

**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: 97000503

Date Listed: 6/4/97

Mansfield A. Daniels House
Property Name

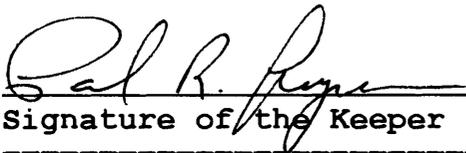
Daniels
County

MT
State

N/A

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.


Signature of the Keeper

6/4/97
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Geographical Location:

The Verbal Boundary Description is amended to read:
"Beginning at the center point...proceed 600 feet due WEST."
The house lies to the west of the county road not the east.

Period of Significance:

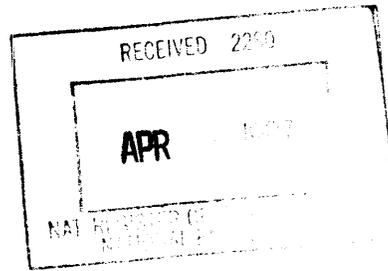
The period of significance is revised to read: 1912-1919, to better reflect the historic period associated with important community builder Mansfield Daniels and the earliest development of the former community of Old Scobey.

This information was confirmed with Chere Jiusto of the MT SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

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National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Mansfield A. Daniels Residence

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number:

not for publication: n/a
vicinity: x

city/town: Scobey

state: Montana code: MT county: Daniels code: 019 zip code: 59263

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.)

4-21-97

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

Date of Action

6/4/97

5. Classification

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| Ownership of Property: private | Number of Resources within Property | |
| | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| Category of Property: building | <u> 1 </u> | <u> </u> building(s) |
| Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> sites |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> objects |
| Name of related multiple property listing: n/a | <u> 1 </u> | <u> </u> TOTAL |

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions:

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century
American Movements: Craftsman

Materials:

foundation: stone
walls: wood
roof: asphalt shingle
other: n/a

Narrative Description

The Mansfield A. Daniels Residence is a 2½ story Craftsman style home of frame construction. The house is an imposing building in this prairie landscape, marking the location of the original townsite of old Scobey. Set against a hillside, the home commands a view of the Poplar River and the terrace where the settlement of Scobey was begun in 1901. Once the setting for about two dozen homes and businesses, most of those early buildings were moved across the river in 1912 - 13, to become the seeds for the later Scobey railroad station and townsite. Remaining on the terrace today are just a half dozen former outbuildings formerly associated with old Scobey. Three barns mark the original Timmons homestead, and a granary and ice house stand apart to the north. South of the Daniels residence, a modern barn was erected for use by the inhabitants of the Daniels property. It is not included in the nominated property boundaries.

The design of the Mansfield A. Daniels Residence involves a square main block with a cross gabled roof, and a projecting rear wing. The building was clad with narrow gauge lap siding; wooden shingling trimmed the front gable. The roof was covered with wooden shingles. Openings were framed with wood and had simple cornices above. The residence stands on a coursed stone foundation.

On the east elevation, the symmetrical design of the facade is dominated by the rooflines of projecting porches and the main gable. The main entrance is placed centrally on the first floor, directly above it a second floor doorway opens onto a balcony. The angles of the first floor porch's hipped roof, and the pedimented balcony roof echo that of the main gable, creating a vigorous angular rhythm on the front. Accentuating this arrangement, the shingled upper gable rounded in to frame a recessed, small, multi-light window. Original fenestration included large, fixed panes on the front facade, and those on the second story were accented with leaded diamond transoms. The porches are supported by gently battered square columns, with bases and caps; the balcony is enclosed at front by a turned spindle railing. The doorways featured wood-

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framed glass doors, and the first floor doorway was framed by sidelights. Casement units now replace the large windows, although a leaded transom and the original multi-light window in the upper gable still remain.

On the south and north elevations, the design takes in the gabled main block of the home and original wing projecting to the rear (west). In the main block fixed, transomed windows were originally widely spaced on the first floor, with a pair of double-hung, 1-over-1 windows under the second floor gable. Currently, the placements remain as original, however, the units are replaced by smaller casements. Original daylight windows still illuminate the basement from these sides.

