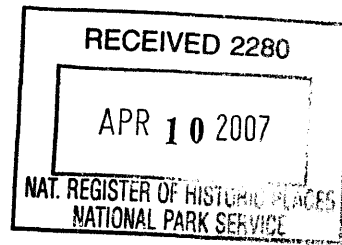


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Holz Family Farmstead
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 4665 Manor Drive not for publication N/A
city or town Eagan vicinity
state Minnesota code MN county Dakota code 037 zip code 55123

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Britta L. Bloomberg 4/4/07
Signature of certifying official Britta L. Bloomberg, Deputy SHPO Date
Minnesota Historical Society
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 certifying official/Title _____ 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.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____
Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 5-24-07

Holz Family Farmstead
Name of Property

Dakota County, MN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	2	buildings
		sites
3		structure
		objects
10	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing, storage,
animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC: single family, secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE/STONE

walls WOOD/Weatherboard/METAL/Steel

roof WOOD/Wood Shingle/ASPHALT

other METAL, GLASS

Narrative Description

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

Holz Family Farmstead
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1893-1955

Significant Dates

1902, 1911, 1927

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Holz, Otto, Sr. and Otto, Jr.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Friends of the Holz Farm, Eagan, MN

Holz Family Farmstead
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.671 Acres

Inver Grove Heights, Minn.
1967, Revised 1993

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1.	<input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Anthony Godfrey Ph.D., Architectural Historian</u>		
organization	<u>U.S. West Research, Inc.</u>	date	<u>9/28/06</u>
street and number	<u>2395 Fisher Lane</u>	telephone	<u>801/485-2526</u>
city or town	<u>Salt Lake City</u>	state	<u>UT</u>
		zip code	<u>84109</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name	<u>City of Eagan</u>		
street & number	<u>3830 Pilot Knob Road</u>	telephone	<u>651/675-5000</u>
city or town	<u>Eagan</u>	state	<u>MN</u>
		zip code	<u>55123</u>

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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 120 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., Washington, DC 20240.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Holz Family Farmstead

Name of property

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Property Description and Setting

The Holz Family Farmstead lies in the N1/2 of the NE 1/4 Section 36, Township 27 North, Range 23 West in Dakota County, Minnesota. The parcel is bounded on the east by Holz Lake, a small water body. The Holz Farmstead is bounded on the south and west by a single-family residential development. Cliff Road, a primary collector road for the City of Eagan, bounds the northern boundary of the property. In 1899, the Holz Farmstead began with the purchase of 220 acres here. Over time, the Holz family raised livestock and crops on the farm, along with fruits and vegetables. But in the 1970s, portions of the farm were sold for development of the South Oaks and Manor Lake Additions. With the passing of Ella and Otto Holz, Jr. in the early 1990s, the remaining farm and buildings were purchased by a developer and then sold to the City of Eagan in 1995 with the intention to restore the farm as a historic farm site (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32; City of Eagan 2003: 2).

The significant farm buildings of the Holz Farmstead lie within a municipal park, called "Holz Farm Park." There are three distinct segments of the park (see Map 1). The northernmost park segment contains a circa 1950s house that is rented by the City of Eagan. This house is outside the sight line of the historic segment of the park. Additionally, a line of vegetation and a field buffers it from the central historic park segment. The central segment of the park consists of the historic buildings of the Holz Farmstead that support the historic agricultural function of the property. The southernmost segment of the park is a standard neighborhood park with playground equipment, a basketball court, and open space for informal sports. The neighborhood park segment also has a small parking lot on site to accommodate visitors (Ibid.).

The historic Holz Farmstead site sits on a small hill, which contributes to the creative construction technique employed by the Holz family for the house, barn, and outbuildings. The farmhouse is scenically sited on a relatively flat top portion of the hill, overlooking Holz Lake to the east. From this vantage point, the Holz family could oversee their farm operations below, which included their barn, chicken coop, and a variety of outbuildings, including a milk/pump house, granary/machine shed, corn crib, a hillside shed, and another building that once housed machinery. The layout of the buildings is served by a gravel driveway loop that brought travelers up and down a slight hill to the house as well as machinery to the barn (see Maps/Drawings 1).

A. House
1911
Contributing Building

While the Holz farmhouse exhibits very modest elements of the Classical Revival Style (evidenced by its bay window, simple columns, and window treatment in the main gable), its late construction date (1911) places the Holz farmhouse in a no style category. Like many farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, it was designed for efficiency and flexibility. The Holz farmhouse is situated on top of a hill and is the hub in the wheel with barn and other farm buildings, gardens, and fields radiating like

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spokes from this viewing point. The Holz farmhouse is wood-framed, perhaps balloon-framed building, which is typical of its construction era. Its overall dimensions are 31' x 30' in length and width and stands 30' high. The two-story gabled Holz farmhouse style is massed in a cross-gabled manner with an extended 2-story gabled wing to the east. The house has wood clapboard siding with non-decorative trim banding at the porches, siding corners, fascia, and foundation line. Window and door trim on the Holz farmhouse is mostly non-decorative, save a slightly extended casing on the lintels. Its foundation is constructed of fieldstone laid in an uncoursed ashlar pattern (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 1-2; City of Eagan 2003: 2-3).

Sawn, cedar shingles were the original roofing material, and in 1996, the roof system was replaced with cedar shingles. Roof details include returns with boxed cornices. Originally there were two masonry chimneys (red brick), one near the center of the north-south ridge for the dining parlor and bedroom areas. In the later 1940s, the center chimney was abandoned when an oil furnace was located in the basement. A third brick chimney was constructed on the face of the north elevation for the new heat source. The second original chimney still projects from the east ridge line and is used for the kitchen stove(s) (Ibid.).

The interior is based on a typical central hall plan (see Maps/Drawings 3 & 4). The first floor includes the kitchen, parlor/dining room and living room. The kitchen is on the main level and is entered from both the north and south through an enclosed kitchen porch. The enclosing of the south porch (sometime prior to the 1940s) may have reduced the ventilation to the kitchen, but provided a transition space into the clean house. As was typical of most farmhouses, the Holz farmhouse kitchen was the control center for preparing and serving meals, for producing butter, for canning vegetables and for conducting farm business. The dining room and parlor was one large, open room, perhaps to provide the flexibility during harvest and holiday times for feeding large gatherings. The room has wood floors with plaster walls and has a simple wood china cabinet built into the north wall. After the 1940s, a bathroom was added to the southeast corner of the dining room. The parlor/dining room was also used as a bedroom. This main level bedroom might be attributed to the farmwife's role. Sometimes called the "birthing room," this bedroom was practically located on the main level for women in childbirth and for caring for the elderly or sick. Also, if there were a death in the family, the deceased would have been waked in this room. On the second level, there were four bedrooms, which were accessed from an interior stairway off the dining room. At one time (1930s), this farmhouse had two generations of the Holz's family living in these bedrooms (Ibid.).

West Elevation

The entry or west elevation of the Holz farmhouse naturally faces towards the barn and outbuildings, such as the chicken coop and the milk/pump house. This main façade of the farmhouse has symmetrical fenestration—two windows on each level of the house. The lower level windows are 2/2 double hung with a decorative stained glass panel at the top. The second story windows are 1/1 double-hung. An eyebrow window with a keystone is centered in the gable end of the west elevation and adds minimum decorative detail to the building. The main exterior door is original to the house. It has artistic etched glass, visible from the interior. The glass has been covered with a removable wood

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panel to protect from vandalism. The main floor entry provides an entrance to the parlor/dining area and exits onto a repaired (1996) full-width porch with a shallow hipped roof and four smooth road columns with Doric capitals. The wood porch floor lies on a solid concrete foundation—which originally was probably supported by fieldstone or stone piers. The front porch has a wood ceiling, and is one of three porches attached to the house (City of Eagan 2003: 3).

North Elevation

The north elevation of the Holz farmhouse reveals a functional rather than aesthetic quality to the main house—largely because it does not face a public or visitor's view. Minimal decorative detail is found on this portion of the farmhouse's exterior. First level fenestration is asymmetrical. On the first level, there is one 2/2 double-hung window within the north-south gable abutting the brick chimney just off center of the gable peak. A second window of similar configuration is on the kitchen wing to the east. On the second level, there are two 1/1 double hung windows. Both lie on the north-south gable and provide light to the upstairs bedrooms on that side of the house. They lie on either side of the just-off center chimney that runs up the side of the house. This chimney was constructed in the later 1940s when an oil furnace was newly located in the basement as a source of heat for the house (Ibid.).

