United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received JUN 5 1980 date entered/UG = 6 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	ne			
historic T.H	. Kleinschmidt/House			
and/or common	TO SECTION AND ANY TRANSPORT OF THE SECTION SE			
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	1823 Highland	JVe.		not for publication
city, town	Helena	vicinity of	congressional district	lst
state	Montana code	30 county	Lewis and Clark	code 049
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status _X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Proper	ty		
name Sam ar	nd Janet Sperry			
street & number	1823 Highland			
city, town	Helena	vicinity of	state	Montana
5. Loca	ation of Lega	al Description	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. Lewi	s & Clark County C	lassification & App	raisal Office
street & number	316 N. Park			
city, town	elena		state	Montana
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
title None		has this pro	perty been determined el	egible? yes ^X no
date			federal sta	te county local
depository for su	urvey records			· .
city, town			state	

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated X good ruins fair unexposed	Check one X unaltered altered	Check one X original site moved date			_
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

One of the most impressive mansions built east of Last Chance Gulch (Helena) is the Kleinschmidt residence. While most of the mansions built during the late 1880's and 1890's were located close to the center of town -- the Gulch area -- this two and a half story masonry structure is, even today, on the eastern edge of the city. The building was built in 1892 for T.H. Kleinschmidt, to house his wife and six children. It is a big house with four bedrooms on the second floor and four bedrooms (probably for servants) on the top floor.

Built of red brick, the house has a full basement, the walls of which are rubble stone and extend partially above grade on the slightly sloping lot. The grade level of the site is considerably above street level; there is a stone retaining wall broken by a flight of steps leading to the wooden steps of the porch. The one story wooden porch curves around to the east side of the building and ties in with the carriage entrance. A steep gable roof covers the entry; the lower part of the gable has an open spindle decoration above a flattened arch.

The building has a steep gabled roof and tall brick chimneys for the five fireplaces, three of which are on the first floor. The main gable at the front of the building typifies the Gingerbread era; it has a half-circle opening in the peak above a flattened northwest corner of the house. The tower is capped by a quasi-onion shaped pointed roof having small triangular dormers framing a semi-circular light or window. Several of the windows on the first floor have semi-circular heads while the majority of the windows of the house are tall narrow double-hung wood windows with one-over-one lights, and flat heads. The third, or attic, floor is sided with "fish scale" shingles.

Of particular interest is the large dining room window on the east facade. It has a semi-circular head. The lower part is divided into two large panes, and the upper part with the arch is a colorful stained glass transom light. The dining room is a bright cheerful room, due to these windows and others of the slightly projecting bay.

Entry into the building is through two wooden paneled front doors having small squares of beveled glass framing their upper glass lights. The doors lead to a vestibule from which a set of doors opens into the wide central hallway. Flanking the vestibule are small closets opening into the hallway. Pairs of sliding doors on each side of the hallway open into the two parlors. Also in the hallway on the east side beyond the doors is a fireplace framed in wood and ceramic tile. At the end of the hallway on the west side a stair leads to the upper floors. The stair wraps back upon itself; the first three steps are curved. An ornately carved newel post and balustrade lead upward. Above the stair in the hallway is a fan-shaped open screen of decorative woodwork.

Beyond the entry hallway fireplace on the east wall a door gives access to the dining room. The dining room and front parlor are connected by a doorway. In the corner of the front parlor, backed against the entry hall fireplace, there is a corner fireplace. A similar corner fireplace is located on the second floor in the northeast bedroom. The kitchen and back porch are beyond the dining room to the rear of the building.

The larger parlor on the northwest portion of the building has a fireplace on the west wall. Four of the fireplaces are operative today. The interior is finished in cherry, oak and birch, believed to have been imported. The craftsmanship is especially fine.

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Continuation sheet

Item number

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The main staircase opens into a central hallway on the second floor. The hallway extends to the front (north) of the building, and a sitting area in front of the windows is defined by an ornate grill of carved wood. An enclosed staircase leads to the attic or third floor that encloses a forty-two foot ballroom and four bedrooms.

