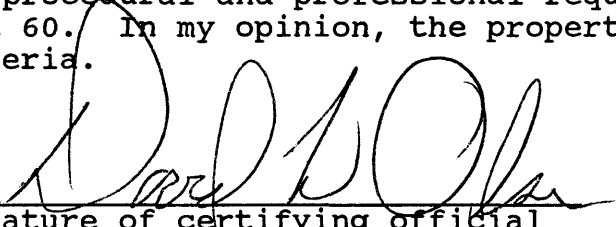
| Contributing | Noncontributing |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| <u>4</u> | <u> </u> building(s) |
| <u>4</u> | <u> 1 </u> sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> objects |
| <u> 8 </u> | <u> 1 </u> Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: **0**

Name of related multiple property listing: **n/a**

Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria.



Signature of certifying official

Date

Title: Assistant Director - Refuges and Wildlife, Fish and
Wildlife Service

4. 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. See continuation sheet.

David H. Olson
Signature of certifying official

11/29/91
Date

Assistant Director - Refuges and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

 See continuation sheet.

Mareille Shreffler
Signature of commenting or other official

3-8-91
Date

MT SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register *Antoinette J. Rice* 2/26/92
 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

m Signature of Keeper Date

6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic: single dwelling
 Domestic: multiple dwelling
 Agriculture: animal facility

Current: Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Other: Vernacular

Materials: foundation: stone
 walls: weatherboard
 roof: shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Whaley Homestead is located on what is now the Lee Metcalf Wildlife Refuge near Stevensville, Montana. The homestead is located near the head of Spring Creek in the Bitterroot River floodplain; Spring Creek feeds into the Bitterroot River about 2½ miles to the north. The homestead is defined by a main residence, three outbuildings and five agricultural outbuilding foundations; all except one foundation contribute to an understanding of the historic significance of the property.

The original owner, Peter Whaley, first erected a log house here in 1879. By 1885, Whaley's improvements on the homestead included the large, log-framed house which still stands today on the property. The small log house remained for many years, and was used as a secondary residence until it burned in 1916.

The house Peter Whaley built in 1885 is a two-story, log building covered with pine (and later some larch) weatherboard siding. The frame is composed of square-hewn logs approximately 12" wide, which are dovetailed at the corners and chinked with mortar. The outer surfaces of the log walls exhibit little evidence of weathering, indicating that they must have been covered with siding shortly after initial construction. It rests on a rubble stone foundation without a basement.

The cross-axial plan of the house is symmetrical with four, steeply pitched gables, one emphasized on each elevation. Filling the spaces between each gable, are four single-story ells--two are porches, two are projecting rooms. The gable ends are finished with verge boards with a repeating hand-carved clover motif. On the west elevation, the central gable dominates the front view, framing tall, narrow, pedimented, 4-over-4, double-hung sash windows on the upper and lower floors. Windows of this design characterize the fenestration. A small, off-center pantry window with four fixed panes and a matching pediment disrupts the symmetry on this gable. To either side, the gable is flanked by two open entry porches. The porches presented have simple, square support stanchions at the outer corners, with plain balustrades along the outer sides. However, an engaged column on the northwest porch reveals that the original porch design included chamfered wooden columns with spool-like ornamentation. Shed extensions of the side gable roofs cover these entries.

Entry from the southwest porch is through a west wall doorway into the living room; the wooden door is almost fully lit and the tall, narrow window is outlined by narrow lights. On the northwest porch, a doorway in the north side of the main gable accesses the kitchen; the wooden door has four panels and a transom above it. Windows further out on the walls, off the porch, visually balance these entries.

On the south elevation, the southern gable ends frame an original tall, sash window on the upper level; a second original window is located in the ell at the northeast corner. On the lower level, the current window is a two-pane, horizontally placed unit, with a plain wooden frame and no lintel. Several windows of this kind on the house apparently date to circa 1935, when an incompatible dining room addition was made (recently removed). Some windows replaced the original type of window units, others were apparently cut in to better illuminate the interior. They are not compatible with the original design.

