

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property_____
County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

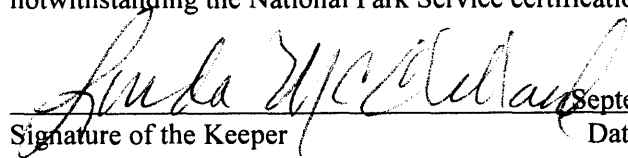
NRIS Reference Number: 08000885

Property Name: Harvey, Jerome and Jonetta, Homestead Cabin

County: Lawrence State: South Dakota

Multiple Name:

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the KeeperSeptember 12, 2008
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5: Classification

"Private" is, hereby, entered for the Ownership of Property. The cabin and its associated land remain in the ownership of the Harvey Family; it is surrounded by U.S. Forest Service land.

Section 8: Significance

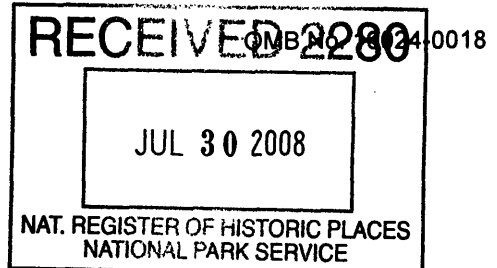
The Period of Significance is, hereby, amended to read "1899-1949" to correspond to the years when Jerome and Jonetta Harvey, the original homesteaders, resided in the cabin.

The South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office provided the information for this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:**National Register property file****Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

885



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jerome and Jonetta Harvey Homestead Cabin

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Township 3, Range 2, Track A of Homestead Entry Survey 71, Lawrence County, South Dakota [] not for publication

city or town Lead [x] vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Lawrence code 081 zip code 57754

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Jay D. Vogt State Historic Preservation Officer Date 07-25-2008
South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
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 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 See continuation sheet.
- other, explain _____

Signature of the Keeper Jane McEllland Date of Action 9/12/08

Jerome and Jonetta Harvey Homestead
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County/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 count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	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 Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone/cement
walls log
roof tin
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Jerome and Jonetta Harvey Homestead Cabin
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County/State

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 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Exploration/Settlement

Periods of Significance

1899-1957

Significant Dates

1899, 1906, 1909

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Jerome and Jonette Harvey - Builders

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:

Jerome and Jonetta Harvey Homestead Cabin
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 594324 4894517
 Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] 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 Chris B. Nelson

organization SD State Historic Preservation Office

date 21 January 2008

street & number 800 Governors Drive

telephone 605-773-3103

city or town Pierre

state SD

zip code 57501

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Richard and Karen Harvey

street & number 3608 N Daisy Petal Circle

telephone _____

city or town Wasilla

state AK

zip code 99654

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**Section number 7 Page 1Lawrence County, South Dakota

DESCRIPTION

The Jerome and Jonetta Harvey Homestead Cabin is located in the rural Black Hills. The cabin sits on a hillside along the edge of a meadow.

The largest section of the cabin has a gambrel roof covered with tin; the smaller section is a gabled roof with wood slats. The walls are hand-hewn log with chinking. The foundation is limestone.

The gambrel roof section has three window openings on the façade (west elevation). The north elevation has a central door flanked by window openings. The east elevation has three window openings. The south elevation has a door and three window openings; the other section of the cabin is also attached to this elevation.

The gabled roof section has a door on the east elevation, a window opening on the south elevation, a door and window opening on the west elevation, and attaches to the gambrel roofed section on the north elevation.

**National Register of Historic Places
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SIGNIFICANCE**Introduction**

The Jerome and Jonette Harvey Homestead Cabin is eligible under Criteria A and C for the National Register of Historic Places. It is eligible under Criterion A for the role it played in the homesteading and settlement of the Black Hills. It is also eligible under Criterion C as an example of vernacular log construction in the Black Hills.

Historical Background

The Black Hills of South Dakota started to rise 62 million years ago and achieved their present size and appearance around 37 million years ago.¹ The uplift forms a dome shape roughly 120 by 60 miles in western South Dakota and eastern Wyoming. This unusual geological formation exposed several areas rich in mineral deposits. The concentration of accessible minerals in the area led to a mining boom that began in the last quarter of the 19th century.

