

177

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

DEC 11 1993

1. Name of Property

historic name: Wood Lawn Farm

other name/site number: Goodell Ranch

2. Location

street & number: 5 miles west of Hobson on Utica Road #239

not for publication: a
vicinity: X

city/town: Hobson

state: Montana

code: MT

county: Judith Basin

code: 045

zip code: 59452

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Martha Shuff MTSHPO 12-11-93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or 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

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 see continuation sheet

determined eligible for the
National Register

see continuation sheet
determined not eligible for the
National Register

see continuation sheet
removed from the National Register
 see continuation sheet

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper
Patricia Andrews

Date of Action
1/27/93

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Wood Lawn Farm

Page 3

The enclosed south porch opens into the kitchen; a pantry is found on the west end. During restoration in 1991, Mrs. Derks uncovered a layer of old linoleum on the porch. This floor covering is designed with two flower patterns, both in blue and orange. The northwest room of the main floor historically was a large bathroom. Converted to a pump room when the central bedroom became a bathroom, the lower walls in this room are finished with wooden, rustic panels, which appear to date to the early part of the twentieth century. A doorway opens onto the enclosed north side porch.

On the upper level, five bedrooms are found. The southeast bedroom has a sitting room, a large walk-in closet, and evidence of a stove. The south side bay room next to this bedroom is the only room on the second floor that has been altered. Modern wood panelling lines the walls. This room now serves as a den. These two rooms both have rectangular transoms above their doors. The three bedrooms located on the west end of the house most likely served as servants' quarters; they are relatively small. There is evidence of a stove in the southwest bedroom. The stairs to the attic are located in the northwest bedroom.

The full attic of this residence is located within the gable space. Lighted by two round-headed windows on the east and north sides, the attic is composed of 2" by 6" beams. It has a wood plank floor, and the chimneys are angled to merge at the ridges of the gable roofs.

While several alterations have been made to this residence, the farmhouse still retains a majority of its historical and visual integrity. On the exterior, the major alterations are porch enclosures and the bay roof alteration. Otherwise, the elements, detailing and fabric of the original design are largely intact, and clearly convey the substance and intent of the original design. On the interior, some rooms have been altered, yet floor plans and many features on both levels still remain intact, contributing to the overall integrity of this residence.

Garage: The garage is located southwest of the main residence. Constructed in 1908, this building has always been used for vehicle storage. It is 200 square feet in area and is sided with a pressed brick-patterned tin. Bead board lines the interior, and it has a dirt floor. Two four-paned original windows line the south side of the building, and a single four-paned window is set on the north side. A modern garage door has been added, with single-paned fixed windows lining the upper portion of the door. Corrugated tin serves as a covering for the roof.

Hog House: The hog house is located directly west of the main residence. This 20' by 40' structure was constructed in 1926, the most recent of all outbuildings. The building features a semi-monitor roof; a clerestory originally illuminated the interior. The six windows composing the clerestory were covered with corrugated tin when the roof was re-roofed with this material in 1991. This structure is sided with weatherboard and has a cement floor. Five stalls, composed of milled and rough sawn lumber, line the south side wall. Above each stall is a six-paned window; several broken window panes were replaced in 1991. Small doors are found on the north and south sides, small single-paned windows are found on the north and west sides. A well was originally installed in the hog house, now only remnants remain.

Shop: The shop is located behind the garage and was constructed in 1916. Originally used as a granary with north and south lean-to sheds, Mr. Derks removed the central portion to form a shop, with a concrete floor, and an overhead door. He also replaced several windows. The south side lean-to shed appears original, given the tied-in rafter ends, while the north side lean-to shed was added, although no date for this alteration has been recorded. The entire building is composed of tongue-and-groove planks and is covered with corrugated tin roofing. A four-paned window and a wood plank door are found in the north side shed. Double plank doors allow access to the south side shed. A large six-paned fixed window is centrally located within the open gable of the shop, above the modern garage door.

Chicken House: The chicken house is located just southeast of the shop. The date of construction for this building was not recorded; however, the general style and condition indicate that it is contemporaneous with the ice house, which dates

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Wood Lawn Farm

Page 4

to 1890-91. Composed of two shed masses joined in an L-shaped plan, this structure is sided with tongue-and-groove boards and is supported by posts and beams. There is a cement floor, a plank door, and a six-paned window. The roof is covered with corrugated tin and the interior is lined with pine. The chicken house has not been used since 1972.

