

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 10001188

Date Listed: 1/25/2011

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin

Historic District

Big Horn

MT

Property Name

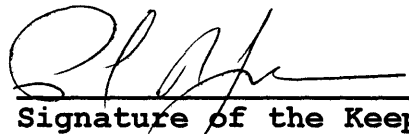
County

State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

1/25/2011

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:

The property location is amended to read: *Rosebud Battlefield Road, 3 miles west of State Hwy 314.* [Where possible the street address should reference a specific geographical location and not a mailing address.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the MT SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1188

DEC 15 2010

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District

other names/site number Jessie Huffman Barn and Cabin; Alderson-Huffman Barn and Cabin

2. Location

street & number HC 42 Box 640

X

 not for publication

city or town Busby, MT vicinity

state MT code MT county Big Horn code 003 zip code 59016

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

Mark F. Zumber/SHPD 12/10/2010
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

[Signature] 1/25/2011
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE / animal facility

AGRICULTURE / animal facility

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

AGRICULTURE / storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: English-plan two-room log cabin

foundation: STONE/sandstone;

OTHER: Modified English-plan stone barn

walls: WOOD/clapboard; STONE/sandstone

LOG

roof: ASPHALT/shingle; ASPHALT/roll

other: _____

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Alvin Young Barn and Cabin Historic District is located in southeast Montana at the eastern edge of the Crow Indian Reservation between Kirby and Decker. They are situated on what is now the Jessie Huffman Ranch, about three miles west of State Highway 314, on Rosebud Battlefield Road, an improved dirt road. The ranch lies immediately west of the Rosebud Battlefield State Park, and portions of the ranch property are included in the National Historic Landmark (NHL) associated with the June 17, 1876 Battle of Rosebud Creek. This incredibly varied landscape is characterized by dry ridges, rock outcroppings, and rolling sagebrush-covered hills. This topography conveys an impression of aridity that stands in stark contrast to the rich bottomlands of nearby Rosebud Creek. Local ranchers primarily use the bottomlands for cattle and horse grazing, and regional ranch land sits atop a variety of mineral wealth. Rocky outcroppings feature early Tertiary sandstone of the Fort Union Formation, and the reddish, burnt-orange colors on the hilltops indicates red clinker sandstone.¹ Alvin Young used both types of rock in the construction of his barn, (and the sandstone foundation of his cabin still stands), a testament not only to the endurance of the material, but also the skill with which the buildings were constructed.

The barn and cabin (and two non-contributing residences) are located on the west end of a low, broad bench located immediately north of the North Fork of the Rosebud Creek, and just one-quarter mile northeast of the confluence of the north and south forks of this well-known waterway. A grove of mature cottonwood trees grows along the north bank of the north fork. A low hill rises west of the barn, while broad grazing and hay fields, which parallel the meandering forks of the Rosebud, stretch to the south and east. Sharp ridges extend north of the barn, and include the area known historically as "Royalls Ridge," the site of the heaviest fighting of the Rosebud Battle. It is this portion of the ranch that is included in the Battle of Rosebud Creek NHL.

The small two-room log cabin measures 16 feet by 20 feet and is constructed of large square-hewn logs on a dry-laid sandstone foundation. The cabin sits at the north end of the homestead building complex, and the barn is located to the south. Between them, a guest residence was built in 1947, and a new ranch house erected in 1967 to the east. These recent buildings are well built and maintained and although they are non-contributing, they are compatible with the historic buildings and do not significantly detract from the overall high level integrity and historic character embodied in the barn and cabin.

The historic barn sits at the southwest end of a small collection of modern ranch buildings. The eastern section of this elegant stone barn was built between 1896 and 1902 and measures 27 feet by 44 feet. The loafing shed extension was likely built sometime between 1896 and 1918 and measures 27 feet by 50.5 feet. Distinctive features of the barn include the flared eaves on the roof, the uncoursed sandstone walls of the original barn, and the cut sandstone quoins and uncoursed red clinker walls on the loafing shed addition. The barn is in excellent condition and retains all seven elements of integrity to identify it clearly as a wonderful example of a late 1890s/early 1900s local sandstone building in southeast Montana.

One building, a large, modern metal pole barn, is located east of the stone barn, across the ranch road and outside the nomination boundaries.

¹ David Alt and Donald W. Hyndman, *Roadside Geology of Montana*, (Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing, 1986) 398-400. Clinker develops when coal burns from the surface into a hill, where it cooks, fuses, and melts the adjacent rock, forming new, completely different types of rocks.

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Narrative Description

Contributing Resources

Cabin Overview

The simple log cabin was likely built c. 1896 and later moved by Alvin Young to its current location.² The dry-laid uncoursed sandstone foundation is approximately twelve-inches high and the exterior walls consist of square-hewn logs, stacked ten high in the gable ends, and joined at the corners with a half-dovetail notch. Only the remnants of a lime-based daubing and some scraps of wood chinking remain between the logs. Five round log purlins support the roof, which is covered with plywood and a combination of green asphalt roll roofing on the north, and brown asphalt shingles on the south.

Cabin Elevation Details

The façade (east elevation) includes a central door opening and window opening to the north. The entrance door is missing and there is no wood sash or glass remaining in the window opening. A large circular thermometer with white background and black numbers is affixed to the upper north side of the wall. Both the south and north elevations feature a central window opening with a wood frame. The west elevation is a solid log wall with a small central window opening (now boarded over) near the roofline. Overgrown bushes and grass obscure much of the west elevation from view.

The interior of the cabin contains one larger room to the north and a small narrow room to the south. Blue paint covers the exposed log walls of the north room. The ceiling is open to the purlins. The floor consists of twelve-inch-wide butt-jointed boards. A small door with strap hinges centered in the north room floor accesses coal or root cellar storage. Twelve-inch wide wood boards nailed horizontally to a cut lumber frame constitute the interior partition wall, which features a door opening at its east side. The property owner currently uses the cabin for storage.

Cabin Changes Over Time

Sometime between 1896 and 1920 the cabin was moved from its original location to its present location. Red painted numbers on the end grain of the cabin logs suggest that the logs were numbered, dismantled and rebuilt. It is not clear if Young built the cabin and later moved it, or if he dismantled an existing cabin on the property and moved it to the current location. General Land Office Plat Maps, surveyed and created in 1893, depict a house located further south of the present cabin location. The map also indicates that the current county road ended some distance from the Young homestead. When the road was complete through to the west, Alvin Young may have moved the cabin to be closer to the road. No historical records or oral histories were found to verify this information. Young's nephew, John Young, recalls that the cabin has sat in its present location for as long as he can remember. He has lived on the adjacent ranch since 1920.

Barn Overview

The original gambrel-roofed Young Barn (east wing) was likely built between 1896 and 1902 by Alvin Young and a German stonemason, Frederick Kollmar, the closest neighbor to Alvin Young. The barn foundation and 10-foot-high walls feature local uncoursed or rubble sandstone, although the corner stones have been shaped to fit. Butt-jointed wood clapboard siding clads the gable ends, and eight-inch wide soffitt boards finish the rafters and roof. Brown asphalt shingles cover the roof.

The loafing shed extension to the west features undressed, uncoursed red clinker sandstone on the north and west walls with offset, rough cut sandstone quoins. The south wall consists of timber posts set in concrete and connected by a board fence and gate separating the shed from the barnyard. There is a slight ridge in the roofline where the enclosed barn and loafing shed join at the west end of the original barn. The gambrel roof on the rear extension is also clad with asphalt shingles and displays butt-jointed clapboard siding in the gambrel end.

Barn Elevation Details

Fenestration on the façade (south elevation) consists of an offset wooden Dutch door with cross bracing and a three-light hopper window on the west side, positioned near the roofline. The doors are eight feet high by four feet two inches wide, and made of wood boards. The corral fence attaches to the building below the small window, extending to the south where

² Alvin Young, final certificate no. 703, *Homestead Entry Case File Records of the Bureau of Land Management*; Record Group 49, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

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there is a main entrance gate to the corral. The fence consists of wood posts and wire mesh walls, and the gate is constructed of horizontal dimension lumber with cross braces and a peeled log headgate. To the west of the original sandstone barn, evenly spaced timber posts set in concrete footings define the south elevation. Between the posts, wide horizontal wood boards form a fence. There is an entrance/exit gate to the right of center constructed of horizontal wood boards with cross bracing. This open area originally appears to have been a loafing shed, but the current owner, Jesse Huffman converted it during the 1980s to hold a round training corral.

The barn's west elevation consists of the solid exterior stone wall and clapboard gambrel end with a central two-light window opening in the peak. The sash is missing the glass panels.

The north elevation consists of the red clinker stone addition and the original sandstone barn. The red clinker section is a solid rock wall with no window or door openings. The sandstone wall of the original barn contains two evenly spaced three-light hopper windows positioned near the roofline.

Fenestration on the east elevation consists of two three-light hopper windows evenly spaced at the top of the stone wall. The hayloft door centered in the gambrel end is constructed of two plywood panels framed and braced with dimensional lumber. Three metal strap hinges support the doors. In addition, there are three small rectangular windows in the gambrel end. The simple Plexiglass panel windows, one in the peak, and two more located just above and to the left and right of the hayloft doors, have no wood frame or sash.

Extending east, outside the nomination boundaries, another corral fence extends to the east from the south end of the east elevation. Close to the stone wall is a small section of wood post and wire mesh fence that leads to another large gate constructed of peeled log posts and a log headgate with horizontal gate members. This fence extends about 100 feet east to a round riding corral and extends around it to continue back west for another 100 feet where it extends south about 50 feet, then west about 50 feet, then north again to return to the barn at the western edge of the loafing shed. Another fenced pasture is located to the east of the riding corral. The fence extends east and then for several hundred feet south to create a large area for horses (see map). These corral fences are outside the nomination boundaries as they were added to the ranch complex in the 1980s.

Barn Interior

The interior of the Alvin Young barn has three distinct workspaces: the original (eastern) section of the barn contains animal stalls and tack storage, and a large hayloft upstairs provides additional storage. The third space is the west side extension, which consists of an open-air loafing shed (shelter).

The ground floor of the original barn features horse stalls along the north wall, separated from the rest of the room by a wall constructed of wood and fencing wire, painted green and white. A wood-framed gate provides access to each stall. A door leads to the west section of the barn from the northwest corner of the room, accessed via the west side stall. A large crack in the north wall is visible near the door.

At the south wall, a fixed, wood-frame ladder leads to the hayloft from the west side of the centered doors. A thirteen-foot long, two and one-half foot wide wood frame manger sits south of the stalls, paralleling the south half of the east wall. A log pole extends perpendicular from the center of the manger, creating separate feeding areas.

Painted wood boards form the north and east walls of the tack room in the southwest corner of the original portion of the barn. A wood board door set into the north portion of the tack room's east wall provides access. Inside the tack room, a single three-foot, three-inch by two-foot, nine-inch wood frame window is set into the north portion of the west wall, overlooking the west section of the barn.

As noted, the hayloft is accessed by a ladder set next to the south elevation entry door. Large wood timbers form the stick-built frame of the barn's exposed roof system. Two layers of two-inch by ten-inch wood boards comprise the loft floor. At the east wall, three square, Plexiglas-covered window openings form a triangle around the set of double hay doors. A centrally set hay door opening, without the door, overlooks the loafing shed's extension from the west elevation.

The barn's west side addition consists of stone walls on the west and north. The roof over the addition mimics the stick-built, exposed roof system of the original section of the barn. This large, open space within the barn is dominated by a wood-fenced corral which occupies the western two-thirds of the interior. A wood gate at its east end provides access to the round corral. A horizontal board fence with a gate at its east end runs along the south side of the shed, separating the

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interior spaces from the exterior corral network. Four, equally-spaced, one-foot square posts in concrete footings support the addition's roof. A second manger, constructed of logs, stretches north/south along much of the east wall.

Changes Over Time

After construction of the original sandstone barn, the red clinker stone loafing shed addition was added during the historic period. It is likely that the addition was built by Alvin Young's neighbor, stonemason Frederick Kollmar, shortly after the original sandstone barn was finished. If Kollmar built the addition, it would have been before his death in 1918.

No known changes to the barn took place until 1984, when the current owners bought the barn. To the original space, the Huffmans added electricity, white washed the interior stone walls, and constructed a manger and tack room. Changes to the loafing shed addition in 1984 include the timber posts and concrete footings on the south elevation, the round corral, and the manger in the southeast corner. The family also constructed the system of fences and corrals south and southeast of the barn.

Non-contributing resources

Main Residence

The main ranch residence is a 2,582 square foot, three-bedroom, two bath house with a partially-finished basement. It was constructed in 1967 and remodeled in 1988. The home has a cross gable roof clad with asphalt shingles, and a prominent brick chimney centered in the front gable end. It is sided with novelty horizontal log siding and sits on a concrete foundation. A new concrete deck occupies much of the southern elevation of the home, while a newly landscaped parking area occupies the ground immediately north of the residence.