The projecting rear wing is a single story and a half, with a shed porch fully extending along the south side. A small pedimented gabled dormer projects above the porch and houses a pair of windows. The porch is enclosed with glass panels and recent siding, however the historic wooden columns and entablature remain intact.

On the west elevation, a rear entrance opens from the first floor, northwest corner. The window opening in the upper gable end remains but the original unit is replaced by a casement window.

The interior of the home includes a number of historic elements. The original oak flooring, windows, and doors lend a richness to the design. Tin ceilings remain in some rooms and on portions of the kitchen walls. The windows are double hung and trimmed with leaded glazing. Close inspection of the structural wood has revealed that some boards still bear the imprint "Daniels and Timmons".

Integrity

The Mansfield A. Daniels Residence has been altered over the years since Daniels resided in the Poplar River valley. Still stately and commanding, the original design of the home has been altered by the replacement of original windows, application of newer siding during the late 1950s and steel siding in 1982; and enclosure of the rear porches. The northwest porch was enclosed in 1960, the southwest porch was screened in 1978. Despite these changes, the house reflects its origins and historical associations in many ways.

First and foremost, the building is the last standing vestige of the old Scobey townsite. Located just two miles from the later Scobey townsite which grew to encompass hundreds of buildings, Daniels' home stands in stark contrast, an ample turn-of-the-century house lost in an empty prairie landscape. As a visual symbol, it embodies all of the hopes and visions that Mansfield Daniels held for his old Scobey townsite, and the subsequent history which led to its abandonment.

A strong link to that history is well conveyed through the building. The dominant porchlins, rooflines and building massing combined with numerous original details - leaded windows, porch elements and fabrics, pediment returns, dormers, etc. -- all reflect the original design of the residence and its period of significance. While not a good representative example of Craftsman styling at this time, it yet speaks to the history of the area, and reads as a historic building from the 1910s, which stands in context of its original location and setting.

In addition, if later alterations were reversed, it would likely add back enough integrity to qualify the home for National Register listing under Criterion C as well.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, B

Areas of Significance: Exploration/Settlement

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a

Period(s) of Significance: 1912 - 1946

Significant Person(s): Mansfield A. Daniels

Significant Dates: 1912

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: Mansfield A. Daniels

Narrative Statement of Significance

Built in 1912, the Mansfield A. Daniels Residence was home to the founder of Scobey community and the namesake of Daniels County. The eclectic Craftsman-style home was a most substantial building to be erected in this frontier settlement, and expressed Daniels' optimism for the future of the community. Only the Mansfield Daniels Residence and a handful of scattered, abandoned outbuildings remain today to mark the original location of the short-lived "Old Scobey" townsite which evaporated when bypassed by the Great Northern Railway. For these associations with Scobey's settlement history, and with Mansfield A. Daniels whose important contributions led to the founding of the area, the residence is eligible for listing in the National Register according to Criteria A and B. A former carpenter, Daniels built his family residence himself. It remains one of the more substantial homes in the northeastern Montana region.

Pre-settlement History

Prior to 1900, there were no permanent settlements in the upper Poplar River region. White trappers had been working on these plains since about 1829, when the American Fur Company established a trading post at Fort Union, about 85 miles to the southeast. Otherwise, the rich and fertile plains belonged to the Assiniboine and Sioux Indians. Tipi rings, stone tools and arrowheads can still be found in the fields and grasslands of Daniels County.

The site of Scobey, near the Poplar River, is on a prehistoric travel route -- the Old Wood Mountain Trail. During historic times, the trail was used by Sioux Chiefs Gaul and Sitting Bull as they moved warriors back and forth across the Canadian border during their final years of resistance to the U.S. Army and encroaching white settlement. Just a few miles north of Scobey, at John Louis Legare's trading post across the Canadian border, the U. S. Cavalry met with Chief Sitting Bull in 1881. In negotiations there, Sitting Bull offered to surrender at Poplar, but the cavalry refused him, directing him instead to surrender at Fort Buford, North Dakota. Sitting Bull surrendered at Fort Buford July 19, 1881, and the formal surrender took place July 20, 1881 when Sitting Bull handed his Winchester rifle to his five-year-old son Crowfoot, who in turn handed it to Major H. Brotherton.

