

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

1188

SEP 16 2005

**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 any 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 Hoffman Barn  
other names/site number Skatvold Barn

**2. Location**

street & number 16937 482 Avenue not for publication N/A  
city or town Reville Vicinity x  
state South Dakota Code SD county Deuel code 039 zip code 57259

**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.)

Jay D. Vogt 09-12-2005  
Signature of certifying official Date

South Dakota SHPO  
State or 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 commenting or other official Date

**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:)

Signature of the Keeper: Edson H. Beall  
 Date of Action: 10.26.05

**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**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register  
 Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

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**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>Agriculture/subsistence</u>	<u>Animal Facility</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>Storage</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>Agriculture/subsistence</u>	<u>Storage</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>Animal Facility</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Wisconsin Dairy Barn

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete

Roof Asphalt

Walls Wood: Clapboard

Metal: Steel

Other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

See Continuation Sheets

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### 8. Statement of Significance

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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.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a 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**

1920  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Hoffman Barn  
Name of Property

Deuel County, South Dakota  
County and State

**Significant Dates**

1920

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

John Ling (Builder)

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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(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: \_\_\_\_\_

Hoffman Barn  
Name of Property

Deuel County, South Dakota  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreeage of Property** Less than one acre

### UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>692655</u>	<u>4977827</u>	3	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	4	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Cheryl Nagle  
Historic Preservation Intern

organization SD SHPO date 7/18/05

street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-3458

city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

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## Additional Documentation

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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)

Hoffman Barn

Name of Property

Deuel County, South Dakota

County and State

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## Property Owner

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

name Allen and Marianne Skatvold

street & number 16937 482 Avenue telephone 605-623-4555

city or town Reville state SD zip code 57259

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**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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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## **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:**

The Hoffman Barn is located in the vicinity of the town of Revillo, South Dakota. While the town of Revillo, South Dakota is in Grant County, the barn property is located in Lowe Township, Deuel County, South Dakota. The barn is situated on farmland, in a historically agricultural area. The building is a two-story wood Wisconsin Dairy bank barn, with a full basement and concrete foundation. Built by John Ling of Boyd, Minnesota, in 1920, the Hoffman Barn is a very good example of the early twentieth century's path to modernize agricultural buildings in rural areas and the profitability of South Dakota dairy farming. The Hoffman Barn retains a very good degree of exterior and interior materials, design and overall integrity, including its spatial relationship to the landscape. The building has been in continuous use in its original function as a barn and the barn has been in the same family's possession for three generations.

## **Exterior Description:**

The Hoffman Barn is a two-story wood Wisconsin Dairy Barn with a concrete full basement. The barn is forty-six feet wide and eighty feet long. The exterior of the barn is painted a brownish color, and the windows, window trim, and door trim are painted white. The barn is situated at the end of the driveway which is a distance from the main road. An aerial photo from approximately twenty-five years ago shows the orientation pattern of the farmstead. The house and the barn are parallel to one another, with the barn set back to the rear.

The façade (north elevation) is built into a bank. The first floor fenestration consists of a horizontal band of ten four-pane windows. There is a roller barn door asymmetrically placed along the façade. Located directly above the door on the eaves is a large front-facing gabled dormer.

The south elevation's basement level fenestration consists of nine windows that have been covered, interior and exterior, by steel siding, which is slated to be removed by the owner. A portion of the interior silo room extends outside to connect to the concrete stave silo (with a conical concrete roof), constructed circa 1943. The two door openings on the basement level remain open and accessible. The first floor of the south elevation consists of two openings to the hayloft, positioned directly over the first floor door openings.

The east elevation's basement level, consists of one door opening and one four-over-four window. There is a ghost print of a roofline shadow on the exterior; a non-historic milk room was removed by the current owners within the last decade. It did reveal the possible original red color of the barn. The northeast section of the east elevation's basement level is dissected by a concrete wall, and there are no additional openings on that level. The first floor level of the east elevation, consists of three two-over-two windows. Between the first and second level is a hayloft opening. At the intersecting roof pitch, there are two four-over-four windows, it was an uncommon feature to have a pair of rectangular windows high in the eave end.