The largest groups of American Indians present in South Dakota directly before white settlement were the Nakota, Dakota, and Lakota, known collectively as the Sioux. Anthropologists believe that the Sioux were pushed out of Minnesota onto the plains where they became the dominant group by the mid to late 1700s, although tribal creation stories tell of the Sioux inhabiting the area since time immemorial. The Dakota and Nakota lived primarily east of the Missouri River while the Lakota roamed the western half of the state. The Sioux were eventually forced onto reservations through a series of questionable treaties that opened up land for white settlement.

Rumors that gold existed in the Black Hills circulated for years before it was confirmed by an expedition led by General George Custer in 1874.² The discovery was soon sensationalized in the press generating an influx of prospectors into the region. The Black Hills had been forever promised to the Sioux in the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, however, the United States Army was unable and unwilling to remove the thousands of prospectors who poured into the hills following the discovery. As a result, the Sioux were forced to cede the Black Hills in another questionable treaty ratified in February of 1877.³

The initial homesteaders in the Black Hills claimed land via squatting, upon which at a later time they would obtain a patent for ownership of the land. Many of the settlers came to the Black Hills in search of gold, but instead ended up working in other industries that supported the mining industry. Farming, ranching, timber production, transportation, and commercial businesses developed around the mining industry and increased in demand as the number and size of mines and production increased with technology and capitalist investment.

The gold rush of 1876 brought prospectors to the Black Hills, many of whom would become settlers. These settlers built a variety of cabins using both hand-hewn and later milled lumber. Most of these were smaller, residential cabins using the available surrounding material. The majority of the cabins would have an earth or stone foundation, log walls (most often Ponderosa Pine), and wood and/or dirt roofs. Many cabins were built with window openings but never had windows or had windows added later. In place of windows, cloth or wooden shutters were used.

¹ John Paul Gries. *Roadside Geology of the South Dakota*. (Missoula: MT, Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1996), 214.

² Watson Parker. *Gold in the Black Hills*. (Norman: OK, University of Oklahoma Press, 1966), 26.

³ *Ibid*, 140.

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The Harvey Homestead Cabin is also significant for its hand-hewn log construction. The construction techniques and materials present on the cabin are from a building tradition representing the earliest white settlement in the Black Hills. Structures like the Harvey Homestead Cabin were the earliest structures built by the pioneers who first entered the Black Hills in the mid 1870s. The period in which the majority of the log cabins and structures were built in the Black Hills is relatively short. The mining boom accelerated the importation of technology into the region and by late 1876 there were already four sawmills operating in the Black Hills.⁴ By 1900, the vast majority of log structures being constructed in the Black Hills were at parks and resorts.⁵

There is no precise data on the number of extent log structures remaining in the state. Examples are found primarily in the Black Hills and on the homestead of some of the western counties. The South Dakota State Historic Preservation Plan identifies "claim era resources" as an endangered resource due to the majority of them having poor architectural integrity and for being functionally obsolete. Since their use has diminished, several of these resources have deteriorated into complete ruins over the years.

History of the Jerome and Jonetta Homestead Cabin

The Harveys squatted on what would become their homestead in 1899. It would officially become their 160 acres home in 1906. Jerome purchased a cabin at a nearby timber camp to serve as their first residence. The family later referred to this as the kitchen house.

A few years later, Jerome began construction on a more significant house. He began cutting and hand-hewing logs to build a larger house for his family. Jerome cut the trees from a nearby stand, peeled them with an ax, and cut each dovetail corner joint with a drawknife. The first four rows of logs were square so they could easily be replaced; the remaining logs were all dovetailed. The two story log cabin was completed in 1909 and was built using only manual tools. Jerome placed stove pipes on his legs while hewing the logs to prevent injuries.

Jerome and Jonette raised cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, and grew a garden on their homestead for their own use. Jerome hunted deer and turkeys to supplement their diet. When there were enough homesteaders in the area, Jerome built a schoolhouse for the children. Jerome also guided hunters in his spare time and was known as an excellent outdoorsman.