Ice House: Located directly east of the chicken house, the ice house has a gable roof and the same weatherboard siding as found on the chicken house. Unlike the chicken house, this structure has a wooden shingle roof. Double wood plank doors are found on the north end and a four-over-six sash-patterned window is located on the east side. A Dutch-type door is located near the window. This building is now being used for vehicle storage.

Cattle Shed: The cattle shed, 150' by 36' on the north end and 150' by 24' on the south end, is located south of the shop. Built in 1892, this building is composed of 4" by 6" timbers and has a post and beam construction. A loft is centrally located in the enclosed north end. The wooden walls are diagonally braced and have wooden pegs. Loading doors are located along the west wall of the north end. Located between the enclosed north section of the cattle shed and the open south end is a central room that continues to serve as the calving room. Now laden with modern conveniences such as a heater and carpeted walls, the calving room has a pencil inscription near the door on its east side indicating its longevity. This inscription notes that a Jersey cow was bred here in 1924. Off of the north end is a wooden lean-to structure. A windmill over the cattle shed originally ran water into a large stock trough.

Five horse stalls are found on the open south end. The three stalls on the north end have divided (Dutch-type) doors similar to the door found in the ice house. Each door has a hand-forged wooden latch. Troughs line the west wall of each stall, and above each trough is a six-paned fixed window. The cattle shed has weatherboard siding and a gable roof that is covered with corrugated steel. In 1991, Don Derks repaired the steel on the roof and covered the west side of the shed with galvanized steel.

Barn: The barn at Wood Lawn Farm is located directly east of the cattle shed. It has an area of 81' by 46' and is sided with weatherboard. Its gable roof was original covered by wooden shingles. Now, however, the roof is composed of corrugated steel. Constructed in 1892, the barn has a central section composed of a middle walkway with five horse stalls lining the north and south walls. Troughs line the back of each stall and contain a feeding chute and an oat bag used to monitor the amount of oats eaten by the work horses. The feeding chutes are composed of chamfered columns. Iron harness holders are found between each stall. In the back of the barn, an old water pump with a wooden handle is still intact. Produced by George A. Clark and Son of Minneapolis, the pump is painted red, green, and gold. Similar to the cattle shed, the barn has a post and beam construction with wooden pegs and square nails. On the south end of the main floor of the barn, an unusually large stall with a roller door composed of wooden blocks is located. This stall was used for the stud horse. Access to the main floor of the barn is gained through two large doors on the east end or a smaller door on the north end. Six-paned fixed windows are evenly placed along the main floor.

The second floor of the barn has two six-over-six sash windows that flank a hay mow near the peak of the gable. Wooden ladders are found along either side of the loading doors for access. The feed chutes are composed of wooden planks and are approximately ten feet in height. The post and beam construction of the barn is readily visible on this level.

MISCELLANEOUS

A portion of the old corral, located between the barn and the cattle shed, is still intact. Some of the railroad ties used as posts are still upright, and portions of the hand-forged hardware endure. The original steel fence that enclosed the property now lies in rolls, south of the shop. One of the original gates used was crowned by a rod iron curved design.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

Wood Lawn Farm

Page 5

INTEGRITY

Over the past one hundred years, alterations and repairs have been made to the buildings at Wood Lawn Farm, however, the visual and historical integrity of the residence and its outbuildings remains strong. As a whole, the property achieves an excellent retention of integrity of setting, feeling and location. Wood Lawn Farm retains its full complement of historic buildings, set against a backdrop of surrounding fields and the sparsely populated rural farmlands of the Judith River Basin. The historic property boundaries are drawn to correspond to the original 1894 homestead patent. The early associations of Wood Lawn Farm and its residents with Philbrook and the greater farm community are all clearly conveyed by this fine historic property.

