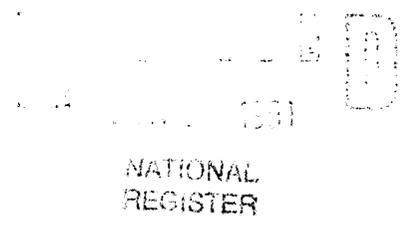


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name: **N-Bar Ranch**

other name/site number: **24FR382**

2. Location

street & number: **15 miles southwest of Grass Range**

not for publication: **n/a**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

city/town: **Grass Range**

state: **Montana** code: **MT** county: **Fergus** code: **027** zip code: **59032**

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: **Private**

Category of Property: **Building(s)**

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	building(s)
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

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

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

4. Certification

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

Maureen Steffy Signature of certifying official Date 5-31-91

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

__ See Continuation Sheet

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Entered in the National Register

entered in the National Register Maureen Steffy 7/9/91 __ See Continuation Sheet

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

__ See Continuation Sheet

removed from the National Register

__ See Continuation Sheet

other (explain):

Maureen Steffy Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Agriculture: Animal facility, agricultural outbuilding, storage
Domestic: Single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Current: Agriculture: Animal facility, agricultural outbuilding, storage
Domestic: Single dwelling, multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Other: Vernacular

Materials: foundation: stone
walls: wood
roof: shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Situated along Flat Willow Creek, the N-Bar Ranch has been an operating ranch since the 1880s. Accordingly, the ranch headquarters includes structures built during the late 19th century, and the early 20th century. In addition, there are three latter 20th century structures within the complex. All together, the buildings at the N-Bar Ranch headquarters represent the evolution of a successful cattle and sheep ranching operation in central Montana, from ranching's introduction here in the 1880s through to the present. Thirteen structures at the N-Bar Ranch headquarters contribute to the historic significance of the complex; three do not.

The headquarters complex is nestled against a low ridge system which parallels the Flat Willow Creek. Here, a flat bench of land is bounded at the north by the ridge and on the east and west sides by small spurs from that ridge, offering shelter from the frequent strong winds which blow up the drainage. The buildings are clustered close together, enabling ready access between the domestic buildings and the agricultural outbuildings. The residential buildings are set along the east side of the complex, while the barns, shops and a small corral are located to the west. The bench on which the complex sets overlooks a long expanse of the Flat Willow Creek flood plain, allowing a clear view of the open fields, bull barns and other housing for ranch employees operative on the ranch.

Visually, there is a cohesive character to the headquarters complex that is achieved by a constancy of vernacular design elements, especially among the residential and office buildings. In scale and massing these buildings are similar. They are of log and/or wood frame construction, finished with clapboard, having gable rooflines and similar rhythms of fenestration and detailing. In addition, many of the major ranch buildings are finished with white paint and green roofing.

Building #1: The old log barn, now used as a storage shed, originated as two buildings built ca. 1885. The southernmost sections of the barn are constructed with round logs, with the notched corners covered by the two-inch thick vertical boards which disguise the notching technique. The building is 1½ stories in height with a gabled roof.

The northeast portion was originally a square, single-story building of notched, square-hewn log construction covered by a low-pitched, sod, gabled roof. Adjacent to this on the northwest was a single story, wood frame building with a shed roof sloping down to the rear. Both buildings butted up against the east end of the old barn and were incorporated into the barn sometime after 1905. The addition of a wood frame, gabled roof on the north end resulted in the L-shaped barn which remains to the present day. The gabled roofs are steep, and the gable ends are covered with board and batten siding. The roof was covered with corrugated metal roofing during the mid-1980s.

Building #2: The cookhouse also dates to ca. 1885, and resembles the office in form and exterior sheathing. It appears to have preceded the office, being of square-hewn log construction, rather than frame construction as is the latter. The cookhouse is a single story, T-shaped building with a moderately-pitched gabled roof. Shed roofs project to cover porch entrances in the northeast and southeast corners; a long porch spans the south side and an enclosed porch fits into the northeast corner between the wings. The exterior

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is sided with milled clapboards and is simply trimmed with cornerboards. The interior contains a large kitchen and dining area for the ranch crew and a living room and bedrooms for the cook and hired man. The interior was renovated in 1930, with the plaster board installed in the kitchen which now contains all modern appliances.