Guest Residence

The guest residence is a 360 square foot, one-bedroom, one-bath house with a front gable roof. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation with a full basement and is roofed with rolled composition materials. It was built in 1947 and has since undergone extensive alterations, including the addition of novelty log siding, new window sashes, and an enclosed front porch on the façade.

Integrity

The Alvin Young Barn and Cabin Historic District provides a clear representation of late 1890s and early 1900s buildings built during the early era of non-Indian settlement in southeast Montana. The property today continues to be rural, centered on horse ranching, and therefore retains high integrity of setting, feeling and associations. The main house and guest house are modest wood-frame buildings, and although they are located in close proximity to the barn and cabin, their size does not overpower or significantly detract from the overall high level of historic character retained in the barn and cabin.

The barn, in its original location, has had few alterations outside its period of significance, and its design, materials, and workmanship are clearly evident in the pristine condition of the barn's sturdy stone walls. The cabin, though it was moved a short distance, still retains its original location associated with its period of significance and clearly evokes its character as a Montana homestead era cabin. The design, materials, and workmanship of the cabin continue to be fully represented in the half-dovetail notched logs and the sandstone foundation. Though some of the cabin logs are deteriorated, the craftsmanship is clearly evident in the corner notching and the end-hewing around the window openings.

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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.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1896-1928

Significant Dates

1896

1902

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Builder: Frederick Kollmar (attributed)

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1896, when Alvin Young applied for homestead lands, began farming, ranching, and adding building improvements, and extends to the time of his death in 1928.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The Alvin Young Cabin, included in this nomination is likely a moved building. If it was moved, it was moved early in its life, and within the period of significance. It has been an integral part of the ranch ever since and with its faintly numbered log ends, offers a rare insight today into the methodology of moving buildings during the early ranching era in Montana. Thus, the cabin meets the requirements for eligibility under Criteria Consideration B for moved buildings.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Alvin Young Barn and Cabin Historic District is significant under Criterion A for their association with the development of southeast Montana during the heaviest period of white settlement between 1881 and 1917. The history of the Young Barn and Cabin Historic District recalls the thousands of homestead seekers who settled southeastern Montana after the close of the Indian Wars, and created rural communities that were spread across a vast landscape. Many of the original ranches have remained in the same families for over a century. Their histories speak to the hard work of white settlers to the region and their perseverance on the land in the face of isolation, harsh climate, and shifts in the agricultural economy. The property is a lasting testament to the Young family lineage that established a ranch and raised cattle and horses here in a fashion typical of many families in the area.

The barn and cabin are also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level for their folk vernacular architecture, representing regional settlement era architecture in southeastern Montana. As the first white settlers filtered into southeast Montana from the late 1870s to the early 1900s they built sturdy log and stone structures out of available local materials. Construction with local materials prevailed into the homestead era, and in this less heavily timbered plains region, skilled craftsmen often erected substantial stone buildings that reflected ethnic and skilled masonry traditions. The substantial sandstone barn and its red clinker stone addition with cut stone quoins reveal the work of a skilled mason, likely that of Frederick Kollmar, a German stonemason. The cabin and barn have been well maintained and together they clearly convey the skill and craftsmanship in construction used by immigrant settlers to southeast Montana.

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

*Agricultural Settlement of Southeastern Montana*³

By the late 1870s, with the buffalo fast disappearing, the Indian Wars drawing to a close in Montana and ranges in territories to the south filling up, cattlemen began to fan out onto the plains of southeastern Montana, seeking open range for their herds and a shortcut to eastern markets. The Rocky Mountain Husbandman took stock of the land rush in December of 1879, declaring that "Eastern Montana is booming. The shackles that have bound it in years past have suddenly burst asunder and its latent resources are beginning to be aroused and developed. Stock is pouring from every hand; farmers are locating land, and the mountains are alive with prospectors."⁴ Two years later, General James Brisbin's book, *The Beef Bonanza or How to Get Rich on the Plains*, sent a rush of settlers to eastern Montana after the general declared that "Montana has undoubtedly the best grazing grounds in America... The Yellowstone, Big Horn, Tongue River and Powder River regions contain the maximum advantages to the cattle-grower."⁵

Prior to arrival of the railroad, Eastern Montana's newly opened ranges offered an alternative route to take cattle to market. In 1879, ranchers from Western Montana blazed a shortcut through southeastern Montana that became their "eastern

³ This section condensed from Chere Jiusto and Christine Brown, *Montana's Historic Barns: A Vanishing Legacy*, book manuscript to be published in 2011 by Montana Historical Society Press.

⁴ Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Historic Resources Study. Online at www.nps.gov/archive/grko/hrs/hrsf.htm#2-127

⁵ James S. Brisbin, *The Beef Bonanza; or How to Get Rich on the Plains* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippencott & Co., 1881), p. 90.

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route." They drove out of Deer Lodge to the Sun River valley, on along the Missouri and Musselshell Rivers, then across the Yellowstone basin and south by way of the Tongue and Powder Rivers and the Rosebud Creek. From there, it was a straight shot along the North Platte to Fort Laramie and western Nebraska.

This "eastern route" served for a couple of years as a cattle highway⁶ as the captains of Montana's beef industry like Kohrs & Bielenberg, Con Warren and Charles Conrad, and English and Scottish cattle syndicates drove thousands of cattle toward the railheads to the east. As they did, the long-awaited Northern Pacific Railroad connection to Montana pushed on across the North Dakota border arriving in "Miles Town" in 1881. The Northern Pacific positioned Miles City at the center of a giant stock range, with cattle and horses grazing a hundred miles in every direction and little to get in the way.⁷

And so the Big Sky and Montana's eastern Plains became the backdrop to legendary cattle drives, and the route up from Texas became heavily traveled by some of the biggest outfits ever to move beef on the hoof. The XIT, the Matador, the Powder River Cattle Company – all discovered the protein-rich grasses of eastern Montana and began to fatten their livestock here. Eastern Montana was also good sheep range. When Fort Keogh was established in 1876, General Nelson Miles convinced sheep rancher John Burgess to establish a flock of sheep near the new fort. The following year, the general's nephew George Miles and partner Captain Frank Baldwin bought out Burgess,⁸ and with a flock of 1,800 rams and ewes provisioned the fort with mutton and shipped wool to Boston. He later settled on Rosebud Creek where his ranch remains in the hands of his descendents, the Kluver family.

Carrying capacity of the ranches in these valleys came down to two factors: water and grass. Southeastern Montana has a dry climate, averaging 13 or 14 inches of rainfall each year. The most successful ranches irrigated and grew enough hay for supplemental feeding of livestock, and developed springs and stock tanks so that cattle could be moved through the year to fresh pastures with good grass.

By 1886, a staggering 663,000 head of cattle were reported on Montana's ranges. Overstocked and overgrazed, ranchers did not consider the consequences of a long winter with sub-zero temperatures and many feet of snow. The following "Hard Winter" that stretched well into 1887 ruined the cattle industry in Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota, taking with it many of Montana's cattle barons. Montana cowboy Teddy Blue Abbott reported "Fully sixty percent of Montana cattle were dead by March 16, 1887; that is why everything on the range dates from the winter."⁹

While the "Hard Winter" severely damaged the cattle industry the business emerged from the collapse with a new consciousness. "The days of extremely large scale production and enormous profits were gone forever. In the future ranching was to be carried on in a more sane and conservative fashion." Cattlemen realized the necessity of adequate water and feed, especially for cows and calves. Cattle operations began to incorporate summer and winter pastures, supplemental feeding, agricultural diversification, barbed wire and smaller locally owned ranches. The cattle industry gradually recovered and by 1890, about 175,000 head ranged where perhaps 82,000 had survived in 1887.¹⁰

While the cattle industry slowly gained hold again, horse raising became big business on the ranges of Eastern Montana. In a time when horse power moved the world, draft horses and mounts for the military were always needed. Percherons and Belgians for working fields and hauling heavy loads, and Thoroughbreds for cavalry regiments were primary exports from Montana's stockraisers to eastern and foreign markets. During Britain's Boer war from 1899 - 1902, Billings and Miles City became hubs for international horse sales and shipping. This market was boosted by British and Scottish stockmen, like Malcolm Moncreiffe and Oliver H. Wallop (Otter Creek 1884), who established thoroughbred horse ranches on the Tongue River and Otter Creek and secured lucrative contracts for the breeding and marketing of five-year-old horses selected for their solid coloring and sixteen-hand conformation. The practices of fine horse breeding continued through World War I, as ranchers of southeastern Montana raised Thoroughbreds to sell at the Ft. Keogh remount station.¹¹ This

⁶ Josef J. Warhank, *Fort Keogh: Cutting Edge of a Culture*, Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis, (California State University, 1983), 123.

⁷ Merrill G. Burlingame and K. Ross Toole, *A History of Montana, V. I.* (Lewis Historical Publishing Company 1957), 318.

⁸ Ibid, Warhank, 123.

⁹ Kirk Michels and Joan Brownell. OW Ranch National Register of Historic Places Nomination. March 1992. On file at Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

¹⁰ Ibid, Burlingame, 318.

¹¹ Lawrence M. Woods, *British Gentlemen in the Wild West*, (University of Michigan: Free Press, 1989).

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legacy of horse raising on the plains carries the traditions of native equestrian cultures through to the current day as ranchers and cowboys of southeastern Montana continue to run their operations with horses as an essential component.

Ranching Settlement along Rosebud Creek¹²

In the aftermath of the Battle of Rosebud Creek, part of the Little Bighorn and the Great Sioux Wars campaign, many non-Indian families settled along the Rosebud. For over a century, several families have resided within the historic Rosebud Battlefield, and their history in this location has preserved both the ranching traditions set during the homestead era and the landscape itself.

The first known non-Indian settlers in the Rosebud Creek region included George Kirby, for whom the settlement of Kirby (located seven miles to the north) is named. Peter Jackson, a buffalo hunter, settled near Table Butte in 1877; and over on the Tongue River, Andy Anderson settled that same year.¹³ The largest and most influential early ranch was the OD Ranch, established in 1880, located five miles south of what is now Busby, on today's Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Headquartered at the confluence of Thompson Creek and Rosebud Creek, the OD introduced alfalfa to the region, and at its zenith raised several thousand cattle and sheep. It also employed approximately twenty-five young men, a key element that helped usher in the ranching era to the Rosebud region.

Merino sheep, white faced Herefords and quarter horses were the livestock that populated the ranges of southeastern Montana through the late 19th and early 20th century. In this relatively dry area, irrigated hay and alfalfa fields were critical to feeding and keeping livestock through the winter. Those ranches situated along the Rosebud Creek with water rights sufficient to raise crops persevered in this environment and the ranching practices learned over a century still inform the livestock and farming activities of today.

Events at the OD reflect the tense relationships that existed between early settlers and the tribes in the years following the Indian wars. Uprisings by the Cheyenne in the twenty years after their return to Montana were not uncommon, and the OD became a refuge for local ranch families when fighting seemed imminent. In one 1890 episode, OD ranch hand Bob Ferguson was killed by a Cheyenne man. In 1898, the federal government purchased the OD Ranch to expand the boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, ending its ranching operations.

Despite the ownership change, the legacy of the OD persisted through the activities of people connected with the ranch in its heyday. Tom Penson, a young cowpuncher for the OD, acquired land of his own as part of the overall sell-off of OD assets. Originally from Iowa, Penson arrived in Montana in 1893 to work at the OD until he established the Big Bend Ranch in 1898. The Big Bend was a one-time line camp of the OD, named for the Big Bend of the Rosebud. Penson's original partner, Hugh Redmond, was shot and killed at nearby Kirby; undaunted, Penson partnered with his brother George, and the future of the ranch was secured. Over the years, the family expanded the original homestead through claims under the Desert Land Act of 1877 as well as through outright purchase. Today, Tom Penson's granddaughters own the Big Bend Ranch and it is significant in its own right as the second oldest continuously operating ranch on Rosebud Creek.

North of the Big Bend Ranch, Claude Rugg founded the Rugg Ranch in 1902, after working at the enormous OW Ranch on the East Fork of Hanging Woman Creek, owned by influential Wyoming Governor and U.S. Senator John Kendrick. While moving cows for Kendrick, Rugg rode through the Rosebud Valley and uttered the famous family quotation, "This is the place." The original homestead site is located on land first secured by George Kirby under the 1862 Homestead Act. The Rugg Ranch today is next after the Penson Ranch in years of continuous non-Indian residence along the Rosebud Creek.

