orm No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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1 NAME	and a second			
HISTORIC COY	nelius Jensen Rand	ch		
AND/OR COMMON	same			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
LOCATION STREET & NUMBER	4350 KIVEFVIEW I	Drive (immedi imonite Aver	lately northeast on The and Riverview I	f the Drive)
CITY, TOWN			NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
	idoux	VICINITY OF	36th county	CODE
Cal	ifornia	06	Riverside	065
CLASSIFIC	ATION			
			PRES LAGRICULTURE	ENT USE
BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE		UNOCCUPIED 		
OBJECT	LIN PROCESS	LYES: RESTRICTED	ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT DINDUSTRIAL MILITARY	RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:
STREET & NUMBER	te of Mary Ann Sch Mintern Street	nroeder, Donal	d Schroeder, Execu	itor
CITY, TOWN Rive	rside	VICINITY OF	state California	92509
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC Riverside County	Recorder's	Office, Administra	tive Center
STREET & NUMBER	4080 Lemon Stree	et		
CITY, T <mark>OWN</mark>	Riverside		state California	92501
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEY	′ S	
TITLE	Riverside County	Historic Si	te Inventory	
DATE	May 7, 1975	FEDER#	ALSTATE COUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Riverside Munici	pal Museum		
			STATE	

7[•] DESCRIPTION

co	NDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
EXCELLENT		UNALTERED	ORIGINAL SITE	
GOOD	RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED DATE	
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Building of the Cornelius Jensen Ranch commenced in 1868 with the construction of its main residential structure, followed by the building of a pumphouse and windmill, a milkhouse, and a winery. Subsequent buildings constructed in the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s at the ranch complex include a tank house, wash house, chicken coop, large barn and a substantially larger winery. Of these, all are standing and in good condition excepting: 1) the barn, destroyed by fire; 2) the chicken coop, destroyed by fire but replaced with another structure of similar size, shape and construction; and 3) the large winery, the roof of which has fallen in.

Of the original 1400-acre tract owned by Cornelius Jensen, only a 53.73-acre section surrounding the ranch complex remains today as a buffer between the ranch's rural, pastoral setting and encroaching residential, commercial and roadway development. The ranch structures are near the center of this area. A portion of the 53 acres was vineyards and fruit orchards during the early part of the ranch's history, the remainder being pasture. Over the years the vineyards and orchards were removed to make way for more pasture. Only a few fruit trees remain near the main house as a reminder of this earlier use.

The main residential structure is of red brick construction, with outer walls 13 inches thick. Flemish bond courses are on the gable walls; American bond was used on the front and back. The roof is shingle with a single ridge line running the east-west axis.

The house floor plan is a double row of rooms along the length of the structure. The row of rooms in the front of the house (north side) include a dining room, sitting room, entry hall, and a formal parlor (west to east). The second row, on the south side of the house, consists of the kitchen on the west end and four bedrooms. A stair-way leads from the small entry hall to an attic, which has been left unfinished except at the gable ends where two bedrooms have been walled in.

The present bathroom and toilet facilities are in a wood frame shed attached to the house on the south side behind the kitchen. It is reached only by exiting the house through the rear (kitchen) door. This shed was not part of the original construction.

The house, built in a vernacular style, is attributed in oral tradition with Scandinavian architectural roots. (It is often repeated locally that Cornelius Jensen "rebuilt his Danish boyhood home".) This supposition has some basis in fact, for the central core of the house plan is derivative of the Scandinavian "parstugor", a vernacular house type defined by Sigurd Erixon in his work <u>Svensk Byggnads</u> <u>Kultur</u>. ("Parstugor" translates as "paired rooms", a name attributed to the configuration of rooms off a small entry hall and a corresponding lack of a central hallway leading to interior rooms.) Other

(continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE ARCHITECTURE ART COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION7SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION LOTHER (SPECIFY) IMMIGRATION
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1868	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT Cornelius Jen	sen