The kitchen wing of the north elevation contains a storm door. The screen door is a three-panel door with an upper screen. The kitchen door itself is a six square panel that has been painted to match the exterior. The north elevation also has another door opening leading directly into the basement level root cellar at the intersection of the two gables. In 1998, to provide ADA access to the Holz farmhouse, an open wood porch was added to the north elevation. It was located here so as to not visually intrude on the architectural integrity of the building (Ibid.).

The north elevation with a back kitchen door naturally faces out to an outhouse east of the Holz farmhouse.

East Elevation

The rear or east elevation of the Holz farmhouse, like the north elevation, exhibits few decorative details. Therefore, in 1998, the ADA access ramp to the porch on the north elevation was located here. The ADA ramp extends across the east elevation to minimize visual intrusion on the more decorative south and west elevations of the Holz farmhouse. On the first level of the east elevation, there is one 2/2 double hung window that lies on the right side of this level. The second level has two symmetrically arranged 1/1 double hung windows of the type common to that story of the house. They provide light to the upstairs bedrooms on that side of the house (Ibid. 4).

A portion of an enclosed kitchen porch is visible from the east elevation. Prior to being enclosed sometime prior to the 1940s, it had three posts, which appear to have been square-shaped. To enclose the porch, wood siding and framing were constructed between these columns. Two wood windows and a new exterior door were added when the porch was enclosed (Ibid.). From the entry on this elevation, a person could easily access the smokehouse to the east of the farmhouse.

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South Elevation

The south elevation of the Holz farmhouse faces the main farm buildings and is the primary elevation a visitor sees as one comes up the hill to the farmhouse. The south elevation contains decorative detail absent on the north and east elevations. The first level contains a secondary entrance into the house, via an enclosed porch and pantry with a shallow pitched hipped roof. This entrance accesses the kitchen. The enclosed porch contains two asymmetrical 1/1 double hung windows, one looking into a pantry and the other between the porch and kitchen. The window farthest to the right lies slightly higher than the other, its trim abutting the trim along the porch trim line along the roof. The lower window lies between the higher window and the door. To the left of this lower window is the entrance to the kitchen area. The entrance door is a five rectangular panel door with no screen. A transom window has been enclosed over the door. There are three concrete steps to the door (Ibid.).

The first level of the north-south gable displays a bay window with a shallow hipped roof and dentils along the trim line. The outer windowpanes are 1/1 double hung, but the 2/2-center window has a decorative fleur-de-lis design designed stained glass panel in its upper portion. To the right of the bay window is a smaller one-pane window that was installed at an unknown date to provide light for an interior bathroom. The bay window has dentils to cover the joint between the roof boards and the wall (Ibid.).

The second level of the south elevation has two symmetrical 1/1 double hung windows in the north-south gable. There are no windows on the eastern wing; the rooflines of the east-west gable and the porch roof are rather close together and undecorated (Ibid.).

B. Garage

1970-1972

Noncontributing Building

The garage is a 30'x 30' foot one-story double-car wood building with two entrances (1 entry door and two garage doors) on the west façade. It was built in the early 1970s. Currently, the garage is being used for storage. Though well maintained, it is considered to be noncontributing to the architectural character of the farm because of its modern construction (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 3; Johnson 2006).

C. Outhouse

Circa 1911

Contributing Building

The outhouse is a 4'x 6' wood building with a shed roof and quarter-moon cut into the door. It is designed with three "seats" to accommodate more than one user at a time. According to oral history, this outhouse was removed from the site at one time and given to a neighbor of the Holz family. In an act of generosity, the neighbor in 2003 gave the outhouse back to the Holz Farmstead. It has been placed on the original outhouse site east of the farmhouse (City of Eagan 2003: 8).

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D. Smokehouse
1922
Contributing Structure

The smokehouse is an 8' x 6' wood structure with a gable roof, which was replaced in 1996. The eight foot tall structure is set on a concrete foundation and has vertical wood siding. The entrance to the smokehouse lies on the west elevation and faces the farmhouse, a common location prior to mechanical refrigeration. On the south elevation there is a license plate attached to the structure that serves as the "cornerstone," proclaiming the construction date (1922). A deteriorated wood door is located on the west elevation (Ibid., 7-8; Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 4).

Smokehouses, usually located near the farmhouse, indicated that, prior to the age of mechanical refrigeration, the family raised livestock at least to meet their own food needs. The Holz smokehouse appears to be typical of other smokehouse. They usually extended from six to eight feet on the sides and from eight to twelve feet high. Vents let the smoke out at the eaves and through the roof while the fire pit occupied the center of the structure (Hurt 1996: 121).

E. Barn
1927
Contributing Building

The 54' x 34' Holz barn is a side-gambrel configuration built into a hillside and typifies an innovative construction technique for barn design that created on grade access at both levels. This barn type, known as a "bank barn," was based on functional needs and was influenced by Pennsylvania German culture. Bank barns, like the Holz barn, were typically constructed with the long side parallel to the hill. These barns were often also sited on the south side of the hill/bank in order to give animals a sunny spot during the winter. Building the "long side" into the hillside also allowed for access on both sides of the building and at different levels. The bank barn allowed wagon loads to be driven into a second story, while livestock or other uses were housed on a separate level and fed in mangers embedded into the floor. The first level of the Holz barn is accessed through a separate entrance on the south elevation, while access to the second level is located on the north elevation. Third levels in bank barns were typically used for hay, but at the Holz Farmstead, this third level was not included. The Holz family kept their hay in the upper level (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 1; City of Eagan 2003: 5; Hurt 1996: 112).

The 36' foot high Holz barn is sheathed with vertical clapboard that has been painted in traditional red. The original roof material was cedar shingles, but by 2002, they needed replacement. In that year, the barn was re-roofed with cedar shingles, restoring and maintaining the barn's historic character and appearance. The lower level of the Holz barn has a concrete floor with gutters for manure and fifteen stanchions for the animals. This level is linked to an opening in the silo foundation to the north. A wood stair provides an interior route to the upper level. The upper floor is constructed using a wood

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post, beam, and girt timber system. An original oats bin is located in the loft area, along with original pulleys and farm equipment that demonstrate some of the farm processes that occurred in this space (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 1; City of Eagan 2003: 5; Wielde 2004: 1).

North Elevation

The north elevation of the Holz barn was the principal access point for the Holz's hay wagon. A large sliding door lies in the center of the building's north elevation. Two very low four-pane windows along the base line flank this entry. These windows brought light into the barn. There is a small concrete ramp that leads into the building (City of Eagan 2003: 5).

East Elevation

The east elevation of the Holz barn continues the functional style of the barn. From this vantage point, the concrete foundation of the barn is visible from the exterior, until the slope of the hill interrupts it. At the top of the foundation base there are two three-paned horizontal windows that brought light into the first level. There is also a small four-pane window at the gambrel peak allowing light into the second level (Ibid.).

Southern Elevation

The southern elevation of the Holz barn exits into a fenced barnyard area or corral. This elevation of the Holz barn contains the access point to the lowest barn level, which served as shelter and feeding areas for livestock. There are three vertical-slat barn doors centrally located along the southern elevation. They lead out to an asymmetrical fenced corral (approximately 60' x 80' in diameter) with access to a stock water tank and a metal gate centrally located on the east fence line to allow livestock to leave the enclosed area. On the lowest level of the southern elevation, the concrete foundation is visible in a band around the barn's base. Four four-paned windows are symmetrically aligned along the southern elevation. They provide the main lighting for barn's lower level. On the upper level of the southern elevation, there is a sliding track opening, which was used for ventilation and light. There are no windows or other openings on the upper level of the southern elevation other than this opening (Ibid.).

West Elevation

The west elevation of the Holz barn originally had no doors. The west elevation also originally only had two small four-paned windows along the upper foundation line and a small four-paned window in the gambrel end for lighting. However, in 1998, a special-needs entrance and a ramp for ADA purposes was installed along the western elevation of the barn. These improvements were located here in order to avoid visual intrusion to the barn's architectural integrity (Ibid.).

