

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Andrew P. Hansen Farmstead
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Between Hwy. 44 & county road P58 N/A not for publication
city, towns/site number Brayton X vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Audubon code 009 zip code 50022

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	5	2
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	1	2
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		6	4
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing: See continuation sheet
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official
Date 8/13/91

State Historical Society of Iowa

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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 for the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Date 10/3/91

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions	Current Functions
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/animal facility	AGRICULTURE/animal facility
AGRICULTURE/outbuildings	VACANT/NOT IN USE
AGRICULTURE/storage	AGRICULTURE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification	Materials
Other: Four-Square House Type	foundation concrete
Other: Transverse-Frame Barn Type	walls wood
Other: Midwest Three-Portal Barn Type	roof wood/shingles
	other metal/tin

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Andrew P. Hansen Farmstead is situated on a gradual, north-facing hillslope just south of an east-west gravel road and south of Little Elkhorn Creek, originally known as Little Indian Creek. The farmstead consists of the following: five contributing buildings including a dwelling, a dairy barn, a cattle barn, a hog house, and a garage; one contributing structure, a corn crib; two noncontributing buildings including a metal "Bonanza" hog house and a metal machine shed; two noncontributing structures consisting of two concrete silos; and three structures which were not counted including a metal grain bin of recent origin and small in size and two sheds of indeterminate age. Non-extant buildings within the farmstead boundaries have included an earlier dwelling, a privy, a cob house, and a tile block chicken house. The latter was situated south and slightly west of the dairy barn, while the privy and cob house were situated to the rear (west) of the extant house. All may be evidenced archaeologically within the nominated property and should be further investigated as to their potential significance. The earlier house was located in the general area north of the metal machine shed and is shown on the 1896 Audubon County plat map. According to the 1884 Audubon County plat map, there may have been an even earlier dwelling situated well to the west of the nominated farmstead property near the creek, although oral history information indicates that the "original" house was that shown on the 1896 map. An abandoned road is also still evident along the east boundary line of this property, followed in part by the present farm lane, but which once continued on to the south. This road was shown on both the 1884 and 1896 county plat maps and was still in use by 1921.

The house is a 1.5 story pyramidal hipped Four-Square house type which has centrally-placed triangular gabled wall dormers on three facades: the front and the two sides. The main core of the house is square in ground plan, with a rectangular ell off the northwest corner of the main core that is original to that core and a shorter projecting stairway ell off the southwest corner of the main core that is also original. The main wall cladding material is clapboard. In addition, each dormer has diamond-shaped shingle siding in the gable peaks, with a denticulated friezeboard below and decorative wood sunbursts below that and flanking paired double-hung windows. All dormers and gabled ells have decorative bargeboards on the eaves. The rear stairway ell also exhibits the same decorative components as the dormers. The foundation material is rusticated concrete blocks with some later reinforcement with clay tile blocks. The house retains its original cornerboards, friezeboards, and boxed eaves. The wood-shingled roof has a copper ridgeroll at its peak and copper guttering at the eaves. A single brick chimney rises from the south side near the roof apex.

The front portico porch is full-width and open, with four half-height square wooden columns supported by a clapboard-covered rail. The porch has a low-pitched hipped roof with a diamond-shingle covered pediment with bargeboards

XSee continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 _nationally _statewide Xlocally
Applicable National Register Criteria XA _B XC _D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) _A _B _C _D _E _F _G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>ETHNIC HERITAGE/European</u>	<u>1894-1924</u>	<u>1894</u>
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1901</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1903</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	Cultural Affiliation	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
<u>N/A</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Andrew P. Hansen farmstead is locally significant under National Register Criterion A within the multiple property historic context of Danish Immigrant Settlement, 1865-1924: Farming Industry because it is associated with an important aspect of that industry, specifically dairy farming. The farmstead is further significant under National Register Criterion C within the historic context of Danish Immigrant Settlement, 1865-1924: Building Trends because the dwelling and both barns embody the characteristics of particular building trends associated with Danish immigrants during the period of significance, specifically the Four-Square house type, gabled wall dormer variant, and the Transverse-Frame and Midwest Three-Portal barn types. The contributing buildings have undergone few modifications and all qualify under the registration requirements as defined for these property types in the multiple property document. The intrusion of several noncontributing properties into the historic farmstead, while obstructing some vistas of the farmstead as a whole, do not intrude into the cluster of historic buildings, nor do they directly impact any of these buildings. The barns, in particular, represent some of the best preserved examples of these barn types recorded to date in the Danish settlement area of Shelby and Audubon counties. The farmstead as a whole is the best preserved historic farmstead that remains extant in the surrounding area which was largely settled by Danish Adventists in the 1880s. The property's period of significance begins with the date of construction of the dairy barn, 1894, and closes with 1924, the end date of the period of significance for Danish immigrant settlement in the two county area. By that date, the farmstead had been established, passed on from father to son, fully developed as a dairy farming operation, and all the primary buildings constructed on the property. The significant dates include the construction of the primary buildings on the farmstead including the dairy barn built in 1894, the house built in 1901, and the cattle barn built in 1903.

