



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE


1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20240

November 29, 2010

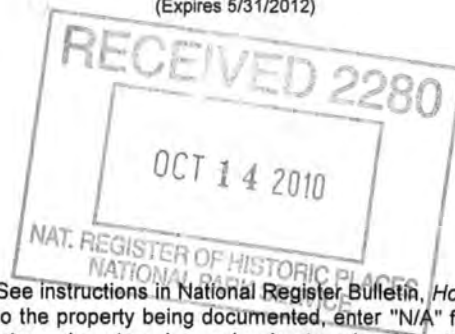
Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

950



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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Henline, Ellis and Roberta Farmstead
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 39987 252nd Street not for publication
city or town Mount Vernon vicinity
state South Dakota code SD county Davison code 035 zip code 57363

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official Jay D. Vogt Date 09-20-2010
Title SD SHPO State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Jay Edson H. Beall Date of Action 11.29.10

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	
6	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
6	0	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)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW
- OTHER: Midwestern Three-Portal Barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: CONCRETE
- walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
- ASPHALT
- roof: WOOD: Shake
- other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Henline Farmstead is located in rural Davison County, approximately three miles northeast of the town of Mount Vernon, South Dakota. This farmstead embodies the characteristics of rural agricultural architecture from the early twentieth century. Mature deciduous trees and shrubs, as well as some young evergreen trees, surround the farmhouse and are scattered throughout the farmstead property. The farmstead buildings are clustered on a one acre plot on the northeast corner of the 160 acre farm property. There are six buildings on the property, including a farmhouse, two garages, a granary, a corn crib, and a Midwestern Three-Portal Barn. All six buildings are considered contributing resources within the farmstead district.

Narrative Description

Farmhouse

Contributing

1918

The farmhouse represents a simplified version of the Craftsman style. It is a wood framed, one and one-half story gable front house. The house is clad in clapboard siding. It has a concrete foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. A centrally located interior brick chimney exists on the structure as well. The house features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, as well as extended, notched fascia boards.

The main (north) façade of the house has an enclosed front porch with a gable front roof and exposed rafter tails. The central entry to the enclosed porch is flanked by triple one-over-one double hung wood windows. The enclosed porch also has triple one-over-one double hung windows on the east and west sides as well. Two one-over-one double hung wood windows with crown molding exist on the second story of the north side of the building. A square, single light, fixed pane wood window exists in the gable end as well.

The west side of the house features a one story box bay with triple one-over-one double hung wood windows, and shed roof with exposed rafter ends. A pair of one-over-one double hung wood windows with crown molding exists on the west side of the house as well. A shed roof dormer with exposed rafter ends and a pair of one-over-one double hung wood windows exists on the second story of the west side of the structure as well.

The rear (south) side of the structure features an enclosed, hipped roof porch with exposed rafter ends. Three concrete steps lead to a central, modern entry door. There is another door to the porch on the west corner of this south side of the building. Four one-over-one double hung wood windows exist on the enclosed porch. There are double one-over-one double hung windows on the east and west sides of the enclosed porch as well. Two one-over-one double hung wood windows with crown

Corn Crib

Contributing

c.1918

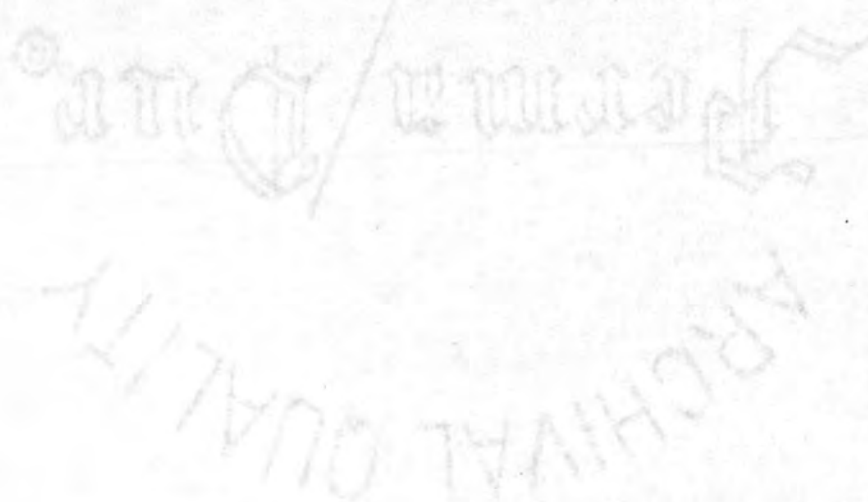
The corn crib is a simple, rectangular frame structure that is set on two-by-fours. The structure has a shed roof that slopes from west to east. The structure is approximately fifteen feet long and five feet wide. The corn crib is accessible through an opening on the south side. The walls of the corn crib are formed by widely spaced wooden planks.