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

BACKGROUND

Cornelius Jensen was born on the Isle of Sylt, Denmark, in the early 19th century, probably around 1814-1815. Going to sea in his youth, he became a ship's captain while still in his twenties. He made several trips around Cape Horn, visiting South American ports and Mexico, and was sailing off the coast of California as early as 1844. In 1848, his ship, in port at San Francisco, was deserted by the crew, who rushed off to seek gold. Jensen thus "retired" from the sea. He established a mercantile business in the Sacramento Valley, where he made the acquaintance of Ygnacio Palomares, of the Rancho San Jose, who suggested that he move Consequently, Jensen moved south in about 1852 and operated a south. sawmill in the lower Cajon Pass. In 1854, he married Mercedes Alvarado, eldest daughter of Don Francisco Alvarado, and removed to Agua Mansa, part of a settlement (San Salvador) created by New Mexican settlers who obtained the land from Juan Bandini as part of an agreement whereby they were to protect local landowners against marauding Indians. Here, Jensen established a general store.

SITE

In 1868, Jensen purchased a 1400-acre parcel of land from the widow of Louis Robidoux and removed to that area (now in Rubidoux, California, Riverside County) to live. His title, through Robidoux and previous owners, Benjamin D. Wilson and Juan Bandini--the last of whom received the first Mexican land grant in this area--extended back to the Mexican land-grant era of California. Jensen also acquired large acreage and stock range in other areas of what is now Riverside County, near Temecula and in the Moreno Valley. Here, he raised herds of cattle and sheep. On the acreage being nominated, Jensen operated the core elements of his Ranch; he planted grain crops, olives, citrus and deciduous fruit trees, and vineyards. This was also the center for his activities in raising fine horses and cattle. Jensen is credited with bringing the first orange trees into what is now Riverside County, and raising them near the house which still stands. In his first winery and a later, larger structure (both still standing), he produced wine for consumption throughout the area.

(continued)

MALOD DIDLICCD ADULCAL DEFEDENCES (a) Elmon M. Holmon Michael
9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (a) Elmer W. Holmes, <u>History</u> of Riverside County, California (Los Angeles, 1912), 485-486; (b) John
Brown, Jr., and James Boyd. History of San Bernardino and Riverside Countiend
IWestern Historical Accortation 10221 11 677, (a) Tom Dottomeon Colony T
for California (Riverside, 1971), 118, 130-131, and Landmarks of Riverside (Riverside, 1964), 23; Wallace W. Elliott, <u>History of San Bernardino and</u>
San Diego councies (1883; Riverside, 1965); Sidurd Erixon, Svensk Byggnads
Kultur (Stockholm, Aktiebolaget Bokverk; 1947) 286-347.
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 53.73 acres
UTM REFERENCES Riverside West, CA 1:24000 see notation ** on Item 10, p. 2
[1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [3, 7] [6, 1] [5, 5] B [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [3, 7] [6, 0] [3, 5] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [4] [6, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [5, 6] [1, 1] [5, 6] [1,
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION $E[11] 461 - 320] 3761 - 530$
(See continuation sheets)
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE CODE COUNTY CODE
STATE CODE COUNTY CODE
11 FORM PREPARED BY NAME/TITLE John R. Brumgardt, Riverside County Historian December 11, 1975
Revised by Stephen Becker, Riverside County Historian July 16, 1979
ORGANIZATION DATE
Riverside County Parks Department & Historial Commission
5192 Mission Blvd., P.O. Box 3507, Rubidoux, CA 92519 714-787-2551
CITY OR TOWN STATE Rubidoux, California 92519
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS
NATIONAL STATE LOCAL X
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I
hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE And Mellon
TITLE DATE 7/20/79
FOR NPS USE ONLY
1/20/19
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRUCE Start Date 9-6-29
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE]

Owners of Property

- 2. Roy Schroeder 4350 Riverview Drive Rubidoux, California 92509
- 3. Murphy Bros., Ltd. P. O. Box 517 Sierra Madre, California 91024

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED AUG 2 1979 DATE ENTERED SEP 6 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

features of the Jensen home indicate Scandinavian vernacular traditions as well: the relatively long, low pitch of the roof, the placement of small rooms in the gable ends of the attic and their accompanying window piercings, and the placement of fireplaces on the interior walls in each of the formal rooms (dining rooms, sitting room, and formal parlor).