Andrew P. Hansen was born on April 7, 1869, in Fyn, Denmark, the son of Jens P. and Karen (Axelsen) Hansen, both natives of Denmark. Jens P. Hansen immigrated to the United States in 1874, locating at Avoca, Iowa, where he worked for the railroad as a section hand for four years. In 1878 he purchased 40 acres of land in Section 4 of Oakfield Township in Audubon County from the Rock Island Railroad at \$6.00/acre. He later increased these holdings to 120 acres. Andrew P. Hansen was one of four children, the others being Christian, Christiana, and Lena. He was five years old when the family immigrated to the United States.

XSee continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Andrews, H. F., Editor. History of Audubon County, Iowa. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen and Company, pp. 658-660, 1915.

Betsinger, Signe Tronborg. Danish Design Influences in Housing and Home Furnishings in a Selected Community in Southwest Iowa. Ph. D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1970, p. 54-56.

Hanson, Harrison. Personal communication, March 1991.

History Book Committee. Kimballton: 1883-1983. Kimballton: History Book Committee, p. IC-1, 1983.

1885, 1895, and 1925 State Population Census and 1900 and 1910 U. S. Population censuses.

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 # _____

_See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
_Other State agency
_Federal agency

_Local government
_University
_Other
Specify repository:
Bureau of Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 8.61 acres

UTM References

A	<u>15</u>	<u>334460</u>	<u>4606190</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>15</u>	<u>334640</u>	<u>4606980</u>

B	<u>15</u>	<u>334645</u>	<u>4606200</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>15</u>	<u>334460</u>	<u>4606980</u>

_See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes that portion of the historic farm holdings which encompasses all of the buildings and structures of the farmstead itself.

_See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leah Rogers, Project Director

organization Preservation Partnership Phase III

street & number 520 Franklin

city or town Center Point

date June 30, 1991

telephone 319-849-1271

state Iowa zip code 52213

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Name of related multiple property listing:

The Ethnic Historic Settlement of Shelby and Audubon Counties: 1860-1941

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over the entry. The front door entry projects out from the facade creating a vestibule space on the interior and a double set of exterior doors. The front door of this vestibule is flanked by narrow sidelights. The windows on the sides of the house have denticulated lintel boards and are primarily paired double-hung windows.

Changes to the house exterior have included the modification of the first floor front facade windows c. 1925, the replacement of the porch posts and rail c. 1915, a one-story addition to the southwest corner of the rear ell that wraps around to the east where there is an open side porch, the modification of this side porch and the insertion of a small air conditioner into the side porch wall c. 1973, and some replacement windows on the rear ell. In general, the house has undergone some deterioration from having stood vacant for a time. It was recently reoccupied and the current owners/occupants are interested in preserving this dwelling. A leakage problem at the juncture of the rear stairway ell was recently corrected, and a portion of the siding has been temporarily covered with two sheets of plywood. Insulation has also been blown into the walls. None of these modifications radically altered the overall historic fabric and feel of the structure. The most significant details of this house type are the central gabled wall dormers, the shape of the main core of the building, and the decorative trim in the dormers and on the porch. All of these elements remain intact and in a relatively good state of preservation.

The front two rooms of the house interior were remodeled in the 1920s including the insertion of a narrow bay window along the front wall and the addition of interior colonnades. Upstairs, the original woodwork remains intact and consists of incised floral patterns on the corner inserts of the door and window surrounds.

According to the Audubon County Assessor's records, the house was built in 1901. Oral history information indicates a construction date of c. 1894 and that the dairy barn and house were built nearly simultaneously at a combined cost of \$2000. However, the 1896 plat map shows the house then situated to the east where the older house is known to have been located, and the style of the house was more common in this region in the early 1900s. Furthermore, a non-extant house built c. 1898 and located on the farmstead adjacent to the east and in close proximity to the Hansen farmstead had decorative sunbursts and denticulated lintel boards exactly like those of the Hansen house, thus suggesting some contemporaneity in construction. Therefore, it is concluded that the assessment date of 1901 is closer to the actual date of construction for the Hansen house than c. 1894. It may be that the oral history concerning the contemporaneous construction of a barn and house on this farmstead is actually referencing the construction of the 1903 cattle barn and the 1901 house, rather than the earlier dairy barn and this house.