Building #3: Northwest of the cookhouse is the original office and commissary. Constructed ca. 1895, this building most likely dates to the early 1890s. Like the cookhouse, it is a single story, T-shaped building, with a moderately pitched roof. Still used as an office, portions of the interior have been remodeled, while the exterior retains its original appearance. The exterior is clad with clapboards and simple cornerboards. Like the bunkhouse and cookhouse, the sheathing lumber was sawed at the N-Bar on a sawmill set up by Thomas Cruse in the 1890s. The mill was situated about 100 yards south of the office, probably in the area still known as the pole yard. This sawmill was used not only for the relatively simple production of dimensional lumber but also for the production of paneled doors and molded sash. While the overall craftsmanship is excellent, it is interesting to note that because all the sash was handmade, window pane dimensions are never exactly identical. The office has a porch on the east end entrance, and also a porch along the east side of the commissary/storage wing. A corbelled brick chimney rises near the intersection of the wood shingle roofs of the office and wing. In 1983, the roof was covered with corrugated metal roofing.

Building #4: Southwest of the office is the bunkhouse. The wood frame construction likely dates the bunkhouse to the early 1890s. The siding of the bunkhouse differs from the others as it is vertical board and batten rather than horizontal clapboard. The bunkhouse was moved from its original location east of the cookhouse, to its present site, in 1936 when the manager's house was built. A small entry vestibule was added to the two-story structure at that time. The form is a basic rectangle, two stories high with a moderately-pitched gabled roof. Fenestration is characterized by double-hung, 6-over-6 windows which illuminate the first floor from the north, and small windows which shed light into the second floor from the south. Gable ends are pedimented, and the roof is covered with wood shingles. The building stands on a rubblestone foundation. The first floor is partitioned, from east to west, into bedroom, living room, washroom, and stairs to the second floor. The second floor is essentially a single space divided into four cubicles for crew sleeping quarters along the north wall.

Building #5: The old blacksmith shop was originally built four miles below the N-Bar Ranch along Flatwillow Creek near the town of Tyler by one of the Mormon colonists, ca. 1925. Later, E. B. Milburn bought the N-Bar in 1929, this building was disassembled and re-erected on its present site. The blacksmith practiced his trade here for several years before moving on. The building serves as a shop to this day. The building is constructed of square hewn notched logs with the sheathing covering the notched corners, similar to the old barn. On the northeast elevation, it has a false front which is clad with milled lumber across the parapet. Double wooden doors form the main entrance, and are flanked by double-hung, 6-over-6 windows. Behind this front facade, a gambrel roof with wood shingles covers the building.

Building #6: The milk house is one of the earlier buildings at the N-Bar Ranch headquarters, likely constructed before 1900. In a ca. 1900 photo, the milk house appears to be located west of the old barn. It was moved to its present location, probably during the 1930s. Constructed of square-hewn logs, the milk house was later sheathed with asbestos shingles. The approximate dimensions of this structure are 12' x 12'. It is now used as a bunkhouse.

Building #7: The "Long Shed" is an old post and pole structure constructed prior to 1905, probably ca. 1895. It is a long rectangular building with a low, broad gabled roof. The logs used in the construction of this building were scorched prior to construction so as to seal the exterior of these posts for greater strength. The exterior is sheathed with

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board and batten siding. Entrance is through large double, hinged wooden doors on the east and west ends. This large shed retains its original appearance except for the addition of corrugated metal roofing. Currently, it is used for machinery storage.

Building #8: The granary also was constructed prior to 1905, probably ca. 1895. It is a rectangular wood frame structure, 1½ stories in height. A moderately-pitched gabled roof covers the granary; original wooden shingles were replaced with corrugated metal in 1987. The building stands on a rubblestone foundation and is covered with vertical board and batten siding. The approximate dimensions of this structure are 25' x 30' and it still fulfills its original function.