Origins of Scobey

The settlement of Scobey, located 14 miles south of the Canadian border and 60 miles from North Dakota, began in 1902 when Mansfield Daniels and his brother-in-law Jake Timmons started a large ranch at what is now known as "Old Scobey." Daniels had persuaded Timmons to come from Iowa as partner and manager in this new enterprise. New settlers and travelers stopped at the Timmons place (Daniels lived in Poplar for the first few years) and extra rooms were added to the Timmons home to accommodate night visitors. They also laid in supplies for newcomers to purchase--thus, the first store in Scobey. In a short time the Daniels-Timmons partnership owned a blacksmith shop, a livery barn, undertaking parlor, and real estate business, as well as the store and boarding house.

Mansfield Daniels asked Major Charles Robert Anderson Scobey, a friend and agent for the Fort Peck Indian reservation, to aid in obtaining a post office for the small settlement. When the post office opened, Daniels named it in honor of Scobey, and Mrs. Daniels became postmistress.

Throughout this period, Steve Robinson operated the Scobey freight train (1901-1913). With a string of horses pulling sleighs, he hauled freight from Poplar to Old Scobey. It took three to four days to make the round trip of 100 miles. The cost of hauling was \$1.00 per hundred pounds. The freighters slept in their sleighs at night.

More businesses opened, and soon Scobey boasted a hardware store, bakery, blacksmith shop, implement shop (Daniels and Penn), a post office, the garage business, a general merchandise store (Daniels & Timmons) a saloon, a warehouse, a law office and land commissioner.

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Daniels and Timmons saw the need for water conservation and they dammed the Poplar river with twigs and brush, storing enough water to flood many acres of hay land.

The first white families settled what is now "Scobey country" just after the turn of the century. They included the John Manternachs (with 11 children), Tandes, Shipsteads, Marlenees, Timmons, Daniels, and Jare Davis. In 1911 Gustav Oie arrived here and established the present Citizens State Bank of Scobey. He later married a niece of Mr. Timmons.

In 1910 the census summary from Valley County recorded:

"Scobey, population 25, Valley County. A village 75 miles northeast of Glasgow the county seat, and 53 north of Poplar on the Great Northern Railway shipping point. Has a Lutheran church and a bank. Stage semiweekly from Poplar fare \$5. Mabel B. Daniels postmistress. Anderson T-Oie Co. (capital \$20,000) T. Anderson, pres; Gust Oie, cashier; bankers. T. Anderson; pres. Gust Oie, casher; bankers. Cusker lumber Co., Daniels & Timmons, general store, Scobey Sentinel, the Standard Publishing Co. Pubs. Smith martin, exp agt. Standard Publishing Co. (T. J. Hocking, G. H. and W. C. J. Coulter) publishers - the Scobey Sentinel, Tande A. N, gen store."

Of the early Scobey-area settlers, only about 15 per cent lasted the first year. Many had few worldly goods upon arrival, little knowledge of farming and were not prepared for winter. Most were homesteaders, and those who settled land that had not been officially surveyed by the U.S. government were considered "squatters." Unsurveyed lands were not open to homestead entry until the survey crews completed their work; in the Scobey vicinity this was not complete until 1912.

Several outlaw gangs had hideouts in this wild area during those early years, most of whom were friendly to the smaller ranches if they, in turn, left the outlaws alone. Some of the most famous outlaws names included Jones and Nelson, the Dutch Henry Gang, the Pigeon Toed Kid, Norse Brothers, Tom Ryan and a fellow known simply as "Jones." Jones, who had a big reward on his head, was shot and killed at the Tande ranch, in a house which still stands near Scobey, by two posse men posing as cow punchers.

