UNITED STATES DEPA NATIONAL REGISTI INVENTORY N	ER OF HISTORI		s use only _{ED} DEC 6 1976 NTERED NOV 2	3 1977
SEE INST	RUCTIONS IN HOW TO	O COMPLETE NATIONA OMPLETE APPLICABLI	L REGISTER FORMS	3
1 NAME **		White Face Farm)		
AND/OR COMMON Kleffner	Ranch			
CITY, TOWN	County Route 518	04 5 16 5 18		IICT
East Hel		VICINITY OF	#1	CODE
STATE Montana		30	Jefferson	043
3 CLASSIFICAT	ON			
		STATUS		ENTUSE
	UBLIC RIVATE		XAGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL	MUSEUM PARK
STRUCTUREB SITEB OBJECTIN	OTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION PROCESS EING CONSIDERED	WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE XYES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED	EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL	_XPRIVATE RESIDENC RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION
4 OWNER OF PR	OPERTY	NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
NAME Paul K1	effner			
Box 427	-			
CITY, TOWN East I	lelena x	VICINITY OF	STATE Montana	
SUOCATION OF	LEGAL DESCR			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.	Jefferson Coun			
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Boulde	r		Montana	
6 REPRESENTA	TION IN EXISTI	NG SURVEYS		
_{TITLE} Montana Hi	storic Sites In	ventory, John N.	DeHaas, Jr.	
DATE June 17, 1	975	FEDERALS	TATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS MON		t of Fish and Ga	1me	
CITY.TOWN Helena			STATE Mon	tana
			ri0 fi	Lalla

7 DESCRIPTION

(CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
≚EXCELLENT —GOOD —FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED _XALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The buildings on the W. C. Child Ranch once served a ranch of about 5000 acres. The major ranch buildings, the huge barn and long shed, were built as a precaution against fierce Montana winters, such as the infamous winter of 1886-7. The barn is capable of storing over a quarter of a million cubic feet of hay and the shed, by its orientation, can protect cattle from winds out of the west and northwest. The ranch house, built after the barn and shed, was intended for recreational purposes, rather than as a permanent residence, because Mr. Child lived in Helena. The entire second floor of the house is an open ballroom

The two story house sits on the southwest corner of the group of buildings. It is octagonal, measuring exactly twenty feet along each side, and built of field stone with brick quoins. A veranda completely surrounds the house and it, like the eight-sided mansard over the house, is roofed with zinc. The stone walls of the house are more than a foot thick and, since most of the stones are glacial till the mortar joints are so thick at the outer surface that more mortar is often exposed than stone face. The joints were accentuated by a raised bead of red mortar, some of which remains on the upper portions of the wall under the veranda. The bricks for the quoins were custom made to accomodate the 45 degree angles at the corners.

Five outside doors enter the first floor at various points along the walls. Windows are arranged in symmetrical compositions with the doors. On the second floor, each wall has one centrally located window and each is situated such that the upper half of the window extends above the top of the wall to a dormer. Sash on both floors are double-hung and set into brick enframement, with brick arch openings on the first floor. An eight side brick chimney extends above the center of the roof and was once topped by a brick bulbous form. Four first floor fireplaces, the basement furnace, and a ballroom stove were originally served by the chimney, but now only one fireplace remains (the others having been closed) and the original furnace has been replaced.

The interior of the house has been modified over the years. The present owners have partitioned three bedrooms and a bathroom out of the ballroom space, although the majority of the space is still open. The first floor has had several doors between rooms closed off and a large family kitchen has been installed. However, all of the major partitions are intact. These radiate from the fireplace mass and it is interesting to note that they were built with bends in them so they would not interfer with the exterior window and door composition. The basement has been altered somewhat, due to earthquake damage in 1935. Some of the stone foundation walls were irreparably damaged and were replaced with brick. The huge stone fireplace foundation is intact and dominates the basement space. An interior stairway into the basement has been covered over, so the only access to the basement now is down cellar steps on the veranda.

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East of the house is a one story stone building (20' x 55') which once served as the cook house and dining hall for the large crews which worked on the ranch in its early days. This building has a hip roof, and while all the buildings except the house originally had tin plate, standing seam roofing, this is the only one with that original roofing left. Like all the other stone structures, the stone walls rest on one and one half foot deep footings, of the same stone, which spread about a foot on either side of the wall. The building has been modified by the present owners to serve as garage and storage.

East of the cook house/dining hall is a one story gable roof structure (28' x 40') which is the granary, although it once held living quarters in the south end. It is not certain what its original purpose was. It is poorly designed for grain storage and it is over structured and under fenistrated for living quarters. The exterior walls are of the Manitoba style of log construction and rest on a dry stone foundation wall which rises about one foot above grade. The structure of the partition walls utilized 2" x 6" studs, and studs, beams, columns, and crossbracing are all joined with mortice and tenon. All interior rooms were finished in high grade vertical tongue-and-groove siding and most of this remains Only the south and north walls have windows and the north window openings are not original to the design.