In the basement there is a billiard room, finished with Oak with a good floor and a marble fireplace.

The interior of the building has been well maintained over the years and is virtually unaltered. The present owners respect the building's integrity.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — agriculture _X architecture — art X commerce — communications		landscape architectur law literature military music mphilosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1892	Builder/Architect W	.E. Norris	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Theodore H. Kleinschmidt was an important figure in mining and commerce in the early days of Montana. He was born in Prussia in 1839, emigrated to the United States in 1844, and was raised and educated in St. Louis. Kleinschmidt came to Montana from Denver, arriving in Virginia City in May, 1864 with a mule team and a stock of merchandise. He invested in placer mines, working them until the spring of 1865. That summer he ran a store in German Gulch in Deer Lodge County and was a member of the Vigilance Committee. The following year was spent in St. Louis, but Kleinschmidt returned to Montana with Samuel Hauser in the spring of 1866. They at once opened a bank in a grocery store in Helena -- The First National Bank of Helena.

T.H. Kelinschmidt became one of the leading financiers of Helena. He was one of the founders and held the office of Treasurer of the Helena Electric Light Company; Vice-president of the Helena Gas Light and Coke Company (1889); Treasurer of the Helena Steam Power and Lighting Company (1889); Treasurer of the Livingston Coke and Coal Company (1895); one of the organizers of Artesian Well Company; Treasurer of the Helena Water Company; Treasurer of the Helena Building Association; President of the Bank of Townsend; Treasurer of Paynter Drug; Director of the Montana State Fair Association; member of the firm of Hill, Logan & Co., dealers in general merchandise; President, Helena Board of Trade; President of Mikado Mining Company; Treasurer of the Spokane Ranch Company; helped organize the Northwest Cattle Company, and, according to Miller (ref. #1), "has long been interested in cattle, horses and sheep".

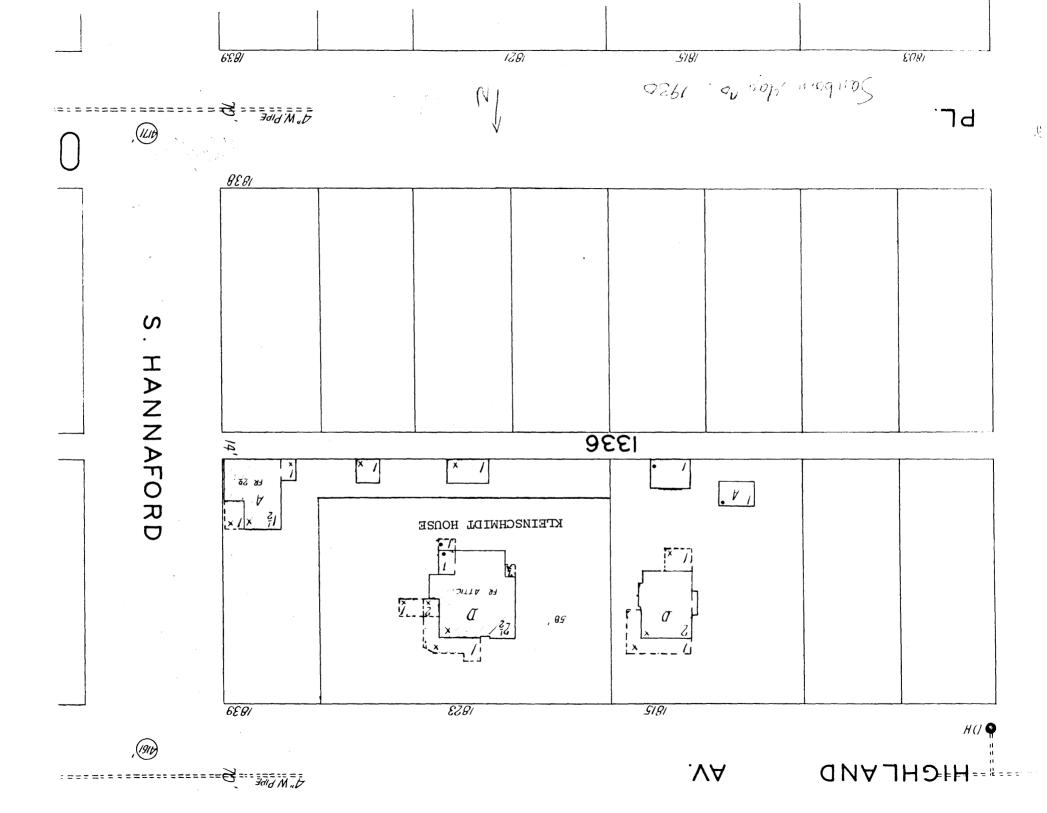
Kleinschmidt was interested in mines and mining all over Montana. In 1876 he was awarded a diploma and letter by the Centennial Exposition for "a very rare cabinet of some fifty different specimens of gold crystals collected during twelve years of observation and dealing in gold." He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church in Helena. In addition, T.H. Kleinschmidt was the first person ever elected to three terms as mayor of Helena. He was serving his third term when he built this house. In 1889 he was listed as Treasurer of the Society of Montana Pioneers. Kleinschmidt's wife, Mary Blattner Kleinschmidt, died in 1904. Her funeral was held in the house, and a special trolley ran from town to bring the mourners.