In 1912, Mansfield Daniels evidenced his faith in this area when he built a large, stylish home on the west bank of the Poplar River at a cost of \$20,000. Every bit of material had to be freighted 60 miles overland from Poplar. Daniels' knowledge of the carpenter trade became invaluable as he worked on his own home, which remains one of the finest in the northeastern part of the state.

It came as a bitter disappointment to Daniels to learn later that year that the Great Northern Railway would bypass his townsite, and run about a mile and a half to the east, across the Poplar River. Daniels had speculated on the railroad running up the river valley from Poplar through his lands. But the Great Northern built from Plentywood instead, to compete with the Soo Railroad which was building a line along the northern border of the state from North Dakota.

News of the railroad's plans spread and the town of Scobey began moving to the new townsite during the summer of 1913. Like a flock of prairie chickens, the settlement raised its wings and flew to the east and settled there. Many of the buildings were moved by John Lee of Froid and his Montana case tractor. They included the Martin Smith residence (now owned by Mrs. Art Hagfeldt), McCuroy/Narvesson Residence (now owned by Pastor Kelly), the Lyceum Theater, J. B. Fleming Bakery, Coughlin and Grimes Garage, Clarence Penn's Implement, Louis Discher Blacksmith Shop, Oie Bank, Paul Crum law office, a livery barn and others.

And so, by Thanksgiving day of 1912, there was a town waiting for the arrival of the train. The work crews were paid off at noon on that cold and stormy Thanksgiving day, and in the words of those who remember, "all hell broke loose." Scobey's sole saloon -- the Smith & Boyd Saloon -- did a tremendous business but the proprietors were forced to brandish guns and clubs

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to keep the crowd from becoming too unruly and wrecking the place. The tavern, which had just moved over from the old town, today retains its tin ceiling and walls, and a 1915 backbar. Bullet holes found in the ceiling, speak of wilder times.

The new town of Scobey continued to grow and was incorporated in 1916. The installation of water, sewer and lights, pushed by the town's first mayor Sid Bennett, was probably the deciding factor when, in 1920, the residents of newly formed Daniels county voted between Scobey and Madoc for county seat. Scobey won 964 to 538. In fine tribute to Mansfield A. Daniels, the people of the county voted that Scobey would be the county seat in the newly formed county of Daniels, named after the pioneer who had blazed his trail to this area 19 years prior.

In 1912 Scobey's population was listed at 25. By 1920, it had jumped to 1170. Population growth resulted in efforts to establish a new county. On Tuesday May 11, 1920 the issue was put up to vote, with 1079 votes in favor of a new county, and 260 opposed. At the same time, the new county seat was designated. Scobey received 964 votes and Madoc received 358. The people of the new county named it Daniels, after the man who started the town of Scobey.

A former frame construction hotel, locally known as One-Eyed Molly's and as a house of pleasure, was vacant when Scobey became a county seat and was converted into a courthouse. The building continues in service to the present, one of the more historic and picturesque courthouses in the state. (It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995, the year that Daniels County celebrated its 75th anniversary).

The 1920's were prosperous and lively days in Scobey country. Moonshiners and bootleggers matched wits with the law during these prohibition years. Wheat was king and during the early 1920's, Scobey became the largest primary wheat shipping point in the world. Scobey's location at the end of the Great Northern Railway's branch line (until 1925, when the rails pushed on west to Opheim) contributed to the large amount of grain originating there.

From the beginning, the town of Scobey has depended on grain and cattle as an economic base. The first sod was broken for seeding with one-bottom plows pulled by horses or oxen. Later much sod was turned with "gang plows" pulled by big steam engines. It has been only in the past few years that tractors as large as those early day steamers again have come into common use on the prairies. Over the decades, Scobey's prosperity fluctuated with the weather, and grain and cattle prices.

Population of Scobey and Daniels county continued to rise slowly (after the "population explosion" of the early 1900's) until the depression of the 1930's when many farmers and other residents packed up their belongings and left for greener pastures. Some just left their land or business to be taken for taxes, as real estate values were near nil during those dust bowl years.

