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NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS FORM 10-900 (Rev. 8-86) OMB No. 1024-0018 [SD-SHPO # ECA-OH-597-1/89] [use paper with at least 25% cotton rag content, use NLQ or LQ printer]

United States Department of the Interior -- National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES -- REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering "NA" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Newhall, Chandler Gray and Mary Abbie, House and Homestead Shack other name/ site number: TU-NO-9, TU-NO-10

2. Location

street & number: 5 mi. west & 4-1/4 mi. south of Parker /NA/ not for publication city, town: Parker /XX/ vicinity state: SOUTH DAKOTA code: SD county: Turner code: SD 125 zip code: 57053

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property (Contributing, Noncontributing). Includes rows for private, public-local, public-state, public-federal, building(s), district, site, structure, object, and Total. Also includes a row for Name of related multiple property listing.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title: Susan Smith with technical assistance by John Rau, SHPO staff organization: date: January 7, 1992 street & number: 9013-17th Avenue, South telephone: 612-854-1115 city or town: Bloomington state: Minnesota zip code: 55425

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property name

, Turner
county

, SOUTH DAKOTA
state

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

M. Fisher
Signature of certifying official

5/4/92
Date

SHPO South Dakota
State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.
 See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

entered in the
National Register

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

____ removed from the National
Register

____ other, (explain) _____

Delores Byers
Signature of the Keeper

6/9/92
Date

Signature of the Keeper

Date

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, Turner
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state

6. Function or Use (enter categories from instructions)

Historic functions:
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions:
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification:
(enter categories from instructions)
Queen Anne

Materials:
(enter categories from instructions)
foundation Stone
walls Wood

roof Asphalt, Wood Shingle
other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance: /XX/ see continuation sheet

8. Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in
relation to other properties: / / / / /XX/
 nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria /XX/ A / /B /XX/C / /D

Criteria Considerations / /A / /B / /C / /D / /E / /F / /G

Areas of Significance (enter from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement
Architecture

Period of Significance
circa 1879-circa 1911

Significant Dates
circa 1879
1901
circa 1911

Significant Person
NA

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Architect/Builder
Unknown

**State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations,
and periods of significance noted above** /XX/ see continuation sheet

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Situated on a small farmstead in central Turner County, South Dakota, the **Chandler Gray and Mary Abbie Newhall House and Homestead Shack** are the historic domiciles of one of the county's earliest homestead families. Sheltered by groves of trees on all sides, the buildings are nestled onto a gently rolling plain. The farmstead, which is bisected by a graveled section road, also contains a number of small historic and modern outbuildings and a modern trailer house all constructed after the period of significance of the nominated property. The nomination includes only the house and homestead shack.

Built in circa 1879, the **Homestead Shack** is a small rectangular wood frame building measuring 13 by 25 feet. It rises from an unmortared stone foundation. The walls are clad with rough clapboard siding and horizontal boards. A gable roof covered with deteriorating wood shingles caps the building. The original brick chimney is no longer visible above the roof line. Four double-hung four-over-four windows light the two room dwelling. The windows have been covered with fiberglass panels to protect them. A small paneled entry door is located on the east axial side. At one time a wood frame leantu covered the entry to the shack, but this feature has been long since removed. The interior remains relatively unchanged and includes plain woodwork, exposed wood floors and plaster walls.

A few yards southwest of the homestead shack is the **House**, which is a massive two story Queen Anne dwelling with an abundance of late-Victorian detail and trim work. It was constructed in 1901. Rising from a deep stone and concrete masonry basement, the walls are clad with clapboard siding. A wide band of fishscale and diamond-shaped shingles wraps around the house demarcating the separation between the first and second stories. The house is capped by a T-shaped intersecting-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. A tall brick chimney rises from the center of the roof line. Gables on the west (front) and east facades are decorated with intricate cut bargeboards of Eastlake influence. Fishscale and diamond-shaped shingles are found in all gables on the east, south, and west sides. A small open porch with ornate turned pillars and railings marks the front entry on the southeast corner of the house. Projecting from the south facade is a bay window capped by a covered balcony decorated with Eastlake balusters and trim.

