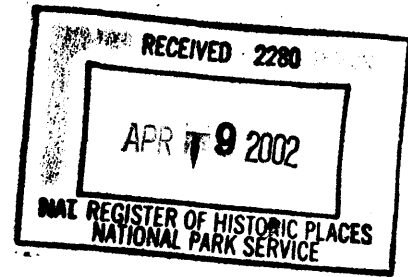


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 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 Olaf Stordahl Barn
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 45210 199th Street not for publication N/A
city or town Arlington Vicinity X
state South Dakota Code SD county Kingsbury code 077 zip code 57212

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. (N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

04-18-2002
Date

SD 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:)

for
Signature of the Keeper
Olson B. Beall

Date of Action

5/30/02

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>	_____	Buildings
_____	_____	Sites
_____	_____	Structures
_____	_____	Objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: AGRICULTURE Sub: animal facility
storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: OTHER Sub: storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Wisconsin Dairy Barn

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE
Roof ASPHALT
Walls CLAY TILE BRICK
WOOD: Clapboard
Other _____

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

See Continuation Sheets

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.)

- 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

1918 _____

Significant Dates 1918

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Olaf Stordahl

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

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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: N/A

Olaf Stordahl Barn
Name of Property

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Russell Schultz
street & number 45210 199th Street telephone (605) 983-5673
city or town Arlington state SD zip code 57212

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Olaf Stordahl Barn is located at the Russel Schultz farm, approximately nine miles north of the town of Arlington in Kingsbury County. The farm is situated among gently rolling fields near the eastern shore of Lake Albert. The main house is located on a higher elevation, with other outbuildings on secondary plateaus, with the barn on the lower level and the fields on the lowest elevation. The barn is located on the edge of the farmstead, to the east of the main house and the majority of the other buildings. The barn is a Wisconsin Style Dairy barn constructed in 1918 of brown, glazed clay hollow-tile bricks, and has an attached concrete stave silo on the northeast corner. The Olaf Stordahl Barn retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship, and conveys the feeling and association of its past environment.

Exterior Description

The barn, which measures 50 feet wide by 67 feet long, has a concrete foundation and a gambrel roof covered in green asphalt shingles. The barn is constructed of brown, glazed clay hollow-tile brick on the first floor with wood clapboard siding in the gable ends on the north and south elevations. The west façade contains an extended, single story room on the south end that measures 15 feet deep by 12 feet wide. Historically, the room was used to house milking equipment.¹ The extended bay's gambrel roof intersects with the barn's main roof and is covered with the same green asphalt shingles. Extending above the bay's roof is a red brick chimney. The metal pipe in the interior of the chimney is exposed near the top where the brick is missing. The extended bay contains a wood plank door on the west elevation. The door has additional pieces of wood added to form an "X" shape on the upper portion of the door, and a "T" on the lower portion. Above the entrance is a small, rectangular concrete panel with the date "1918" engraved. In the peak of the roof is another square concrete panel with a raised "+" shaped mark in the middle. On the north and south elevations of the bay are single, four over four double hung, wood frame windows. To the north of the extended bay, on the west facade, is a row of six windows, a pedestrian door that is the same as the entrance door in the bay, and another window. All of the windows have been replaced with a single pane of fixed glass with the illusion of muntins painted on with white paint, making it appear that the windows are four-over-four lights. The windows are recessed into the deep wall and are surrounded by wood molding. There is also a piece of metal flashing above the window that flares out over the molding to deflect water away from the windows.

The north elevation has the glazed hollow-tile brick on the first floor, and wood clapboard in the gabled end. The clapboard has been painted red, but is now faded. On the first floor there is a set of double, hinged wooden doors on the west end. Near the peak of the roof are two, four-over-four double hung windows. Attached to the east end of the north elevation is a circular concrete-stave

¹ Russell Schultz, phone interview, October 9, 2001.

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silos, approximately 18 feet in diameter and 80 feet high. The silos are encircled by a series of metal bands and have a wooden shingled conical roof. The roof, however, has caved in on the west side.

The east elevation is divided into seven bays with a series of wood framed windows and doors that run the length of the barn. Near the center of the elevation, in the fourth bay, is a single, wood plank door. To either side of the door are two windows that have been filled in with corrugated fiber glass. To the outside of each set of windows is another single, wood plank door. To either side of the doors are more windows. In the southern end there is a single window with all of the glazing gone. In the northern end there are two four-over-four windows with some of the glazing still intact.

Just off centered in the first floor of the south elevation is a pair of double, hinged wooden doors with a transom above. The glazing is missing in the transom, but the 18 light, wood frame remains intact. To either side of the doors are two, four-over-four windows. The window on the far western end is the window contained in the extended bay of the west elevation. Two of the four windows, the interior windows located next to the double doors, have a louvered air vent in the upper section of the window instead of glazing. The second floor contains two half doors, one on each side. Located in the peak is a hay hood over a double, wooden hay door. Flanking the hay door are one-over-one, double hung windows.