In general, the buildings have been relatively unaltered, with the exception of the main residence, which has suffered the loss of its original turret. The removal of this element subdued the spirited character of the design. However, the house otherwise retains most all of its original fabric and design features, and despite the loss of the turret and enclosure of the side porches, conveys a strong sense of its historic associations. This integrity of design and craftsmanship is bolstered by the historic buildings, which remain virtually unaltered, and still in use on this working farm.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Areas of Significance: Agriculture
Exploration/Settlement
Architecture

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a

Period(s) of Significance: 1890-1942

Significant Person(s): n/a

Significant Dates: 1890

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: Richmond Jellison

Narrative Statement of Significance

The last viable property in the once vital, hopeful community of Philbrook, Montana, Wood Lawn Farm qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with criterion A, this important historic property symbolizes the transformation of the Judith Basin from open-range prairie lands to farm and ranch lands. The experience of local pioneers, Clarence and Parmelia Goodell, further adds to understanding the settlement and agricultural development of the Basin. Their acquisition of a preemption and a tree claim in 1880 patterns the general trend of homesteaders in the Basin, for a majority of the settlers obtained land from the federal government in this way. Mr. and Mrs. Goodell began to farm and ranch this area as one of the first homesteading families in the Judith Basin.

In addition, Wood Lawn Farm is important under criterion C for its architecture. Reflecting a transition away from the primitive log cabin architecture which characterized much residential building on the central Montana ranching frontier, the Goodells built a modern, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style wood frame house by the beginning of 1890, reflecting a genuine confidence in the Judith Basin and its sustaining capacity. For its associations with local builder Richmond Jellison, the property gains significance. Jellison was responsible for the construction of several vernacular buildings in Philbrook and the outlying rural district, and his sense of design informed the character of this early community.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In August of 1880, Clarence M. Goodell and Parmelia (Millie) C. Priest were married west of Helena. The following spring, after spending the winter with Mr. Goodell's parents on their Broadwater Ranch, the couple took a preemption and a tree claim in the Judith Basin and left Helena, hoping to farm the fertile plains of central Montana. They arrived in the valley after a beautiful but treacherous 300 mile journey across the mountains and built a log cabin on the Judith River, three miles from the current site of Wood Lawn Farm. Here they lived and farmed for nearly ten years.

During this time period, Mr. Goodell took full advantage of his tree claim. Adhering to the guidelines prescribed by the Timber and Culture Act of 1873, he planted and cared for many acres of trees in return for government land. He soon had secured 2500 acres and had leased an additional 960 acres, a substantial amount of land for a homesteader. The Goodells initially grew their trees for commercial purposes. After a three-year growth period, Mr. Goodell would dig the trees up and take them by wagonload to Lewistown to sell for \$1.00 each. By the end of the decade, the Goodells had secured enough land and resources to begin building Wood Lawn Farm. In 1889, they hired Richmond Jellison to build a frame house for them with timbers from the Snowy mountains; the house was finished in 1890, and their claim to the tract of land was fully approved by U.S. patent, Timber-Culture Certificate No. 7, on September 11, 1894.

See continuation sheets

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Wood Lawn Farm

Page 1

Wood Lawn Farm is located on the extreme northern perimeter of the once-prosperous village of Philbrook. The town was established when the first post office opened there, in 1881, one of the earliest post offices in the Judith Basin. Edward J. Morrison, the postmaster, named the office after his grandfather, John Philbrook of Knox, Minnesota. As the primary place for freighters crossing the Judith River between Fort Benton and the Musselshell, and as a major stop for stages that passed through central Montana on the Great Falls-Lewistown route, Philbrook developed as a center of community for the growing population of the Basin.²

During the formative years, E. J. Morrison played a key role in establishing the town. On a piece of property south of the river he opened a building housing the post office, store and stage station. Supporting operations--buggy sheds, a livery barn, a granary, and a blacksmith--were built nearby. He also established a hotel. Morrison also built a log building to house a store; however, the goods burned enroute up the Missouri River on a steamboat. Early Philbrook businesses included two hotels, two stores, a saloon, two blacksmith shops, a Presbyterian church, and Clarence Goodell's stage station.³

The Goodells became active citizens of Philbrook and the Judith Basin soon after the completion of their home in 1890. Clarence Goodell owned and operated stagelines from Lewistown to Harlowton and from Lewistown to Great Falls, using the horses that he raised on Wood Lawn Farm. He also served as a state representative for Fergus County from 1894 to 1898 and two terms as a county commissioner thereafter. Instrumental in establishing the registration of cattle brands while in the legislature, Mr. Goodell had what is listed as the second oldest cattle brand in the state, the T-quarter circle.⁴

In addition to raising 300 head of Shorthorn cattle and 500 horses and mules, the Goodells also owned two bands of sheep on Wood Lawn Farm. Sheep ranching had become a profitable venture in Montana by the early 1890s. Between 1887 and 1893, the number of sheep raised in Montana had more than doubled from 1.2 million to 2.5 million. The Goodells also farmed dryland wheat and flax as well as oats and barley. The production of wheat had also proved itself a consistent, if not gainful, enterprise; between 1890 and 1900, average farm yields produced twenty to thirty bushels per acre at a price of sixty to eighty cents per bushel.