Fenestration is characteristically asymmetrical with several shapes and sizes of windows. A number of the windows are adorned with stained glass panes. The center of a small gable on the south facade is punctuated by a blue plate glass window.

Interior features include hardwood floors, ornate woodwork, a built-in pass-through sideboard, and fine crafted paneled doors. Although it was never fitted with pocket doors, a fireplace, or central heat, the house does include

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a unique dumbwaiter used to bring cold produce from the basement to the first floor dining room. Sometime prior to 1960, the rear hall was converted into a small bathroom. The kitchen was remodeled in recent years.

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Under Criteria A and C of the National Register Criteria, the Chandler Gray and Mary Abbie Newhall House and Homestead Shack are significant in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Architecture, because together they are the domestic vestiges of one the earliest homesteads in central Turner County, South Dakota, and the house is a fine example of Queen Anne styling. Founded in 1879, the farmstead was the home of the Newhall family until circa 1911, when they moved to Montana. However, throughout several generations the family has retained ownership of the property into the present day. Under the South Dakota State Preservation Plan the property relates to the following historic contexts: IV. Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement/A. Claim Era; and IV.C. Permanent Farm and Ranch Settlement.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Turner County, in the southeastern corner of Dakota Territory, was organized in 1871 from parts of Lincoln and Hutchinson counties. It was named for John W. Turner who was an early settler of Clay County (just to the south) and a member of the territorial legislature. Called "Father" Turner, for his enduring parental posture and patronage toward the developing region, he founded and resided in a short-lived town, also named Turner, at the eastern edge of the new county. Settlement took place gradually over the next decade as both the Milwaukee Road and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads crisscrossed the county. Norway Township, in the central part, was settled after 1873 by homesteaders of various ethnic backgrounds including Scandinavians, Germans, German-Russians, and Yankees.

Among these early arrivals were the Newhalls, who migrated from Minnesota to Turner County in 1879. Chandler Gray Newhall was born in 1848 to Horace John and Susan Breed Newhall in Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1870, Chandler Newhall, his new bride Mary Abbie Clark, and his parents left by covered wagon for Hayfield, Minnesota. There two sons, William and Clarence, and a daughter, Hattie who died in infancy, were born to the young family. By 1879, the older Newhalls fell onto hard times and lost the farm, so the entire family moved further west to the infant Turner County to start over again. Various members of the Newhall family claimed homesteads in Norway Township.

Chandler and Mary built their wood frame claim shack in about 1879 and set up a small farm on the requisite quarter section of land. Two more sons, Edward and Ernest and one more daughter, Susan, were born to the Newhalls. Although, the young family did well during the early eighties, by the end of the decade when the Great Dakota Boom was ending prices for farm commodities fell sharply, and recession took its toll on them. After the turn of the century, however, prosperity returned. Chandler was able to make good on his promise

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to someday build a fine house for his wife and children. In 1901, he built an exquisite rural example of an American vernacular Queen Anne house, which continues to stand out in its rural community.

In 1911, the sons and daughter left for Montana to establish homesteads of their own. Shortly, the elders joined their children to help them and to "... share their hardships with them."¹ Since that time the property has been occupied by a variety of renters but has remained under the ownership of Newhall descendants. The farm passed from Chandler and Mary to their daughter Susan Bailey and then to her daughter and son-in-law, Mabel and Gilbert Smith. For several decades, Wallace and Lorraine Ahrendt have resided in the Newhall House.