With the onset of World War II, the depression's end, and good crops in the mid 1940's, Scobey's economy once again thrived. Following the war, through the 1950's and 1960's, however, there was a slow but steady decline in population, both in Scobey and the surrounding rural area, as many left to seek their fortunes in urban areas. At the same time, larger machinery allowed fewer farmers to handle more land. Despite the population decline, Scobey businessmen continued to show community optimism, by keeping stores and stock in good shape. Nearly every main street business house was remodeled during this period.

In the mid 1960's, residents approved a city-wide paving bond issue. The coming of paved streets led to increased pride in this clean and tidy small town. Local confidence has been rewarded since then. New commercial and residential buildings have been completed, and the population has risen -- from 1,486 residents in 1970 to an estimated 1,700 or more. Younger couples and former residents who have tried it elsewhere, are moving back to what permanent residents call "God's Country". Many pioneer names of the past still linger on -- Manternach, Marlenee, Tande, Veis, Erickson, Humbert, Lee, Crandall, Richardson, Girard, Solberg, Laroche. As in the past, these and many newcomers continue to fight the drought, rainy seasons, wind, and the obstacles and struggles of the modern world -- and the idea of one man continues on, in the town that was named Scobey.

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Criterion B: Associations with Mansfield A. Daniels

Mansfield A. Daniels (known as Mannie to his close friends) was born in Addison, PA April 2, 1858. The oldest son of John and Levina F. Daniels, at age ten, he moved west to Albion, Iowa. There he received a common school education and worked as a carpenter. Later he worked in a dry goods store and went on the road selling cigars and tobacco, an occupation he followed for ten years. On April 6, 1880, he was united in marriage to Adele Timmons at Marietta, Iowa. No children were born to this marriage, and in 1907 Mrs. Daniels passed away.

In 1896, Mansfield Daniels moved to Poplar, Montana. He worked with the government service as a carpenter, and his wife Adele served as a government nurse at the Fort Peck agency. In 1901, Mr. Daniels made his first trip north to the present site of "Old Scobey", which is located on the west bank of the Poplar River about two miles southwest of the present town of Scobey. Here he conceived the idea of starting the farming and ranching business, and also of establishing a small country store.

Mansfield A. Daniels played a large and prominent part in the development of Scobey. Promoter of old Scobey, on the west bank of the Poplar river, and first businessman in the area, he planted the first seeds of settlement in the area. A Mason and a staunch Republican, Daniels repeatedly refused to enter the arena as a candidate, stating that all a man gained by entering politics was a host of enemies. He was known locally as a big-hearted man with reportedly few enemies. With his brother-in-law, Jake Timmons, he founded many of the pioneering businesses in the community, sharing with him the trials and hardships of building up the community. Timmons served as a caretaker to the community, and became chairman of the board of county commissioners of Sheridan County.

Jake Timmons, his wife and daughter expressed optimism in the fledgling town, building a substantial home west of the Poplar River, at the site of Old Scobey. On January 20, 1909, Daniels remarried, to Mabel E. Brooks, a nurse in the Indian school at Poplar. Moving from Poplar where Daniels had resided for seven years, they settled on a ranch at old Scobey. In 1912, Daniels began the erection of a beautiful home on a little hill across the road from the Timmons family, overlooking the west bank of the Poplar river.

The following year Daniels' dreams were shattered when he learned the railroad would not come to his town but would run one and one-half miles to the northeast. Daniels foresaw the iron horse road coming from Poplar, up the Poplar valley, through the townsite he had established. However, Great Northern's urge to compete with the Soo line which was running in along the northern border, induced them to route the line by way of Plentywood to the north and east. The railroad line completed in November 1913 did not run any closer than the east edge of the Poplar flat. It was not until 1926 that the Great Northern's rails were extended across the Poplar flat--and on for 60 more miles. When the time came for the migration of business places and people from the old town eastward, the name given by Daniels to the community went with it and the new town of Scobey took root.