The other contributing components of the farmstead include the above-noted dairy barn which was built in 1894, the hog house built c. 1895, the above-noted cattle barn built in 1903, the automobile garage built in the 1910s, and the corn crib built c. 1912-13. The dairy barn is a Transverse-Frame type with two cross-gabled cupolas with double-arched louvers on the roof ridge. The roof is covered with wood shingles. The barn is clad with board and batten siding and sits upon a combination of stone, poured concrete, and clay tile blocks. The original foundation was likely stone, with the other materials comprising later

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reinforcements. The side windows have fixed-light panes and peaked lintel boards. Two 4/4 double-hung windows are present in the front gable peak. The hay mow door drops down from this peak. The interior of the barn remains intact with a central aisle flanked by milking stanchions. A one story, gable-roofed milk separator room is present off the southwest corner of the barn. The only modifications to this building have been the boarding over of the central front door, the loss of some window panes to deterioration, and the addition of a pulley system and loading dock to the northeast corner of the barn.

The second barn is a cattle barn built in 1903. This barn is a Midwest Three-Portal type, steeply pitched roof variant. The roof is covered with metal sheeting, and the walls are clad with board and batten siding. The barn has three entries on the front gable end and a drop-down hay mow door in the gable peak. The interior has a central aisle flanked by stalls.

The double corn crib built c. 1912-1913 has a metal-covered gabled roof with a gabled elevator rising from the west roof slope near the apex. The crib is clad with vertical boards on the main core and drop siding in the gable peaks and rises from a poured concrete foundation. A one story gabled extension is present on the south side. This ell is clad with drop siding and has a wood-shingled roof. The windows on both the main crib and the ell have peaked lintel boards similar to those noted on the dairy barn.

The hog house was built c. 1895 and was used only for a short time as a hog house. It was subsequently converted for use as a combination poultry house/calf shed. This building is banked into the slope off the northeast corner of the dairy barn and has two levels. The walls are clad with lapped board, and the building rises from a 3:1 American Bond brick foundation. The wood-shingled roof has two small metal aerators along its ridge. A shed-roofed addition was made to the east side at ground level. The only other modification to this building has been the loss of window panes from deterioration.

A small rectangular gable-roofed garage is located to the southeast of the house. It is one car wide and has a decorative denticulated friezeboard above the double-door entry. The friezeboard is similar to those found on the dwelling but is of cruder execution.

The noncontributing buildings include a small, rectangular, one story metal "Bonanza" hog house to the east of the crib and a large metal machine shed at the southeast corner of the property. The noncontributing structures consist of two concrete silos located side-by-side off the north side of the corn crib. Of these, only the silos and the metal hog house intrude upon the vista of the historic farmstead and then primarily only when viewed from the northeast. The silos do block the view of the corn crib and a portion of the dwelling from this angle and when viewed directly south from the road; however, the vista of the historic buildings from the northwest corner of the property is unobstructed, as is the vista from the hill to the south and southwest.

The farmstead is reached by a curving dirt lane which terminates at the house. A windbreak is located to the west and merges with the trees along the creek to the north. Large shade trees are present in the house yard.

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Andrew P. Hansen worked at herding cattle on the unfenced prairie for his father for four years. When his father's health began to fail, he took over his father's farm work until he was 21 years old. At that time, his father turned the farm over to him. Andrew subsequently enlarged the farm holdings to 280 acres and, by 1915, had put an estimated \$10,000 worth of improvements into the place including what were then described as "modern barns" and a home which was "strictly modern" having electric lights, hardwood floors, and "all other conveniences" (Andrews 1915:658-660). His father and mother continued to live on the farmstead until their deaths in 1895 and 1903, respectively. Andrew married Elsie Katherine Christensen on December 27, 1893. They had eleven children including Lillie, James, Maggie, Alfred, Elsie, Dollie, William, Hazel, Russell, Ida, and Harrison.

In his later years, Danish carpenter Jens Uriah Hansen lived in a house he had built on the farm property adjacent to that of Andrew P. Hansen. This house was located on the east side of the farm lane which forms a portion of the east boundary of the nominated property. The house is no longer extant. For a time, the house was used as a meeting place for the Dorcas group of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Existing photographs of the house indicate that it had the same distinctive sunbursts, diamond-shaped shingle siding, and denticulated lintel boards as the Andrew P. Hansen house, thus strongly suggesting that both houses were built around the same time. It was further thought that J. U. Hansen may have built the Andrew P. Hansen house; however, oral history indicates that this was not the case. Unfortunately, the name of the actual carpenter could not be recalled by the informants (Betsinger 1970:54-56).

