

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94000232 Date Listed: 3/25/94

McCairn--Turner House Newton IN
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Dotty S. Christian
Signature of the Keeper

4-7-94
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

The verbal boundary description and boundary justification were clarified through a phone call to the Indiana SHPO. The first sentence of the verbal boundary justification should read: "Lot 41 of the Original Plat of Goodland, Indiana, excepting the north 140 feet."

The boundary justification should read: "The north 140 feet of Lot 41 was sold off in the early 1900s and a separate house was built on that portion of the lot. The nomination portion of Lot 41 includes the largest portion of the property associated with the house."

The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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232

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FEB 15 1994

NATIONAL
REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name McCairn-Turner House

other names/site number Gilman-Turner House

2. Location

street & number 124 West Jasper Street N/A not for publication

city or town Goodland N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Newton code 111 zip code 47948

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Patrick R. Koller

2-2-94

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

JM Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patty S. Chrusman

3-25-94

McCairn-Turner House
Name of Property

Newton County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1886-7

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

McCairn-Turner House
Name of Property

Newton County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Velma Jean (Barten) Dart with technical assistance by Stephen N. Mundell
organization None date January 10, 1994
street & number 124 South Jasper St., Box 320 telephone 219/297-4442
city or town Goodland state IN zip code 47948

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Velma Jean (Barten) Dart
street & number 124 South Jasper, Box 320 telephone 219/297-4442
city or town Goodland state IN zip code 47948

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

FEB 15 1994

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section number 7 Page 1

McCairn-Turner House
Newton County, IN

The McCairn-Turner House is situated on the northeast corner of Jasper and Iroquois streets in the small town of Goodland in the southeastern corner of Newton County. Surrounded by the nearly flat farmland of northwestern Indiana, Goodland resides in one of the last areas of the state to be settled. This is largely due to the fact that the region was composed mainly of marshy, swamp-like land. The existence of the town, like many nearby communities, was stimulated by the industrial advances of the latter half of the nineteenth century such as railroads and dredging.

The residence resides in the northwestern portion of the town at 124 West Jasper Street (US 24). It is oriented to the south on the nearly square lot. With a setback of approximately 110 feet, the two-story building presents a rather stately appearance. The grounds are interspersed with a number of trees, bushes, and flowers; most have been on the site for over 50 years with some of the trees dating back to the home's construction. Much smaller when originally built, the home has evolved into a roughly L-shaped plan.

The McCairn-Turner House was built in three stages. The first consists of the 1 1/2 story gabled (north facing) portion extending from the north (rear) of the home and includes a portion of the main body. Erected c.1868, it received the eastern wing addition c.1875 and underwent the transformation to a two-story Italianate in 1886-7. In 1908, a kitchen was added to the north of the east wing. The same year, the original fieldstone foundation was replaced by a full basement and the present raised rusticated block foundation.

The exterior cladding consists of wood clapboard siding with plain wood corner posts. This simple wood band also runs above the foundation; a wider version spans the cornice. An asphalt shingle hip roof caps the two-story main portion while providing a two-foot overhang. The one-story east wing is punctuated by a medium-pitch gable end roof of the same material.

The western one-third of the front, or south, facade is recessed and contains the main entrance. A simple wood surround frames the opening, which consists of paired doors topped by a transom with two horizontal cobalt blue panes. The doors each possess five

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2McCairn-Turner House
Newton County, IN

panels; the middle panel is an elongated, horizontal octagon. The four vertical panels, two above and two below the middle panel, resemble halves of elongated octagons. The upper two are nearly twice the height of the lower two. All five panels are framed by a grooved molding. Two wood frame screen doors with decorative scroll corner inserts complete the opening. This entry is sheltered by a one-story open porch. Resting on a rusticated block corner post is a wood tongue-in-groove floor. The nearly flat roof is supported by a tapered square wood post and two pilasters. Each support is beaded near the corners and has a square molded capital; notches approximately two feet from the bottom create the appearance of bases or plinths. Flat scroll inserts are positioned at the sides of the supports where they meet the cornice; each contains a fleur-de-lis motif protruding from the center. The wide cornice has a molding along its upper edge and paired brackets at the corners. Narrow horizontal panels traverse the middle of the cornice, with a single bracket separating the two on the south face. The brackets are scrolled, three-board wide and possess turned, drop spindles along with molded joinery at the soffit. Paired one over one replacement windows replace a two over two window on the second story over the porch.