In the winter of 1919, Daniels suffered a stroke, from which he never recovered. The first move for the creation of a county bearing his name was started at this time and he showed unmistakable signs of deep feeling when informed of it. Mansfield A. Daniels passed away on April 15, 1919, while seated in a chair. He left his wife Mabel Daniels and their three children, Marjorie A., Maydene A., and S. Mansfield Daniels and a brother to mourn the loss of a kind, loving father and a faithful husband and helpful brother. A short time later, on August 30, 1920 Samuel V. Stewart, governor of Montana, officially proclaimed that Daniels County "be attached and made a part of the twentieth judicial district for the State of Montana."

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The original use of the home was as a family dwelling with boarding rooms and was used this way until after Mr. Daniel's death. After that time, Mrs. Daniels struggled to keep the property. An October 24, 1919 ad in the *Scobey Sentinel* indicates that she ran a tree nursery, advertising native acclimated poplar and box elder trees. The house was taken over by loan companies until in 1954 it was purchased by John and Pearl Lee. It was then a family dwelling with some rental. After Mr. Lee's death in 1973, the property was sold to his son and daughter-in-law, Dr. Ken and Ann Lee, the current owners.

Mansfield A. Daniels Residence

Name of Property

Daniels County, 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: n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 3 acres

| UTM References: | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|-----------------|------|---------|----------|
| | 13 | 465900 | 5402120 |

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): Located in the NE ¼, NE ¼, SW ¼ of Section 20, T35N, R48E.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the Mansfield Daniels Residence are as follows. Beginning at the center point in section 20, T35N, R48E, which is overlain by the county road, turn and proceed 600 feet due east. From this point, turn and proceed 250 feet due south. From this point, turn and proceed 600 feet to the county road. Follow the county road 250 feet north, returning to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries take in the Mansfield Daniels Residence homesite and a portion of its bluffside surroundings, while excluding the newer barn to the south.

11. Form Prepared By

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| name/title: Ginny Heaton and Edgar Richardson | | date: January 1996 |
| organization: | | telephone: (406) 487-2677 |
| street & number: Box 754 PO Box 133 | | state: MT zip code: 59263 |
| city or town: Scobey Scobey | | |

Property Owner

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| name/title: Lee Ranch, Inc. | | telephone: |
| street & number: | | state: MT zip code: 59263 |
| city or town: Scobey | | |

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Abstract of Title NE¼, SW ¼, Section 20, T35N, R48E. Montana Abstract Co., Scobey, MT.

Daniels County Leader 09-22-1955 Obituary -- Mabel Daniels

Daniels County Museum & Pioneer Town Daniels County History Book, esp. pp. 26-27, 30-32, 66-68. Scobey, 1977.
Homestead Golden Jubilee, esp. pp. 7-8, 44-45. Scobey, 1963.
Time Marches On, esp. pp. 126-127. Scobey, 1989.

Daniels County Clerk and Assessor's Office Tax and Deed Records, Mansfield Daniels Residence. Scobey, MT.
Will and Probate Records for Adele and M.A. Daniels

Lee, Pearl Personal Communication with Ginny Heaton and Edgar Richardson

Scobey Citizen 04-17-1919 Obituary -- Mansfield Daniels

Scobey Sentinel 01-03-1919 local news (two copies) 10
01-03-1919 county division
01-03-1919 Daniels. Co knockout blow front
04-18-1919 Obituary -- Mansfield Daniels
07-04-1919 electors unanimous front
07-04-1919 better roads 04
07-11-1919 last doubt creation county front
06-06-1919 local news Jake Timmone 07
08-08-1919 Daniels. Co has still chance front
the right course
10-21-1919 ad trees for sale (2 copy) 03
11-21-1919 as stray gelding found 02
07-1975 Diamond Anniversary... Daniels County

Stout, Thomas Montana: It's Story and Biography. American Historical Society, Chicago & New York, 1921.

U.S. Office of the Census Statistics for Montana, 1910 - 1930.

Historic Photographs

Daniels Residence, ca. 1916. Photograph 5-7. Daniels County Museum and Pioneer Town Collections.

SKETCH MAP OF SITE

Below draw a map of the nominated property. Show all buildings and structures and include measurements of each building. Show major landscape features such as rivers, streams, irrigation ditches, roads, hedge rows, fences. This map does not need to be drawn to scale.