MAR 12 1991

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Whaley Homestead

Page 1

On the north elevation, the north gable frames two symmetrically placed, tall, sash windows in the upper story. A later two-pane, horizontal unit is offset on the lower level toward the rear; it lights the master bedroom. A wooden door with a multi-paned storm opens into the kitchen on the northeast ell. This entry is covered by a small, projecting gabled roof. The roof is shingled, and supported by knee braces having a nail head finish on the ends. The stoop has been replaced with concrete.

On the east elevation, the central gable again frames tall, sash windows--on the upper level, a single window, on the lower level, two windows placed symmetrically (one of these is now boarded over). In addition, the lower south window has been boarded up. There is a small, square, fixed-pane window in the southeast ell. The original tall sash window in the northeast ell has been replaced with a horizontal unit, however the original pediment remains, marking the original window placement.

A one-story dining room for the hired hands was added to the east side in 1935. This addition had a flat roof, siding to match the rest of the house, a plain, wooden door with upper glass on the south side, and horizontal windows of the type described above. Its removal has restored the original form and massing of the building.

The house has three brick chimneys. Two of them are on the northeast portion of the house, originating in the kitchen. The third chimney projects above the ridgeline of the south gable, coming from the living room. The roof was covered with wooden shingling originally, this was later replaced with asphalt, rectangular-butt shingling. Work is currently in progress to restore original style wooden shingles on the roof.

The interior is unusually designed, reflecting the log construction. There is no central hallway; rather, all the original rooms on the ground floor, except the front spare bedroom, open into the dining room in the rear (east end) gable. The stairway is in the corner of the dining room as well and leads upstairs into the east bedroom. The east and west gables upstairs contain bedrooms, while the north and south ends are attic space. From the east bedroom, doors on all sides lead into the three other rooms. Oak flooring was added in the living room in 1932.

Three outbuildings are included in this nomination. The cooler/oil house is located by an old gas tank southeast of the house. It was built for meat storage between 1905-1909. This is a simple rectangular building with two gabled ends running east and west, and weatherboard siding. There is a simple wooden door on the east end.

The bunkhouse is located south of the cooler/oil house. This building was erected between 1905-1909, and has been moved around the property over the years. The bunkhouse is a rectangular, wooden building with a gabled roof. The roof has wooden shingles and a brick chimney rising through the ridge on the west end. The siding is of vertical board-and-batten. The doorway is placed centrally on the south side, and has a wooden, one-light panel door. Directly to the left of the door is a small, single-pane window with a simple wooden frame. The east wall window is placed horizontally, 2-by-2, in a simple wooden frame. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

Between the cooler and the bunkhouse, is an "Eleanor Roosevelt" style outhouse, built 1932-1933. On the exterior, it is a conventional outhouse, with a thin narrow frame and weatherboard siding, a simple vertical plank door, and a sloping roof with wooden shingles. On the interior, a concrete toilet is located, with a drawstring which raises and lowers the toilet seat when the door is opened and closed.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

Whaley Homestead

Page 2

To the southwest an irrigation ditch separates the house and outbuilding complex from a group of four deteriorating, ground-level foundations. The foundations consist of crumbling concrete pads which currently are badly cracked by weather. Many weeds which have grown up through them, and in places, the building outlines are difficult to discern.

These four foundations date within the period of significance for this property. They are included within the boundaries of this nominated property because they contribute to an understanding of the historic function and use of the homestead. In addition, the foundations represent the transitions which characterized the agricultural endeavors helping to define the significance for this property. Elsewhere on the property, there is one additional foundation (Foundation E). It is more modern and does not contribute.

Foundation A: The largest foundation, this badly deteriorated pad marks the former location of a large livestock barn. Concrete only remains in the eastern portion of the foundation; weeds have badly cracked the concrete. The barn was set elsewhere on this bench when constructed in 1905-1909 by Forest Plummer and Mary Carroll. It was moved here ca. 1940 by the Hagens. It was a wooden, gable roofed structure with a shed roof overhanging the east side, supported on posts to shelter the animals. It originally was built of 14" to 16" square log timbers, probably a post and beam construction, and had square nails. It was razed by Harold Hagen when the property was sold to the Lee Metcalf Wildlife Refuge during the early 1970s.