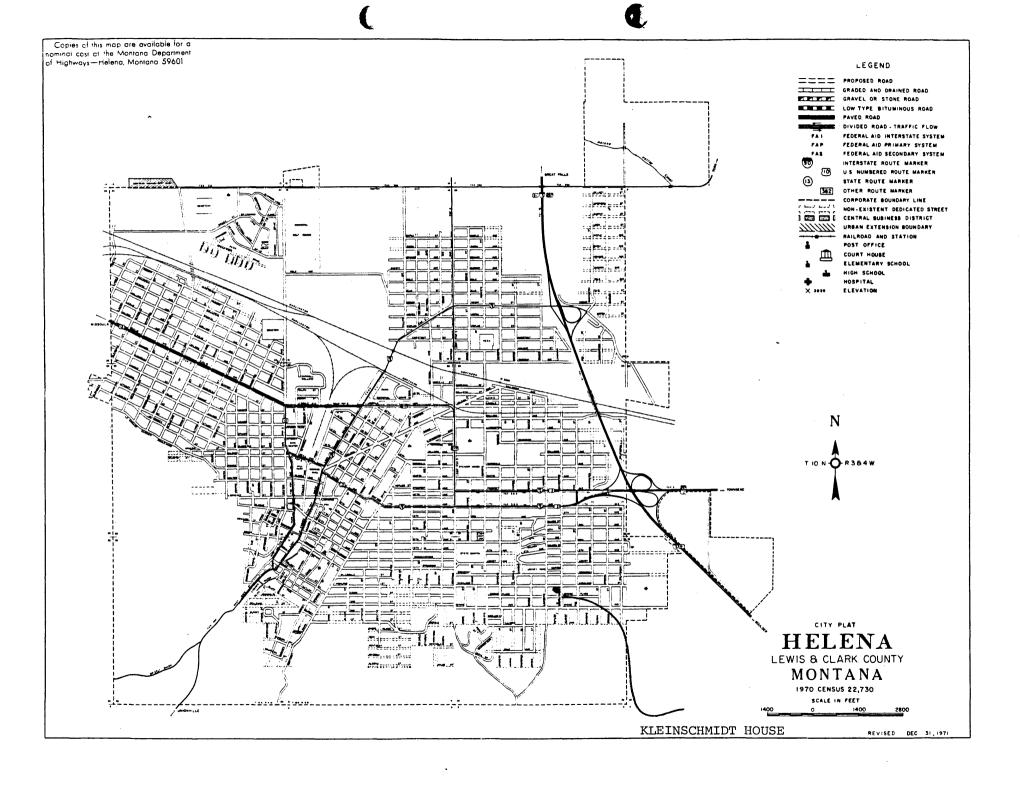
The architect for the Kleinschmidt house was W.E. Norris who had been born on the plains en route to Montana on July 10, 1862. With his parents, he arrived in Bannack August 14, 1863. When he grew up he became an architect in Helena, advertising "Fine Residences a Specialty." This beautiful Victorian Mansion must have been one of his triumphs. It features intricate "Gingerbread", dignified lines, and meticulous craftsmanship.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Joaquin Miller, An Illustrated History of the State of Montana, 1894 Society of Montana Pioneers, Vol. 1, 1899 M.A. Leeson, <u>History of Montana</u>, 1739-1885, 1885 Helena City Directories, 1868 through 1896