This primary facade is dominated by a two-story wooden bay centered in the eastern protruding portion of the elevation. The three-sided projection is set slightly away from the main wall and is topped by a flat hipped extension of the main roof which possesses the same materials and features as the main segment. Each floor of the bay features four windows; two of which face south with one on each of the chamfered sides. The openings consist of one over one double-hung wood sashes with round arch upper panes. Cobalt blue glass is found as the upper pane on the two eastern windows of the south face. The two levels are separated by a pent roof, the cornice of which features the same moldings and brackets as the entry porch. A recessed panel framed by a molding is situated beneath each of the first floor windows and above the rusticated block foundation.

The most prominent component of the eastern facade is the open one-story full length porch. It is nearly identical in design and materials to the main entry porch; the exception is the asphalt

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 3McCairn-Turner House
Newton County, IN

roof is in a low-pitched half-hip form. The porch protects five assymmetrically arranged openings on the first story. A single door is positioned near each end of the facade. Each is of the same construction as the main entry; the wooden screen doors however, are of different designs. The doors are separated by two large windows. The southernmost has a heavy wood cornice mold, single wood frame and sill, and two over two double-hung sashes; the northern one has a simpler, lighter appearance with one over one double-hung panes. The fifth opening is a window identical to the one just described and is located at the northern edge of the wall. The second story is broken up by three windows. The two outer openings feature the same heavy wood cornice mold and two over two design found on the first floor. The middle window is a smaller one over one replacement variety. The roof line of this facade is pierced by a square brick chimney. It is situated just inside the exterior wall and is slightly north of center. Brick corbelling encompasses it near the top.

The northern face of the main portion of the house is quite simple. The only distinguishing characteristic is a pent asphalt roof between the first and second stories that spans the western half of the wall. This elevation is dominated, however, by a one and one-half story wing that spans the eastern half of the main body of the home and extends well beyond the main body to the east. This wing features the same exterior cladding and foundation as the rest of the house. A wood panel door opens from the south face to the porch on the east side of the main body; another opens onto a small wooden deck at the eastern end of the north side. Simple wood frame windows punctuate the exterior. Most are one over one double-hung wood; a six over six double-hung wood version is found on the east face while a four-pane single sash window is found in the gable ends. The north gable of the roof extends from the main portion of the house and covers the oldest portion of the home (c.1870). Another gable roof faces east and covers the eastern portion of the wing; this segment was constructed c.1875. Exterior doors lead to cellar stairs on the north of the oldest portion.

The western facade of the home is fairly simple. Three windows adorn this side; two are on the first floor with another aligned over the northern most of those. All are two over two wood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

McCairn-Turner House
Newton County, IN

double-hung with plain wood framing and a heavy cornice mold. An interesting feature to this facade is a small parapet wall that extends from the first floor enough to partially hide the pent roof on the rear (north) of the home.

The McCairn-Turner House is laid out in a side-hall plan. The main entry leads to a vestibule containing a grand straight staircase. Constructed of solid walnut, it runs along the western wall of the home. The handrail is 26 feet long with a raised handgrip along the upper face. A massive, multi-faceted newel post with a round cap terminates the balustrade. There are two balusters per step; each mimics the design of the newel post. The treads exhibit molded edges. The floor of this vestibule is an oak and walnut parquet pattern.