Foundation B: This concrete pad is the best preserved in this complex. It marks the site of a milk house constructed in 1933-1934, later converted for french fry cutting. The pad rises 6"-12" above the ground, and is T-shaped. 8" boards were placed on the pad when wet, to frame the walls. Several of these boards and impressions made in the concrete marking their position are extant. A trough runs full length across the building. The building was moved east of the Eastside Highway when the land was sold to the Lee Metcalf Wildlife Refuge.

Foundation C: This is a rectangular, deteriorated concrete pad, marking the location of a loafing shed constructed ca. 1940. Formerly, the area had been a cattle run between the corrals and the milk house. The loafing shed consisted of a series of posts set in concrete, supporting a roof. Concrete remains only in the western half of the foundation.

Foundation D: This large foundation is denoted by a packed earth depression which underlies Foundations B and C. Apparently pre-dating these structures, its dimensions suggest it was the original location of the livestock barn represented by Foundation A.

Foundation E: This small, rectangular concrete foundation probably dates to the late 1940s or 1950s and represents the location of a hen house. It is located north of the irrigation ditch, near the dirt driveway behind the house. Badly overgrown and disrupted by weeds, this foundation does not contribute to the historic significance of the Whaley Homestead.

Peter Whaley's house, and the associated outbuildings and agricultural foundations, are set on the edge of the Bitterroot River floodplain. The river cuts through approximately a mile to the west, and the open bottomland is characterized by marshy areas and rivulets. South, east and north of the house lie fields formerly cultivated by occupants of this homestead. Today most of the original homestead acreage is managed as open wildland for the Lee Metcalf Wildlife Refuge.

The house and outbuildings retain an excellent level of historic integrity. The historic fabric is largely undisturbed, and much of the original detailing remains. The log understructure, with the weatherboard cladding, pedimented fenestration,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Whaley Homestead

Page 3

and hand carved verge boards reflect accurately the original design and character of this transitional vernacular building. Additionally, the house is in the process of rehabilitation to restore those elements of the design which have been altered (the dining room addition was removed, the roof is being resingled with wood) and to preserve it. With the outbuildings, the agricultural building foundations and the surrounding rural setting, the complex strongly conveys its historic agricultural homestead associations.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: **Statewide, Locally**

Applicable National Register Criteria: **A, C**

Areas of Significance:

**Architecture
Agriculture
Exploration/Settlement**

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): **n/a**

Period(s) of Significance: **ca. 1885-1941**

Significant Person(s): **n/a**

Significant Dates: **ca. 1885, 1905, 1909, 1921**

Cultural Affiliation: **n/a**

Architect/Builder: **Whaley, Peter**

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

The Whaley Homestead, as an early Montana homestead associated with the beginnings and evolution of agricultural development in Western Montana and the Bitterroot Valley, and for its unique qualities of vernacular frontier architecture, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Whaley Homestead was settled in 1877 by Peter Whaley, an Irish immigrant whose family came to the United States in 1841. In 1849, the California gold rush brought him westward. In 1859, Peter Whaley married Hannah E. Whitehead. During the years that followed, Peter Whaley alternated between mercantile activities in the Mid-West, and mining in the West. His wife accompanied him on these ventures, and the Whaleys had a total of eight children across the West during the years that ensued. Gold strikes in Montana eventually brought the Whaleys to Bannack in 1863 and Alder Gulch in 1864, where Peter Whaley fared successfully. From there, the family moved to Diamond City in 1866; Peter Whaley dealt supplies to the miners for eight years until the camp played out. From there, Whaley went to the old Jocko Indian agency, where he served as the Agent on the Flathead Indian Agency in Montana from April 1874 to April 1875. In 1875, the Peter Whaley family moved to Hell Gate, and then to the Bitterroot Valley near Florence.

In 1877, Peter Whaley moved his family once more, upon filing a desert land claim for this property where he built a small log cabin. The railroad challenged the claim, and for two years Whaley lived on a nearby tract of land, while continuing to cultivate this property. In 1879, Whaley prevailed in his claim, and he "removed [his] House on it". By 1885, Whaley's homestead proof record cites a major improvement on the property--the substantial house which stands yet today: an eight-room log house, 32' x 48' in dimension. Exterior embellishment appears to have been added by this time. The property was also fenced, and contained a granary, a roothouse and a water ditch.