Building #9: The powder house, located at the northernmost edge of the ranch complex, is of rubble sandy construction. Vestiges of mortaring indicate the building was originally covered with a sandy mortar. The small, square building is covered with a low-pitched gabled roof. The roof is covered with corrugated metal supported by 5 timber purlins. The only opening in the building is a wooden door placed off-center on the west end. This structure was built during the 1930s.

Building #10: The root cellar was built into the eastern hillside during the early 1930s. The rounded earthen roof of this cellar is supported by steel crossbeams. The walls of the structure are of poured concrete, with the front facade faced with stone. A single wooden door is located centrally in this stone facade. It is framed with wood and has a wooden lintel.

Building #11: The main residence at the headquarters is a vernacular, wood frame building, constructed ca. 1930 by E. B. Milburn. The one-and-a-half story house is characterized by irregular massing, composed of a central gabled core having projecting gable and shed roofed appendages. The exterior is finished with clapboard siding and cornerboards. Original fenestration is characterized by 6-over-1 double-hung windows and fixed, multi-pane windows.

The main entrance is located on the southeast elevation, under a single-story gable. Stone steps access this entrance. A shed roof slopes down from the upper gable to cover an ell in the southern corner. On the southwest elevation, a handsome, exterior, stone chimney rises the height of the house. A single story gable also projects to cover a basement level entrance. The earth is cut away here to provide access to sliding garage doors. On the northwest elevation, a shed-roofed ell appears to have been added ca. 1950. This appendage has unmatched modern windows - fixed and casement, and a rear entry door. Projecting above this mass is a shed dormer added in 1990 for a new bathroom.

The house retains a high level of its original integrity, despite the additions noted above. The only other alterations have been replacement of one window unit with a large fixed pane window, and a small fixed glass unit added on the rear during the 1980s.

Building #12: The rock house, constructed in the 1930s, has always housed the electrical generating equipment for the ranch complex. Approximately 10' x 10', this building is a simple square mass with a gently-pitched gabled roof. It is built of rubble stone and has a wood shingled roof. A single wooden door accesses the building on the southwest end. Fixed, horizontally banded windows illuminate the interior.

Building #13: The chicken coop is a log dugout set to the west end of the complex. Built about 1935, this long, rectangular structure has a shed roof which slopes toward the front. On this front, southeast elevation, banded multi-paned windows illuminate the interior. The entrance door is set near the center. The roof is covered with sheets of corrugated metal; the interior flooring is earthen.

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Building #14: (non-contributing) The large, round roof barn was constructed shortly after World War II. The eight foot sidewalls are of concrete masonry unit construction. Atop these side walls was placed a surplus World War II quonset airplane hangar of heavy gauge corrugated metal. The approximate dimensions of this structure are 40' x 80'. The design and materials employed in the architecture of this building are incompatible within the context of the N-Bar property.

Building #15: (non-contributing) The guest cabin was built in 1955 and is of wood frame construction with false log siding. It is a rectangular massed building with a low-pitched gabled roof. Although this building does not make a positive contribution to the historic character of the ranching complex, in its log siding and scale it is compatible with the surrounding historic setting.

Building #16: (non-contributing) The new shop building was built in 1975 of corrugated metal, and in 1979 the building was expanded with an addition measuring approximately 30' x 40'. Materials and design of this building are incompatible within the historic ranching complex.

The buildings at the N-Bar Ranch headquarters retain a high degree of historic integrity, reflecting the three distinctive periods of the ranch's history. The thirteen contributing buildings accurately reflect their historic designs and associations. While there were a number of historical changes in the complex--notably the incorporation of the small log buildings into the east end of the old barn; the movement of the milk house, the bunkhouse and the blacksmith shop; and the sheathing of the milkhouse and the cookhouse with later siding--these alterations all relate to changes in agricultural use and occupation of the property during the periods of historical significance. Modern alterations to these buildings have been kept to a minimum, and historic fabric--including windows, doors, sidings and most detailing--are generally intact. The replacement of three roofs constitute the largest change, however, dark green metal roofing similar in color to the original dark green shingles, was chosen to retain some of the character of the former roofing.