The remains of the Kollmar homestead, located up Kollmar Creek, are located a mile northeast of the Alvin Young place, (now the Jessie Huffman ranch). Frederick Kollmar, a stone mason from Germany, homesteaded here in the late 1890s and lived out his life on the ranch. His marked grave and his homestead became part of the Elmer Kobold ranch in the early 1920s. Today they are located within the Rosebud Battlefield State Park. Alvin Young's ranch is adjacent to the park, and partially within the boundaries of the Battle of Rosebud Creek National Historic Landmark (NHL listed in 2008).

¹² This section excerpted from Jim Jenks, Montana Preservation Alliance, *An Historic Preservation Plan for the Rosebud Battlefield in Big Horn County*, prepared for the American Battlefield Protection Program, July 2007, 102.

¹³ Patty Kluver, *History of Rosebud County in They Came and Stayed*, Rosebud County History, Forsyth MT 1977.

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Development of the Young Ranch

The Young family has occupied a prominent ranch within the core of the Rosebud Battlefield since the late 1890s when brothers Alvin and Charles L. Young arrived in the Rosebud Valley, just east of the Crow Indian Reservation. Born in Missouri in the mid-1870s, the brothers came to southeast Montana by way of Nebraska, where their mother Sarah and other siblings had homesteaded in the 1890s.¹⁴ Alvin and Charles later took up ranch work in Rancheater, Wyoming, and then located 160-acre parcels in Township 7 South, Range 39 East near the confluence of the North and South Forks of Rosebud Creek in Section 19. According to Young, "I established actual residence February 1, 1896 and built my house as soon thereafter as possible. My house is a one room log house." Over the next six years, he also built two miles of three-wire fence, barns, ditches and other improvements valued at \$500. Like many of his homesteading neighbors, Young was absent during the winter months earning extra income to supplement his ranch income.¹⁵

The specific build date for the barn is unknown, although it is likely that Young and his neighbor built the original barn and the red clinker stone addition between 1896 and 1902. Young's neighbor was Frederick Kollmar, listed in the 1910 United States Census as a German stonemason living on land adjacent to Young. Kollmar emigrated from Germany in 1880 and settled in Ohio. He and his wife Sophie had one son, Walter in 1894. The Kollmar family settled in what is now Big Horn County, north of the Alvin Young homestead, most likely in the 1890s, although Kollmar did not prove up on his 160-acre parcel until 1915, when he was 75 years old. He later died in 1918. Judging by the high quality of the stonework on both portions of the barn, it stands to reason that the skilled hands of Kollmar, not Young alone, constructed the building. In addition, the two testimonies which accompanied Young's 1902 homestead application – one by a John C. Lyndes, and another by W.H. Lyndes – include "dwelling house and barns" on the list of improvements associated with the land. This indicates the barn was constructed sometime after Young's initial occupation of the land in 1896 and before his 1902 homestead application.¹⁶

After patenting his land in 1902, Alvin Young continued to expand the ranch by mortgaging the property and purchasing adjacent parcels.¹⁷ His brother Charles followed suit, taking patent to his first 160-acres in 1905 just south of Alvin's property. Charles continued to expand his ranch holdings substantially, purchasing private land and claiming numerous homestead patents up through 1951.

Alvin Young ranched in the heart of stock country and prospered during the boom years of the early 1900s. In 1913, a decade after his homestead was patented, he is noted as owning 200 acres¹⁸ with an assessed value of \$4,687, a fairly high amount in comparison to other county ranchers and farmers. By 1916, Young, described as a cattle rancher, had increased his holdings to 520 acres, while by 1919, as the grip of the statewide drought continued, he had again increased his personal holdings to 680 acres and assessed value to \$6,850.¹⁹ As in 1913, both his acreage and worth appear greater than the majority of his Big Horn County neighbors, indicating his ability during this era to financially support the construction of his large stone barn.

By the time of his tragic death in 1928, Alvin had amassed 970 acres of grazing and agricultural land in Big Horn County, and his property and improvements were valued at \$9,380.²⁰ Young's property was left to his mother and father, but his father, James M. Young, died 6 months later. His father had willed his estate to be split between his wife, sons and nine grandchildren. A lawsuit ensued, where another of Alvin's brothers, Albert E. Young, disputed selling and breaking up of

¹⁴ Thirteenth Census of the United States – 1910 Population. District 17, Kirby, Rosebud County. (Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1910).

¹⁵ Ibid, Alvin Young.

¹⁶ Ibid, Alvin Young.

¹⁷ Abstract #1829, Hardin Title and Insurance, Hardin, MT. Petition For Letters of Administration, In the Matter of the Estate of Alvin Young, Deceased. August 6, 1928. Abstract #1829, Hardin Title and Insurance, Hardin, MT. Various deeds, mortgages, and legal documents regarding the Alvin Young property are contained with Abstract #1829. Abstract is property of Jessie Huffman.

¹⁸ Young, like most other ranchers, likely grazed his cattle on larger acreages that he did not own.

¹⁹ Data from the R.L. Polk Directories for 1916, 1918, and 1919. In 1920, Big Horn County was no longer included in the Polk Directory for Billings/Yellowstone County.

²⁰ Abstract #1829, Hardin Title and Insurance, Hardin, MT. Petition For Letters of Administration, In the Matter of the Estate of Alvin Young, Deceased. August 6, 1928. Abstract #1829, Hardin Title and Insurance, Hardin, MT. Alvin Young took his own life in Chadron, Dawes County, Nebraska after murdering his brother James T.'s wife, Sarah Young. The story was related in an interview with John Young, a relative still living in Big Horn County.

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the land. The dispute was settled and Albert agreed to purchase the agricultural land (and buildings) in Section 19 for \$3,000 and the remainder of the grazing land was kept in trust for the children of Alvin's brother, James T. Two of the children, Mary and John Young, moved and were raised by Charles Young in Big Horn County.²¹ Both Mary and John stayed on the land. Mary died in 2007 and John is still living south of the original Alvin Young homestead.

The grazing land of Alvin Young continued to be held in trust through the 30s, 40s, and 50s, by his brother, Charles. In 1960, Charles leased the land to his brother James's children, Mary, LaRue, Jess and John Young for a period of 5 years. Albert Young and his wife Elsie held the agricultural section of property from 1930 to 1960. Tax assessor's records indicate that the guest residence south of the cabin was built in 1947.²² They lived for a number of years at the Alvin Young ranch, presumably in the cabin at first and later in what is now the guest residence. They had one daughter named Marion Fern.²³ Albert and Elsie had moved to Sheridan, Wyoming by 1952,²⁴ and in 1960, they gifted the property to their daughter Marian and her husband, Anderson Michael of Kirby, Montana.²⁵ The Michaels constructed a new ranch-style residence in 1967, and over the next 20 years, executed many oil and gas leases on the land.²⁶ In 1984, the Young family tenure on the land ended when the Michael's sold over 1000 acres of land to Thomas Alderson and Jessie Huffman, including the original Alvin Young patent, the buildings and much of the original grazing land.²⁷ Alderson and Huffman made many improvements to the property between 1984 and 1988, including repairs to the stone barn, construction of corrals and a new barn, and remodeling of the main and guest residences.²⁸ Jessie Huffman is the current owner.

Today, the vast area of southeast Montana remains largely undeveloped and sparsely populated, much as it was 130 years ago when non-Indian settlers began to establish ranches along the Tongue, Powder and Rosebud rivers and along the numerous creeks. Even on a short drive along one of the drainage roads, visitors can spot the collapsed remains of numerous unsuccessful homesteads, disintegrating back into this harsh and semi-arid landscape. The Alvin Young Barn and Cabin Historic District displays good integrity and is among a small core group of homesteads in the area that have survived the ups and downs of Montana's weather and changing economy and still clearly represent the early period of ranching in the region.

Architectural Significance

The architectural significance of the Young Barn and Cabin Historic District reflects the work of skilled builders in log and stone, and echo the tradition of adaptation of common building types that characterized Montana architecture from the late 1870s to the late 1930s and beyond. Log and particularly stone, readily available in southeast Montana, were the materials of choice and were often employed with great craftsmanship in the early years of building in Montana. Log and stone houses and outbuildings are a common site throughout the Tongue, Powder, and Rosebud river drainages. Excellent examples of log cabins and stone barns and outbuildings still stand on the OW Ranch, Bones Brothers Ranch²⁹, the Rugg Ranch, the Three Circle Ranch and many others. These buildings reflect the skill of Scandinavian and other European builders, then arriving in the West to places like Miles City and Sheridan, Wyoming. Many other ruins of log and stone buildings are scattered through the area and are sad reminders of the hopes of early homesteaders and the harsh realities they faced in this semi-arid region.

The Young Barn and Cabin Historic District exhibits similar construction techniques to those at the OW and Bones Brothers ranches and reflect the application of traditional masonry and log building methods adapted to fit the environment of southeast Montana. The log cabin, though simple and small, is a good representation of the first structure a homesteader would undertake to improve his land. This cabin type is sometimes called the hall-and-parlor or Scotch-Irish plan by cultural geographers. In this case the standard English-plan house, which is generally square with a central

²¹ Ibid.

²² Residential/Agricultural Property Record Card for Twp 7S, Rg 39E, Sec. 19, E ½, SW ¼, West of 107th. Owners Jessie E Huffman and Grace Ewing Huffman. Big Horn County Assessor's Office, Hardin, MT.

²³ Fifteenth Census of the United States – 1930 Population. District 17 K, Big Horn County. (Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1930).

²⁴ Ibid, Abstract #1829.

²⁵ Ibid, Abstract #1829.

²⁶ Ibid, Residential/Agricultural Property Record Card and Abstract #1829.

²⁷ Ibid, Abstract #1829.

²⁸ Ibid, interview with Jessie Huffman.

²⁹ The OW Ranch and the Bones Brothers Ranch have previously been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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entrance under both front and back eave walls, is elongated on the eave side and subdivided internally to accommodate two unequal size rooms. As is common in the West, there is no rear door.³⁰

In addition, the dovetail notching at the corners indicates a builder of some skill, given that a square notch or saddle notch would have been easier to execute. According to cultural geographers studying log buildings across a vast swath of Alaska, and the American and Canadian west:

"Another fifth of all western corner timbering consists of well-crafted dovetailed notching, which occurs on both hewn and end-hewn logs. Two distinct subtypes exist, full and half dovetailing. The former has two splayed surfaces on each log, the latter only one. Both form superior, difficult-to-fashion, locking joints that delight the eye. Half dovetailing is the more common type, and we found 222 examples as compared with 146 specimens of full dovetailing."³¹

The end-hewing around the doors and windows is even and consistent, again indicating the builder's trained hands and prowess with a saw.

In contrast to the modest cabin, the massive stone walls of the Young Barn reflect the eminent importance of livestock to the livelihood of the rancher. In many cases the barn was the first substantial building a rancher would construct, often waiting many years before enlarging the log cabin or building a new wood frame house. The design of the Young Barn also reflects a variety of environmental and ethnic influences. In southeast Montana, sandstone was often the choice for building barns, as trees were scarce, especially long length logs for building larger buildings.

The choice of stone was also natural given that the builder was likely a German stonemason. As early as the 18th century, German immigrants to Pennsylvania (the Pennsylvania Dutch) brought their tradition of building in stone from the old country, and began adapting their barns to fit the American landscape.³² The Young Barn does not conform to a particular German stone barn type, such as a Schweitzer or bank barn, but instead is an adaptation built to fit the landscape of southeast Montana. Although the ground on the north side of the barn is slightly banked up against the barn, the barn has no entrance there and the bank does not appear to serve a purpose. Instead, the barn has an English plan, with the main entrance centered on the long and sunny south side of the barn. The other entrance/exit, located on the west end, originally would have led out to a barn yard, but with the addition of the red clinker stone loafing shed, led to a sheltered area. The south facing barn is a practical adaptation, designed for interior heat gain in the winter, while the open shelter on the west provided summer shade and winter protection from harsh winds, rain, and snow. The superior level of preservation of the stone barn is further testament to the skill of its builder.

Both the log cabin and stone barn are excellent examples of construction techniques employed in southeastern Montana following the end of the Great Sioux War. When the land was opened to non-Indian settlement, ethnic settlers and homesteaders arrived in the region, and among the newcomers were a sizeable Norwegian community near Birney, and many other French and German immigrants who brought exceptional masonry and carpentry skills. In a region of limited timber and building logs, stone houses, barns and chicken coops became an important part of the building stock. The early ranchers built long, spare buildings, a low-slung High Plains building form suited to the prairies. With thick walls of native sandstone or log, and low pole roofs, the architecture provided shelter from scorching summer sun and the cold, blustery winters of the arid West.³³

Conclusion

Clearly, Alvin Young's Barn and Cabin represent significant trends in the early non-Indian settlement and building patterns in southeastern Montana. The magnificent barn, carefully crafted of local rock by a master stonemason, and the skilled notching of the sturdy cabin are a testament to the commitment of Mr. Young to staying on his arid homestead through tense and often uncertain times. He, like other early settlers, depended on family and neighbors to help improve his

³⁰ Terry Jordan, John Kilpinen, and Charles Gritzner, *The Mountain West: Interpreting the Folk Landscape* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997) 14.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 72.

