United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Page					
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD					
NRIS Reference Number:	88001120	Date Listed:7/21/88			
St. Benedict's Catholic Property Name	School	Musselshell County	MT State		
Multiple Name					
This property is listed Places in accordance wit subject to the following notwithstanding the Nation the nomination docume of the Keeper	h the attached exceptions, e onal Park Serventation.	nomination documenta xclusions, or amendme	tion nts,		
Amended Items in Nominat	ion:				
This building was owned Exception A should have	been selected	on the nomination for	m.		

7/21/88.

Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior

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National Park Service

JUN 2 1 1988

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Name of Property historic name St. Benedict's Catholic School other names/site number Musselshell Valley Historical Museum 2. Location n/a not for publication street & number 524 First St. West n/a vicinity city, town Roundup state Montana county Musselshell 065 zip code 3. Classification Ownership of Property Category of Property Number of Resources within Property X private X building(s) Contributing Noncontributing public-local district buildings public-State site public-Federal structure structures object objects () Total Name of related multiple property listing: Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register __n/a__ State/Federal Agency Certification As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this Nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property __ meets __ does not meet the National Register criteria. __ See continuation sheet. Date Signature of commenting or other official State or Federal agency and bureau 5. National Park Service Certification I, hereby, certify that this property is: Ventered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register. | See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:) _

Signature of the Keeper

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines

6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)			
Education - school	Museum			
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)			
	foundation <u>concrete</u>			
Classical Revival	walls <u>brick</u>			
	roof <u>asphalt</u>			
	other			

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

St. Benedict's Catholic School is a substantial, two-story, buff-colored brick building with a full daylight basement located within the west side residential neighborhood of Roundup, Montana. The building is basically rectangular in shape, and has a concrete foundation. The facade is symmetrically organized and consists of three bays, with the central bay recessed slightly. A concrete belt course runs at the first floor window sill level around the three main elevations. Another belt course at the second floor lintel level serves to define the parapet and the building is finished with concrete coping. A metal cap was installed over the coping to keep water from deteriorating the building. There is one large chimney, set off-center on the flat roof. Crosses set in the brick above the main and side entries serve as reminders of the original function of the building as a Catholic grade school. The name panel above the central entry now reads: "Musselshell Valley Historical Museum."

The windows and the main entrance are the most significant features of the school's design. The windows are wooden 6-over-1 double hung units set in a regular 3-3-3 pattern on the facade. The central entryway, accessed by concrete steps, has a 6-light, pointed arched transom over the double, 12-light, wooden doors set within a brick architrave, and is flanked by narrow 6-over-1 double hung units. Above the main entry at the second story level are three sets of 6-over-12 fixed units, which light the building's central hallway. The side entry on the north elevation is composed of double, 12-light, wooden doors with pairs of 15-light and 9-light windows above to light the interior stairway. There is also a doorway to the basement on the east (rear) elevation. The end walls are pierced by four, evenly spaced, 6-over-6 windows on both the first and second floors, while the rear (east) elevation has only two windows. The rhythm of the upper floor windows is repeated at the basement level with smaller, 3-over-1, double hung units. Window sills and flat-arched lintels are composed of header brick of a slightly darker buff color than the walls.

The interior walls are plastered and measure about 14" in thickness. Ceilings in the basement are 9' high, while those of the first and second floors are 12' high. The original floor plan of the school remains intact. Because most of the interior space of the building is now used for museum and art exhibits, many of the windows have been boarded over on the interior to limit natural lighting. In addition to preserving the exterior appearance of the building, the original moldings have also been preserved using this treatment.

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A wooden shed was recently built to the east side and is covered with board and batten siding. Although this addition is noncontributing, it clearly reads as a separate entity and does not significantly detract from the overall high level of historic architectural integrity of the school building.