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city or to	wn Helena			state	Montana	
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JUL 1 0 1995

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Section number 7

T.H. Kleinschmidt House

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In addition to the main residence, there are two other buildings on the property. Both contribute to its significance. To the rear of the Kleinschmidt residence, on the east corner of the property, stand the original carriage house and chicken coop. They are contemporaneous to the house and were constructed of brick in the same style as the main residence. Reflecting 19th century patterns of use, the buildings reflect historic activities of transportation and subsistence which once were a part of every day life.

The Kleinschmidt carriage house is an integral part of the original building ensemble. The mass of the carriage house defines the east yard area and separates it from the alley where sliding wooden stable doors open to the south. A second set of sliding doors open to the north.

In basic massing, horizontal zoning of materials, and even the unusual "folded plate" roof construction, the carriage house matches the main residence. The design involves a brick first story, with wood-frame upper story finished in decorative scalloped wooden shingles. The foundation, first floor window sills, and lintels over doorways are of sandstone. A face is carved into the stone of the north side foundation.

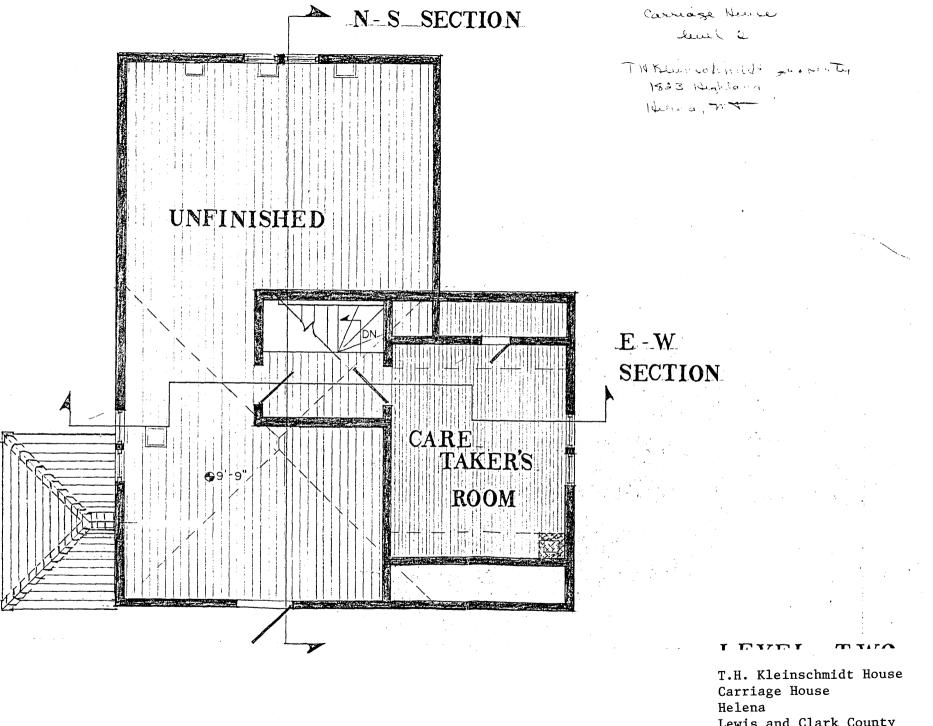
Doorways house panelled wooden doors, while the window openings housed fixed or casement units, in a paired arrangement with a vertical muntin. On the upper level, most original units are broken out and boarded. On the south side, the opening apparently was once a small door for hay loading. Original wooden shingles finish the gable roof, and remains of a brick chimney project above the southeast corner.