When Andrew first took over his father's farm in the early 1890s, he did raise some hogs and built the hog house for that purpose. However, his conversion to the Seventh Day Adventist faith precluded the consumption of pork, and he felt that if he could not eat pork, then he should not be raising hogs. From that time on, the Hansen farming operation focused on dairy production supplemented with poultry and beef cattle. Andrew and his sons raised "dual-purpose" Milking Shorthorns, many of which were purebred. A purebred bull was kept on hand for breeding purposes. The dairy barn could stanchion up to 18 head at one time, and the milk produced by this operation was processed at the nearby West Hamlin Creamery and later in Elk Horn. By 1915, Hansen's farming operation included raising 100 acres of corn per year (averaging about 50 bu. to the acre) and 70 acres of small grain (35 bu. to the acre), feeding about 150 head of cattle per year, and milking about 20 cows the year round. It was noted that he kept "about 100 head of cattle on the place, and this has proved a very profitable investment" (White 1915:659).

Typical of Danish immigrants who settled in Shelby and Audubon counties, the Hansens hired, as farm laborers and servants, recently immigrated Danes or those of Danish-descent who were seeking a start in the newly settled area. The 1885 census indicated that Henry Nelsen, a 23-year-old Danish immigrant, was then working for Jens Hansen. In 1895, Anton Nielsen, a 20-year-old Danish immigrant was working for Andrew. By 1900 the Hansen household included Else Christensen, a 16-year-old Danish immigrant listed as a servant and Andrew Lindall, a 17-year-old Iowa-born laborer whose parents were Danish. By 1910 Esther and William Olsen, 19 and 20 years old respectively, worked as servants in the

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Hansen household, while Anna Johnson, a 26-year-old Wisconsin-born teacher of Danish descent boarded with the family. Harrison Hansen, son of Andrew P., has noted that generally they had at most two farmhands at any one time, but that they employed farmhands regularly. The two teachers who taught at the Danish Adventist school located nearby, also often boarded with the Hansen family. In addition, his mother had a hired girl to help out with the housework. All of these people boarded in the farm house with the Hansen family.

Andrew P. Hansen was an elder in the Adventist church and a member of the church conference of the state of Iowa, although prior to his marriage he had left the church but later rejoined. His parents, Jens and Karen Hansen, were among the founding members of this church having been "awakened" to this faith by Elder O. A. Olsen who in the winter of 1885-1886 came to "the small settlement of Danes living in the Indian Creek Valley, and began a series of religious meetings" (History Book Committee 1983:IC-1). In 1890 the Adventist church was built in Section 36 of Sharon Township within one mile of the Hansen farmstead. Carpenter, Jens Uriah Hansen was also a member of this congregation and served on the building committee for the 1890 church. In the 1880s-early 1900s, the rural area surrounding this church was largely settled by Danish Adventists. While the church is still active to the present day, none of the surrounding farms are still owned or occupied by Adventists.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The topographic location of the nominated property is as follows according to the USGS quadrangle map, Exira West, Iowa, 1983: E1/2, NE1/4, NE1/4 of Section 4 (template placed at the SE corner), T78N, R36W, Oakfield Township, Audubon County, Iowa. The specific boundary description is as follows: Beginning at the point where the east section line intersects Little Elkhorn Creek proceed westerly along the south creek bank for 600 feet, turn south for 625 feet, turn east for 600 feet, and then turn north for approximately 625 feet to the point of beginning.

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Section number Photos Page 1

Andrew P. Hansen Farmstead
Oakfield Township, Audubon County, Iowa
Leah Rogers, photographer
Original negatives, Iowa Bureau of Historic Preservation

Photo #	Description	Photo #	Description
#1	Farmstead 2/22/91 view to NE		
2	House 7/26/90 view to SW		
3	House (rear) 2/22/91 view to NE		
4	Dairy barn 7/26/90 view to WNW		
5	Cattle barn 7/26/90 view to NW		
6	Hog house 2/22/91 view to NNW		
7	Corn crib 7/26/90 view to NW		
8	House---Historic photograph 1970s view to SW Original photograph on file with Ida Roberts, Hood River, Oregon		
9	House---Historic photograph Nov. 1973 view to SW same as #8		

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Andrew P. Hansen Farmstead, Oakfield Township, Audubon County.