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The west elevation's first floor consists of one door opening and one window. The second floor elevation has one hayloft opening, centrally placed above the first floor openings. Centered under the triangular hay hood are two roller doors. Located behind the west elevation is a concrete silo, constructed in the 1980s.

The barn has a Dutch gambrel roof and a triangular hay hood on the west end. There are three metal ridge ventilators on the roof. The original cedar shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles.

### Interior Description:

The main portion of the barn, the basement level, was utilized for animal storage. It contains a manure carrier, a row of wooden pens with cement mangers on the south side, a central alleyway, and a row of eighteen stanchions and cement managers along the north side. The west end of the basement level consists of the lower portion of the 1943 concrete stave silo with projecting silo room, bull pen, feed room, staircase to first level and a maternity pen. The wood floor joists for the first level are visible. Interior wall frames are of two by six wood construction. Being a bank barn-built into the side of a hill-allows for two levels to be entered from the ground. This placement also allowed the basements to stay warm; in fact the Hoffman Barn has its maternity pen located in the basement.

The main level of the barn consists of horse stalls located on the north side, an intersecting central alleyway, and a hay mow area. The majority of the second level (loft) is completely open. Above the horse stalls is a grain storage area. There is a partial wall and floor along the north side. Metal air ducts extend from the ceiling down the sides of the barn on both sides of the inside walls (one near each eave and one in the center). There is an additional metal air duct that runs straight through the floor levels. The wall studding is two-by-six inch wood planks. The trusses are placed at interval lengthwise of the barn. The Hoffman Barn's roof frame appears to be similar to the Shawver Truss (1880s-1930s). The interior ceiling appears to be a tongue and grooved stock.

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## NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hoffman Barn is eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a very good example of a Wisconsin Dairy barn. The barn exhibits many distinctive characteristics of this style. Lowe Township, South Dakota is a small rural community historically rooted in an agricultural economy. The barn, constructed in 1920, was a very large structure for its time and reflected the economic vitality of dairy farming in Lowe Township, South Dakota.

### Historical Background and Significance:

The area known today as Deuel County, South Dakota, then an unorganized state, became part of the Minnesota Territory in 1849. Deuel County was created by an act of the first legislature of the Dakota Territory in 1862. In the fall of 1872, the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, a division of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, was graded through the county. The county, named in honor of Jacob S. Deuel, a member of the territorial council, was organized on May 20, 1878.<sup>1</sup> During the first county meeting, the county seal with symbols of an agricultural implement, ox, and duck, was adopted. The County Commissioners partitioned the county into townships on October 7, 1878.<sup>2</sup> Lowe Township was formed on November 13, 1883, and received its name from one of the first homesteaders, Charles Lowe.<sup>3</sup>

Immigration and development were encouraged by the federal government in the form of the Pre-emption Law of 1841, in which settlers could file a preemption on 160 acres of surveyed or unsurveyed land and receive title at the government's minimum price per acre; The Homestead Act of 1862, in which an adult citizen could obtain 160 acres free by living on the land for five years if a portion of the land was cultivated and improved; and the Timber Culture Act of 1873 wherein any person planting ten acres of trees and tended for eight years, would receive the 160 acres of land. Railroad companies, state and territorial immigration commissions all encouraged the raising of wheat as a quick rich crop. A large amount of settlers came to Deuel County, including an influx of Norwegians in 1874, and Germans later.<sup>4</sup> The Germans were the largest ethnic group to settle in South Dakota, and the least likely to have farmed in the United States prior to coming to the Plains.<sup>5</sup>

South Dakota's agricultural settlement saw three boom periods, 1868-1873, 1879-1886, and 1902-1915.<sup>6</sup> By 1885, there were 841 farms, with an average size of seventy-one acres, in Deuel County, South Dakota, and the main industry was agriculture. The population of Deuel County, South Dakota was 4574 in 1890. By 1899, South Dakota ranked fourth among the wheat-producing states of the nation.<sup>7</sup> Lowe Township, South Dakota, gradually increased in population from 151 in 1890, 162 in 1900, 255 in 1910 and 295 in 1920.