This building was originally a complete carriage house. The interior included horse stalls (at least two -perhaps four) that had a floor drainage grate and two hay chutes from the hay loft above. A separate cow
stall also has a hay chute. There is space for storing tack. The main room of the carriage house is large
enough to hold two carriages. The sliding doors are opposite each other so that a carriage could be driven
through the building and not be required to turn around. There is a drain over which the carriage in use
would be parked. The hay loft and heated groom's quarters are located upstairs, accessed by the original
wooden staircase.

The carriage house has not suffered any major alterations in the last 103 years. Currently vacant, the only noteable change is the removal of original siding above the north carriage entrance.

The brick hen house is the smallest of the three original buildings still standing on the Kleinschmidt property. The hen house features a square block massing, while the distinctive curved hip roofline echoes the roofs of the southwest corner of the carriage house and the upper balconies of the main house. The walls are of brick with a wooden cornice beneath the flaring eaves. The primary entrance is via a doorway on the north, which is spanned by a brick relieving arch, and houses a wooden door. Above this doorway, a gabled dormer projects from the roof. The gable is missing its decorative trim. The building is symmetrical, inside and outside, with a wooden lattice wall and two doors (one remains) dividing the inner room from the entrance.¹

¹The only definitive source of information regarding the original use of this building is the Sanborn Map book, 1892 - 1927 (housed at the Montana Historical Society).