Elements of style also relate to architectural trends prevalent in California when the Jensen home was built. A long porch was originally built at the front of the house, supported by columns of simplified Greek Revival architectural style. The porch roof was also shingle, with a low hip configuration. The porch was removed during the early part of this century.

The exterior brick surface of the main house is natural, unpainted red brick with white mortar showing. There are shutters at all lower floor windows, some now missing. The shutters are of an adjustable louver style with a center rail. The home's three chimneys are in a row at the ridge of the roof, asymmetrically The roof cornice is boxed with a plain frieze board. The placed. front door is original, consisting of four panels with 45° corners on the panels. The door frame is edged with side lights, the glass in which is frosted with a small Empire rosette motif in the clear areas; this glass is also original. All windows in the house are double hung with four lights in each sash. The sills are made of 4" x 4" wood.

The interior of the Jensen home is today in very good condition, with many original features. The walls are plastered, and the ceiling is approximately 15' high. The door casing style is made up of a plain board with a mold applied to the outside edge with four panels flush with the molding. The panels are flat, indicating they may have been made on the job. The door hardware is dark metal (possibly a former darkened bronze finish) with china knobs. Knobs are of varied finishes: white, brown, and brown with a marble-like graining.

The three fireplaces have wood mantles, all of similar design, based on an Empire pilaster design. The shelf backboard on each has a slight point in the center. The fireboxes are for wood burning. All mantles are of painted graining, as is much of the woodwork and doors throughout the house. Some rooms have papered ceilings and walls; the papers are of the 1870s, in fair although faded condition.

Only the kitchen has undergone any major remodeling. Here, however,

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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the new cabinetry has been installed so as not to harm the original window casements and wood trim.

Lighting in the home was originally with candles, then kerosene lamps, followed by gasoline vapor lamps and then electricity. The floors are of pine boards.

Outbuildings of the Jensen Ranch include:

- 1) The small winery adjacent to the main house, built about the same time. It is also brick, and has a full basement. Access to this basement is through large vaulted doorways on the south, west and north sides. The interior of the small winery was converted to living quarters about the time the larger winery was built; it is known to the family as "the annex".
- 2) A small milkhouse, also brick construction. $(8! \times 8!)$
- 3) A pumphouse, originally supporting a windmill (now dismantled and destroyed). This structure is built of wood frame.
- 4) A tankhouse, also of wood frame construction.
- 5) A washhouse, woodframe.
- 6) A chicken coop, woodframe (the first coop was destroyed by fire; the present one is built on the same site of similar construction.)
- 7) The large winery, built approximately in the late 1880s. Of brick construction, this structure was built with high walls and small high-placed window piercings. The roof was wood shingle, built in a low-pitched shed style. As mentioned, this roof has fallen in, but the walls of the structure are in good condition. Later use of this building was as a machine shop and barn. $(30' \times 60')$

The Ranch's barn, destroyed by fire, stood northeast of the Ranch complex.

No modern structures have been built in the Jensen Ranch complex. Photographs of the Jensen Ranch structures and acreage are enclosed with this application.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



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Other buildings on the nominated property include a house, shed, and well house.

1) The little building noted on the Exhibit 4 Sketch Map is a wood frame, board and batten residential structure built in 1930-31 by one of Jensen's grandchildren. It stands in the northwest portion of the property approximately 120 feet due south of the property's north corner. This structure is in fair condition. It is oriented with its main entrance facing Limonite Avenue. It is a basic L-shaped structure with a shed addition on its northeast side.