David and Julia Whaley, Peter's children, filed homestead claims on adjoining acreage. David claimed an adjoining 160 acres in 1879, Julia filed claim to 80 more acres in 1883. Between the three of them, the Whaleys owned over 400 contiguous acres in section 11 (see map). Each made the required improvements - a dwelling and cultivation of the land - although only the Peter Whaley house remains today.

The Bitterroot Valley was the traditional heart of Flathead Indian territory. Indian removal from the Bitterroot Valley began with the Hellgate Treaty of 1855. At Hellgate, to pave the way for railroads and future settlement, the Flatheads and other tribes of western Montana were convinced to surrender 23,000 square miles of traditional lands in southwestern Montana. The Flatheads received in exchange, a 2,000 square mile reservation in the Jocko Valley to the north. However, tribal leaders resisted and a clause was inserted--allowing the Flatheads to remain in the Bitterroot until the U.S. President determined that the Jocko Valley was a more desirable home for the tribe than the Bitterroot.

During the 1860s, prospectors and other white settlers began to flood into Montana. The Whaleys were among a growing number of settlers who were drawn to the Bitterroot Valley. It was not mining but agriculture which drew farmers into the area. Although Montana's harsh conditions make farming here a tough prospect, rich soil and the moderating climate found west of the Great Divide make the Bitterroot one of the more hospitable agricultural valleys in Montana.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Whaley Homestead

Page 1

Although the Flatheads had established peaceful relations during the 1840s and 1850s with white traders and missionaries, this influx of white settlers disrupted that balance. The settlers raised the cry that the Indians be removed, and by 1871, relations between the cultures were strained. The Grant administration ordered the Flatheads to the Jocko reservation and sent James A. Garfield to negotiate their removal.

While Flathead Chiefs Arlee and Adolph agreed to go, Chief Charlo refused to move his people north. Charlo, the leader of the largest band of Flatheads, resisted signing the 1872 Removal Act and maintained bitterly that the Government had reneged on the 1855 treaty. Charlo and the great majority of the Flatheads remained peacefully in the valley, in increasingly abject conditions, as their hunting and gathering ranges diminished. In 1891, yielding to tremendous pressure, Charlo led his people to the Jocko reservation, vowing "never to look back, and never to return" to his old homeland.

It was against this historical backdrop that the Whaley family and others moved into the Bitterroot Valley. It is perhaps not coincidental, that at the height of the Flathead removal drama, Peter Whaley laid claim to a sizeable chunk of prime agricultural land in the Bitterroot Valley, two short years after leaving his Agency position. At the least, the settlement of this homestead reflected the transitory history of the Bitterroot Valley during the latter half of the 19th century, as native people were forced from traditional hunting and gathering ranges, and white farmers and ranchers divided and fenced the land, cultivated virgin soils, and developed intensive agricultural systems.

The first seeds of agriculture were planted in the Bitterroot Valley in 1841, at St. Mary's Mission in Stevensville. By 1844, a crop of grains and vegetables, and livestock were successfully raised. While the Indians were inexperienced farmers, they were accomplished horsemen, and soon developed a brisk livestock trade with travellers on the emigrant road to the south, using white traders as intermediaries.

Meanwhile, the agricultural potential of the valley was noted by early white settlers to the area. After the Original Homestead Act of 1862 was passed, Montana's earliest claims were staked in the western valleys of the state. During the 1860s, farmers from the Bitterroot plied a lively trade in potatoes and other staples at the mining camps of Bannack and Virginia City. The Whaley homestead claims and others made under the Desert Land Act of 1877, reflected an expansion of this early wave of homesteading.

The Whaleys were reportedly not exceptional farmers, in fact, most farms in the Bitterroot turned out to be marginal. Supplementing the farming income, the Whaleys raised livestock and operated a meat market in Stevensville. And much of their livelihood was derived from a sawmill operation in Florence, and the Stevensville Hotel. In 1905, the Whaleys sold their land; Peter Whaley died in 1912.