The main parlor is to the east of the entrance hall and is entered via a transomed (cobalt glass) panel door like those at the main entry. This space features a walnut and oak parquet floor along with heavy (eight inches wide), grooved window and door surrounds. Panels reside beneath the windows of the bay (south wall) which echo those on the exterior. A pair of white pine doors, detailed like those of the main entry, fill the 9 1/2' x 7' opening leading to a sitting room. This room contains similar, but slightly less elaborate detailing. Another parquet floor, of the same materials as the other, is present. Doors to two bedrooms and a bath are made of white pine and are four-panel in design; the bedroom entrance is capped by a simple transom. A kitchen and rear entry occupy the majority of the eastern wing. Detailing in this portion of the house is simple in nature.

The second floor consists of two large rooms and a hall. The space between the two rooms, originally occupied by closets, now houses a restroom; a small kitchen now resides in the southwest corner of this level. These changes were made to convert the upstairs into an apartment in 1945. Each of the main rooms retains the original woodwork. Somewhat unusual is the fact that this trim is also highly decorative, it mirrors that of the sitting room downstairs. The detailing of the bay in the front (south) room mirrors that found in the first floor bay.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

McCairn-Turner House
Newton County, IN

Ten foot ceilings are found throughout the residence. Most of the original hardware is still present and functioning. Square cut nails were used in the construction. A turn-of-the-century chandelier is present in the sitting room; push button brass electrical switches are still in use.

Through the years, a number of changes have been implemented, but the McCairn-Turner House currently possesses a striking resemblance to its appearance following the 1886-7 renovation.

In 1945, the kitchen addition of 1908 was removed and the second floor was converted to an apartment. This latter alteration resulted in the replacing of the second floor window over the south entry, the removal of a second floor window on the west facade, and the insertion of a third (restroom) window on the east face of the second story. It was also at this time that the cupola, box gutters, and roof brackets were removed. The brackets were the same design of those on the first story, but were larger in size. The cupola was a massive octagon-shaped element positioned near the southwest corner of the roof. It was capped by a very low pitch bellcast roof with a bracketed cornice. Each face possessed an elongated, round arched opening. It was encircled by a simple cornice below the openings. The current roof replaced cedar shingles in 1973.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

McCairn-Turner House
Newton County, IN

The McCairn-Turner House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. One of the few grand late 19th century mansions left in Goodland, Indiana, it maintains a high degree of integrity and retains a close resemblance to its appearance of 100 years ago. Built in three stages, it also portrays an accurate representation of a typical evolution of a home during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Northwestern Indiana was the last area of the state to be cleared and settled. Dominated by prairie grasslands, along with marshes and swamps, this region did not offer as hospitable a climate to pioneers as the rest of Indiana. These features, coupled with a sparsity of navigable waterways, and the relative lack of wood for fuel and building supplies, contributed to a delay in the establishment of civilization in the area. As the 1800's reached their midpoint, great strides were being made in industry and technology. This led to the ability to effectively drain the swamps and make the land tillable. The coming of the railroads during this period provided access to various markets and supplied goods and materials previously unavailable. These advances stimulated the introduction of settlers to the area and led to the establishment of towns such as Goodland.

Goodland is situated near the southeastern corner of Newton County. Originally part of Jasper County, Newton was the last of Indiana's counties to be established. It was organized December 9, 1859. By the time Grant Township was set off from Iroquis Township in 1865, Goodland had already been born.

Originally known as Tivoli, the town was little more than a flag stop on the Toledo, Logansport, and Burlington railroad. Founded by the brothers William and Timothy Foster, Goodland was surveyed and platted by a Captain Gonzalez in 1861, the same year the railroad went through. The original plat consisted of 47 lots and five streets, of which Jasper was one. By 1868, there were ten homes in addition to a combination store/warehouse, a blacksmith, and a school. That same year brought the arrival of Abner Strawn from Ottawa, Illinois and signalled the start of a growth period for the community. A land speculator, he brought several families with him to forge new lives. Soon afterward, grain farming became

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 7McCairn-Turner House
Newton County, IN

the main industry and created a lively market in the small town. Growth was such that Goodland was incorporated in 1874. In 1883, the Indiana Coal railroad came through town and fostered more growth. At the turn of the century, a theatre and three grain elevators were present. By 1911, Goodland also boasted six churches, three restaurants, two bakeries, three groceries, two drugstores, two saloons, two barbers, and a new brick school.