2) An open shed, also noted on Exhibit 4 Sketch Map, stands approximately 40 feet southwest of the board and batten structure. It is oriented along the same northeast/southwest axis as the house.

3) ^A round well house with a stone foundation and a wood frame housing stands 50 feet northwest of the board and batten house. ^This well dates from circa 1910-1915. It is no longer in use.

Additional photographs will be sent as soon as developed.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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In 1868, Jensen commenced construction of the red brick home which still survives as an occupied residence as yet in the possession of descendants. It was constructed of red clay bricks reportedly produced on his land, and the lime used for the mortar was obtained nearby from the site of the present Riverside Cement Company. The Jensen house was the first brick house built in this area, and its second major residential structure. (The first major residential structure, the Louis Robidoux home, was built on a site a few miles to the north; it has been destroyed.) The Jensen house and Ranch is also noted as having the longest history of continued occupation and use in Riverside County. The granite foundation of the home was formed from granite blocks produced in nearby quarries. As noted in Section 7, this home is believed to be built in a vernacular style derived from the Danish "paired-rooms" or "parstugor" house type.

Jensen was a central figure in the local community and one of the first permanent settlers in what is now Rubidoux, California and the surrounding region. His diverse ranching and farming pursuits made him economically significant for the development of this Southern California area--and, in addition, in the absence of a bank, Jensen made loans to and took deposits from local inhabitants. He was a central figure in local politics. He helped to defend the claims of the New Mexican settlers of San Salvador against lawsuits by Abel Stearns and the Riverside Water Company, and served on the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors almost continually from 1861 until his death in December, 1886.

SUMMARY

Jensen, a mid-19th century European immigrant who came to California during the Gold Rush period, married into a prominent California family of Spanish descent and brought his wife and children to the site herein nominated for the National Register, and was important in various ways to the development of the local community. Influential in governmental affairs, he helped to develop the region in terms of agriculture and economic growth, and contributed one of the first two large permanent houses in the area. He built a home in a style reminiscent of the vernacular architecture of his Danish homeland. His most important contributions with regards to government, agriculture, community developand architecture occurred during his connection with--as well as ment primarily upon--the site being nominated. The title to this land descended from the Mexican land-grant era, a period to which his wife's family were directly connected, and his presence in this area reflects

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CONTINUATION SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

the settlement of a European immigrant, related by land and marriage to an earlier facet of California history, actively participating in the development of what would shortly become a predominantly Anglo community. The house in which he lived has retained its integrity to a high degree, and the milkhouse, wineries and other outbuildings of similar vintage are still extant. The property, which now represents only a fraction of the original landholding, is mostly protected by family ownership.

Beyond the 53.73 acres, in an area once part of the larger Jensen Ranch but not being nominated, are bottom lands along the Santa Ana River which are occupied by open agricultural land (mostly pasture), residential and commercial areas, and a small airport. The banks of the Santa Ana River are devoted to a natural preserve running seventeen miles from just northeast of the Jensen Ranch southwesterly to the Riverside-Orange County line.

The Riverside County Parks Department, through grants, donations, and other financial means, hopes to acquire this property, restore the house and adjacent structures to their original condition, and use the structures and acreage as a living/dynamic history site, including the restoration and operation of its agricultural aspects for use as a working ranch, gardens and vineyards. This will preserve an important element of State, regional and local history, interpret it in meaningful fashion, make the Jensen Ranch accessible to the general public, and increase awareness of the historical development of this part of Riverside County and its relationship to other, important facets of early California history. CONTINUATION SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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The Cornelius Jensen Ranch is located within a portion of land measuring approximately 2300 feet by 1200 feet in Rubidoux, Riverside County, California. Beginning at the western corner at the corner of Limonite Avenue and Riverview Drive, the boundary proceeds northeast along Limonite Avenue a distance of approximately 820 feet to the northern corner. From the northern corner the boundary proceeds to the southeast approximately 2300 feet to the eastern corner, thence turning southwesterly and proceeding approximately 1200 feet to the southern corner, and back northwesterly approximately 2300 feet to the western corner (the point of beginning).