Only the new barn, the guest cabin and the new shop building do not contribute to the significance of the headquarters building complex. However, the high degree of preservation of the surrounding historic buildings and the cohesive clustering of these buildings, set against the backdrop of this century-old working ranch, continue to strongly convey the historic agricultural associations of this property, despite the addition of these three modern buildings.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: **A** Areas of Significance: **Agriculture**

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): **n/a** Period(s) of Significance: **1885-1941**

Significant Person(s): **n/a** Significant Dates: **1885, 1913, 1929, ca. 1885, ca. 1895, ca. 1925, ca. 1930, 1936**

Cultural Affiliation: **n/a** Architect/Builder: **unknown**

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

The N-Bar Ranch is a significant historic property; its history represents that of agriculture for the entire central Montana area from the 1880s to the present day. The headquarters buildings at the N-Bar Ranch reflect three distinctive periods of significance as changing ownership on the ranch and evolving philosophies about land use were reflected in the development of the ranch lands and the associated buildings.

The period between 1885-1912 reflects the era when the ranch was founded by Thomas Cruse and the ensuing years of his ownership during which he added parcels, culminating in a ranch that dwarfed most others in the state. The N-Bar Ranch was founded near the end of the open range era; its history reflects the establishment of one of central Montana's leading ranches and the end of the open range practices.

Thomas Cruse is perhaps Montana's best known rags-to-riches hero. Cruse was born in Drum Lummon Parish, County Caran, Ireland, in 1838. An immigrant to New York as a young man, like many of Montana's early white men, Cruse prospected his way to the Montana territory by way of the Panama Canal, California, and Nevada. Cruse was in Alder Gulch in 1866 and in 1867 arrived at the Last Chance Gulch diggings in Helena. He struggled along until 1876, when he struck the Drum Lummon lode north of Marysville. The Drum Lummon was a mother lode, and Cruse cashed out in 1882, selling his claims to London Company Associated of London and shares in Montana Company Ltd, for a total of some \$5 to 6 million.

Like most early day capitalists in Montana, Thomas Cruse invested his newly gained fortune in a variety of business prospects. In 1887, he founded the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank in Helena. Near the turn of the century, he also achieved limited success as one of the first oil developers in Carbon County. During this era, Cruse became respected in the community for his philanthropy. When sales of state bonds to fund construction of the Montana State Capitol building stalled, Cruse personally purchased the entire \$350,000 bond issue to enable construction to proceed. And he is fondly remembered to this day as a major contributor to the construction of the Cathedral of St. Helena.

Thomas Cruse ventured into the ranching business in central Montana in 1885 when he bought the Montana Sheep Company from H. W. Childs. One of the largest, wealthiest stock companies in the territory, the entire holdings of the Montana Sheep Company were signed over to Cruse, including rangeland along Flat Willow Creek. During the early 1880s, it was standard practice to trail cattle to central Montana from Texas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oregon, and Washington to be finished off on the rich prairie grasses of the region before being sent to slaughter houses in the Midwest. But trailing cattle those great distances was difficult. Lack of feed and water along the way, straying, and thieves all took their toll on the cattle herds. In 1885, Cruse was the first to ship cattle into central Montana ranges by rail, which soon became the favored method of livestock transportation. Cruse brought cattle in on the Northern Pacific line from Washington to Oregon to Billings. From there, N-Bar cowboys trailed the herds to Flat Willow Creek.

The oldest buildings at the ranch headquarters--the cookhouse and old barn--were begun soon after Cruse purchased the ranch. These buildings were constructed with logs cut on the surrounding hillsides.

In 1888, Cruse bought the Niobrara Cattle Company and with it came the N-Bar brand. The N-Bar was one of the first brands in eastern Montana and was owned originally by the Norman Brothers of St. Louis. They ranched in Texas, near El Paso, and when Nebraska opened for settlement they began finishing off their cattle along the Niobrara River. In

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1880, the Norman Brothers moved into Powder River County in southeast Montana to be near the railroad which was expected in Miles City in 1882. Like most cattle operations in the region of that period, the N-Bar cattle grazed on open range the year round and they depended on the huge size of its herds to cover winter losses. And like many other outfits in the region, the disastrous winter of 1886-1887 drove them out of business. Thomas Cruse, however, survived the winter's losses and was able to buy some 6,000 head of surviving cattle from the Niobrara Cattle Company, along with the well-known N-Bar brand.