During 1889-1897, South Dakota experienced an industrial depression, known as the Great Dakota Bust. Consolidation movements, from 1898 to 1902, created a loss from a large amount of individually owned enterprises, including farms, to a small number of corporately owned enterprises.<sup>8</sup> In 1920, 354 million acres of farmland were operated by tenants, or forty-four percent of all farms in the United States. Over half the land in South Dakota was lessee farmed.<sup>9</sup> Between 1930 and 1940, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska,

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Kansas, and Oklahoma's total population decreased 4.1 percent, and rural farm population decreased 13.8 percent, however the rural nonfarm population in South and North Dakota increased.<sup>10</sup>

The fall in the price of wheat and the failure of crops due to years of drought also changed the nature of farming in South Dakota. The 1896 *Dakota Field and Farm* periodical editorialized that to "engage in dairying was one way out of the difficulty that confronted them."<sup>11</sup> By 1900, South Dakota was a leading dairy state, and by 1915 many cooperative creameries were built along the Milwaukee and the Chicago and North Western lines across the state.<sup>12</sup>

Deuel County lost forty-eight percent of its rural population from 1960-2000, and population projections for Deuel County 2000-2010 show a twenty-three percent additional loss of the rural population, and while the population is decreasing, there is an increase of non-farm residential development pressures threatening rural areas.<sup>13</sup> Rural abandonment to urban areas, farmland being sold for development purposes, and changing farm technology are three factors that also threaten historic barn structures.

The Hoffman Barn stands as a testament to the South Dakota farmers who have been able to retain ownership of their small rural farms in the face of large corporate farming. As such, the Hoffman Barn is now in its third generation of one-family ownership.

## Land ownership

Andrew Denison's claim, under the Timber Culture Act, of the Northeast quarter of Section 22 in Township 117, north of Range 48 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in South Dakota, containing one hundred sixty acres, was recorded on May 16, 1899.<sup>14</sup> Andrew and his wife, Eliza K. Denison sold the property to O.M. Edsil for eighteen hundred dollars, as recorded on April 1, 1901.<sup>15</sup> Edsil sold the property for two thousand four hundred dollars to Jennie Grover, as recorded on July 10<sup>th</sup>, 1901.<sup>16</sup> Grover sold the property to Anna M. Hoffman as recorded at the Osceola County, Iowa Register of Deeds on December 29, 1906.<sup>17</sup> The Northeast quarter of section 22 was purchased by Richard H. Hoffman circa 1910.

Richard H. Hoffman was born in Selicia, Germany on March 17, 1875. His family emigrated from Germany to the Minnesota area during the middle of the mass migration of Germans to the United States (1820-1930). Hoffman was naturalized as a United States citizen in 1889.<sup>18</sup> In the early 1900s, Hoffman worked as a depot agent for the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad in Waverly, South Dakota and Reville, South Dakota. Richard and his wife Anna M. decided that the depot was not an ideal family home, and purchased the Northeast quarter of Section 22, Deuel County, in circa 1910, for approximately ten dollars per acre.<sup>19</sup>

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The farm's original barn and house were constructed by Richard's father in 1910, since when they purchased the property there were no standing buildings left from prior inhabitants. By 1911, the buildings were complete and Richard and Anna, with their five children, Viola, Leo, Richard Jr., Milton, William (Lucille, Victor and Vincent would be born later) moved to the farm. The 1920 Federal Census, of which Richard was the local enumerator, recorded his trade as a farmer. Sometime later, the Southeast quarter was purchased by Richard for \$15 per acre and the Northwest quarter at \$30 an acre, and increased the farm acreage to a total of 480 acres.<sup>20</sup> The "modern" Hoffman barn, with a concrete floor and all steel pens and stanchions for the cows and calves, was built in 1920.<sup>21</sup>

Son Richard M. Hoffman sold the east one half and the Northwest quarter to Bernhard S. and Sarah L. Anderson in 1939 (Anna passed away in 1927 and Richard H. passed away in 1929).<sup>22</sup> The Anderson family raised crops, cattle, hogs, and sheep on the farm; and are credited with putting in electricity and water in the barn during their ownership.<sup>23</sup>

The Andersons rented the farm to their son-in-law Jacob Mulder and their daughter Alice in the spring of 1949; Jacob and Alice purchased the farm (Northeast quarter, Southeast quarter and Northwest quarter) for thirty-one thousand one hundred thirty five dollars in 1956; and the 1977 Lowe Township map documents Alice's ownership (Jake died in 1975) of 480 acres. The Mulders were grain farmers and also raised sheep and pigs on the farm.