Millie Goodell was purported to be only the second white female to settle in the Upper Judith Basin. Like most women who settled Montana frontiers, she was community minded and self-reliant. She was remembered locally for travelling miles to assist those in childbirth, administer aid to the sick and dying, and prepare the dead for burial. Her house was always open to neighbors or travelers in need as well. In addition, Mrs. Goodell and her husband helped to locate and establish the Philbrook Cemetery, taking full responsibility for the care, upkeep, and administration of the property. Clarence, Millie, and their children are buried there.⁵

Highly interested in the world outside of Philbrook, Mrs. Goodell served as postmistress for the town of Philbrook, with the post office being in her home. Stage-coach drivers, passengers and other travelers frequently sought rest, food and

²Names on the Face of Montana (Roberta Carkeek Cheney, Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, MT, 1983) 207.

³ Furrows and Trails in the Judith Basin (Judith Basin Press: Stanford, MT. 1976) 85.

⁴ Wood-Lawn Farm-Goodell Ranch. Unpublished essay, Wood-Lawn Farm-Goodell Ranch file (MT SHPO: Helena, MT, 1992) 3.

⁵ Wood-Lawn Farm-Goodell Ranch. Unpublished essay, Wood-Lawn Farm-Goodell Ranch file (MT SHPO: Helena, MT, 1992) 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Wood Lawn Farm

Page 2

shelter under her roof and always found a warm fire, hot coffee, and good conversation waiting for them while Millie stacked the mail.⁶

Completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad, constructed in the northern portion of the Basin and connecting Lewistown and Great Falls, occurred in 1906; the Billings and Northern railway, which passed through the southern portion of the valley near the Goodell residence and connecting Billings and Great Falls, was completed in 1908. Following the arrival of the Billings and Northern Railway to the southern Basin, a new town, Hobson, was established five miles to the east of the old townsite on the new railroad line. The railroad's arrival signalled the demise of Philbrook. The stage lines and supporting businesses were abandoned, and in 1912, the post office moved from the Goodell residence to the new and thriving agricultural community of Hobson.

Embracing agricultural technology of the day, the Goodells were one of the first homesteading families in the valley to utilize dryland farming techniques promoted by agricultural scientists and the railroads. In 1907, the government established an agricultural substation in the Judith Basin to promote such techniques among the many homesteaders that filtered into the valley as a result of intensive promotional campaigns organized by the new railroads.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodell did not hesitate to make their presence known within Hobson. Mr. Goodell joined both the Masonic Order and the Odd Fellows Lodge of this new community while Mrs. Goodell affiliated herself with the Rebekah Lodge and the Order of the Eastern Star. Both were also active members of the Good Templars Lodge. Mr. Goodell even loaned \$2609.00 to the lodges with which he was associated for the construction of a joint-meeting place early in the 1910s.⁷

After her husband's death in 1917, Mrs. Goodell continued to operate the Wood Lawn Farm with the help of her son Herbert, who took over most of the responsibility for the farm after his 21st birthday in 1926. Millie Goodell died in 1939. In the obituaries for both Clarence and Parmelia, Hobson's newspaper, the Judith Basin Star, acknowledged each as among the finest pioneers to settle Judith Basin County.⁸ They had watched Judith Basin grow from a sparsely-populated frontier to a vigorous farming community. Instrumental in the settlement and development of this small area of central Montana, Clarence and Parmelia Goodell and their home, the Wood Lawn Farm, effectively symbolize the transformation of the Judith Basin from an unsettled land to a settled agricultural region.

Today, only vestiges of the Philbrook community remain. Three abandoned buildings--a carpenter shop, a log barn, and a hotel--still stand directly on the old townsite, yet these remnants are in a grave state of dilapidation. The Goodell residence endures as the only viable property associated with this early settlement.

⁶ Utica Book I (Utica Historical Society: Utica, MT, 1968) 85-86.

⁷ Fiftieth Anniversary Pamphlet/Program, 1912-1962 (Judith Lodge No. 86, A.F. & A.M.: Hobson, MT, September, 1962) 5.