The McCairn-Turner House resides on Lot 41 of the original plat. The site was purchased by Isaac Atkins for \$275 in the same year the town was laid out. In 1868, his was one of ten houses in the town. He sold the property to George McCairn in 1871 for \$1000; undeveloped lots at the time were going for \$300. McCairn had lived in the area since 1869, making a living as a farmer. His success led to his buying the home and moving to town. Approximately four years later, he added the eastern wing. During 1886-7, he instigated the most significant change to the home. The two-story front (south) portion was constructed, giving the house the Italianate appearance it exhibits today. It was at this time (1887) that McCairn patented a hay press and began to manufacture and sell it. In 1889, he sold the property to George Turner.

Turner was born in England in 1833. He moved to Canada with his sister while still a child; upon her death, he relocated to Grundy County, Illinois to live with relatives. In 1870, he came to the Goodland area to become a farmer. The fruits of this venture led to his buying the McCairn-Turner House. The family has maintained continuous ownership of the home since. Turner was a self-taught man and became a prominent citizen and entrepreneur in Newton County. He became a partner in the first bank in nearby Brook in 1892. Three years later, he started a hardware store in that town. By 1905, he had acquired seven 160-acre farms.

Turner's second daughter, Sarah, married Goodland resident W. H. Gilman in 1889 and acquired the home from her father in 1908. Prior to her marriage, she had been educated at Valparaiso University and had taught school in South Dakota. After her return to Goodland, she became prominent in local civic concerns and was a leader in the Methodist Church. Her husband went on to serve four terms in the Indiana House of Representatives and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

McCairn-Turner House
Newton County, IN

Senate. An avid gardner, he established extensive plantings on the property upon his retirement. This included over 30 varieties of flowers. A great majority of these pre-1937 plantings remain today.

Upon Sarah's death in 1937, the McCairn-Turner House was inherited by her daughters Hope Gilman Barten and Ruth Gilman McClatchey. In 1941, the family moved from the home, ending family occupancy until 1972. In 1946, with Hope as the sole owner, the conversion of the upstairs into an apartment was implemented and indoor plumbing was introduced. The current owner, Velma Jean (Barten) Dart, is the daughter of Hope and acquired the property from her mother.

The McCairn-Turner House is significant on the basis of architectural merit. It is one of the three or four grandest homes in Goodland and is one of but a handful depicting the Italianate style. Of those, it maintains the highest degree of integrity and most accurately depicts the appearance of the home of a prominent citizen of the late 1800s. Its size, scale and level of ornamentation reflect the stature of a very successful owner. Perhaps most indicative of this is the fact the interior woodwork on the second floor carries on the level of ornamentation found in the first floor setting room. Most houses of this era possessed a much simpler or plainer trim in the spaces reserved for the residents. Another unusual feature of the house is the cobalt blue glass found on some exterior upper panes and an interior transom. The interior arrangement of the home exists today as it did following the final phase of construction in 1886-7. In addition, all significant features (i.e. hardwood floors, grand staircase, transoms, ornamental woodwork) are still intact. Although the cupola and the roof brackets have been removed from the exterior, the home retains the outward appearance of a stately Italianate. As such, it retains its stature as one of the most prominent homes in the community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9

McCairn-Turner House
Newton County, IN

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Some information contained in this nomination is taken from personal recollections as told by May Gilman McCullough, Edna Gilman Roush, Hope Gilman Barten, Velma Jean Barten Dart, and Russell Dart.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 10 McCairn-Turner House
Newton County, IN

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Part of Lot 41 of original plat of Goodland, Indiana. Part of the south 1/2 of the south 1/2 of the southeast 1/4 of Section 23, Township 27N Range 8 West.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These are the current legal boundary lines and are a portion of the original lot.