- F. Chicken Coop
1902
Contributing Building

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Like the barn, the Holz chicken house or coop is built into the hillside, and the 36' x 18' chicken house is located west and below the farmhouse. The one-story (12' high) hipped roofed chicken coop was built into the hillside to help avoid cold injurious drafts to the poultry in the winter. The hillside coop most likely also was built into the hillside to keep the building cooler in the summer. Chicken houses, like the Holz Farmstead coop, were also built into the hillside for drainage purposes. The front or south wall of the chicken coop is wood framed with horizontal, clapboard siding and trim. The remaining three elevations are partially buried into the hillside and are comprised of unreinforced concrete foundation. The main elevation of the coop faces slightly southeast, probably to take advantage of sunlight's warmth in the winter. To this end, the structure has three sets of paired 6/6 hopper-style upper windows that are arranged symmetrically. Between the left and middle window pairs, there is a vertical wood slat door. Two four-paned windows are visible on the northeast elevation above ground. Similar windows probably existed on the northwest elevation, but have been cemented over. The front doorway on the south elevation leads to an enclosed fenced yard or pen, which was recently reconstructed using tree branches. The chicken pen was used to feed and exercise the poultry. The coop was conveniently located on the circular gravel driveway. Eggs were gathered several times a day, taken to the house where they were stored in the cool basement. Later, the Holz family took them to be sold to families and in retail stores in West St. Paul (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc., 1; City of Eagan 2003: 5-6).

G. Stock Tank

1923

Contributing Structure

To the south of the chicken coop lies a low 8' x 12' concrete stock tank, which was filled by a pipe that runs from the milk/pump house located just to the east of the tank. Handwritten into the low one 3' 4" high rectangular concrete stock tank is the inscription "O.H. 1923 Aug. 31" which provides dating for the tank. The stock tank has a deteriorating wooden hatch door that was used for heat conservation in the winter. Over time, the concrete has been patched along corners, most recently in the late 1990s. Nonetheless, overall, the tank is still in good to fair original condition (Ibid.).

H. Milk/Pump House

Circa 1941

Contributing Building

Milk houses and pump houses were often one structure, and the Holz Farmstead milk/pump house was very typical of most farmsteads. Milk houses, which usually measured about twelve feet long and eight feet wide, were used to for cooling milk, cream, and butter and replaced earlier springhouses. A pump or windmill brought water to the tanks and the millhouse had a separator and tank to hold the milk and cream cans for cooling. Milk houses were popular during the early twentieth century as fluid milk consumption and production increased (Hurt 1996: 124).

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The Holz Farmstead milk/pump house is an asphalt shingled, 18' x 12', one-story (12' high) hipped-roofed building situated on a concrete block foundation. It is located to the east of the stock tank and the barn and down the hill from the farmhouse. The milk/pump house was conveniently located on the circular gravel driveway. Milk cans were filled here and then taken to Highway 3 to be picked up by milk trucks from commercial creameries. The building's entrances face north and can be entered through two wood slat hinged doors with vertical wood siding. The doors of the milk/pump house are offset from the center and spaced approximately three or four feet apart. Two concrete stoops lead up to the doors. Separate doorways indicate that the building was divided by its two primary functions. A partition wall divides the interior and separates the east well area from the west dairy area. The older water cooler also remains along the south elevation of the interior with an overflow pipe exiting to the west. The pipe runs to the stock tank and toward the lower level of the barn to provide water for the animals. Windows are found on the remaining three elevations of the milk/pump house. Two symmetrically massed four-pane windows are found on the building's southern elevation. The east and west elevations of the milk/pump house have one four-pane window each. These windows, as well as interior cement or plastered walls, painted white, gave milk houses like the Holz Farmstead milk/pump house, a clean, well-lighted "Grade A" appearance (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc., 2; City of Eagan 2003: 6).

In the case of the Holz Farmstead, a windmill for pumping water once stood over the milk/pump house. Footings for the windmill are still visible around the perimeter of the building. The windmill, according to oral history from Holz family members, was removed in the 1940s as part of metal collection for the war effort (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc., 2).

I. Granary/ Machine Shed
Circa 1902-1948
Contributing Building

The granary/machine-shed is the southernmost extant buildings on the Holz Farmstead and is perhaps the oldest of the original Holz Farmstead buildings. The two buildings abut each other and form one configuration, despite their very distinct uses.

Granary (circa 1902)

The north half of the granary/machine-shed configuration is the wood-sided granary. The 24' x 19' one-story (22' high) gable-roofed granary sets on its original stone piers, except for the southeast corner where in the late 1990s the stone was replaced by a concrete block because the building was jacked up to straighten the roof line prior to re-shingling. Unlike most of the farm buildings, the wood siding on the upper level of exterior gable end walls is arranged horizontally in a shiplap manner. Both south and north gable ends have small windows below the peak allowing some natural lighting into the building. There are no windows on the western elevation. The eastern entry elevation also is windowless, but has a vertical wood slat sliding door centrally located, which uses a latch system for closure. At some point in time, an 8' lean-to shed addition was built extending the north side of the granary building. The lean-to addition used similar exterior building materials and has a separate

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entrance on the east side, also with a vertical slat wood door. A sign proclaiming "Holz Farm" has been affixed to the front or eastern elevation of the granary. Don Holz made the sign in 1993 for the 60th wedding anniversary of Ella and Otto Holz, Jr. Notably, there is a very old and large oak tree at the southeast corner of the building. This tree on the east side of the granary has been designated "the largest," or one of the largest, in the City of Eagan (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 2-3; City of Eagan 2003: 6-7).

Machine Shed (circa 1948)

Because of the positioning of the oak tree on the east side of the granary, the abutting rectangular machine shed building was built four feet to the west of the granary building's east elevation. The 18' x 24' machine shed, built just after World War II, shares a common wall with the granary building to its north, but extends six feet to the west of the granary. Built on a concrete foundation, the machine shed is a windowless building with a slightly sloping galvanized metal shed roof. The western and southern elevations of the building are sheathed with galvanized metal as well. The eastern side differs. It has a large vertical wood slat sliding door, with a matching wood siding pattern of the abutting granary. Additionally, the eastern elevation of the building has been painted red to match the granary's color (Ibid.).

J. Hillside Shed
Early 1900s
Contributing Building

The hillside shed is one of the oldest remaining outbuildings constructed on the Holz Farmstead. Since its construction in the early 1900s, the shed has experienced several physical changes to meet changing times and livestock needs of the farm. Originally, the one-story (11' high) hillside shed was a long front gable structure (approximately 24' x 16' in diameter) with horizontal wood siding. The original north section was recently re-shingled with cedar shingles. The building's attic space was used for storage and was accessed from the west elevation. The lower sections of the building housed equipment as well as animals over the years. Thereafter, several small additions were made to the hillside shed. First, around 1940, the southern elevation was bumped out slightly to house a 1938 Chevrolet, and a gashouse for farm machinery was added to the western elevation. Second, and at an unknown point in time, a hog pen was added to the eastern elevation. Foundation walls and a concrete slab remain from the former hog shed addition (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 4; City of Eagan 2003: 7).

K. Corn Crib
1911
Contributing Structure

The Holz Farmstead corn crib is an 18 x 6 foot wood slat structure that is constructed on wood piers with a slanted metal shed roof. Corn cribs have several inches of space between the siding in order to permit air circulation and helped dry the corn. The floors of these cribs were above ground level to

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enhance circulation and discourage pests. The Holz Farmstead corn crib, built at the top of a steep slope, appears to lean slightly, as if in disrepair, but according to oral history from a Holz family member, this is the result of an optical illusion caused by the slope and the shed roof. Entrance to the corn crib is gained from the southern elevation. However horizontal wood slats on the west elevation are painted with "faux" trim to give the appearance of a door and windows on this side of the building. The number and size of the corn crib on the Holz Farmstead indicates that scale of operation and corn crop emphasis was limited (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 3; City of Eagan 2003: 7).

L. Machine Shed

2002

Noncontributing Building

The machine shed is a 38' x 20' windowless wood building with a metal shed roof that was built in 2000 in order to replace a deteriorated machine shed located in the same general location (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 3).

The farmstead also includes minor landscape features that are not counted as separate resources.

M. Silo Base

1927

The original silo for Holz Farmstead was built in 1927, when a fire destroyed an earlier silo. By circa 1975, the replaced silo, which was 14' in diameter, had deteriorated to a point where it was demolished and removed from the property. In 1999, a wood deck was built to cover the silo pit (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 3).

N. Driveway Loop

1911

The gravel driveway loops between the house and barn/chicken coop area, bringing travelers up a slight hill and back down. A concrete stair with a metal pipe rail was installed in 1946 to accommodate the grade change from the farmhouse to the milk/pump house and the chicken coop (Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 5; City of Eagan 2003: 8).

O. Drain System

Unknown

A clay tile drain system is found south of the fenced barnyard, linking the drainage area to Holz Lake to the east. The system drained wet ground south of the corral to the lake (Ibid.).