Following that winter, Cruse's ranch, like most in the territory, provided better care for the livestock, feeding and sheltering them through Montana's bitter winter weather. And he added to his operations, with large new barns and corrals in 1893, and a bunkhouse, commissary, blacksmith shop and powder house by 1900. By the turn of the century, the ranch employed 30 shearers, 40 cowboys, carpenters, butchers, gardeners, a blacksmith and harness maker, yardmen, cooks and other hands.

Through the years that followed, Thomas Cruse continued to build the N-Bar ranch, largely through the purchase of small homesteaded parcels. By the time Cruse sold the N-Bar Ranch in 1913, he had built the operation up to 35,000 sheep and 15,000 cattle which he ranged from the Missouri to the Musselshell. At that time he owned 19,627 acres of deeded land along the waterholes and streams, and over 50,000 acres of free prairie and mountain grassland.

Thomas Cruse's sale of the N-Bar Ranch to the Judith Farms Company, marked the beginning of the ranch's second period of historic significance, from 1913-1928. The Judith Farms Company was largely owned and controlled by Anton M. Holter and his son Norman. Anton Holter was a pioneer lumberman who moved to Helena and became one of the wealthiest entrepreneurs in the Montana Territory. His interests included sawmills, mines, utilities, transportation, and real estate. Judith Farms was one of many land development companies, from the Bitterroot Valley to the eastern Montana prairies, which sought to capitalize on the homesteading movement which drew thousands of hopeful farmers to Montana during the 1910s.

Much to the dismay of Thomas Cruse, the new owners of the N-Bar Ranch had no intention of maintaining the cattle empire he had established. Rather, the Holters developed a marketing scheme to subdivide the ranch, and sell off 100-acre parcels for small farming ventures. The effort was perhaps doomed from the start, for land in the Flat Willow area was far better suited to ranching than to farming. Those farmers who did settle into the area had a hard time making a go of it. In addition, by 1920, land values which peaked during World War I began to drop and Judith Farms found few takers for N-Bar Ranch property at prices as high as \$55 and \$60 per acre.

When individual land sales went slowly, the Holters tried to colonize the ranch lands, a technique which had been successful on the Canadian plains. A colonizer from Idaho surveyed the land, improved the irrigation system and began an aggressive promotion effort in Mormon communities in Utah and Idaho. It was expected that the colonists could earn a living dairying and raising vegetables on 160 acre parcels along Flat Willow Creek. Although the promotion was largely unsuccessful, about 20 Mormon families did come to settle the area. Homesteaders planning to practice dryland farming also claimed lands in the nearby high country. By the late 1920s, the area's population stood at its highest historic level. Although plans for a creamery, general mercantile, elevator and packing plant never materialized, the tiny town of Warr was founded (named for a minor partner in the Judith Farms Company), along with a few houses at Tyler. In addition, five school houses were erected on N-Bar lands, including three schools along Flat Willow.

The new settlers were not successful in their farming efforts and made few, if any, payments to the Judith Farms Company. After years of losing money in land sales, the Holters were anxious to recoup on their investments. The year 1929, when E. B. Milburn

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purchased the Warr interest in the Judith Farms Company, became a turning point once again in the management of the N-Bar ranch, and marks the beginning of the third period of historic significance for the ranch. By the late 1920s, the failures of thousands of small agricultural ventures provided overwhelming proof of the futility of farming and homesteading small tracts of property in Montana. On the N-Bar, taking those lessons to heart, Milburn and Norman Holter agreed that the way to make the ranch again profit, was to reestablish the operation much as it had been in Cruse's time.