³² Randy Leffingwell, "The American Barn," (Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International 1997) 57.

³³ Chere Jiusto and Christine Brown. *Montana's Historic Barns: A Vanishing Legacy*, book manuscript to be published in 2011 by Montana Historical Society Press, Helena, MT.

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property, and was able to expand his holdings by purchasing the failed homesteads of others. The barn and cabin are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for their associations with homestead era development in the region's history. They gain additional significance under Criterion C as excellent, well-executed examples of frontier architecture using native materials and skilled building techniques that have allowed them to remain standing on the landscape for more than a century.

Developmental history/additional historic context information ³⁴

Native Migrations

The broad sweep of grasslands called the Great Plains has been peopled for more than 11,500 years. In very distant "paleo" times, mammoths, ancient bison, and other megafauna coexisted with humans although evidence of the earliest plains cultures is scant. Remnants of small circular dwellings, stone, antler and bone tools, bone beads and whistles evidence the lifeways of inhabitants of this enormous region over the millennia.

People of the Bighorn-Powder River Basin followed a semi-nomadic path, building a way of life around the buffalo and natural resources of the area. During the Archaic Period—a time stretching from 8,000 years ago and ending roughly 2,000 years ago, when the bow and arrow came into use—people here lived in small family bands and traveled on foot, moving within a large territory to hunt with atlatls and harvest indigenous plants of the plains. Hunting buffalo required cooperation, and small bands would have needed to join forces with others to corral or trap the large, powerful animals.

Then, as now, the region did not support large settlements, agricultural fields or complex infrastructures, and building traditions were of a pragmatic nature. Evidence remains of the ways that people modified the natural clefts along ridgelines and cliff faces, and built simple stone constructions—rock cairns, enclosures and various alignments. Indigenous groups often took advantage of higher terrain overlooking the river bottoms, siting summer camps away from buggy bottomlands, and winter camps where the sun would warm them. Stone rings remain where conical lodges were once anchored to the ground; such structures were highly portable in an environment that required movement.

After 1500, the pressures of encroaching European settlement in eastern North America pushed native tribes onto the Plains from homelands farther east. Bringing with them technologies and lifeways from distant woodland settings, indigenous groups migrated onto the Northern Plains and adapted. The country that stretches from the Yellowstone River to the Bighorn Mountains was occupied by several tribes; in the Rosebud valley, the Apsáalooke (Crow) and the Tsitsistas (Northern Cheyenne) nations were the most prominent, and they continue to reside in the area today.

The Apsáalooke were formerly part of the Hidatsa nation, with whom they shared an ancestry at the Knife River villages on the Missouri River, and a common but dialectically distinct language and traditions that included earthen lodges, pottery and agriculture. Their history relates drought, famine and venturing onto the plains, "either looking for better hunting and farming grounds or fleeing from hostile tribes from the east."³⁵ A century's sojourn took various Hidatsa bands across northern grasslands to western Canadian, south to the Great Salt Lake, and around the interior west before regrouping in the Big Horn-Powder River basin.

Here the Apsáalooke settled in two distinct groups: the Mountain Crows in the foothills and high valleys surrounding the Big Horn Mountains, and the River Crows who gravitated northward nearer the Yellowstone River. Chief Arapaoosh described this new territory as "a good country because the Great Spirit had put it in exactly the right place."³⁶ The Northern Cheyennes, too, ventured in from the east, where they had lived a farming life in earth lodge villages along the Missouri River and near the Black Hills. Driven out by hostile tribes to the east, the Tsitsistas split in two, with Southern Cheyenne bands moving to the Arkansas River in present-day Colorado, and the Northern Cheyennes establishing territory in the High Plains and river valleys of southeastern Montana.

Both tribes rapidly adapted to this new country. By the early 19th century, the once agricultural Apsáalooke and Tsitsistas had acquired horses and developed mobile, equestrian societies that revolved around buffalo hunting and were elegantly suited to high plains living. For thousands of years, until circa 1880, dependence on the bison for subsistence was a chief

³⁴ This section excerpted from Jim Jenks and Chere Jiusto, *Cultural Landscape of the Upper Tongue River Valley, Rosebud County, MT*. Prepared for the National Center for Preservation Training and Technology, Natchitoches, LA, July 2007.

³⁵ Joseph Medicine Crow and Herman J. Viola, *From the Heart of Crow Country: The Crow Indians' Own Stories*, (New York: Orion Books, 1992), p. 19.

³⁶ As quoted in Joe Medicine Crow, *From the Heart of Crow Country*, p. 24.

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characteristic of Northern Plains people. In pre-horse times, Northern Plains people followed the wandering bison herds on foot, using a dog travois to transport possessions. Tribes on the periphery of Spanish possessions would have likely begun to acquire horses as early as the mid-17th century, but the diffusion of the horse northward, the primary path of circulation, took at least another century. Once adopted, tribal people rapidly acculturated themselves to equestrianism.

The 18th century saw the widespread adoption of horses supporting the great tribal movement onto the higher Northern Plains, where bison were most numerous. As Lakota bands and the Cheyenne moved west, they came into contact with the Crow and Shoshone. This meeting and mixing of former strangers resulted in new alliances, and exchanges of material goods and cultural expressions. Close proximity also caused conflict, and horse raiding became a common way to enhance social status, increase military capabilities, and economically enrich the band.

Clash of Cultures

With the 1800s came an era of turbulent change, as white society invaded western Indian Territory and Euro-American notions about prosperity, progress and development collided with Native American ideas of status, tradition and survival. In 1851, the U.S. Government invited regional tribes to a council at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. An estimated 10,000 Indians attended. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 for the first time set territories for the signatories: the Cheyenne, Lakota, Crow, Arapaho, Hidatsa, Mandan and Arikara nations. The treaty confined the Crows to southeastern Montana from the Powder to the Yellowstone rivers, and the Cheyennes to the east with their allies the Lakota. The Powder-Tongue River areas became unceded Indian lands, closed to general white entry, and available for seasonal hunting but not permanent occupation by the Indians. The treaty also designated travel routes for whites through the region and government annuities for the tribes.

Military campaigns against the Santee Sioux, and the Cheyenne in Colorado which ended with the 1864 Sand Creek Massacre, and the 1868 Battle of Washita in Oklahoma (led by Lt. Colonel George A. Custer and the 7th Cavalry) destroyed the peace. This was further aggravated by continued encroachment on tribal territory as miners poured into the region by the thousands following gold strikes in the Black Hills of the Dakotas and Montana's western mountains.

In Wyoming's Powder River Country, conflict brewed during the years between 1865 and 1875, as natives and non-natives struggled against each other—Indians holding fast to the last buffalo grounds on the high plains, and whites looking to clear the pathway for railroads and regional development. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 attempted to stem the tide of conflict and created what became known as the "Great Sioux Reservation," occupying territory in South Dakota west of the Missouri River. The following year, President U.S. Grant articulated a "peace policy" that relegated all Indians to reservations where they would receive agricultural training.

However, gold strikes in the Black Hills upended those plans as miners poured into the region in violation of the treaty. The federal government attempted negotiations to buy the Black Hills; the Lakota refused to sell their sacred land. In 1875, Grant ordered the military to stop blocking miners from entering the region leading to the so-called Great Sioux War of 1876-1877. Rosebud Creek, the Little Bighorn, and the Tongue and Powder Rivers were at the center of the maelstrom as a series of battles unfolded across southeastern Montana.

The war opened with the Battle of Powder River on March 17, 1876 (a.k.a. the Reynolds Battlefield), where Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, under the command of General George Crook, attacked a Cheyenne village after mistaking it for Crazy Horse's camp. The Northern Cheyenne and Lakota united, and fought Crook again on June 17, 1876 at the Battle of Rosebud Creek, where some 1,500 warriors defeated Crook's soldiers. This battle was followed a week later by the war's most famous episode, the Battle of the Little Big Horn, where the U.S. Army, aided by Crow and Shoshone scouts, was defeated again by the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne.

The Reservation Era

In the aftermath, the U.S. Army with more than 2,500 soldiers and 150 provisioned wagons, set out to vanquish the tribes of the area. Skirmishes continued into the fall, and the final battle took place in the Tongue River Valley at the Battle of Wolf Mountains on January 7, 1877. The Lakota were returned to their reservations, Sitting Bull managed to escape to Canada, while Crazy Horse was killed during his incarceration by the U.S. Army. Many Cheyenne were shipped away to inhospitable "Indian Territory" in Oklahoma until 1878, when principal Chiefs Little Wolf and Morning Star (Dull Knife) broke out with an estimated 350 Cheyenne to travel north. Some 13,000 soldiers and volunteers pursued the Cheyenne. Little Wolf's band made it back to Montana; Morning Star's band were captured and incarcerated at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

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Ordered to return to Oklahoma, the Cheyenne refused. Conditions grew tense and, confined to barracks with no food, water or heat, in January of 1879, Morning Star and his group broke out of Fort Robinson. Most were gunned down as they ran. It is estimated that only 50 Cheyenne survived the journey. In 1884, by Executive Order, they were granted a small reservation near the Tongue and Rosebud Rivers created out of land formerly assigned to the Crows. In 1900, the Cheyenne land base was extended to the Tongue River and now borders the Crow Indian reservation.

The Crow, meanwhile, in 1880 sold the western portion of their reservation to the United States, and by 1883, had settled on today's vast Crow Agency centered near Hardin, Montana. Since that time, reservation lands were reduced, most recently in the 1950s when the tribe was forced to sell land rights in Wyoming's Bighorn Canyon for a federal dam project. In 1994, a boundary revision rectified a long-standing error in the Crow's eastern boundaries. This moved the reservation border one section to the east; as a result the Young/Huffman Ranch is now surrounded on three sides by Crow tribal lands.

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Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Alvin Young Homestead Patent, July 21, 1903.

Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, 1893 Original Survey Map of Township 7 South, Range 39 East.

Residential/Agricultural Property Record Card for Twp 7S, Rg 39E, Sec. 19, E 1/2, SW 1/4; West of 107th. Owners Jessie E Huffman and Grace Ewing Huffman. Big Horn County Assessor's Office, Hardin, MT.

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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 Approximately 3 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Legal Description

Township 7 South, Range 39 E, Section 19, NE 1/4 SW 1/4

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 13 342547 5008641
Zone Easting Northing

C 13 342507 5008569
Zone Easting Northing

B 13 342547 5008578
Zone Easting Northing

D 13 342500 5008619
Zone Easting Northing

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

The Alvin Young Barn and Cabin Historic District's boundaries form a quadrangle with corner points defined by the following UTM points, all within Zone 13, NAD 27, beginning in the northeast corner, (A) 342547E 5008641N; (B) 342547E 5008641N; (C) 342507E 5008569N; (D) 342500E 5008619N.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary lines described above follow the west side of the existing ranch road to the east, and are drawn on the south, north, and west side to incorporate the historic building cluster, including the yards and corrals associated with the agricultural and domestic activities of the ranch. Vegetation within the boundary is limited to the grassy landscaping around the buildings and the packed earth associated with the animal care areas.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jim Jenks, Chere Justo, Kate Hampton and Christine Brown
organization Montana Preservation Alliance date August 13, 2010
street & number 120 Reeder's Alley telephone 406-457-2822
city or town Helena state MT zip code 59601
e-mail info@preservemontana.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

All photographs:

Name of Property: Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
City or Vicinity: Busby, MT
County: Big Horn State: MT
Photographer: Jim Jenks, Montana Preservation Alliance
Date Photographed: June 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Preservation Alliance

See continuation sheets for photographs and descriptions.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