P. Landscape Features

Unknown

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(P-1)

A vegetable garden, a small pond for ducks, and an original well were located south of the barnyard at one time (Ibid).

(P-2)

A path for the milk cows was located along the east and south sides of Holz Lake. A gate once stood near the rebuilt machine shed (letter L above). This gate controlled access from a remote day pasture area to night pasture near the house.

(P-3)

A flower garden once stood west of the farmhouse and north of the barn. The garden, as well as all plantings around the farm, is being restored to plants that would have been there in the 1940s. Many of the garden plants are still original to the Holz family plantings. The Eagan Garden Club has been restoring this historic flower garden for several years, and has researched the era to make sure that the plants they have added are appropriate. Most of the plantings around the farmstead have been transferred material from the main garden with the addition of annuals (Ibid.; Johnson 2006).

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

Until the suburbanization boom of the 1970s and 1980s, Eagan Township within Dakota County was a thriving agricultural community. Connected to markets via rail and bridge, Eagan's economy was bolstered by both crop production and livestock. With its combination of dairy farming and crop production, the Holz Farmstead participated in these regional markets and contributed to the Township's economy. The Holz Farmstead also symbolized how a particular farm family adapted its operation to meet, not just market demands, but advances in farm technology. The Holz Farmstead's development spans the era of Eagan's prime agricultural development and reflects changes in farm technology and diversity in production that once marked the Eagan landscape. Today, the Holz Farmstead is the last remaining remnant of the agricultural development of Eagan. During its history, it produced, at one time or another, almost all of Eagan's "famous" crops, including dairy, animal feed (corn, oats, hay), onions, vegetables, and some rather distinctive items, such as fruit preserves, eggs, and fur. The intact quality of the farmstead is a last reminder of Eagan's agricultural history, one almost entirely obliterated today by suburban growth and large industry (City of Eagan 2003: 9, 11).

After evaluating the documentation on the historic nature of the property and applying National Register criteria, the Holz Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under National Register Criterion A, under the Area of Significance of Agriculture. The Holz Farmstead is an excellent example of a family farming operation that kept pace with the changes of Minnesota's agricultural economy. The property's level of significance is therefore local. The period of significance for the Holz Farmstead is 1893 to 1955, a time period that represents the farm's operation by two generations of the Holz family—Louisa and Otto Holz, Sr. and Ella and Otto Holz, Jr.. The Holz Farmstead retains exceptional historic physical integrity. Significant construction dates include 1902 (Chicken Coop, Granary), 1911 (Farm House, Outhouse, Driveway Loop, Corn Crib), and 1927 (Barn and Silo). Furthermore, the Holz Farmstead's significance clearly relates to the statewide context of Railroads and Agricultural Development, 1870-1940. The Holz Farmstead represents an aspect Dakota County's agricultural development by the production of variety of farm products important to that county's agricultural history.

Holz Family Farmstead History:

Following Minnesota's admission to the Union in 1858, and then the Civil War, people from many parts of the states and the globe arrived in the state to establish their homes. At this time, Germans were among the leading immigrant groups from northern Europe who moved into Minnesota in large waves. They were lured to Minnesota by cheap land, a healthful climate with a temperature range much like that of their homeland, among other factors (Heilbron 1958: 156-157). Wilhelm and Elisa Dehrer Holz were among that early immigrant group. Wilhelm (1848-1935) immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1868, but his wife Elisa (1853-1933) was a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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In the 1870s, Wilhelm and Elisa settled on 80 acres in Section 24 of Dakota County. In addition to farming, Wilhelm Holz also ran a blacksmith shop in nearby Wescott, Minnesota. Wilhelm's main income came from his blacksmith work, receiving training in the German army reserves. Nonetheless, after a decade or more of living in Section 24, in 1893, Wilhelm and Elisa Holz purchased 198 to 220 acres of land within Section 36 of Dakota County, which included today's historic Holz Farmstead. This land was purchased from Dennis Gollinger and in 1896, the State of Minnesota granted Wilhelm Holz a land patent (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33; Wiede 2004: 2).

Minnesota's history is inexorably tied with the development of the state's agriculture land, and Wilhelm and Elisa Holz Farmstead typified nineteenth century farming in the state. Wilhelm Holz most likely tried his luck as a smalltime wheat farmer, which was Minnesota's major crop starting from the 1860s and 1870s, production reaching 35 million bushels in 1880 and 95 million bushels by 1890 (Blegen 1989: 390-391). By the 1890s, flour production in Minneapolis had risen to seven million barrels annually (Lass 1983: 130-131, 136), and the Holzes, in all likelihood, shipped their grain to elevators located there. But unlike many farmers in Dakota County, Wilhelm Holz prevailed in his agriculture endeavor—a major accomplishment in and of itself. Agriculture was one of the few business fields left open to a person of limited capital and technical expertise (Danborn 1979: 20). The "enticement of inexpensive land emboldened hundreds of unskilled individuals to try their hand at farming," but at this time, Dakota County's newspapers were filled with stories of failed farms (Schreier 2003: 53). It is not known whether Wilhelm and his wife had any knowledge or experience farming prior to coming to Minnesota, which might have contributed to their success. Nonetheless, their farmstead apparently produced some income for Wilhelm and Elisa to raise seven children on it, including their son Otto (1880-1964) (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33).

In 1893, Otto Holz, at the age of nineteen, moved "out" and established a separate homestead on 220 acres in Section 36—today's Holz Farmstead. Once established on his farmland, Otto probably looked forward to a future family, but he first built a small house with a privy, and a hand dug well. At this time, he also constructed a barn and silo. Three years later, Otto did find his mate in life and married Louisa Rahn (1882-1959). Once married, Otto and Louisa improved their property together, even though the land was still owned by his father Wilhelm. Nonetheless, in 1902, Otto Holz constructed a granary, machine shed (not extant), hillside shed, chicken coop, and a windmill and pump house at the base of the hill over a new well (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33).

These improvements were keeping with the nation's farming economy and Minnesota's thriving wheat economy, which gave the state the reputation as the "the bread basket of the world." Notwithstanding reverses in the state's wheat production, such as occurred from droughts and locusts (Heilbron 1958: 164-165), Otto Holz's improvements appeared to be a safe investment. But times were changing. Prior to 1900, agriculture in the nation and in Minnesota was a relatively static industry. But with the coming of the new century, the speed and scope of agricultural change in America was no less than phenomenal. The nineteenth century farmstead of kerosene lamps, and crude and inefficient

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machinery drawn by horse or oxen of Otto's father's wheat farming day was giving way to modern electrified and mechanized farms whereby advances in technology and agricultural science made farming more efficient and lightened farm labor. The years between the Spanish-American War and World War I are characterized as the "golden era" of American agriculture with a sharp rise in farm prices, especially when demand outpaced supply both before and during World War I. Farm prices rose almost every year during the period 1897-1910, and farm numbers in the nation rose because optimism about farming as a business opportunity prevailed. These good years were followed by golden years of agriculture during 1910-1914. The prosperity of the years prior to 1914 were stimulated even further by wartime demands. By 1919, farm prices skyrocketed. Wheat went to \$2.16 per bushel, hogs to \$17.85 per hundred pounds (cwt.), corn to \$1.51 per bushel, and beef to \$15.50 cwt. At the same time, farmers benefited from scientific and experimental work conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), which contributed by developing improved methods of cultivation as well as seed products. During the golden era, farm land prices rose and farmers improved their buildings. Many replaced their worn out machinery, bought automobiles and trucks, installed telephones and electricity and in general enjoyed their growing prosperity (Fite 1964: 1-3; Cochrane 1979: 99-100; Gardner 2002: 50; Tweton 1989: 262).

Otto and Louisa Holz, Sr. took advantage of these prosperous times and improved their farm. First, in 1909, he and his wife were able to earn enough profit from their farmstead to purchase the property from his father Wilhelm. Next, in 1911, they constructed a brooder house (not extant) to raise young chickens. Their chickens produced eggs that were used as barter. For instance, they were often exchanged for flour or sugar, and every Saturday, the Holzes traveled north to St. Paul to sell eggs to restaurants and door-to-door. In that same year, they also demolished the original older house and privy, which were located at the bottom of the hill between the hillside and modern machine sheds. (Its archaeological potential has not been determined). They replaced it with the current house and outhouse (1911). The earlier small frame house was probably not sufficient in size for Otto and Louisa to start and raise a family. Thereafter, the Holzes raised four children: Elsie, Hugo, Otto Jr. and Hertha (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33; Wielde 2004: 2; City of Egan 2003: 9-10).