⁸ Judith Basin Star. "Well Known Old Pioneer Is Called Beyond." Hobson, MT, August 16, 1917.
"Mrs. Millie C. Goodell: Pioneer Matron Of This Section Is Called Home Friday." Hobson, MT, May 4, 1939.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Wood Lawn Farm

Page 3

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Known as "Goodell's Folly" to local farmers and ranchers, the Goodell residence and its complement of outbuildings represented a new style of architecture on the frontier. L.H. Hamilton, a sheep rancher in the Judith Basin in 1890, acknowledged the Goodell's wood frame house as a unique feature in the valley where so many of the area families still resided in log cabins. While transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style homes had flourished in the East for nearly twenty years, wood frame homes of this style were relatively new to the frontier.

Richmond Jellison, a native of Maine, constructed the Goodell home in 1889. Jellison and his brother Tim were instrumental in the construction of several buildings in Philbrook. Just south of the Judith River, on the east side of the road that runs through Philbrook is the carpenter shop that he and his brother built. Another building, one of the two hotels in this community, was built by Tim Jellison and operated by him and his wife for several years. The hotel, no longer extant, was located directly south of the carpenter shop.

Familiar with the prominent building styles of the East Coast, Richmond Jellison adapted the Goodell residence for rural living. The simple, clean lines of the residence symbolize the necessity of a simple and practical home. Stoves were placed in several rooms to provide warmth during the long winter months. The pantry and root cellar provided storage for the fruits of the farm harvested during the summer months. And the parlor room provided space for the Goodells' entertainment--the family piano.

A search for further information on the Jellisons and their building record turned up little additional information. Richmond Jellison was listed as a sheep rancher in local directories by 1893. However, the Jellisons may have constructed buildings in the greater Judith Basin region. More in-depth research into their career might be of local interest, and perhaps lead to the potential for a future thematic nomination.

The functional and practical aspects of the residence carry over to the agricultural outbuildings as well. Several horse stalls are found in the south end of the cattle shed and in the barn, both of which were constructed soon after the completion of the house. The space provided for the Goodells' horses and the care and craftsmanship found in the construction of their stalls reflects their importance to the household. Since Mr. Goodell operated two stagelines in central Montana, his work horses were invaluable to him. The horse stalls in the barn were large, of post and beam construction, with square nails and wooden pegs. The stalls in the cattle shed were also large and had windows above each trough and Dutch-type doors. The stall for the stud is separated from the others and is inordinately large with a heavy wooden door on rollers.

In addition to the functional aspects of the Wood Lawn Farm, many features of the residence and the outbuildings reflect aesthetic concerns. The most obvious ornamentation of the residence was found on the south side rectangular bay. While the rectangular shape of the bay echoes the scale of the residence, the hipped roof dormer with round-headed window and roof cresting creatively flavored the design of the house. The turret, which is characteristic of the Queen Anne architectural style, was removed in the 1940s. Replacement of the transardic roof of the bay with an open gable is, however, compatible with the simple lines of the house.

The windows of the residence and the outbuildings represent elements of older styles and newer styles that became popular after the turn of the century. The prevalent one-over-one sash windows found in the residence and the six-over-six sash windows located in the open gable of the barn reflect Colonial influences, whereas the three-over-one sash windows typify the Prairie and Bungalow styles of the early 1900s.

Elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styling, prevalent between 1870 and 1920, predominate in the Goodell residence, and include the cross gables with the window centered in the gable, an off-center main door, a

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Wood Lawn Farm

Page 4

balustrade porch, the brick interior chimneys, the symmetrical fenestration, and the veranda. This clean design sensibility appears to have characterized Jellison's buildings, and the inclusion of the round-headed gable window was a feature he favored; it can be observed on the small cottage in old Philbrook which once housed the Jellison carpentry shop.

Wood Lawn Farm reflects changing styles on the frontier. The transition from log cabins and primitive farm and ranch outbuildings to wood frame houses informed by popular architecture and large-scale agricultural and animal facilities demonstrates the growth and development of Judith Basin County. Reflected in the design of this house is a confidence in the valley's suitability for permanent settlement. Wood Lawn Farm is, therefore, an enduring symbol of both changing architectural style and the agricultural development of the central Montana frontier.