Over the years, several outbuildings were constructed around the house and homestead shack, however most of the extant resources date from after the Newhall occupancy. These later buildings are not considered eligible for listing in the National Register. The house and homestead shack, on the other hand, are excellent reminders of the way of life of many early homesteaders and their rise from a meager existence to wealth and prominence.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

During the late 19th Century and very early 20th Century, Queen Anne styling dominated domestic building throughout South Dakota. Influenced by the work of English architect Richard Norman Shaw, Queen Anne houses swept through the nation and provided increased comfort and domesticity for single-family households. Prominent aesthetic features of the style include asymmetrical facades, irregular roof lines, multiplicity of siding materials especially the use of fishscale shingles, and decorative treatments to gable ends, porches, and projecting bays. The front facade is usually divided into uneven squares or planes. Fenestration is asymmetrical, often consisting of a number of shapes and sizes of windows. Interior spaces emphasize richness and comfort.

The Newhall House features an array of Eastlake trim, fishscale and diamond-shaped shingles in patterns on wall surfaces, ornate bargeboards, and stained glass windows. The interior of the house is adorned with fancy woodwork and paneled doors, a built-in pass-through sideboard, and a dumbwaiter. It indeed exemplifies the characteristics of Queen Anne styling.

1. Obituary of Mary Abbie Clark. The River Press (Ft. Benton, MT), February 1936.

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PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance of the nominated property extends from circa 1879, when the homestead was founded by Chandler and Mary Newhall, to circa 1911, when the Newhalls moved to Montana.

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property name

, Turner
county

, SOUTH DAKOTA
state

9. Major Bibliographical References /XX/ see continuation sheet

Previous documentation by 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:

- /XX/ State historic preservation office
- / / Other State agency
- / / Federal agency
- / / Local government
- / / University
- / / Other

Specify repository:

South Dakota Historical Preservation Center

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: Less than one acre

UTM References:

A = /14/	/642-720/	/4799-700/	B = / /	/ /	/ /
C = / /	/ /	/ /	D = / /	/ /	/ /
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

Quad: Parker SW

Scale: 1:24000

/ / see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description:

/XX/ see continuation sheet

Boundary Justification:

/XX/ see continuation sheet

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"Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Newhall Killed in Auto Collision." The River Press (Ft. Benton, MT), December 23, 1970.

Newhall, Mary. "William Chandler Newhall's Story, Told by His Daughter Mary." Ms. Typescript. October 31, 1981. Copy on file at South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center.

Obituary of Mary Abbie Clark. The River Press (Ft. Benton, MT), February 1936.

Stoddard, W. H. Turner County Pioneer History. Sioux Falls, SD: Brown and Saenger, 1931.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The nominated property is bounded by a set of imaginary lines that intersect to form a polygon around both the house and the homestead shack. The northern boundary line lies five feet north of the north wall of the homestead shack the runs parallel to that wall. The western boundary line lies five feet west of the west wall of the house and runs parallel to that wall. The southern boundary line lies five feet south of the south wall of the house and runs parallel to that wall. The eastern boundary line lies three feet east of the east wall of the homestead shack and runs parallel to that wall. The property is located in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 98 North, Range 54 West, 5th P. M., in Turner County, South Dakota.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: The boundaries of the nominated property are set to include only the house and homestead shack and to exclude all other features of the farmstead, which are not related to the significance of the property.

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1.

Newhall House and Homestead Shack
Parker Vicinity, Turner County, South Dakota
by Susan Smith
June 1991
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
House: South and west facades, camera facing northeast
Photo No. 1

2.

Newhall House and Homestead Shack
Parker Vicinity, Turner County, South Dakota
by Susan Smith
June 1991
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
House: Detail of bay window and balcony on south facade,
camera facing north
Photo No. 2

3.

Newhall House and Homestead Shack
Parker Vicinity, Turner County, South Dakota
by John Rau
December 1991
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
House: north and east facades, camera facing southwest
Photo No. 3

4.

Newhall House and Homestead Shack
Parker Vicinity, Turner County, South Dakota
by John Rau
December 1991
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Homestead Shack: South and east facades, camera facing northwest
Photo No. 4

5.

Newhall House and Homestead Shack
Parker Vicinity, Turner County, South Dakota
by John Rau
December 1991
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Homestead Shack: South and west facades, camera facing north
Photo No. 5