All seemed economically well for the Holzes until after World War I, when America's financial system and agricultural economy took a drastic plunge for the worst due to overproduction. Most of the nation pulled out of this recession within two years, but agriculture did not. Farm debt rose and land values declined. At a time when many individuals were able to buy automobiles, most farm operators continued to use horses rather than purchase tractors. During this farming depression, which went from about 1920 to the end of the Hoover administration, farmers nationwide suffered from serious price and income disparities, as they struggled to remove price-depressing surpluses and to raise agricultural prices (Fite 1964: 3; Tweton 1989: 262-263). As wheat profits in Minnesota declined, many Minnesota farmers turned to new crops as well as dairying. To supplement wheat, they planted corn, oats, barley, flax, alfalfa, and fruit trees (Heilbron 1958: 165). Farmers raised corn to fatten hogs and cattle (Hurt 1994: 230). Otto Holz, Sr. and his wife followed these additional economic trends in

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order to survive.

In the 1920s the Holz Farmstead consisted of dairy farming, which was the primary source of income for the Holz family. By 1914, the dairy business in Dakota County had arrived and made rapid strides thereafter. Before long, it was viewed as the “best-paying and most profitable business for small farms” such as the Holz Farmstead. Holsteins soon arrived by railcar load (Schreier 2003: 63). The shift to dairy farming by the Holzes was probably not too difficult, for prior to World War I; they probably already had a few cows and corn seed for planting. To increase their livestock holdings to about 30 cows (an average size for Dakota County), they probably simply shifted more of their crop production away from wheat as a “cash crop” toward corn production. Crops, such as corn and oats, were planted in the area they owned east of Holz Lake. They also in all likelihood turned some of their acreage into additional pastureland. In 1923, they constructed a new concrete stock tank to handle additional livestock, and probably enlarged the stock pen to the south of the barn. Cash now came from selling milk and cream. So Otto Holz, Sr. and his son raised corn, hay, and oats, which they used to feed their modest dairy herd. Some of their land was used to raise these livestock crops, while other parts of their land were used to pasture their dairy cows (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33).

Like many other small dairy operations in Dakota County, the Holzes also diversified their crop operations in other directions. For instance, after World War I, onions became a major crop in the County, and in 1921, the Mendota Onion Grower’s Association formed to market the crop (Schreier 2003: 71), which for awhile was Eagan Township’s “signature” crop. Shortly thereafter, the Holzes probably also began to raise onions as a cash crop (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33; City of Eagan 2003: 9). The onions were probably stored in crates in or near the granary/machine shed before being shipped either to the Wescott Station trading area or the other Mendota Onion Warehouse. However, onions were only produced on the Holz Farmstead for a few years (Wielde 2004: 1-2). They discontinued growing them because onions were better and cheaper to grow in Texas and other states.

Starting in the early 1920s, Dakota County began to produce some of the finest hogs in the state—winning state contests almost yearly (Schreier 2003: 74). This production took place prior to advances in livestock genetics that eventually led to the development of a meatier hog, such as the Minnesota #1 (Schlebecker 1975: 267). To meet this hog production trend, the Holzes supplemented their family’s dinner table through hog raising. In 1922, the Holzes built a smoke house and circa 1930, they constructed an addition and pen to their hillside shed in order to raise hogs. The nearby corn crib was used to store corn, making it easy to fatten the hogs for the dinner plate. They raised their hogs for meat for the family in the form of homemade ham, bacon, bratwurst and blutwurst, but more meat was sold off than consumed by the family. And, like many farm families, the Holzes raised much of their own vegetables in a large garden southwest of the corral, which they seasonally planted and harvested. The Holz family also made various forms of fruit preserves and sauces from homegrown apples and raspberries, as well as from peaches, which they purchased. They also often bartered eggs locally for commodities such as flour and sugar (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33).

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Though the farm was their primary source of earning a living, Otto Sr., and his son Otto Jr., supplemented their family's income in various ways. Otto Sr. did carpentry work on the side, and also some blacksmithing. Additionally, he was active in Eagan Township concerns, serving as the town road overseer for eighteen years. He also was Director of the Eagan Town Mutual Fire Insurance Company for thirty years. Alternatively, Otto Jr. earned money by trapping mink, muskrat, and raccoons. The pelts were sold to the Rose Brothers Furriers in St. Paul where mink pelts fetched about \$40.00 per fur. Apparently, at times, the furs brought in more money than the milk produced by their cows (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33; Wielde 2004: 1; City of Eagan 2003: 10).

Along with all of their hard work to make a living on the farm during the agricultural depression of the 1920s, came some joy and one major tragedy. In 1926, local phone service was provided (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33), which was unusual because most rural areas couldn't afford to receive electricity during the farm recession. (Schreier 2003: 80). The tragedy to the Holz Farmstead came in 1927, when fire destroyed their original barn and silo. However, despite depressing times, the Holzes were able to replace them that year on the original site. During the remainder of the 1920s and into the Great Depression of the 1930s, the Holz Farmstead could best be described as a typical struggling small Minnesota dairy farm. No new construction took place during these years. When in 1933, Otto Holz, Jr. (1906-1993) married his wife Ella Trapp Holz (1907-1993) at the height of the Great Depression, Otto was not able to "strike out on his own" as his father had thirty-four years earlier. Instead, Otto Jr. stayed at the "home place" and worked the farm with his parents. During the remainder of the Depression, the young newly-weds lived on the farm with Otto Jr.'s parents—the so-called older generation (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33). During the years 1933 to 1938, the federal government adopted a wide variety of programs to assist farmers, including price-supporting loans on commodities, direct payments to farmers to restrict farm acreage, conservation and credit programs, marketing and quota agreements as well as continuing traditional services in research, marketing and other areas (Fite 1964: 3). In 1938, as the Great Depression began to lift, Otto Jr. and Ella were able to purchase the farmstead from his father, Otto Holz, Sr. for \$5,500.00. They eventually satisfied the mortgage in 1947 (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33). Unbeknownst to them, starting in the late-1930s a big decline in farm numbers nationwide began and accelerated after 1950 (Garnder 2002: 51).

By 1940, and the approach of World War II, the economy began to pick up, causing agriculture to boom. As one historian wrote: "Good rains, bumper crops, and worldwide demand pulled farmers out of the depression and pushed them into a new era of prosperity." Furthermore, during the war years, most crop and livestock prices rose dramatically (Tweton 1989: 263). The Holz Farmstead responded to these economic developments. For instance, in 1941, Otto Holz, Sr. purchased the farm's first tractor—a Farmall H series. Until this purchase, the Holzes had used horses to plant their corn and mow their hay—and in spite of owning a tractor, they continued to do so as late as the mid-1950s. Even though horses were relatively expensive to purchase and costly to maintain, requiring about 5

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acres to supply the oats, hay and fodder each horse required for an entire year, the Holzes chose not to own, or could not afford to own, a tractor until this time. The purchase of the tractor allowed the Holzes to reduce the number of horses they kept to one team, and much of the farm equipment thereafter was converted from horse to tractor use. One result of the tractor purchase to the farmstead's built environment was that Otto Holz, Jr. attached a small gashouse to the hillside shed to service this tractor (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33; Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 2; City of Eagan 2003: 10).

During World War II, additional changes came to the Holz Farmstead. First, in 1941, the windmill was demolished and its parts were salvaged for the war effort. This old technology was replaced because in 1940 the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) provided electricity to the farm. In 1935, when the REA was formed, nine out of ten American farms had no electricity, so obtaining electricity at this time was very important. The impact of having electricity available included improved water pumping capabilities for the cattle. Electricity also allowed major conveniences for the home, such as a refrigerator and a washing machine (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33; City of Eagan 2003: 10). However, as part of the war effort, Dakota County dairy farmers were asked to increase their annual production of milk products. Additionally, there were greater demands placed on egg and hog production, and acreage used to grow non-essential crops was shifted to war crops, such as flax and soy beans (Schreier 2003: 85-86). Of course, wartime demands stimulated the County's farm economy, which was reflected on the Holz Farmstead. As a result, in 1942, Otto Jr. improved the farmstead by constructing a new milk and pump house. At this time and before, the Holzes owned a small herd of Guernsey cows and "shipped milk" to the Twin Cities' Milk Producers Association—a creamery in St. Paul. From the late 1920s to the 1940s, the estimated output range of the Holz Farmstead was approximately 4,000 lbs. per month taken to the creamery, and the creamery distributed a monthly check to the Holzes for their goods. The Holzes received approximately \$2.00 per 100 lbs. from 1934 to 1945 because of "premium grade" output from the Holzes Guernsey cattle. After World War II, Otto Jr. was even able to build a machine-shed addition to the granary (1948), perhaps to house his tractor and other equipment. He also improved the house by adding a north chimney for a wood furnace and resingled the house, removing gutters and downspouts at this time (Holz Farm Task Force 1995: 32-33; Miller Dunwiddie Architects, Inc. 2003: 2-3; Wielde 2004: 1; City of Eagan 2003: 9).