Milburn's brother, G.R. "Jack" Milburn, became the ranch manager and partner. For the first time, an owner lived at the ranch, and the successful revitalization of the N-Bar reflected the efforts he personally devoted to that effort. Jack Milburn set about buying out and trading land with the Mormons and the homesteaders so that once again the N-Bar owned 14 continuous miles along Flat Willow Creek. By 1941, the ranch had grown to 40,000 acres in area. In addition, he rebuilt the cattle herd which had been decimated during the period of Judith Farms management. Milburn restocked with Angus cattle, emerging with a strong herd of 600 purebred Angus cattle. At the same time, he expanded the sheep flocks from 1,000 to 9,000 ewes.

The ranch began to show a profit by the early 1940s, and again became one of the leading livestock operations in central Montana. In 1946, the N-Bar Ranch reincorporated, when Reno H. Sales bought into the operation and became president. Sales managed the ranch for many successful years thereafter.

The Elliott family of New Mexico bought the ranch in 1959. The N-Bar has remained a working ranch to the present day. Like others in the central Montana area, the N-Bar ranch now raises cattle to be finished off on grain in feed lots in the Midwest. They are widely known for their breeding program, emphasizing hardy stock, well adapted to the Montana climate. Plans exist to once again introduce sheep to the operation. Wheat is now grown in some of the upland areas of the ranch, as well as small crops of organic vegetables.

In addition to the historic N-Bar Ranch Headquarters complex, other vestiges of N-Bar history remain within the ranch boundary. For example, the descendants of one of the Mormon families still live below the N-Bar, the remains of a number of homestead-era buildings are still present on the ranch, and buildings at Tyler and the original N-Bar sale barn are still used on the ranch property.

Currently, the N-Bar Ranch retains much of the character of an old-time working ranch. The historic buildings at the headquarters are well-preserved, strongly conveying their associations with the past century of agriculture on Flat Willow Creek. While ranching persists as the prevailing way of life in this region, the N-Bar Ranch remains an influential leader, employing modern breeding and grazing practices while preserving and valuing the traditions from which the ranch grew.

9. References

- Burns, Robert H., The Newman Brothers: Forgotten Cattle Kings of the Northern Plains, published in From Cowboys and Cattlemen, M. S. Kennedy, ed., Hastings, NY, 1964, pp. 87-100.
- Carrig, Jim, (N-Bar Ranch manager) Interview, September 11, 1975, Notes in N-Bar Ranch files, Montana SHPO.
- Great Falls Tribune, September 6, 1959.
- Grosskopf, Linda, with Rick Newby, The Story of Montana's N-Bar Ranch, Sky House Publishers, Helena, MT, 1991.
- National Survey of Sites and Buildings, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., Volume II.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property: approximately 16 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Northing	Easting
A	12	5190880	656930
B	12	5190940	657180
C	12	5190740	657300
D	12	5190680	657220

Verbal Boundary Description:

The N-Bar Ranch is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 28, T13N, R22E. The boundaries for this historic property are as follows:

X See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification:

The boundary for this property has been drawn to encompass all the ranch headquarters' buildings, the heart of the ranch work area including such features as corrals, and the ranch lands surrounding these features bounded by higher topography, ridge lines, and a road which form the visual setting for this ranch headquarters.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Fred Quivik, updated by Chere Jiusto
Organization: State Historic Preservation Office Date: January 1990
Street & Number: 225 N. Roberts Telephone: 406/444-7715
City or Town: Helena State: Montana Zip: 59620

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From the southeast corner of section 28, proceed due west .25 mile to Flat Willow Creek Road, then .3 mile west along the Flat Willow Creek Road to the N-Bar Ranch Headquarters turnoff. This turnoff marks the point of beginning. From here, proceed northeast to the foot of the ridge behind the headquarters complex. Follow the 4320 foot topographic contour along the base of the ridge as it curves around to the north, west and south, to the point where it is north of the chicken coop. From here, proceed due west until meeting again with the Flat Willow Creek Road. Follow this road back to the southeast to the point of beginning.

N-Bar Ranch
 Grass Range vicinity
 Fergus County, Montana
 Sketch Map of ranch headquarters
 and National Register Boundaries