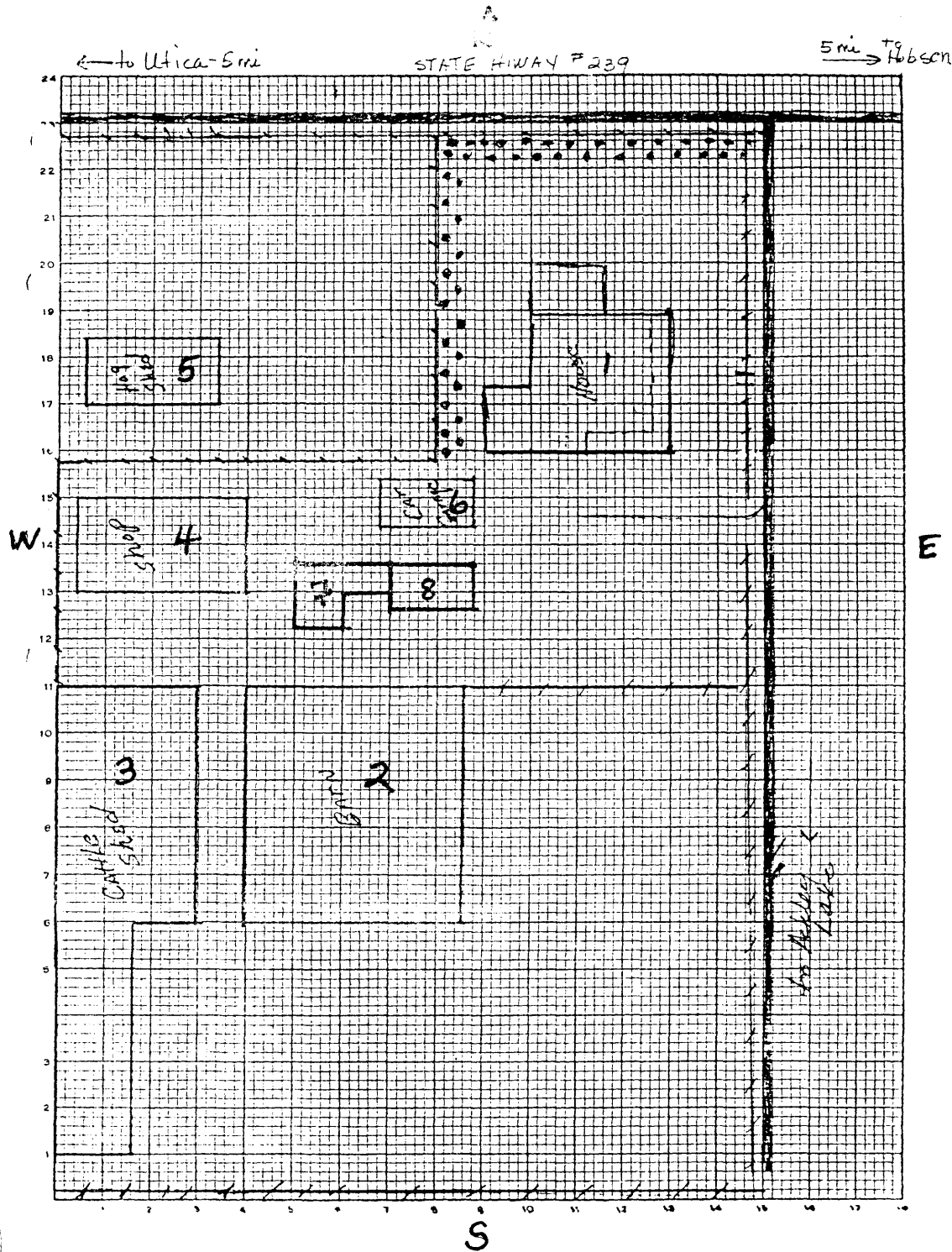
Clearly, Wood Lawn Farm is a significant historic property which strongly represents its historical associations with the settlement and agricultural development of the Judith Basin. This history, and the associations with homesteaders Clarence and Millie Goodell, make Wood Lawn Farm an appropriate symbol of turn-of-the-century change on Montana's agricultural frontiers.

The visual and historical integrity of Wood Lawn Farm remains strong, despite some alteration of the main residence during the last one hundred years. The main residence effectively illustrates an early example of wood frame housing construction on the frontier, as well as a growing confidence in the Judith Basin and its sustaining capacity. The entire property exudes a feeling of permanence not customary to the homesteads of the pre-railroad era. The outbuildings represent innovation in the design of agricultural structures, while marking the transformation of open-range prairie lands to actively managed farm and ranch operations. As one of the first farms in the Judith Basin, Wood Lawn Farm is important to the documentation of the historical and architectural development of the central Montana frontier.