The new owners, Forest Plummer and Mary Carroll, erected several new buildings on the property, including a large horse barn. Plummer was a friend of Montana Copper King Marcus Daly. Daly sparked interest in the Bitterroot in 1887 by consolidating several smaller properties into a 28,000 acre farm, raising hay, grain and fruit in fields irrigated from the river. In the tradition of the Flatheads who fared so successfully with livestock here during the 1860s, he also bred horses. Daly, prior to his death in 1901, may well have encouraged Plummer to raise horses. However, just four years later, in 1909, Plummer and Carroll sold out to the Bitterroot Valley Irrigation Company.

The founding of the Bitterroot Valley Irrigation Company, in 1905-1906, opened a significant chapter in the valley's history. The BVIC was one of many land speculation companies that developed and sold Montana properties to eager farmers during the first decade of the 1900s. The company constructed a dam at Lake Como and an irrigation ditch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Whaley Homestead

Page 2

to water benchlands from Hamilton to Stevensville, and they divided large properties into 5 and 10 acre orchard tracts. The upper fields on the Whaley Homestead were planted with Mackintosh apple trees and gooseberry bushes for nursery stock during this era, along with seed crops of radishes and sweet peas.

The orchard boom in Ravalli County was dramatic--between 1910 and 1920, the number of apple trees rose from 355,789 to 725,720. However, many unwitting farmers planted strains of apples, cherries and other fruits unsuited to the Montana climate. In the Bitterroot, many farms soon failed and were abandoned. By 1925, the number of apple trees had dropped to 510,055.

During this period, the BVIC was forced out of business, and J.W. McKinnon, who was tangentially involved with the BVIC, sold the Whaley Homestead in 1921 to Fred and Anna Hagen. The Hagens returned the property to a self-sufficient small farm, ripping out the orchard plantings and restoring the production to crops and dairy farming, similar to the original homestead activities. During the 1920s, a cannery was established in Stevensville, and the Hagens were among the first to raise corn in the valley. For a period they raised hogs. They also ran a small dairy, producing 200 gallons of milk per day in 1926. In 1933-34, the Hagens built a new milk house; in later years, they grew potatoes and converted the building for cutting french fries.

In 1932-33, a government subsidized outhouse was installed. It is noted here as representative of the WPA project headed by Eleanor Roosevelt, attempting to improve conditions in rural areas by providing these sanitary toilets to low income rural households.

In 1940, Harold Hagen took over the operation of the homestead from his father. All told, Hagens remained on the land for over 60 years. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, they sold off parcels to the Ravalli National Wildlife Refuge, now the Lee Metcalf Wildlife Refuge. The final parcel, including the house, was relinquished in 1974. Harold Hagen retained life use; he lived there until 1988.

The Peter Whaley house on the Whaley Homestead represents an outstanding example of late 19th century vernacular frontier architecture in Montana. Hand carved verge boards, clapboard siding and embellished doorways and windows, all laid over massive log framing, reflect one settler's attempt to erect a stylish home through resourceful adaptation of the limited materials and crude techniques available on the frontier. In addition, the unusual interior arrangement is a distinctive reflection of the log framing technique used in the house. On both the exterior and interior, the house retains an excellent degree of integrity. Removal of the ca. 1935 dining room and reshingling of the roof have reversed the most glaring impacts to the house's integrity. Otherwise, losses of historic fabric have been minimal and are basically limited to replacement of a couple of windows and the original porch detailing.

In addition, the current pristine quality of this rural setting, and the remaining outbuildings and old foundations on the homestead, strongly suggest the agrarian origins of the Whaley Homestead, and the century of agricultural history which has unfolded in the Bitterroot Valley.

9. References

- Baker, Ruth, Synopsis of historical accounts featuring Peter Whaley and family, Montana Genesis, Stevensville Historical Society, Mountain Press Pub. Co., Missoula, Montana, 1971.
- Cappious, Samuel Lloyd, "A History of the Bitter Root Valley to 1914," M.A. Thesis, University of Washington, 1939.
- Hagen, Harold, Homestead resident, 1921-1988. Personal Communication with Maggie Anderson, Lee Metcalf Wildlife Refuge Manager, several meetings summer and fall, 1990.