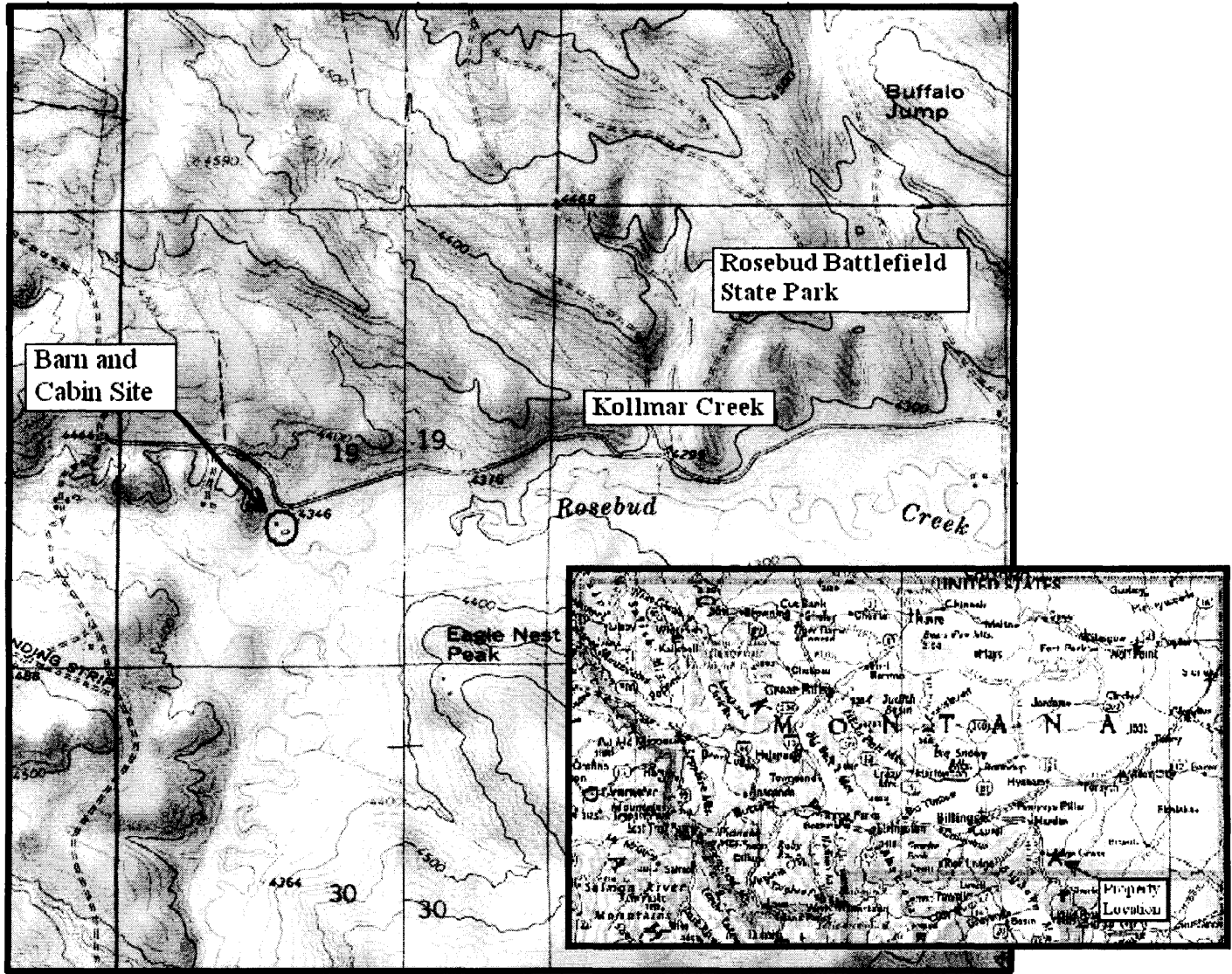
name Jessie Huffman
street & number HC 42 Box 640 telephone 406-757-2795
city or town Busby state MT zip code 59016

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

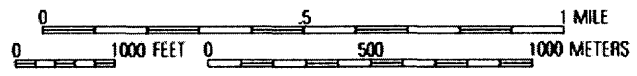
Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Additional Documentation: Maps and Floorplans

USGS 7.5 minute Topographic Map – Bar V Ranch NE, 1978
T7S, R39E Sec. 19, NE ¼, SW ¼



TN MN
11 1/2°

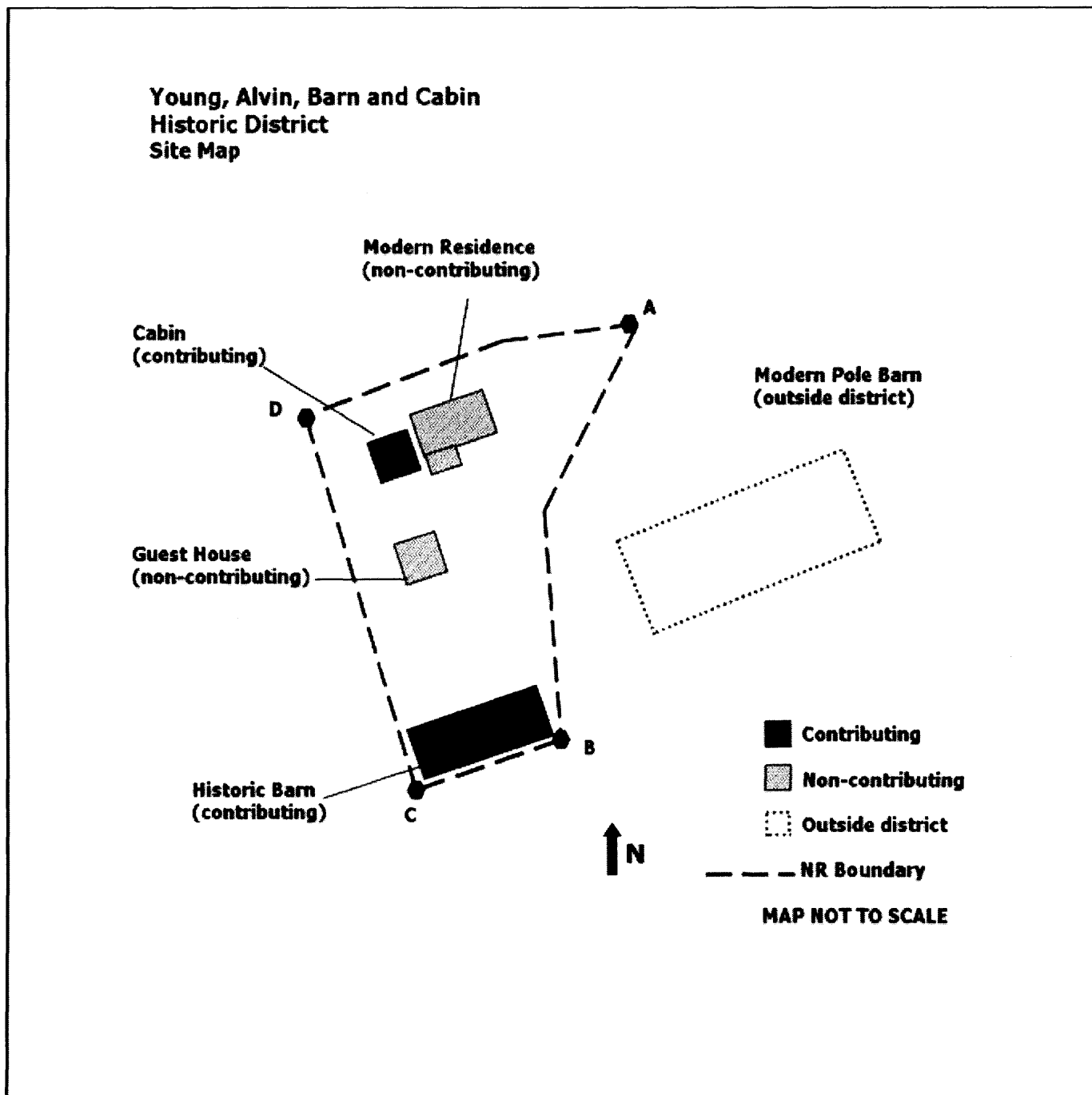


United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Additional Documentation: Maps and Floorplans

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

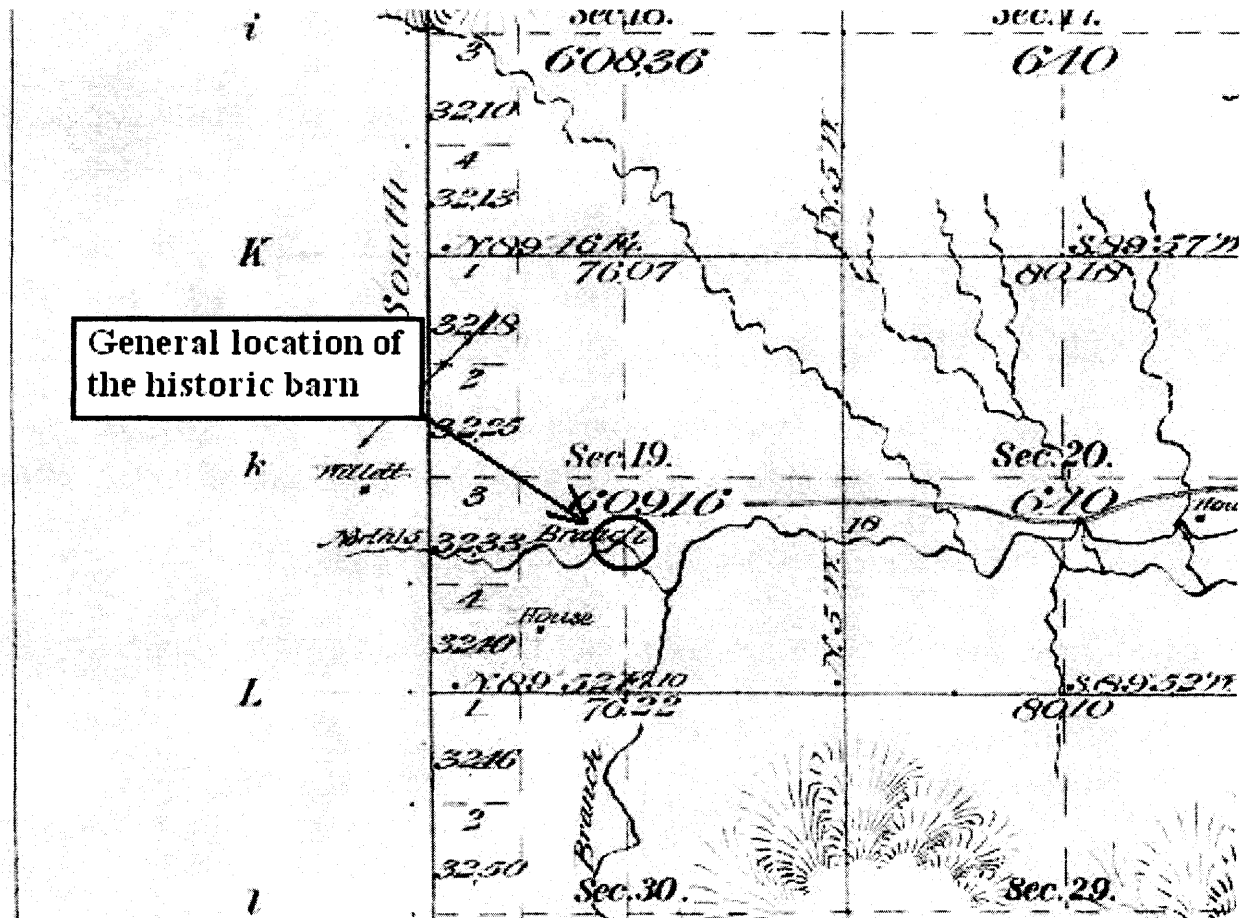
Sketch Map with Location of UTM Points



United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Additional Documentation: Maps and Floorplans