Slight deviations from 90° corners are present at the northern and western corners of the site. The deviation at the western corner is due to the configuration of the adjacent roadway. The deviation at the northern corner is due to encroachment into the parcel of a housing development; this is the only portion of the property directly bounded by a residential area. A flood control channel passes through the southern corner of the area but does not affect the boundary description. See exhibits A, B and C, location and boundary maps. Also see paragraph * on the next page.

This configuration has been determined by several factors. Of primary importance is that it was on this acreage immediately surrounding the Jensen Ranch complex that the Jensen family's most important agricultural activities have occurred throughout time, from the Ranch's initial period to the present day. Included in this acreage were and are areas devoted to vegetable gardens, vineyards, orchards, pastures and corrals.

Secondly, a major portion of this land, including the Ranch structures, is owned by Jensen's descendants. The family wishes to see the Ranch's traditional and historic use continued through the operation of the site as a living historic museum and working ranch. The easternmost portion, which is not owned by the family, is available for purchase; it is presently used as pasture, and was historically part of the Jensen Ranch's core acreage used for similar purposes.

The boundaries of the property are, therefore, determined primarily by current ownership and continued historic use patterns. Also relevant here are the uses of nearby properties. A small airport lies just east of the Jensen Ranch, and thereby assures a commitment to open space for health and safety reasons. Finally, the Ranch's eastern boundary is within one-eighth of a mile from the Santa Ana River Regional Park, a natural and recreational preserve which includes lands once belonging to

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Jensen but not being nominated to the Register. When funds are available, the Riverside County Parks Department will attempt to physically link the Jensen Ranch with the Santa Ana River Regional Park, thus extending the natural preserve into a historic and cultural preserve as well.

* Specific information concerning irregularities at the north and west corners of the property: (1) North corner: From the north corner, the boundary proceeds southeast approximately 240 feet, then turns east running approximately 165.6 feet, then turns back slightly to the north and proceeds in a straight line to the east corner approximately 1900 feet. (2) West corner: An irregular line in the boundary occurs at the west corner caused by the boundary following the direction of Riverview Drive. This irregularity may be established by starting at the south corner where the boundary continues in a straight line in a northwesterly direction for approximately 2162.2 feet. It then begins a gentle "S" curve to the north as it reaches the west corner. This curved portion of the boundary is approximately 100 feet long and becomes straight again as it becomes the northwest boundary of the property along Limonite Avenue.

** On the U.S.G.S. map which accompanies this nomination a notation is shown of a structure southeast of the entry road and southeast of the board and batten house--this is an error!!! No structure exists at this location, nor did one ever exist. A cement reservoir, no longer in use, may be the feature mistakenly noted as a structure on this map.



BOYHOOD HOME

IN SCANDINAVIA



(100 km = 62.14 miles)

Halland and Scania originally Danish provinces, today Swedish, surrendered in 1658. Blekinge's original nationality uncertain – at any rate Danish from about 1050, now Swedish, surrendered 1658. Bohuslen originally Norwegian, now Swedish, surrendered 1658. Gotland originally independent, later Swedish, conquered by Denmark 1361, Swedish after 1658. Slesvig and Holstein see special map page 265. Norway united to Denmark 1380–1814, united to Sweden 1814-1905. Sweden united to Denmark 1397-1521, though with several interruptions.



Map of South Jutland (100 km = 62.14 miles)

Holstein more or less united to Denmark since the Middle Ages, as a rule with the Danish King as Duke. Wrenched from Denmark 1864 and incorporated into Germany. Slesvig originally Danish soil, administered since the early Middle Ages as an independent duchy, during recent centuries with the Danish King as both King and Duke, but closely bound up with Holstein. Conquered by Germany i 1864. In 1920, after a plebiscite, divided into North and South Slesvig; the former reincorporated in Denmark, the latter in Germany.