By the mid-1950s, the Holz Farmstead had reached its final apex of production as a viable small Minnesota dairy farm. At that time, a visitor would have entered the working Holz dairy farm from the west side of South Robert Trail. Going west they would have passed through cultivated fields to the present day intersection of Manor Drive and McFadden's Trail. From here, the visitor would have turned northwest and up the driveway loop. From this vantage point, the entire Holz Farmstead operation lay before the visitor. At the base of the hill and in front of the visitor would have been the granary/machine shed to the left and another machine shed (not extant but replaced by a similar building) to the right. Looking up the hill, the visitor would have gazed at the farmhouse, barn,

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chicken coop, milk/pump house, and a hillside shed with corn crib. The Holz Farmstead site looks much the same as it did in the late 1940s and before—minus the farm fields and pastureland. The cultivated portion of the farm east of Holz Lake was sold in the early 1970s and late 1980s and is today the Manor Lake Addition. The Holz pastureland north of today's Cliff Road was sold off in the 1970s and developed as South Oaks (Ibid.).

In 1995, interested residents of the area initiated a grassroots campaign to save the site as a living history farm and Eagan City Council illustrated great vision when the city purchased the farm. Today, the City of Eagan, with the support and cooperative participation of the stewardship group Friends of the Farm, is restoring the Holz Farmstead for educational purposes. The Friends of the Farm, a non-profit land stewardship organization, staffed by volunteers, is dedicated to cultivating an appreciation of farm life. The Holz Farmstead provides a natural setting for hands on learning—lessons from the farm foster an appreciation of Dakota County's agricultural heritage, the land, and Minnesota's historical dependence on it. At the Holz Farmstead, the Friends of the Farm plan and conduct a wide variety of activities and events that provide educational, entertaining, and historical perspectives appealing to a wide range of interests and ages. The Holz Farmstead provides a unique opportunity to experience rural life as it once existed in Eagan through events and programming benefiting people of all ages (Friends of the Farm n.d.).

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Section 10: Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Holz Farmstead is shown as the heavy black line on Maps/Drawings 2 entitled "Holz Farmstead Boundaries, 2006." The parcel is bounded on the east by Holz Lake, a small water body. A neighborhood park owned by the City of Eagan bounds the Holz Farmstead on the south. The Holz Farmstead is bounded on the west by single-family residential development. Cliff Road, a primary collector road for the City of Eagan and a residential lot owned and currently leased by the City of Eagan, bounds the northern boundary of the property.

Boundary Justification

The defined boundaries of the Holz Farmstead contain 6.671 acres of the original Holz Farmstead (see Maps/Drawings 2). The boundary is justified because it contains the driveway approach to the farmstead, all of contributing resources of the historic Holz Farmstead, as well as sufficient surrounding former agricultural land to give the visitor a feeling for this historic agricultural farmstead. This parcel of land is currently owned by the City of Eagan and is used by the Friends of the Farm, a non-profit land stewardship organization, for educational purposes in order to give visitors an appreciation of early-to-mid twentieth century farm life in Dakota County.

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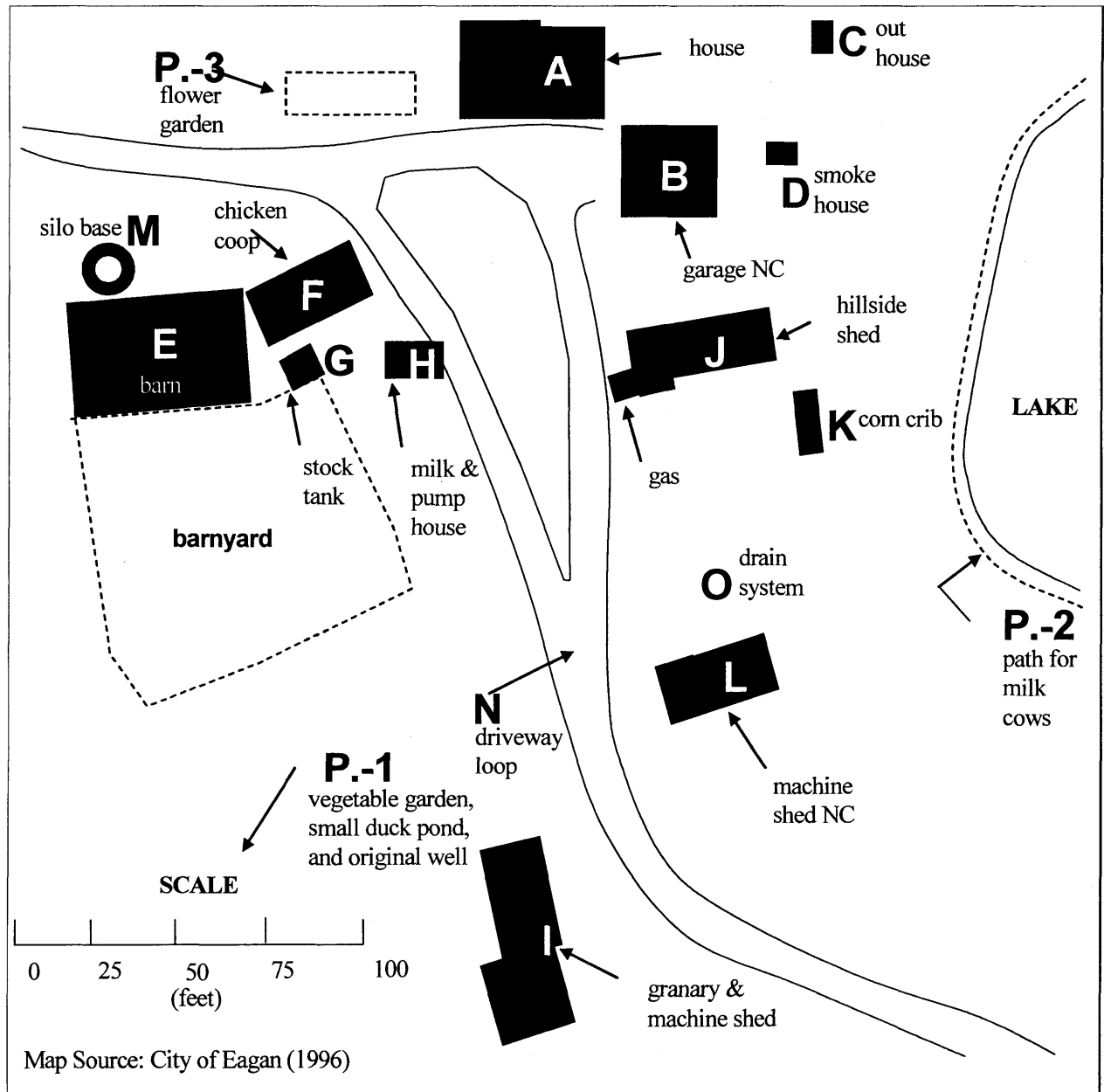
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Section Maps/Drawings Page 1



Map 1 – Holz Farmstead Building Layout
Map Adaptation: ALO Environmental Associates, LLC (2006)