1893 GLO map detail.

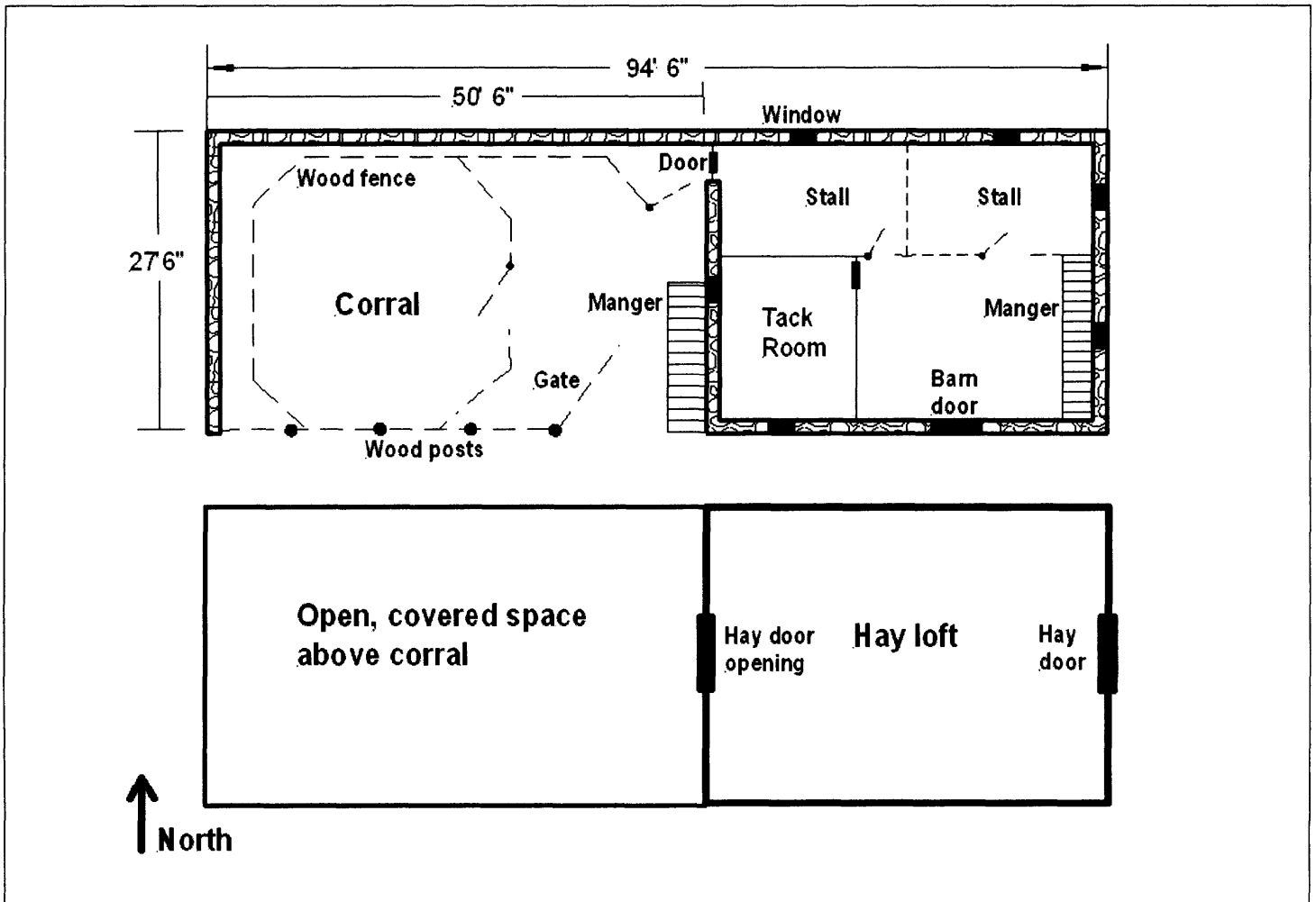
1893 General Land Office map of Township 7 South, Range 39 East, Section 19, where the historic barn and cabin are located. Note the inclusion of a "house" southwest of today's barn, south of the north fork of Rosebud Creek. This may be the relocated homestead cabin that is today north of the barn. Image viewable at http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/SurveySearch/Survey_Detail.asp?dmid=131676&Index=1&QryID=56897.05

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Additional Documentation: Maps and Floorplans

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Barn interior floorplan

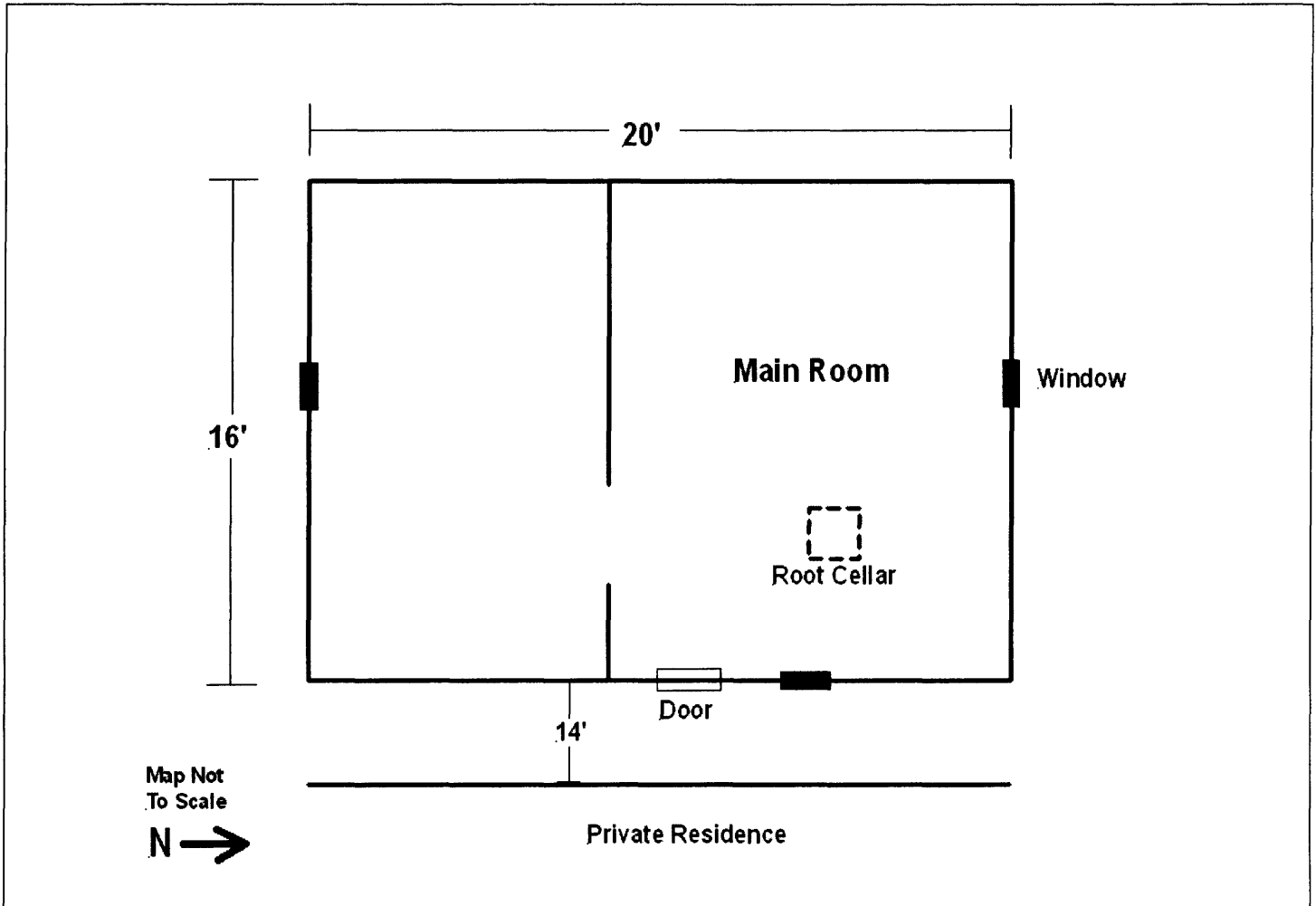


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Additional Documentation: Maps and Floorplans

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Cabin floorplan



United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District

Name of Property

Big Horn, Montana

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Photographs

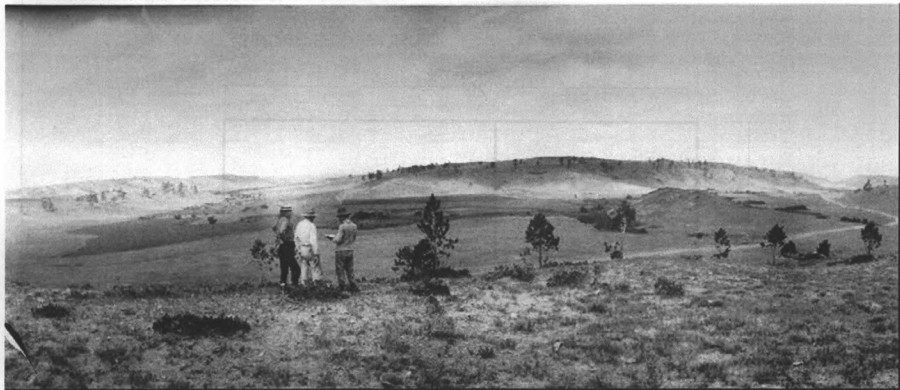


Photo: Historic image, the Big Bend of the Rosebud.

Direction: North.

Description: C. 1890 image demonstrating the landscape surrounding the historic barn. Note the lack trees, creating the need to utilize stone as a building material. This photo overlooks the Big Bend of the Rosebud, three miles east of the Alvin Young Ranch. Photographer unknown; Photograph located at the Montana Historical Society.

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register Photographs

The photos that accompany this nomination are printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, using a Hewlett Packard 100 gray photo cartridge. This combination of paper and inks is included on the NR's list of "Acceptable Ink and Paper combinations for Digital Images." The images are also recorded on an archival CD-R with a resolution at least 1200x1800 pixels, 300 dpi in "true color" 24-bit format.

All photographs:

Name of Property: Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
 City or Vicinity: Busby, MT
 County: Big Horn State: MT
 Photographer: Jim Jenks, Montana Preservation Alliance
 Date Photographed: June 2010
 Location of original negative: Montana Preservation Alliance

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0001
 Direction: View to the South.
 Description: Overview of Alvin Young Barn and Cabin Historic District.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0002
 Direction: View to the West.
 Description: East (front) elevation of historic cabin, view to the west. Note the carefully hewn and fitted logs.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0003
 Direction: North.
 Description: Detail of east corner of south elevation showing dovetail notching and markings that likely indicated where logs should be placed.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0004
 Direction: View to the Southwest.
 Description: Detail of northeast corner of cabin showing notching and hewn logs.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0005
 Direction: View to the North.
 Description: South elevation of cabin.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0006
 Direction: View to the Northeast.
 Description: Southeast corner of cabin.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0007
 Direction: Interior.
 Description: Interior view of the cabin.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0008
 Photo: The Young cabin interior, south side.
 Direction: View to the Southwest.
 Description: Interior view into the cabin's south room, from main entrance. South elevation widow opening visible left of center.

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0009

Direction: South.

Description: Overview image of the Young Barn. The North and South forks of the Rosebud intersect at a point immediately south of the barn.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0010

Photo: The Young Barn

Direction: South

Description: Overview of the historic barn, demonstrating the roof seam between the original barn (left) and the L-shaped loafing shed addition.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0011

Direction: West.

Description: The east elevation of the original barn, demonstrating the ground floor sandstone walls and hay loft double doors.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0012

Direction: North.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0013

Description: The south side of the loafing shed, with the wood fence along the elevation.

Direction: Northeast.

Description: The south elevation of the original barn.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0014

Direction: North.

Description: South elevation of the original barn, demonstrating the offset double-door entryway.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0015

Direction: North.

Description: South elevation of the original barn.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0016

Direction: Northeast

Description: Southwest elevation of the loafing shed barn addition, demonstrating the stone quoins.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0017

Direction: Southeast

Description: Northwest corner of the barn portion of the loafing shed, demonstrating the stone quoins.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0018

Direction: East.

Description: Interior of the original barn, demonstrating the manger along the east wall. The interior walls were white-washed in 1984.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0019

Direction: West.

Description: Interior view of barn tack room, added to the original barn in 1984.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0020

Direction: West.

Description: Barn interior view looking west toward tack room, with the ladder to the loft at left.

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0021

Direction: East.

Description: Barn interior view looking east at manger against west wall of original barn. The interior corral is just visible on the left side of the image.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0022

Direction: West.

Description: Exposed roofing system within the loafing shed addition, with the round corral within the addition.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0023

Direction: East.

Description: Demonstrating the original barn roof truss system.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0024

Direction: East.

Description: Barn interior view looking east at original barn floor boards.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0025

Direction: West.

Description: Barn interior view looking west through original barn hayloft. The round corral is visible through the hayloft door.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0026

Direction: South.

Description: North elevation, barn overview.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0027

Direction: North.

Description: South elevation, main residence.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0028

Direction: West.

Description: East elevation, main residence.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0029

Direction: North.

Description: South elevation of main residence with barn in foreground.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0030

Direction: East.

Description: West elevation, Guest Cabin.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0031

Direction: Northwest.

Description: Southeast corner of Guest Cabin.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0032

Direction: South.

Description: Northern portion of modern Pole barn.

**United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: View to the South.
Description: Overview of Alvin Young Barn and Cabin Historic District.
MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0001

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: View to the West.