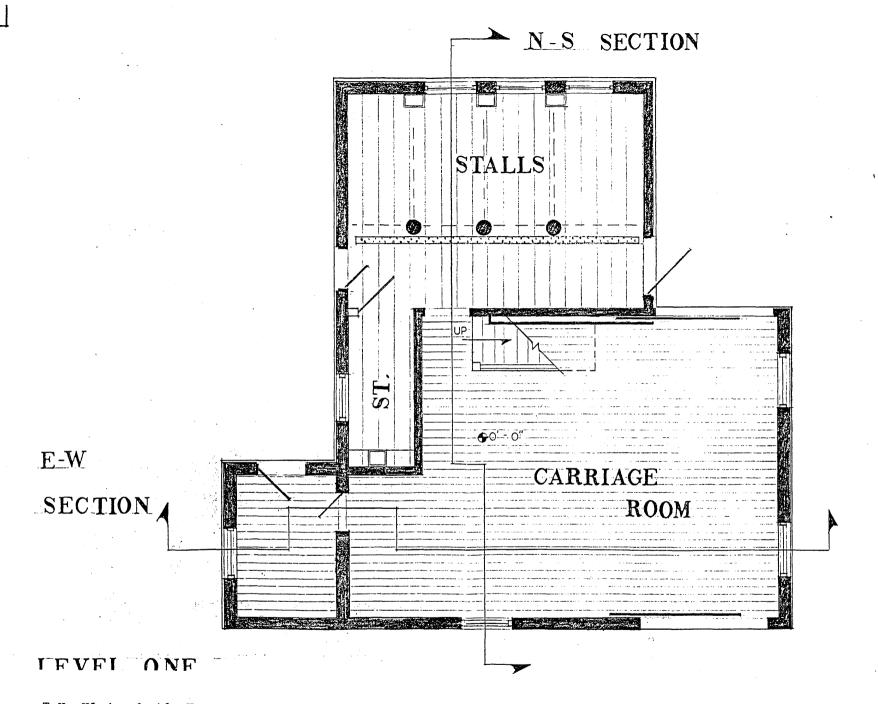
Lewis and Clark County Montana Level 2

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E-W SECTION

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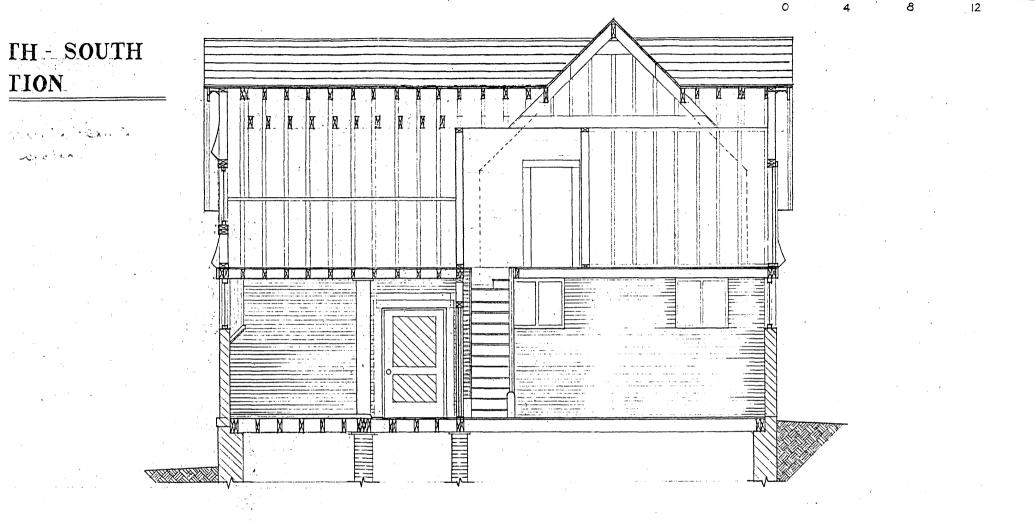
T.H. Kleinschmidt House Carriage House Helena Lewis and Clark County Montana Level 2



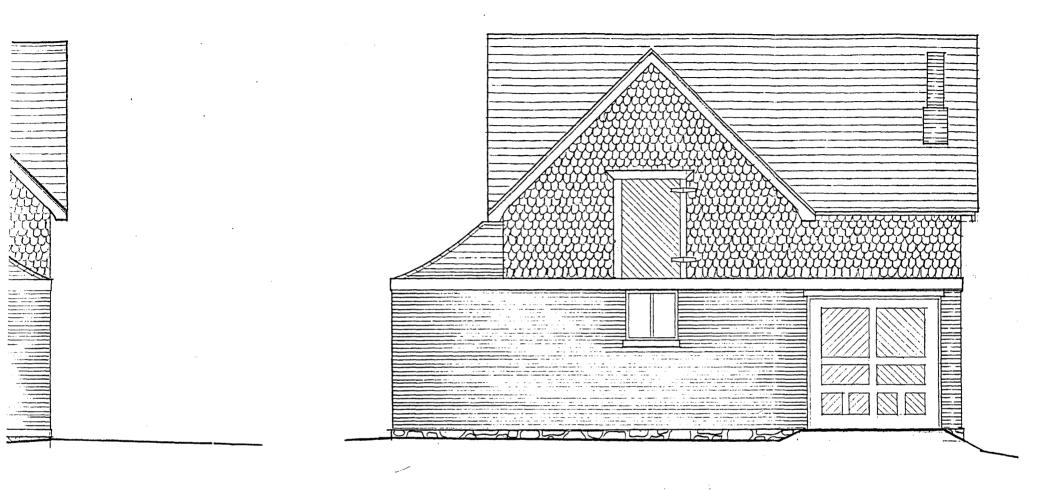
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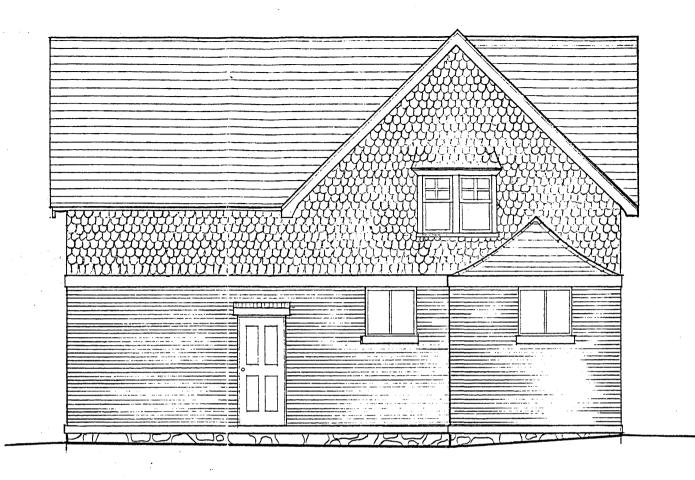