X 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

Acreage of Property: Approximately 4 acres

| UTM References: | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|-----------------|------|---------|----------|
| A | 11 | 724040 | 5159220 |
| B | 11 | 724060 | 5159120 |
| C | 11 | 724140 | 5159120 |
| D | 11 | 724140 | 5159300 |

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Whaley Homestead is located in the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11, T9N, R20W. The boundary of the property is shown as the colored line on the accompanying map entitled "Whaley Homestead Bdy."

X See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification:

The property to be nominated comprises a portion of the original Whaley Homestead encompassing the Peter Whaley house and associated outbuildings, and the site of former outbuildings associated with the house through various periods of ownership and agricultural endeavors. The boundaries, therefore, encompass the house and fenced yard, and the adjacent river bench with the outbuilding foundations.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Chere Jiusto and Nathan Latta

Organization: State Historic Preservation Office

Date: November 1990

Street & Number: 225 N. Roberts

Telephone: 406/444-7715

City or Town: Helena State: Montana Zip: 59620

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

Whaley Homestead

Page 1

Homestead claim files, patent issued to Peter Whaley, Homestead certificate #770, application #1985, May 19, 1887, signed by Grover Cleveland. Recorded Vol. 2, p. 195. Size/location: 160 acres, SE4 of Sec. 11, T9N, R20W.

Homestead claim files, patent issued to David J. Whaley, Homestead certificate # 759, application #2451, May 19, 1887, signed by Grover Cleveland. Recorded Vol. 2, p. 192. Size/location: 160 acres, E2 of SW4 & S2 of NW4 of Sec. 11, T9N, R20W.

Homestead claim files, Julia Whaley, Declaratory statement # 361, Bitterroot, December 1, 1882. Size/location: 80 acres, W2, SW4, Sec. 11, T9N, R20W.

Land Ownership Records, Ravalli County, May 19, 1887-July 9, 1940.

Miller, Joaquin, Illustrated History of the State of Montana, Biography of Peter Whaley, Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1894: p. 577-579.

Northwest Tribune, July 23, 1947, David J. Whaley, Obituary.

Polk City Directories, Missoula & Ravalli County, 1890, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917.

Ravalli Republic, Hannah Whaley, obituary, May 5, 1919.

Ibid., Mathew L. Whaley, Sr., obituary, November 3, 1964.

Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Letter of Peter Whaley, Indian Agent, Flathead Agency, Montana, September 19, 1874.

Tillman, Albert C., "The Whaley Family," unpublished manuscript, 1956, Bitterroot Valley Pioneer Society Papers, SC1053, folder 11/box 13, Montana Historical Society archives, Helena, Montana.

United States Bureau of Census, Agricultural Census Statistics for 1910, 1920, 1925, 1930.

Western News, Peter A. Whaley, obituary, June 21, 1912.

Ibid., Mathew L. Whaley, Sr., obituary, November 11, 1964.

Whaley, Mathew, Memoirs as told to Doris Whaley, True West Magazine, January-February 1968.