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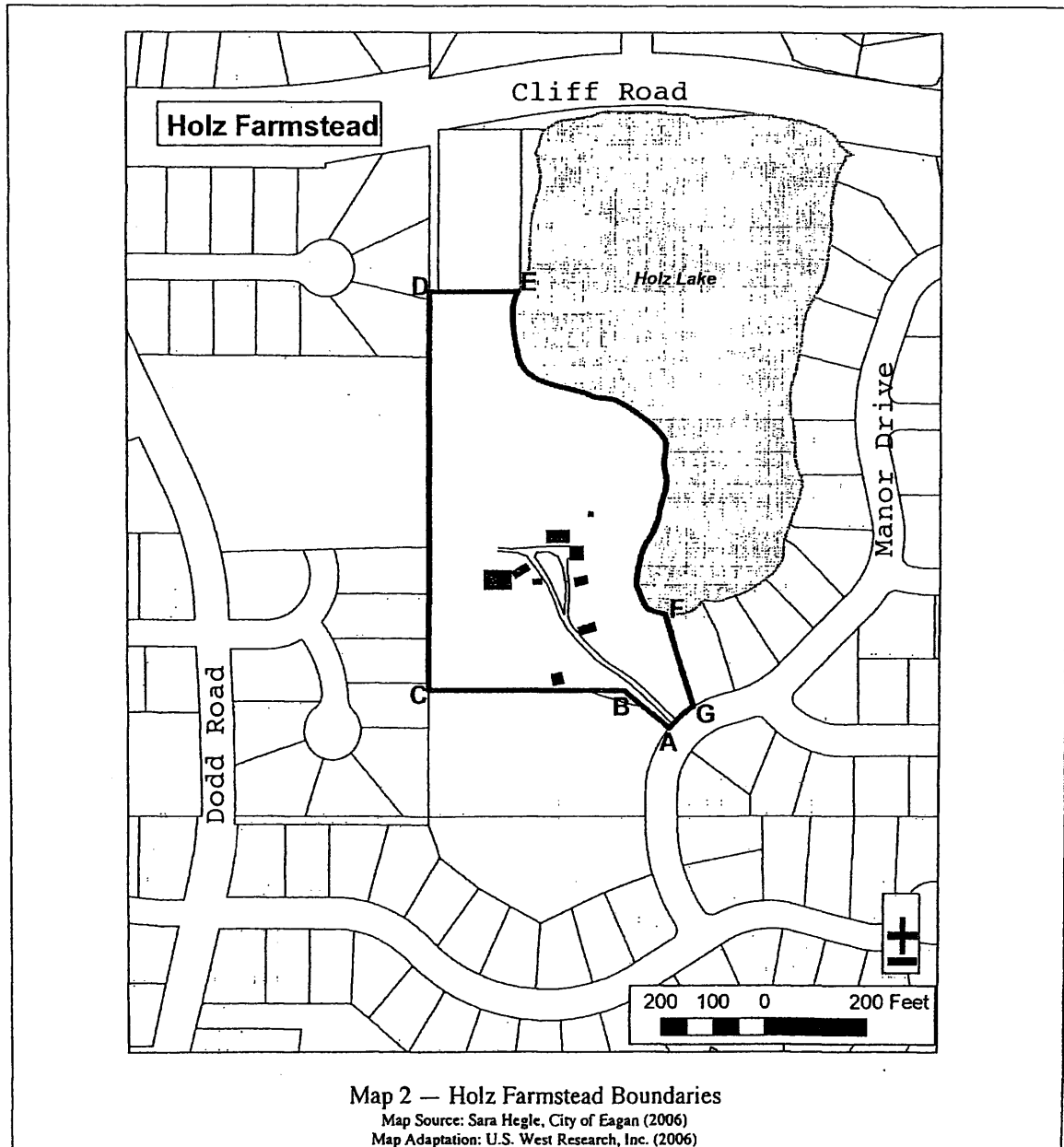
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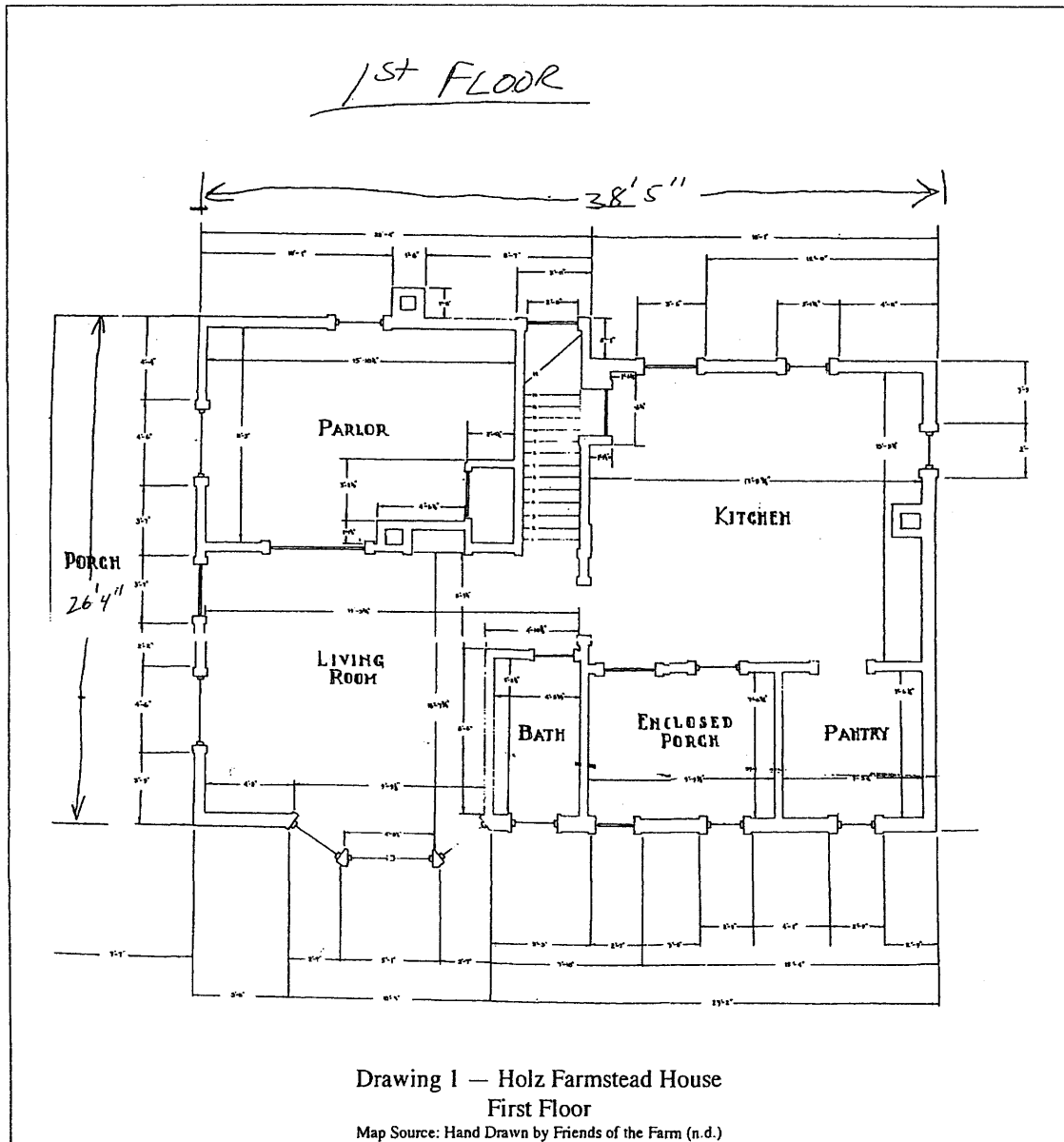
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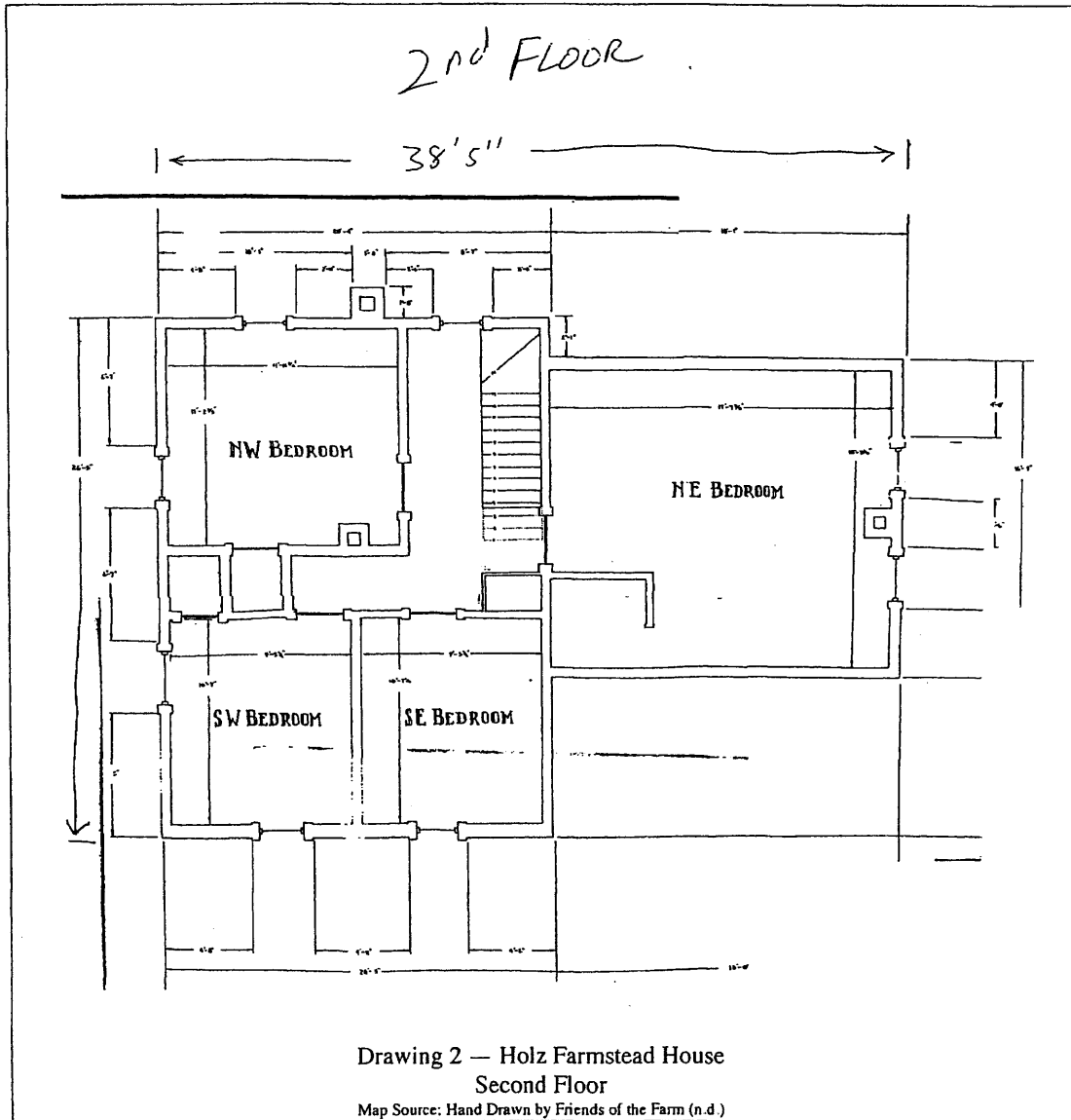
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Map 1 — Current Holz Farm Park Layout