Description: East (front) elevation of historic cabin, view to the west. Note the carefully hewn and fitted logs.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0002

**United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District

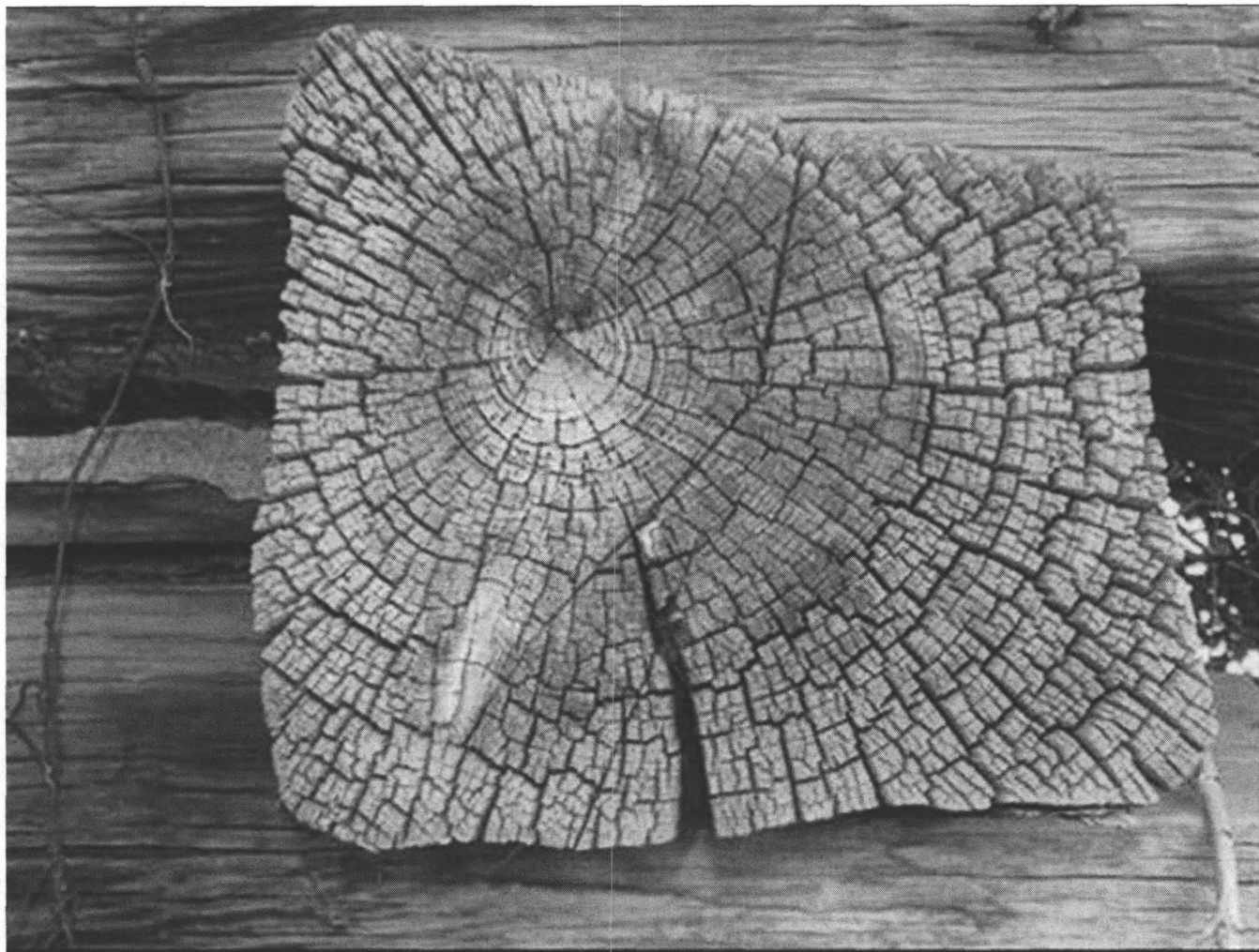
Name of Property

Big Horn, Montana

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: North.

Description: Detail of east corner of south elevation showing dovetail notching and markings that likely indicated where logs should be placed.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0003

**United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: View to the Southwest.

Description: Detail of northeast corner of cabin showing notching and hewn logs.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0004

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: View to the North.
Description: South elevation of cabin.
MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0005

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: View to the Northeast.

Description: Southeast corner of cabin.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0006

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: Interior.
Description: Interior view of the cabin.
MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0007

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo: The Young cabin interior, south side.

Direction: View to the Southwest.

Description: Interior view into the cabin's south room, from main entrance. South elevation widow opening visible left of center.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0008

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: South.

Description: Overview image of the Young Barn. The North and South forks of the Rosebud intersect at a point immediately south of the barn.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0009

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo: The Young Barn

Direction: South

Description: Overview of the historic barn, demonstrating the roof seam between the original barn (left) and the L-shaped loafing shed addition.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0010

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: West.

Description: The east elevation of the original barn, demonstrating the ground floor sandstone walls and hay loft double doors.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0011

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: North.

Description: The south side of the loafing shed, with the wood fence along the elevation.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0012

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: Northeast.

Description: The south elevation of the original barn.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0013

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: North.

Description: South elevation of the original barn, demonstrating the offset double-door entryway.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0014

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

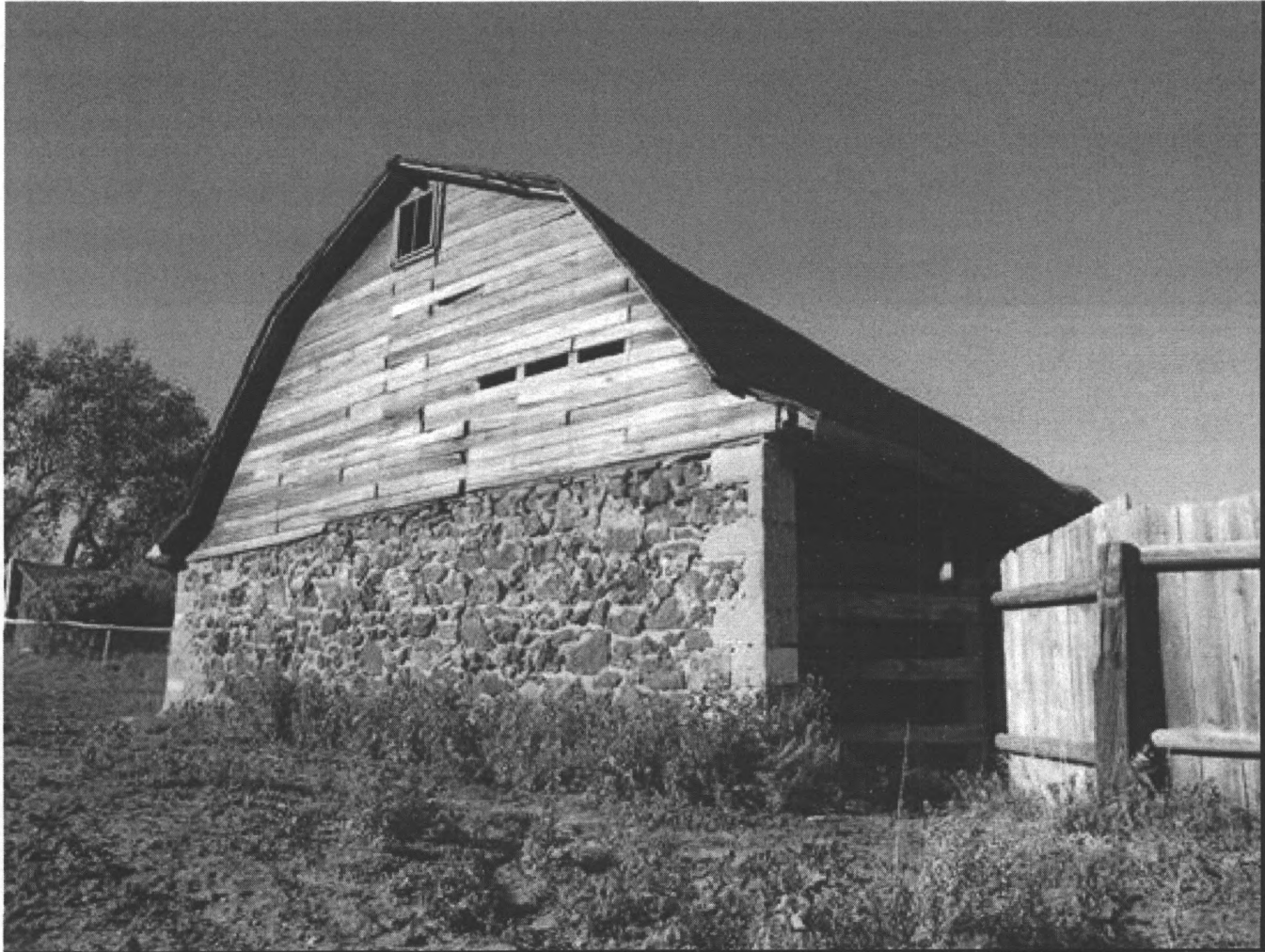


Direction: North.
Description: South elevation of the original barn.
MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0015

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: Northeast

Description: Southwest elevation of the loafing shed barn addition, demonstrating the stone quoins.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0016

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: Southeast

Description: Northwest corner of the barn portion of the loafing shed, demonstrating the stone quoins.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0017

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: East.

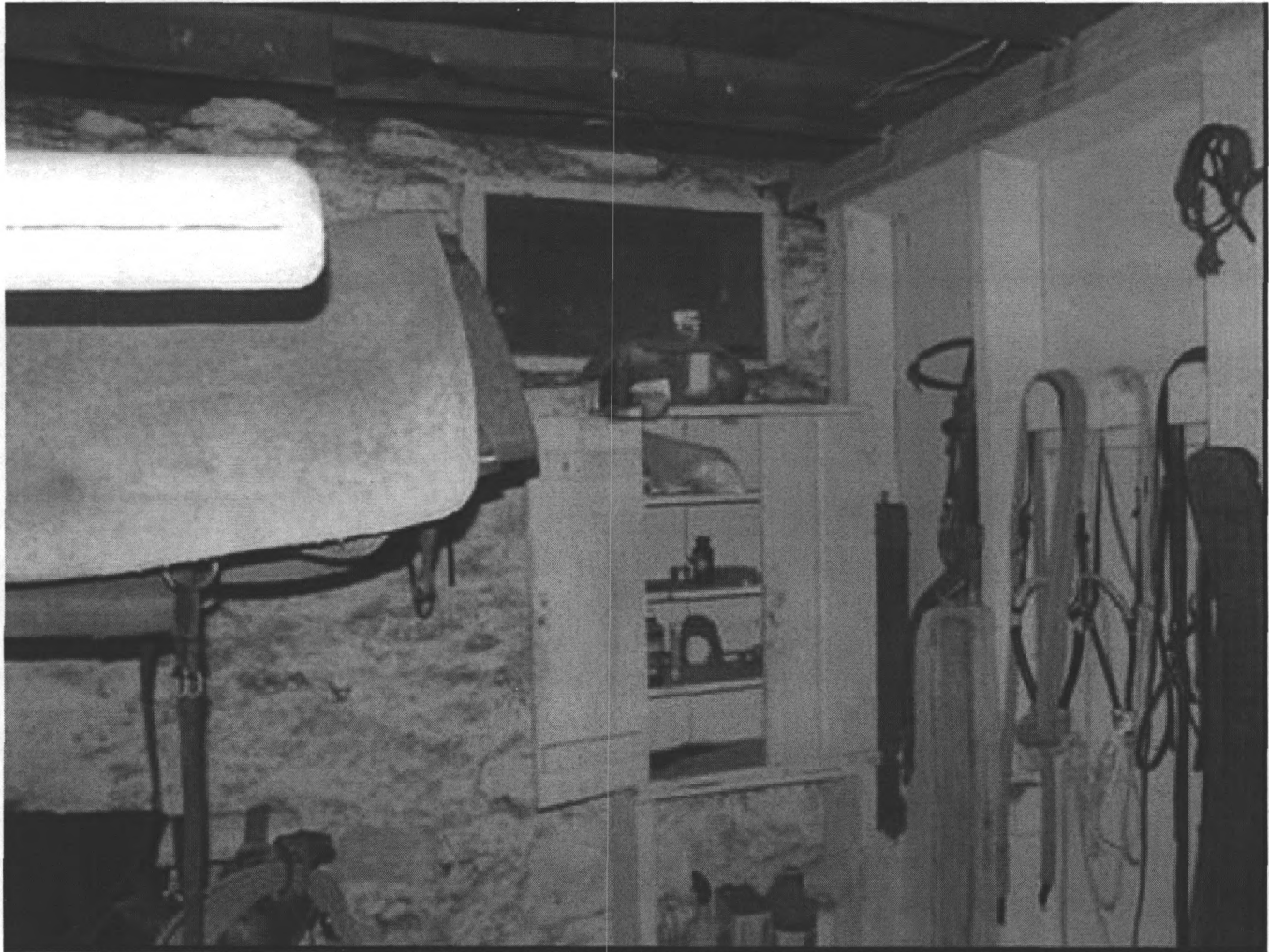
Description: Interior of the original barn, demonstrating the manger along the east wall. The interior walls were white-washed in 1984.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0018

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: West.

Description: Interior view of barn tack room, added to the original barn in 1984.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0019

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet
Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: West.

Description: Barn interior view looking west toward tack room, with the ladder to the loft at left.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0020

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: East.

Description: Barn interior view looking east at manger against west wall of original barn. The interior corral is just visible on the left side of the image.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0021

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
 Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: West.