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National Park Service**

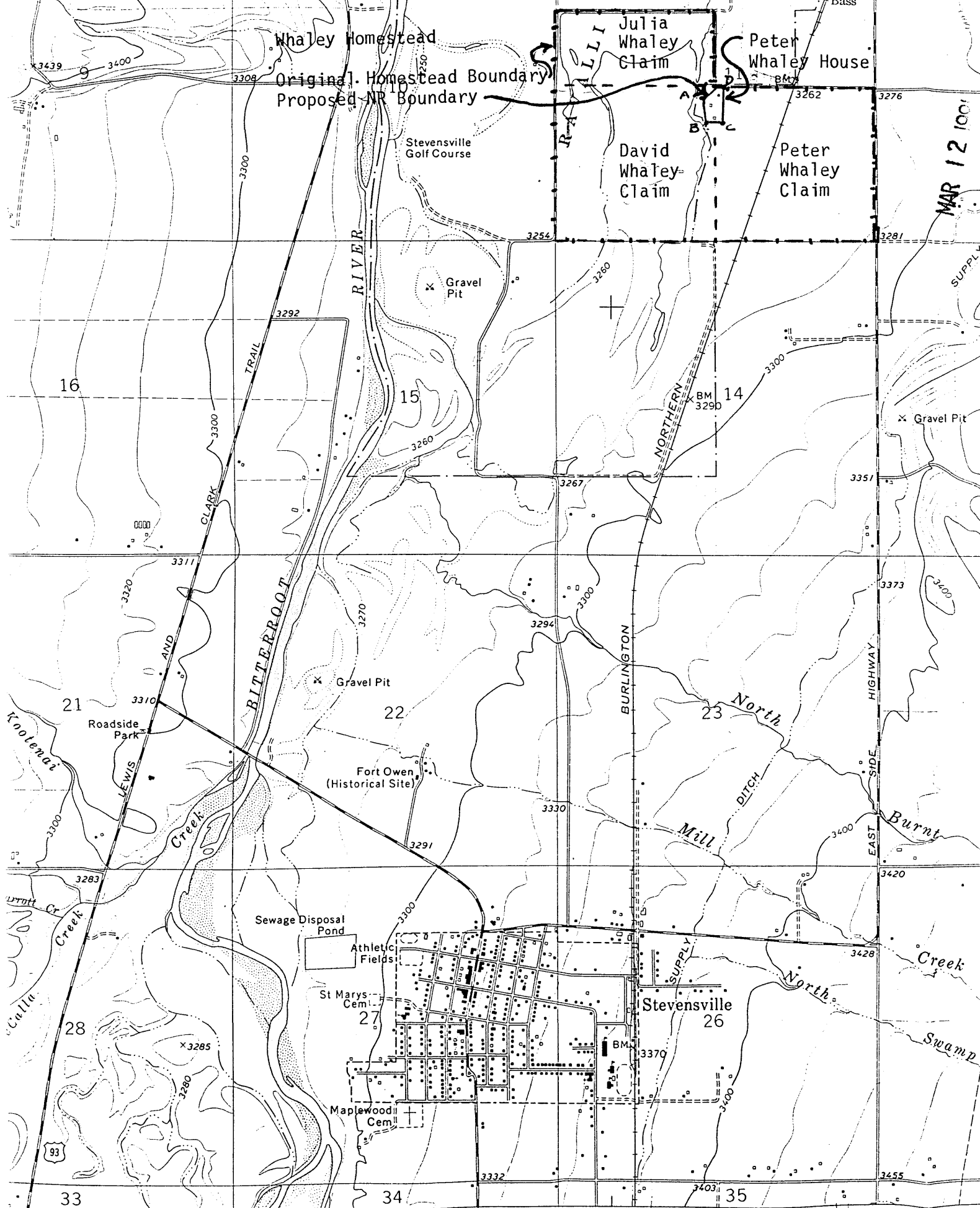
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10

Whaley Homestead

Page 1

The corners of the property to be nominated have been marked with survey pins, and the verbal boundary description for the property is as follows: From the brass cap marking the centerpoint of Section 11--Cor. 7, Witness Corner Hagen, 1964--near the bend in Wildfowl Road, measure 48.7 feet south to the northwest corner of the fenceline which encloses the Peter Whaley house and outbuildings complex. This corner marks the point of beginning. From this point, proceed east 200.0 feet to the north-south running fenceline which encloses the house and outbuildings complex. Proceed south along this fenceline and beyond a total of 723.2 feet, paralleling the Whaley driveway to its juncture with the irrigation ditch. From here proceed 277.4 feet west-southwest to the survey pin marking the property's southwest corner. From here proceed north 303.2 feet to the survey pin located just south of the irrigation ditch. From here, return to the point of beginning by proceeding north-northeast 473.4 feet.