Allen R. and Marianne L. (Mulder) Skatvold purchased the Northeast quarter, less 2 acres-the North 18 rods and the East 18 rods, for sixty-two thousand five hundred sixty dollars.<sup>24</sup> By 1983, the 480 acre farm was divided into three one-quarter sections; Doug Mulder, Allen and Marianne (Mulder) Skatvold, and Delmar Mulder, each owning 160 acres. The Skatvolds were dairy farmers and also raised crops on the farm. Today, Allen and Marianne Skatvold continue to own the quarter section retaining the Hoffman barn.

## Architectural significance

The Hoffman Barn is a unique example of the Wisconsin Dairy Barn, and as such, proclaims the willingness of progressive farmers in small rural areas to embrace the "modern" scientific future of farming.

The Wisconsin Dairy barn's plan, which incorporated a large amount of windows for light and ventilation, integrated the twentieth century scientific methodology and promotion by the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Wisconsin, Madison.<sup>25</sup> In fact, Frank M. White and Clyde I. Griffith's 1916 Bulletin 266 *Barns for Wisconsin Dairy Farms* stated that "sunlight is the best of all disinfectants" and the elongated sides of the barn building was best built in a south-north direction to garner the maximum effects of the sun.<sup>26</sup>

The Wisconsin Dairy barn prototype was generally 36 by 100 feet or longer, with a gambrel roof, row of small windows, large gable-end loft opening, triangular hay hood, and gable-end doors. The bull pen and feed room were located on the first floor, and storage of hay, bedding and grain were stored above. The silo was generally connected to the side or rear of the barn. Round wooden-stave silos fell out of fashion in the 1910s

Hoffman Barn  
Name of Property

Deuel County, South Dakota  
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A  
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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and were replaced with masonry, poured-concrete, and cement-stave silos, to be situated at the end of the barn by the "feeding alley."<sup>27</sup>

This "modern" and more space efficient plank-frame barn replaced the timber-frame barn in the early twentieth century. The plank-frame structure allowed for a self-supporting roof or supported by purlins supported by self-supporting trusses.<sup>28</sup> This type of barn is generally found in Minnesota eastward through Canada to New England and lower Great Lakes.<sup>29</sup>

The Hoffman Barn exhibits the common elements of the Wisconsin Dairy Barn; in addition, its overly large width and placement in a bank, which are significant architectural features, place it as a distinctive example of a Wisconsin Dairy Barn for Deuel County, South Dakota.