Description: Exposed roofing system within the loafing shed addition, with the round corral within the addition.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0022

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet
 Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: East.
 Description: Demonstrating the original barn roof truss system.
 MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0023

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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Continuation Sheet
 Section number Photographs

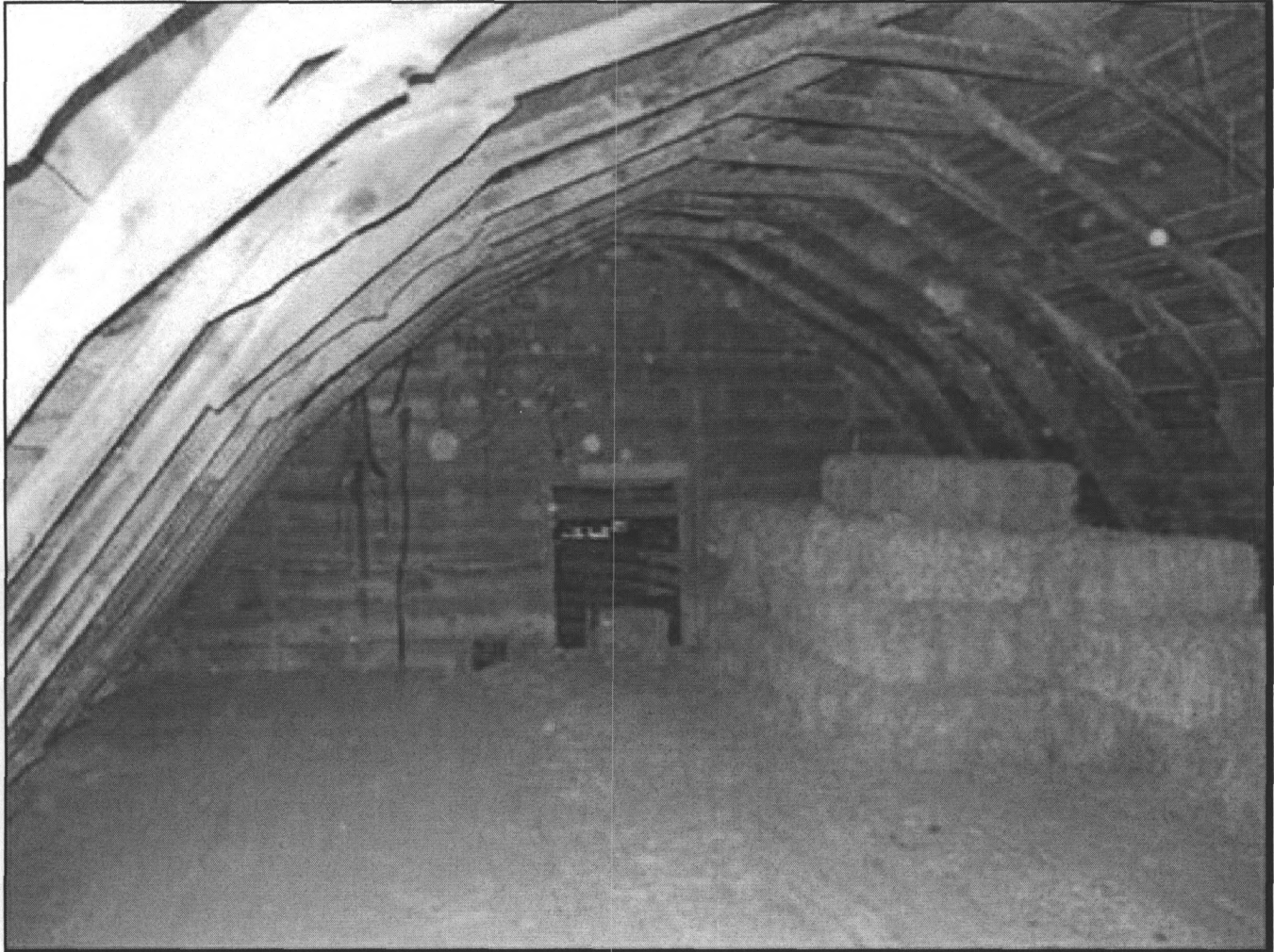
Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: East.
 Description: Barn interior view looking east at original barn floor boards.
 MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0024

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet
 Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: West.

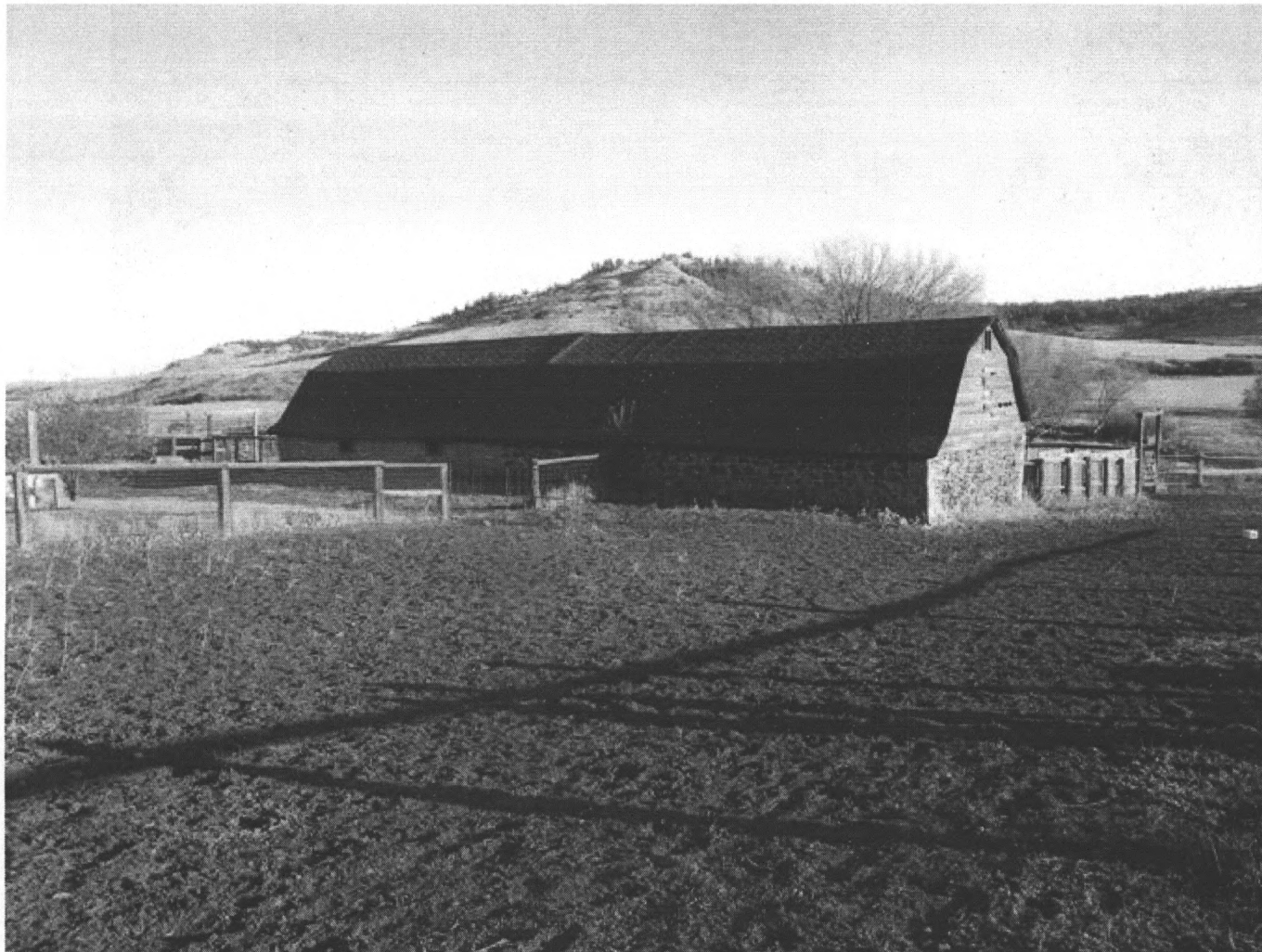
Description: Barn interior view looking west through original barn hayloft. The round corral is visible through the hayloft door.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0025

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: South.

Description: North elevation, barn overview.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0026

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: North.
Description: South elevation, main residence.
MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0027

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: West.

Description: East elevation, main residence.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0028

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: North.
Description: South elevation of main residence with barn in foreground.
MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0029

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: East.
Description: West elevation, Guest Cabin.
MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0030

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs

Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: Northwest.
Description: Southeast corner of Guest Cabin.
MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0031

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs

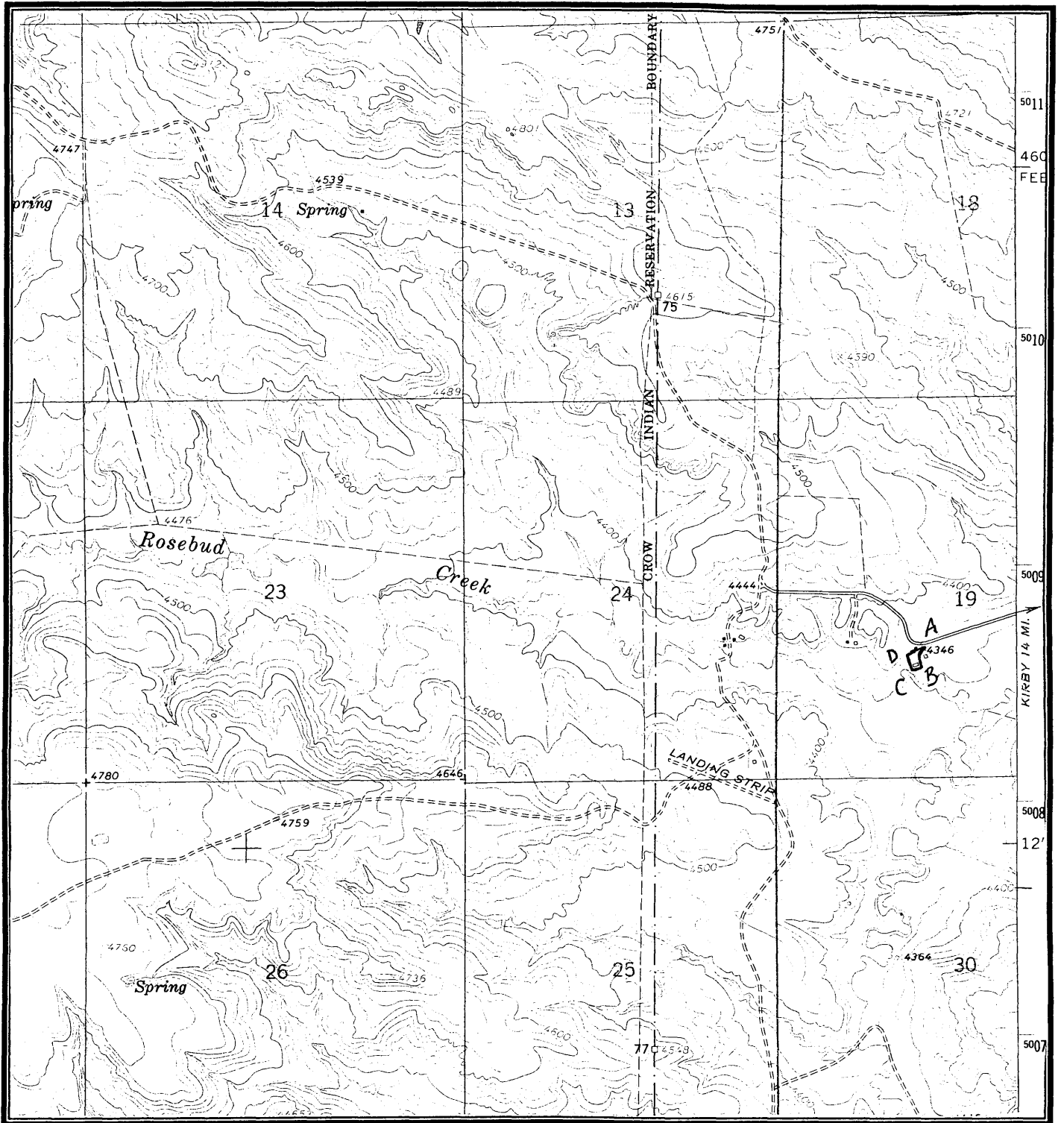
Young, Alvin, Barn and Cabin Historic District
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Direction: South.

Description: Northern portion of modern Pole barn.

MT_BigHornCounty_YoungAlvinBarnandCabinHistoricDistrict_0032



Alvin Young Barn and Cabin Historic District
 Big Horn County, MT
 UTM's Zone 13 (NAD 27)

A	<u>342547E</u>	<u>5008641N</u>	C	<u>342507E</u>	<u>5008569N</u>
B	<u>342547E</u>	<u>5008578N</u>	D	<u>342500E</u>	<u>5008619N</u>

Township 7 South, Range 39 E, Section 19, NE 1/4 SW 1/4
 (Montana Prime Meridian)
 Bar V Ranch NE Quadrangle