8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the significance of this	property in relation to other properties:	
nationally	statewide X locally	
Applicable National Register Criteria X A B E	XC □D	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	_C LD LE LF LG	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1920-1933	
Social History		1921
300141 1113001 y		
	Cultural Affiliation	
	Cultural Allimation	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
n/a	John H. Grant, archit	ect
	<u>Gilbert Gottfrey, bui</u>	lder

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

St. Benedict's Catholic School, built in 1920-21, is significant due to its association with the hundreds of European immigrants who came to the town of Roundup shortly after the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad established major coal mines here in 1907-08. This school served as an important focal point for the Catholic community, and helped preserve the Catholic heritage of the immigrant population as ethnic identities became less distinct in this new American environment. Erected during the last of the major building phase in the early history of Roundup, St. Benedict's is a substantial, two-story brick building of pleasing proportions. Roundup reached its peak of prosperity in about 1918 at the end of the First World War. The economic impact of the failure of dry land farming and the collapse of the local oil boom is reflected in the closure of all three banks in the community during the early 1920's. Coal production, the mainstay of the local economy, remain high throughout this period, employing from 800-850 men, as demonstrated by the ability of the mine workers from several European countries to support the construction and operation of a separate school for their children.

St. Benedict's embodies the distinctive characteristics of an early 20th century school building, and possesses excellent historic architectural integrity. A number of older citizens in Roundup attribute the design of the building to town's only architect—in—residence, John H. Grant, who was responsible for the design of numerous commercial and residential buildings in the community between 1910 and 1922, when he relocated to Portland, Oregon. The symmetrical organization of this two—story rectangular masonry block, with it recessed central entry bay marked by a brick architrave, side entrances, central corridor floor plan, and full daylight basement are all features common to period school construction. The historic six—over—one wooden double hung windows, the primary character—defining design element of the building, remain in place and in good condition, which is uncommon for Montana school buildings of this period. The historic windows of a majority of Eastern Montana schools have been subjected to insensitive weatherization efforts during the past 15 years that have resulted in wholesale window replacement or infilling of window openings.

"St. Benedict's Roundup School: 50 Years of Register, Golden Jubilee Edition, published no. 49, December 3, 1954, p. 66.	Growth, " <u>Eastern Montana Catholic</u> by Diocese of Great Falls, vol. XXX,
Roundup Register, Roundup, Montana, July 25, 1920, September 2, 1921.	1919, August 15, 1919, June 25,
Babcock, Bill and Elizabeth Wood, "Historic Roundup," unpublished manuscript, November, Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.	Resources Survey of the City of 1983, copy available at State
Dravious desurposteis on file (NDC)	See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested	✓ State historic preservation office
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings	Local government University
Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property less than one	
UTM References A 1 2 6 8 8 7 6 0 5 1 4 6 3 8 0 Zone Easting Northing C D	Zone Easting Northing
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
The west 100' of lots 13 and 14 of block 12 of th	e First Addition of Roundup, Montana
NW4NE4SW4 of section 13, township 8N;	Range 25 E
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
The nominated property includes only that portion Addition upon which St. Benedict's Catholic School moved to the east end of these lots by the Mussel early 1980's. This cabin bears no his included within the nominated property boundary.	1 is situated. A pioneer log cabin was
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Dora E. Swanser	Eobarony 1000
organization <u>Musselshell Valley Historical Museum</u> street & number <u>16531 Highway 12 West</u>	
city or townRoundup	
	Honouna

9. Major Bibliographical References

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The Catholic parish in Roundup was established in 1908, and the local church was built in 1912. Under the director of Father Thomas Hennessy, pastor of the Catholic Church in Roundup from 1914-1929, work began on the school during the spring of 1920 and was completed by the fall of 1921. Five Sisters of Holy Humility of Mary, an itinerant group of nuns who had come to Roundup from Goldfield, Nevada in hopes of starting a hospital, were diverted to the task of teaching that first year. These sisters left after one school term for Rocky Mount, North Carolina to pursue their chosen vocation. A group of Ursuline Sisters arrived in Roundup in the fall of 1922 to take charge of the four classes, and 123 students. The sisters lived in the basement and boarded a number of children who lived in the surrounding rural area. Children of families with different religious affiliations attended St. Benedict's due to the more individualized attention children received. The Sisters of Charity of Providence assumed teaching duties in September, 1933, and were replaced by the Sisters of the Holy Family at Nazareth at few years later. The school remained open until May, 1950, when this last group of Sisters left Roundup and no replacement nuns were found.

For many years, church groups continued to use the school for a meeting place. In 1960, the Roundup School District leased the building for extra classroom space due to overcrowding in the public schools. The Musselshell Historical Museum assumed ownership of the building in 1972. The upper two floors of the building are now used for art and historical exhibits and the basement serves as a public meeting place and senior citizens' center.