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- <sup>1</sup>Alfred T. Andreas, *Historical Atlas of Dakota*, 1884, in Donald Dean Parker, *History of Our County and State: Deuel County*. (Brookings, SD: South Dakota State College, 1960), 9-DE. Parker's excerpts show various organizational dates, including: April 26, 1878.
- <sup>2</sup>*Centennial Atlas Limited of Deuel County, South Dakota*, (Watertown, SD: Centennial Atlas Limited, 1988), 5.
- <sup>3</sup>Maynard Cochrane and Eleanor Cochrane, eds., *Historical Collections of Deuel County* (Deuel County, SD: Deuel County History Book Committee, 1983), 42.
- <sup>4</sup>Donald Dean Parker, *History of Our County and State: Deuel County*, (Brookings, SD: South Dakota State College, 1960), 15.
- <sup>5</sup>John C. Hudson, "Migration to an American Frontier," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 66:2 (June 1976): 248.
- <sup>6</sup>Joanita Kant, *A History of South Dakota Century Farms-With an Historical Overview* (Sioux Falls, SD: Century Farms Book Committee; Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Co., 1985), 7.
- <sup>7</sup>Theodore Saloutos, "The Spring-Wheat Farmer in a Maturing Economy 1870-1920," *The Journal of Economic History* 6:2 (November 1946): 176
- <sup>8</sup>Naomi R. Lamoreaux, "Industrial Organization and Market Behavior: The Great Merger Movement in American Industry," *The Journal of Economic History* 40:1 (March 1980): 169.
- <sup>9</sup>C. L. Steward, "A Summary of the Results of the 1920 Census of Agriculture: Discussion," *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 18:138 (June 1922): 177-178.
- <sup>10</sup>Carl C. Taylor, "Rural Life," *The American Journal of Sociology* 47:6 (May 1942): 842.
- <sup>11</sup>*Dakota Field and Farm* (Sioux Falls, SD) September 15, 1896.
- <sup>12</sup>Allyson Brooks and Steph Jacon, *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context* (Vermillion, SD: South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994), 24.
- <sup>13</sup>The Deuel County Planning Commission, "Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Deuel County" Deuel County, South Dakota (2004) <[www.deuelcountysd.com/Zoning/ComprehensivePlan.pdf](http://www.deuelcountysd.com/Zoning/ComprehensivePlan.pdf)> 7 July 2005.
- <sup>14</sup>Deuel County Courthouse (Clear Lake, SD), Register of Deeds Office, Volume 225, Page 194 Watertown, SD Land Office. Marianne Skatvold, the present owner, went to the courthouse the week of July 12, 2005 and copied portions of the deed book from which I obtained the ownership trail.
- <sup>15</sup>Deuel County Courthouse (Clear Lake, SD) Register of Deeds Office, Book 77 Page 381.
- <sup>16</sup>Deuel County Courthouse (Clear Lake, SD) Register of Deeds Office, Book T, Page 465.
- <sup>17</sup>Deuel County Courthouse (Clear Lake, SD) Register of Deeds Office, Book 30 Page 362 Osceola County, Iowa.
- <sup>18</sup>Federal Census 1920, Microfilm T625-1717, South Dakota State Archives.
- <sup>19</sup>Lucille M. Sime (Hoffman), "The Richard H. Hoffman Family," in *Revillo: A Century on the Prairie* (Revillo, SD: C.M. Lundin, 1984), 109; Federal Census 1920, Microfilm T625-1717. Other than the information provided by the Federal Census, all dates and information is from the recollections of Lucille M. (Hoffman) Sime.
- <sup>20</sup>Cochrane, 270.
- <sup>21</sup>Cochrane, 270.
- <sup>22</sup>Deuel County Courthouse (Clear Lake, SD) Register of Deeds Office, Book 51, Page 293, filed October 3, 1939.
- <sup>23</sup>Marianne Skatvold, interview by author, 11 June 2005, Pierre, SD, telephone conversation.
- <sup>24</sup>Deuel County Courthouse (Clear Lake, SD) Register of Deeds Office, Book 78 Page 36, filed October 27, 1980.
- <sup>25</sup>Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 25.
- <sup>26</sup>Frank M. White and Clyde I. Griffith, *Barns for Wisconsin Dairy Farms* Bulletin 266 (Madison, WI: Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, 1916), 15.
- <sup>27</sup>Ingolf Volger, "Dairying and Dairy Barns in the Northern Midwest," in Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, eds., *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens, OH: Ohio University Press, 1995), 108.
- <sup>28</sup>Glenn A. Harper and Steve Gordon, "The Modern Midwestern Barn, 1900-Present," in Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, eds., *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens, OH: Ohio University Press, 1995), 217.
- <sup>29</sup>Noble, 122.

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*Centennial Atlas Limited of Deuel County, South Dakota*. Watertown, SD: Centennial Atlas Limited, 1988.

Cochrane, Maynard and Eleanor Cochrane, eds. *Historical Collections of Deuel County*. Deuel County, SD: Deuel County History Book Committee, 1983.

*Dakota Field and Farm* (Sioux Falls, SD) September 15, 1896.

Deuel County Courthouse (Clear Lake, SD), Register of Deeds Office.

The Deuel County Planning Commission. "Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Deuel County" Deuel County, South Dakota (2004) <[www.deuelcountysd.com/Zoning/ComprehensivePlan.pdf](http://www.deuelcountysd.com/Zoning/ComprehensivePlan.pdf)> 7 July 2005.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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## Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is an imaginary line encompassing only the barn. Starting at a point 3 feet northeast of the northeast corner of the barn and running west to a point 3 feet northwest of the northwest corner of the barn, then running south to a point 3 feet southwest of the southwest corner of the barn, then running east to a point 3 feet southeast of the southeast corner of the barn, then running north to its original starting point.

## Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the barn which has been historically associated with the Hoffman Farm and that retains historical integrity. The rest of the property has been excluded based on dates of construction and loss of integrity.