Running north of the cook house/dining hall is a unique "L" shaped shed. A native field stone wall, eight feet tall, runs north for 230 feet and from there runs east for 70 feet. A lean-to roof extends east and south of these walls respectively, and thus provides the protection for cattle from prevailing winter winds. Originally, the long wall extended another 70 feet south to connect with the cook house/ dining hall, but this segment of the shed was removed by the present owners to allow a driveway to pass between the two buildings. The 70 foot wall was originally 30 feet longer, so the original dimensions of the shed were 100' x 300'

Northwest of the corner of the shed stands the barn. This huge structure is built of the same stone as the other buildings, stone gathered up McClellen Creek, two miles southeast of the ranch. The walls are two feet thick. The barn at ground level measures 100 feet square and contains the pens and stanchions for animals. Resting on this base is essentially a standard wood barn, 55' x 100', with gables at the north and south ends. However, on the west and east sides, the stone walls extend upward from the first level base to form lean-two roofed wings. As a consequence, the first level of the loft is, again, 100 feet square. The height of this loft space is about 15 feet and above it, within the

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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walls of the wood structure, is a upper loft level, rising about 25 feet to the ridge line of the roof. The total height of the barn is 55 feet. Originally, the barn had a large four-gabled central cupola, but the current owners had to remove it to avoid roof failure. Like the house, the barn has brick quoins and brick arches and enframement around the windows. The original wooden barn bridges, which provided access to the north and south ends of the loft, have been removed and a earth ramp now rises to the south end of the loft.

North of the barn is a final stone structure (40' \times 70'). This one and one half story building once held the milk house, ice house, and root cellar at ground level with living quarters above. The lower level is used for minimum storage today while the upper level still serves as an apartment. There are two dormers on the west and two dormers on the east side of the gable roof. The north gable on the east side has been greatly enlarged by the current owners to serve as an entrance to the apartment, and a porch has been removed from the south end.

The owners have built several other buildings among the above described structures. All buildings are in use today and are in excellent condition, due to the careful maintenance of the present owners, the Paul Kleffner family.



PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC 	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)	
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1887-9	BUILDER/ARC	HITECT unknown		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The W. C. Child Ranch was one of the first to introduce purebred Herefords and to initiate the drilling of artesian wells into Montana. The octagonal ranch house is an unusual style of construction in the Rocky Mountain Region.

William C. Child, an Iowan, came to Montana about 1870, apparently as an agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company, In April, 1872, he was appointed Registrar of the Land Office for Montana Territory by President U. S. Grant. Child also had a number of mining interests and accumulated a modest fortune from them.

About 1885, Child purchased the original land from one Biddle Reeves and rapidly added adjoining acreage to it. He stocked it with Hereford cattle and named it the "White Face Farm." Two years later, the first artesian well (which, incidentally, is still running) in the area was drilled on the ranch.

The disastrous winter of 1886-7 which resulted in massive livestock losses on the northern plains prompted the construction the following year of the massive barn and other outbuildings on the Child ranch.

It is uncertain why Child selected the octagonal shape for his house. Although this design had enjoyed a certain popularity in the East during the 1850's and 1860's, it is not common in the West. Apparently, the house was never used as a permanent residence by Child, as he maintained a home in Helena. It was used for meetings and parties; the big octagonal dance floor on the second floor was designed expressly for this purpose. Guests were transported to the ranch in Child's private railroad car.

The Silver Panic of 1893 brought financial ruin to Child and he died that same year. The ranch passed from owner to owner, and the buildings slowly deteriorated. Purchased in 1943 by the Kleffner family, the original structures have been gradually restored.

From its beginning as the dream of a wealthy mining man through the various financial depressions and panics which afflicted Montana to its present solid agricultural basis, the history of this ranch mirrors the development of the state.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Helena Board of Trade Reports, Helena, Montana, 1887
<u>Helena City Director</u>, Helena, Montana, 1888
<u>Helena Herald</u> (newspaper) June 16, 1887; Sept. 3, 1891; October 14, 1893
Martin, George, "Much Area History Revealed in East Helena Ranch," <u>The Independent Record</u> (newspaper), Helena, Montana, July 8, 1962

10GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ______6.36

UTM REFERENCES

A 1 2 4 3 0 1 2 5 5 1 5 7 3 50	BLL LIIIII
ZONE EASTING NORTHING	ZONE EASTING NORTHING
VERRAL ROUNDARY DESCRIPTION	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Child Ranch Historic Place is a rectangle of about 840 feet by 330 feet which includes all the buildings (see sketch map). This boundary is entirely immaginary, being neither legal nor physical.

LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPE	RTIES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY B	DUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	•	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
III FORM PREPARED	BY			
	eHaas, Jr., A: • Quie, Archit		san W. Curtis, corian	Historian
ORGANIZATION Recreatio Departmen	n and Parks D: t of Fish and		DATE March 1	4, 1976
STREET & NUMBER 1420 E. 6			TELEPHONE (406) 4	
CITY OR TOWN			STATE	-9-3730
Helena			Montana	
12 STATE HISTORIC				ON
THE EVALU NATIONAL	JATED SIGNIFICANCE	OF THIS PROPERTY V		
As the designated State Historic Pr hereby nominate this property for criteria and procedures set forth by STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OF	inclusion in the Nationa the National Park Servi	al Register and certify		
TITLE State Histor	ic Preservatio	on Officer	DATE Ju	ly 23, 1976
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS Robut B. J DIRECTOR CONCEPTION ATTEST:	PROPERTY IS INCLUD	ED IN THE NATIONAL	DATE ///	23/77 MATIONAL REGIST
Regi di or internationneme	oronen -			