T.H. Kleinschmidt House Carriage House Helena Lewis and Clark County Montana North - South Section



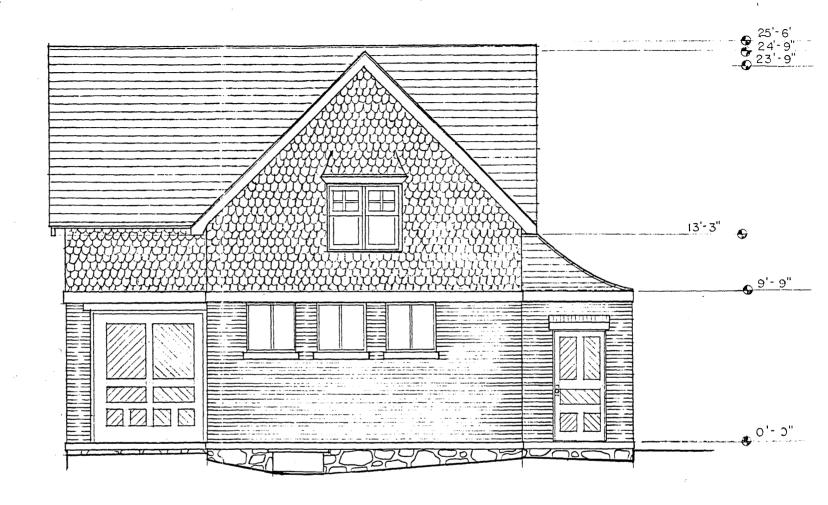
SOUTH I

T.H. Kleinschmidt House Carriage House Helena Lewis and Clark County Montana South Elevation



WEST_ELEVATION____

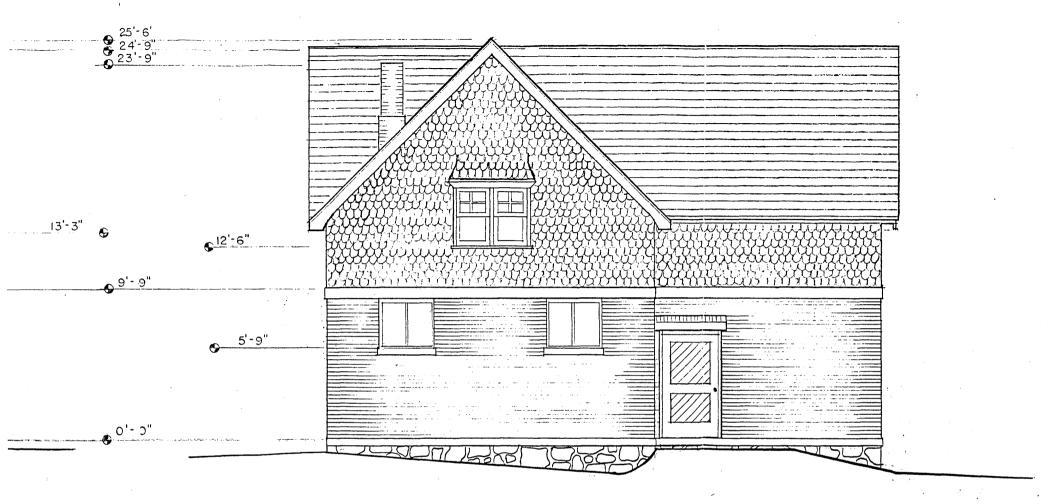
T.H. Kleinschmidt House Carriage House Helena Lewis and Clark County Montana



NORTH ELEVATION

T.H. Kleinschmidt House Carriage House Helena Lewis and Clark County Montana





EAST ELEV

T.H. Kleinschmidt House Carriage House Helena Lewis and Clark County Montana

ARRIAGE