Jerome also worked for McLaughlin Tie and Timber Company who was a main supplier for the Homestake Gold Mine in Lead, South Dakota. Under his contract, Jerome would cut the timber and prepare it for hauling by rail to Nahant. From Nahant the timbers would be shipped to the Homestake Mine. He also made railroad ties for the C.B.&Q. railroad and helped construct the main waterline from Tilson Spring to the Hanna pump Station.

By the end of the 19th century, East River South Dakota was fully settled.⁶ Homesteading continued

⁴ David Erpsted and David Wood. *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the States Architecture to 1945*. (Pierre: SD, South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 20.

⁵ Ibid, 20

⁶ Allyson Brooks and Stephen Jacon. *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context*. (Vermillion: SD, South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994), 19.

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West River and in areas of the Black Hills into the beginning of the 20th century.⁷ The main agricultural activity in the interior of the Black Hills was livestock production. In the foothills, livestock production and farming, sometimes with the aid of irrigation, were the primary agricultural activities. Many of the agricultural products produced in the Black Hills supported the mining industry.

The cabin is significant for its hand-hewn log construction and as a vernacular structure associated with the Black Hills. The construction techniques and materials present on the cabin are from a building tradition representing early white settlement in the Black Hills. Structures like the cabin were the earliest structures the pioneers built in the Black Hills from the 1870s through 1900. The period in which the majority of the log cabins and structures were built in the Black Hills is relatively short. The mining boom accelerated the importation of technology into the region and by late 1876 there were already four sawmills operating in the Black Hills.⁸ However, the traditional building methods present in the Harvey Cabin continued to exist.

The Harvey Cabin retains its integrity in setting, location, workmanship, design, feeling and association. In circa 1950 a tin roof was put on the gambrel roof portion to help protect against forest fires. The original windows have been removed from the cabin, leaving the openings intact. While the loss of the windows does affect the architectural integrity, it does not compromise the integrity of the whole cabin.

When many historic log cabins were built in the Black Hills, windows were not available or not a priority to the builder. It was common for cabins to be built with window openings which were covered with cloth or wood shutters. Many cabins were intended to be temporary residences for miners while others were often the first home constructed by settlers who later built more permanent, substantial homes. Because of this, windows were often not added on the original cabins. Often if windows were added, it was at later date when they became available or when the cabin was improved.

The hand hewn log construction with dovetail joinery is the significant architectural feature for which the cabin conveys significance under Criterion C. The addition of a tin roof over the gambrel roof section of the cabin and the bare window openings do not cumulatively damage the integrity of the architectural features that make the cabin eligible.

Conclusion

The Jerome and Jonette Harvey Homestead Cabin is eligible under Criteria A and C for the National Register of Historic Places. It is eligible under Criterion A for the role it played in the homesteading and settlement in the Black Hills. It is also eligible under Criterion C as an example of vernacular log construction in the Black Hills.

⁷ Ibid, 15.

⁸ David Erpsted and David Wood. *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the States Architecture to 1945*. (Pierre: SD, South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 20.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Etpsted David and David Wood. *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture To 1945*. South Dakota State Historical Society Press, Pierre: SD, 1997.

Gries, John Paul. *The Roadside Geology of South Dakota*. Mountain Press Publishing, Missoula: MT, 1996.

Parker, Watson. *Gold in the Black Hills*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman: OK, 1966.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundary is an imaginary line encompassing the cabin. It begins at a point 3 feet northwest of the northwest corner and runs east to a point 3 feet northeast of the northeast corner. The line then runs south to a point 3 feet off the southeast corner and then west to a point 3 feet off of the southwest corner. The line then runs north to the starting point.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses only the cabin.

**National Register of Historic Places
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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-__ except as noted:

Photographer: Chris B. Nelson
Date of Photographs: 24 July 2008
Negatives: SD SHPO

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
0001	JeromeandJonettaHarveyHomesteadCabin_LawrenceCounty_SD_0001
0002	JeromeandJonettaHarveyHomesteadCabin_LawrenceCounty_SD_0002