Wood Lawn Farm
 Judith Basin County
 Montana

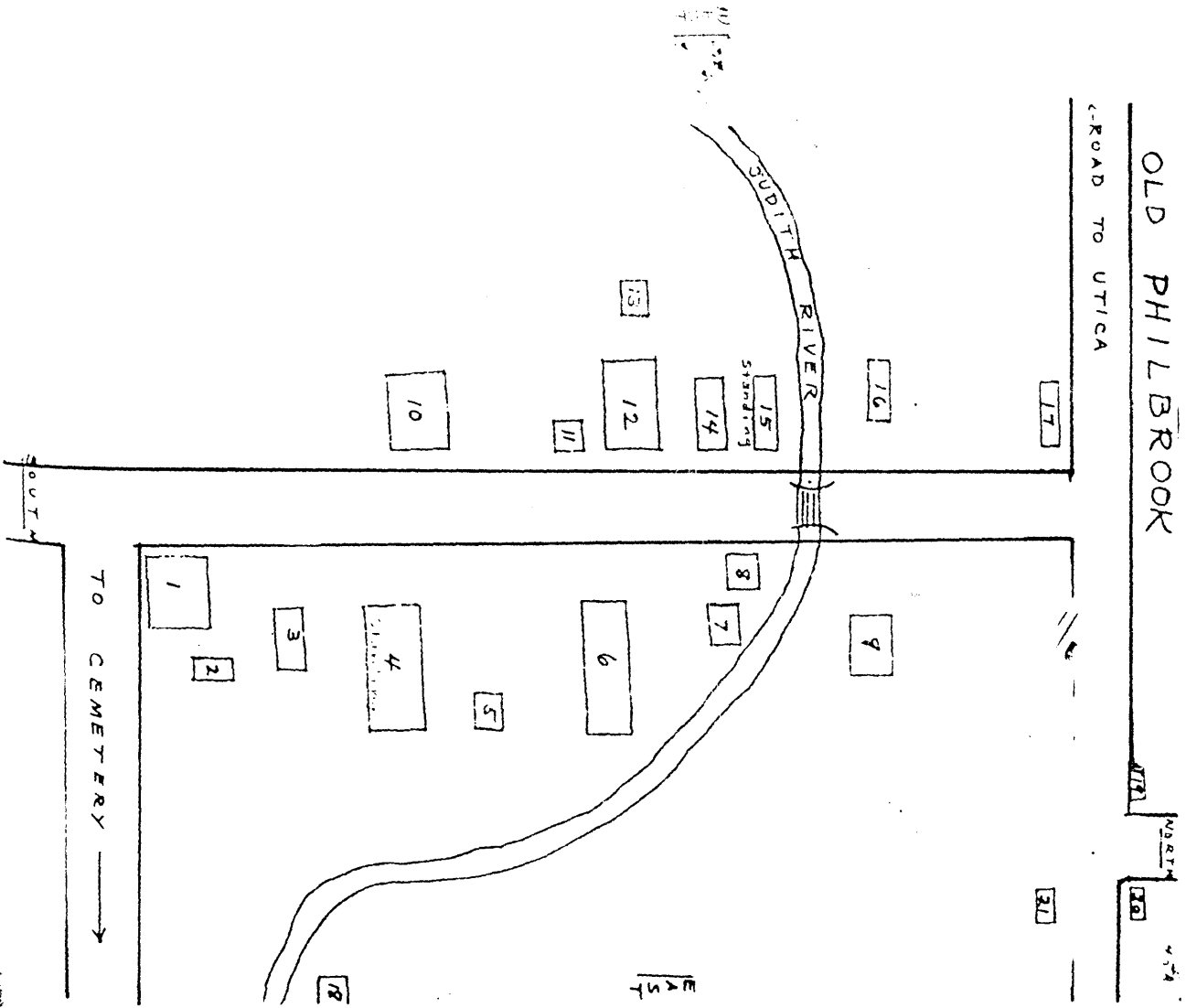
SKETCH MAP OF SITE

- 1) House 81' x 46'
- 2) Barn 66' x 50'
- 3) Cattle Shed 150' x 36'
 north end
 150' x 24'
 south end
- 4) Shop 32' x 30'
- 5) Hog House 20' x 40'
- 6) Garage 20' x 10'
- 7) Chicken House
- 8) Ice House