Map Source: Brown and Associates, Ltd. (1996)
Map Adaptation: U.S. West Graphics, Inc. (2006)



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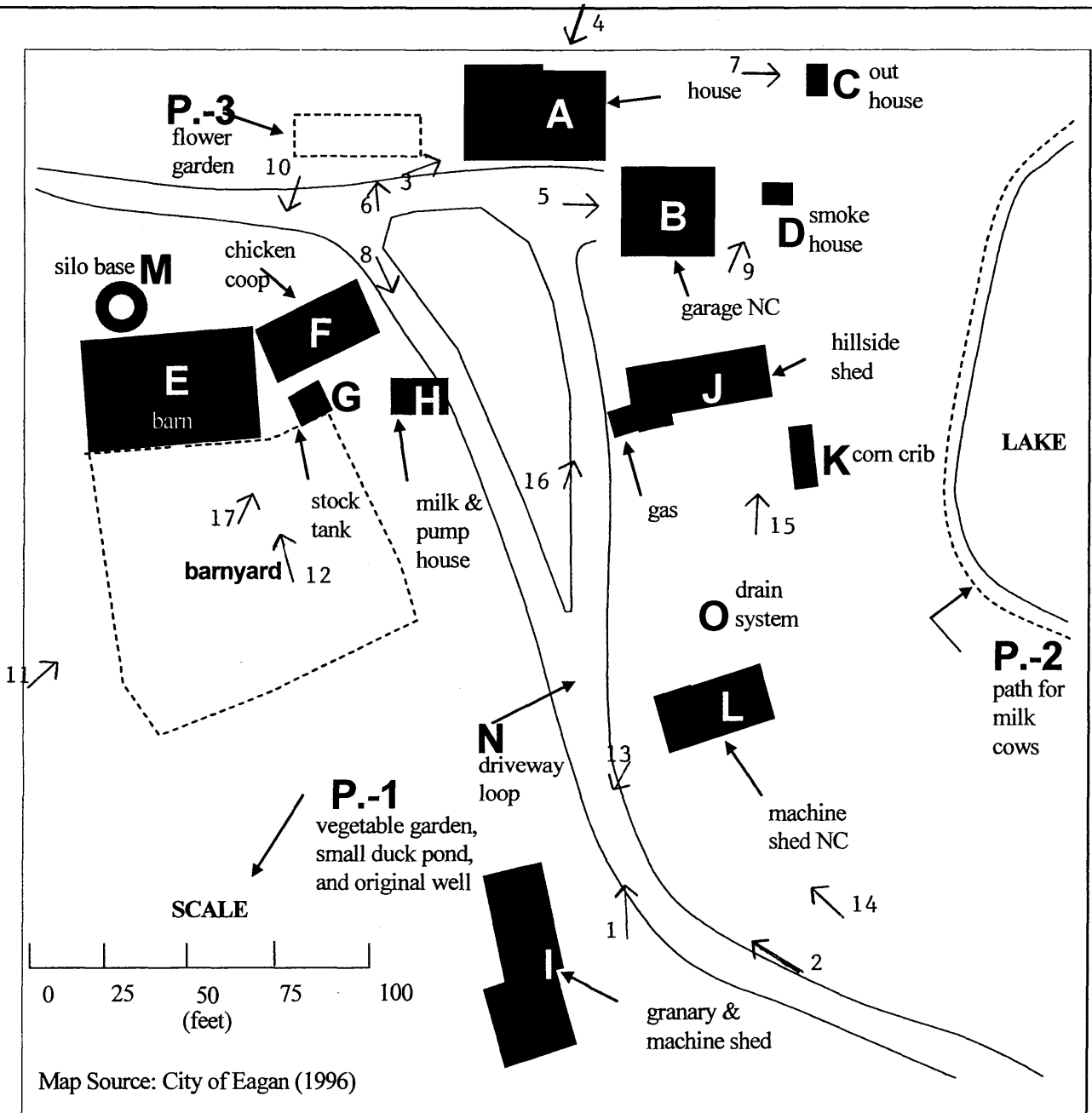
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Map 1 - Holz Farmstead Building Layout
Map Adaptation: ALO Environmental Associates, LLC (2006)



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Index to Photos

All photos depict resources in the Holz Family Farm nomination, Egan, Dakota County, Minnesota. Dr. Anthony Godfrey, U.S. West Research, Inc. photographed the resources in January 2006. The negatives are in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, 345 Kellogg Boulevard West, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Driveway loop **N** and farmstead; Granary/Machine Shed **I** at far left;
Looking north
Photo # 1 (no number)

Farmstead; left to right; Granary/Machine Shed **I**, Barn **E**, Chicken Coop **F**, Machine Shed **L**, (NC)
Looking northwest
Photo # 2, (no number)

House **A**
Looking northeast
Photo # 3 (015017-9A/10)

House **A**
Looking southwest
Photo # 4, (015017-12A/13)

Garage **B** (NC)
Looking east
Photo # 5 (015017-15A-16)

Flower Garden **P.-3**
Looking northwest
Photo # 6 (015017-16A/17)

Outhouse **C**
Looking northeast
Photo #7 (015017-7A/8)

Left: Machine Shed **L** (NC); Center: Milk/Pump House **H**; Right: Chicken Coop **F**
Looking northwest
Photo # 8 (015018-13A/14)

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Smokehouse **D**
Looking northeast
Photo #9 (015018-4A/5)

Chicken Coop **F** and Barn **E**
Looking southwest
Photo # 10 (015018-9A/10)

Barn **E** and Milk/Pump House **H**
Looking south
Photo # 11 (015018-11A/12)

Right: Barn **E**; Center: Stock Tank **G**; Right: Chicken Coop **F**
Looking northeast
Photo # 12 (015018-12A/13)

Granary/Machine Shed **I**
Looking southwest
Photo #13 (015018-18A/19)

Left: Barn **E**; Center: Machine Shed **L** (NC)
Looking northwest
Photo # 14 (015018-22A/23)

Corn Crib **K**
Looking northeast
Photo # 15 (015018-16A/17)

Hillside Shed **J**
Looking northeast
Photo # 16 (015018-14A/15)

Stock Tank **G**; behind it Chicken Coop **F**
Looking northeast
Photo #17 (015018-8A/9)