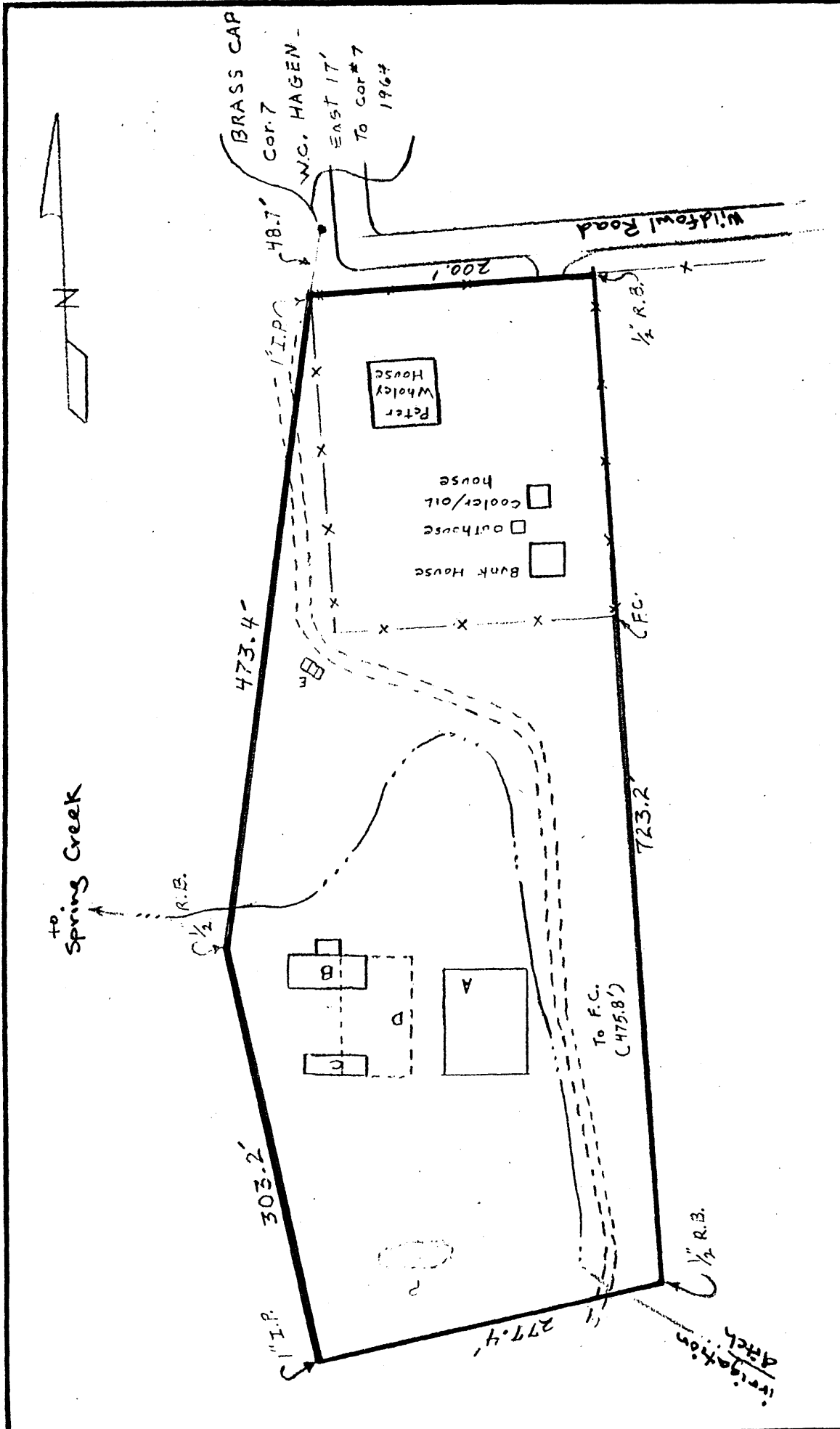


MAR 12 1901

VICTOR 6 MI. 840 000 FEET 722 CORVALLIS 13 MI. 5' 724 35 1725 (BING) 3176 1 NE SCALE 1:24 000

ped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey





| REVISIONS | | LEE METCALF N.W.R. | |
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| NO. | DATE | BY | |
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
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| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| WHALEY HOMESTEAD BDY. | | MATERIAL | |
| DRAWN BY C.J.H. | SCALE 1" = 100' | | |
| CHK'D | DATE 3/1/91 | DRAWING NO. | |
| TRACED | APPO | | |