EXPLANATION OF PHILBROOK DRAWING
(Made by Mattie Phillips)

1. Hotel built by E. J. Morrison
2. Ice house
3. Buggy sheds and woodshed with apt. upstairs
4. Livery barn
5. Granary
6. Stage station (Built by Morrison who used it for a store, post office -- first one -- and stage station. Later the post office was moved to the Phillips store and this was all stage barn)
7. Blacksmith shop built by John Shea
8. Clegg saloon built in 1881, sold to Morrison, then later sold to Rev. Edwards who fixed it for a Presbyterian Church. Later Dr. I. F. David used it for a residence. It was later used for a school while the regular schoolhouse was being repaired.
9. Methodist parsonage
10. Log store building built by E. J. Morrison but it never was used as a store. He had a shipment of goods and fixtures sent up the Missouri River by boat to Ft. Benton. The boat caught fire. His goods were burned, a total loss as he had no insurance. Later Dr. Long used this building as a residence and later it was a saloon.
11. Ice house, butcher shop, saloon
12. Blacksmith shop
13. Residence of Chas. Hess
14. Hotel built by Tim Jellison and run by he and his wife for several years.
15. A carpenter shop built by Dick and Tim Jellison. Later Horace Phillips and George Stone opened a store and post office.
16. Log community hall--also used for school and church.
17. Goodell residence
18. Mike Treschy residence
19. Store owned and run by Mr. Riddleberger
20. Residence of John Wes Winters and family. They called their place "Garden Land".
21. The Winters' horse barn



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

Wood Lawn Farm

Page 1

REFERENCES

Fiftieth Anniversary Pamphlet/Program: 1912-1962. Hobson, MT: Judith Lodge No. 86, A.F. & A.M., 1962.

Furrows and Trails in the Judith Basin. Stanford, MT: Judith Basin Press, 1976.

Great Falls Tribune. "Mrs. Goodell Of Hobson Is 75 Years Old." Great Falls, MT. August 18, 1934.

Judith Basin Agricultural Substation Nomination File. Helena, MT: SHPO, September 30, 1980.

Judith Basin Star. "Mrs. Millie C. Goodell, Pioneer Matron Of This Section Is Called Home Friday." Hobson, MT. May 4, 1939.

Judith Basin Star. "Well Known Old Pioneer is Called Beyond." Hobson, MT. August 16, 1917.

Meadowbrook Stock Farm Nomination File. Helena, MT: SHPO, January 13, 1992.

Progressive Men of Montana. Chicago, IL: A.W. Bowens & Co., 1902.

Raymer, R.G. Montana: Its Land and the People. Vol. II. Chicago, IL: Lewis Publishing Company, 1930.

Silloway, Perley M. Silloway's History of Central Montana. Lewistown, MT: Unpublished review, 1930.

Spaulding, Josephine. Oral Interviews with Marilyn Derks. Helena, MT. 1992.

Utica Book I. Utica, MT: Utica Historical Society, 1968.

Utica Book II. Utica, MT: Utica Historical Society, 1986.

Valentine/Ray Farmstead Nomination File. Helena, MT: SHPO, April 17, 1989.

Wood Lawn Farm
Name of Property

Judith Basin, Montana
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 160 acres

UTM References:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	577000	5204340
B	12	577000	5203900
C	12	578640	5204360
D	12	578640	5203920

Verbal Boundary Description

Wood Lawn Farm is located on a tract of land occupying the north half of the southeast quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 14 North, Range 14 East in Judith Basin County, Montana. The property boundary is described as follows: From the NE corner of Section 8, Township 14 N, Range 14 E, go south 2693 feet to the quarter corner of Sections 8 and 9. Then proceed west along said quarter line to the section line between sections 7 and 8. Proceed south to the quarter corner of sections 7 and 8. Then proceed east to the quarter corner of sections 8 and 9. Proceed north to the sectional center line, the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries encompass the historic buildings of Wood Lawn Farm as well as the original 160 acre property patented by the Goodells in 1894.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kimberly Currie, Intern
organization: State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 225 N. Roberts
city or town: Helena

date: June 1992
telephone: 406/444-7715
zip code: 59620

state: MT

Property Owner

name/title: Donald and Marilyn Derks
street & number: P.O. Box 218
city or town: Hobson

telephone: 406/423-5476
state: MT
zip code: 59542