Interior Description

The light lumber truss framing of the Wisconsin Dairy Barn allows for a large, open expanse in the interior.² The interior portions of the outside walls of the barn have a thick layer of concrete covering the hollow-tile bricks. On the first floor, there are three rows of concrete block stalls that run the length of the barn, one along each outside wall and one down the middle. The row in the middle is divided into two rows, built back to back. In the middle of the north end is a grain room and a stairway to the haymow. On either side of the grain room is a walkway and a stall. On the east side, the walkway leads to the door that enters into the silo. On the west, the walkway leads to the double doors that lead outside. Attached to the ceiling on the first floor is a suspended metal track that runs the length of the barn from the north to the double doors on the south. The track held a large bucket that was used to remove manure from the barn. The second floor contains the haymow and the large hay door in the south end. Hay is moved from the haymow to the first floor through a wooden "chute" in the north end that empties into the grain room below.

² Stephen Rogers and Lynda Schwan, *Architectural History in South Dakota* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2000) 14.

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Alterations:

When Russell Schultz purchased the farm in 1972, he changed the function of the barn from a dairy barn to a farrowing barn, which necessitated making some alterations to the interior of the barn. The east side of the barn was changed from stalls for calves to farrowing crates. The cattle stanchions in the middle and on the west were replaced with low, concrete block walls to create farrowing stalls. Additionally, in 1998 the original double-hung windows on the west facade were replaced with single panes of fixed glass with the illusion of muntins painted on with white paint. The alteration, however, does not affect the appearance of the building, and the building still retains a high degree of integrity.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Olaf Stordahl Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a rare example of a glazed, clay hollow-tile brick barn. Most barns in Kingsbury County are constructed of timber-framing with wood siding. The Olaf Stordahl Barn is the only remaining example of this rare style of barn construction in Kingsbury County.

Historical Background

Euro-American settlement in South Dakota began in the 1850s. In the 1860s, the area known as the Yankton Triangle, with more than eleven million acres of good agricultural land, was legally opened to survey and settlement. The initial settlement rate, however, was moderate. Immigration increased dramatically in the late 1870s when climatic conditions became more favorable, Indian hostility subsided, and the railroads arrived. Railroads played a predominant role in increasing the population of the Territory. They actively publicized South Dakota by distributing pamphlets and brochures boasting favorable crop yields and climatic conditions. South Dakota acquired most of its population during the first of two Dakota booms, from 1878-1887. The Second Dakota Boom occurred in 1902-1915. Desire for land of their own and growth of the railroad brought settlers into Dakota Territory during the Boom. As a result of the First Dakota Boom, South Dakota's population increased approximately fourfold during the 1880s.

From 1880 to 1885, the Dakota Territory had the largest amount of land entered under the Preemption, Homestead, and Timber Culture Acts. Favorable rainfall in the first half of the decade helped produce impressive crop yields, which were an encouraging sign to potential Dakota settlers. In 1880 alone, the amount of land entered in the Territory was almost a fourth of the total amount for the entire United States. At the height of the Boom in 1883, homestead entries in Dakota Territory accounted for 39% of the total entries filed in the United States. In 1884, entries recorded at the Huron land office exceeded the total entry of any other state or territory except Nebraska.¹

When the boom ended, almost all the land east of the Missouri River had been claimed. A decline in the business economy and a series of droughts in the second half of the 1880s brought the prosperous Dakota Boom years to an end. The 1889 drought began an eight-year period referred to as the Great Dakota Bust. In 1890 there were 1,773 farms in Kingsbury County, which was a record high. By 1900 there were only 1,338, which was a record low.² The drought of 1889-90 and 1894 dramatically reduced crop yields and forced many farmers to rely on private contributions to survive.

¹ Allyson Brooks and Steph Jacon, *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context* (Vermillion: South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994) 8-9, 14, 16.

² Donald Dean Parker, *Kingsbury County: History of Our County and State* (South Dakota State College: History Department, 1960) 25K.

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As a result, the nature of many South Dakota farming operations changed, especially in the wheat producing areas of central and northern East River. Farmers diversified their operations to decrease their dependence on the successful production of one crop. Dairying, livestock raising and production of crops other than wheat, such as corn and alfalfa, increased.³ There was a strong interest in dairying, and by 1900 South Dakota was recognized as a leading dairy state, with its butter widely advertised. It was during the 1910s that dairying as an industry really began to develop. By the turn of the century the agricultural industry had recovered and from 1902-1915 South Dakota experienced a Second Dakota Boom.⁴ From 1900 to 1930 the number of farms in Kingsbury County gradually increased again, reaching 1,625 farms in 1935.⁵

Architectural Significance

Olaf Stordahl's farm followed this agricultural pattern of boom and drought and diversification. Olaf Stordahl was born in Iowa to Norwegian immigrant parents. At an unknown date he moved with his parents from Iowa to South Dakota.⁶ During the First Dakota Boom, around 1884, he and his wife homesteaded land in Kingsbury County near the town of Badger. He filed a homestead claim for 280 acres, which included the W½ of the NW quarter and the W½ of the SW quarter of Section 14, the E½ of the SE quarter of Section 15, and the NENE quarter of Section 22, Township 112N, Range 53W. He received the Patent for the land on May 25, 1889. A few years later, under the Timber Culture Act, he added an additional 160 acres consisting of the E½ of the SW quarter and the W½ of the SE quarter of Section 14, receiving a Patent for the land on December 1, 1891.⁷ The final acreage of Olaf's farm at 440 acres was more than double the 1890 average farm size of 207 acres in Kingsbury County.⁸

Olaf and his wife lived in a sod house for the first two years on the farm before he built the large house that is still extant. It was in that house that he and his wife raised ten children. Like the other farmers in the area, Olaf grew oats, corn, wheat and other crops.⁹ Then in the 1910s he, like many other South Dakota farmers, diversified into dairying, building the large Wisconsin Dairy barn in 1918. He built the barn with all of the modern technology of the time. There was a row of stalls on the east side in the barn for calves, and a row of cattle stanchions on both the west side and down the middle. The water troughs were filled by a watering system that ran by gravity. To the west of the barn the land is higher in elevation, and Olaf constructed a windmill, cistern and troughs on the higher land

³ Brooks and Jacon, 17-18.

⁴ Ibid, 20, 24.

⁵ Parker, 25K.

⁶ Mary Odegard, daughter of Olaf Stordahl, phone interview, October 15, 2001.

⁷ Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office records, Documents #3782 and #714.

⁸ Parker, 25K.

⁹ Odegard.

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which then ran water into the building and the cattle troughs by gravity. He also built in the track system for removing manure from the barn. The track ran the length of the barn, exiting through the south doors, and extended 50 or 60 feet out into the fields where the manure was dumped.¹⁰ The track system inside the barn remains, but the outside extension is no longer extant. No remnants of the watering system remain either.

In 1972, the Stordahl family sold 240 acres of the farm, including the farmstead, to Russell Schultz who changed the layout of the barn from a milking barn to use as a farrowing barn. The east side of the barn was changed from stalls for calves to farrowing crates. The cattle stanchions in the middle and on the west were replaced with low, concrete block walls to create farrowing stalls. The north end of the barn was unchanged and remains original.

The Olaf Stordahl Barn is a visible link to South Dakota's agricultural past. Homesteading was the main event that led to permanent settlement in South Dakota, and agriculture was the basis for homesteading and became the foundation of the region's economy. The Olaf Stordahl Barn represents a unique period of growth and diversification in the history of agriculture in South Dakota. The introduction of dairying in South Dakota in the early 1900s, in response to the need to diversify operations to survive the droughts of the 1890s, had an impact on the barn landscape. As utilitarian buildings, barns reflect the crops and animals of a time and place and reflect technological changes. The introduction of the Wisconsin Dairy Barn, which was actively promoted by the University of Wisconsin School of Agriculture, incorporated the scientific knowledge of the turn-of-the-century. Ample light and ventilation, a gambrel roof to increase storage space for hay, built-in manure and hay tracks, and poured concrete floors for sanitation, all reflected the technological requirements necessary to run a modern dairy operation.¹¹ The Olaf Stordahl Barn is more than simply a structure that housed animals, it is an illustration of the technology and agricultural concepts of a specific time period, namely the early 1900s. It also represents a specific time period in the history of agriculture in South Dakota, when large-scale dairying was introduced in order to diversify farm operations.

The Olaf Stordahl Barn is significant architecturally as a unique example of barn construction and use of materials. Most barns are constructed of a timber-frame sided with either vertical or horizontal planks of wood.¹² The Olaf Stordahl Barn is significant in that it is constructed of glazed, clay hollow-tile bricks. A 1999 survey of Kingsbury County identified two barns constructed of clay hollow-tile

¹⁰ Russell Schultz, phone interview, October 9, 2001.

¹¹ Allen Noble and Richard Cleek, *The Old Barn Book* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995) 14, 25.

¹² *Ibid*, 30.

Olaf Stordahl Barn
Name of Property

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
County and State

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bricks, the Olaf Stordahl Barn and a barn north of the town of DeSmet. The barn near DeSmet was torn down by the owners in the summer of 2000, leaving the Olaf Stordahl Barn as the only remaining example of this style of barn construction in Kingsbury County.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brooks, Allyson and Steph Jacon. *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context: Vermillion, South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994.*

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office records.

Odegard, Mary. Daughter of Olaf Stordahl. Phone interview, October 2001.

Parker, Donald Dean. *Kingsbury County: History of Our County and State: South Dakota State College: History Department, 1960.*

Schultz, Russell. Phone interview, October 2001.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point 5 feet due west of the southwest corner of the building, proceed south 5 feet, then east 75 feet, then north 97 feet, then west 75 feet, then south 92 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the barn, the attached silo, and a 5 foot perimeter around the building proper, but excludes other surrounding buildings.