Garage #2

Contributing

c.1925

This garage is a simple, one story square wood framed structure with a pyramidal hipped roof and exposed rafter ends. The garage is clad in clapboard siding. An overhead garage door exists on the north side of the garage, and a hinged door exists on the west side of the structure. The garage has a wood shake roof. Paired, square four light fixed pane windows exist on the west side of the garage as well. A single square four light fixed pane window exists on the north and east sides of the garage.



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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1918-1925

Significant Dates

1918, 1925

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Period of Significance (Justification)

The period of significance encompasses the construction of all of the buildings on the farmstead property, and also includes the early porch enclosures on the farmhouse, since those alterations contribute to the significance of the farmhouse.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Henline Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because it represents the types and methods of construction related to late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural buildings in South Dakota. The farmstead also includes a distinctive example of a Midwestern Three-Portal Barn, as well as several structures that lack overall distinction, but contribute to the district's overall significance, including a corn crib and a granary. Finally, the farmstead includes a farmhouse with modest Craftsman style detailing that is representative of simple, wood frame farmstead properties that emphasized practicality and efficiency over aesthetics and beauty, but still retain some stylistic elements.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The Henline Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because it represents the types and methods of construction related to late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural buildings in South Dakota. The farmstead also includes a distinctive example of a Midwestern Three-Portal Barn, a style commonly associated with west river farming in South Dakota, but rarely associated with agricultural practices in the southeastern part of the state as well. The farmstead also includes a farmhouse with modest Craftsman style detailing that is representative of simple, wood frame farmstead properties that emphasized practicality and efficiency over aesthetics and beauty, but still retain some stylistic elements.

The agricultural outbuildings, including the corn crib and the granary, lack individual distinction but still exhibit many common building principles associated with early 20th century farming practices and techniques. These buildings add to the overall integrity of the farmstead by illuminating some of the intricacies of agricultural design and practice in the state. As a district, the barn, house, agricultural outbuildings, and garages serve as a fine example of an early 20th century farmstead in rural Davison County, South Dakota.

Significance of the Farmhouse

According to David Erpestad and David Wood, authors of the book, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945*, renewed economic vigor in the state in the 1890s and 1900s prompted a wave of building activity, particularly in rural areas, as farmers began taking advantage of agricultural opportunities. Many of these structures were simple, balloon framed, gable roofed structures similar to vernacular houses built throughout the Midwest.¹

¹ David Erpestad and David Wood, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 37-39, 98-99.

Balloon framing developed in the United States from 1840 to 1910. By the early 20th century, mass production of milled lumber led to a virtual universal adoption of balloon framing in the Upper Midwest. The two technologies necessary for balloon framing, milled lumber and nails, were developed in the mid-19th Century, and emerged in the Upper Midwest soon after that. After the emergence of these important technologies, builders realized that balloon framed structures could be erected much more quickly than heavy timber mortise and tenon frames.² While a mortise and tenon timber structure would take five or six workers to erect, a balloon frame skeleton took only one skilled carpenter and one assistant. Additionally, a small one story balloon frame house could be raised in only one week. Finally, balloon frame structures cost significantly less to build; one could save around 40% on building costs by constructing a balloon frame structure rather than a heavy timber structure. Farmers in the Upper Midwest also quickly realized that balloon framed structures were surprisingly durable and could withstand blizzards, heavy rain, and strong winds.³

The stability of these structures was important given the varied climate of South Dakota. Southeastern South Dakota consists of subhumid grasslands, which means that rainfall is unpredictable, winters can be severely cold, and strong winds are prevalent. Additionally, in the subhumid grassland climate, farmers have less than ninety days between planting and harvesting, whereas in a temperate humid forest climate they might have closer to one hundred and twenty days, with more dependable rainfall and cold but tolerable winters. This subhumid grassland climate meant that farmers constantly dealt with unpredictable conditions, and there was always a chance that poor weather could ruin long-maturing crops.⁴

The architecture of rural South Dakota reflects the subhumid grassland climate and the associated unpredictable weather conditions. Farmers could not afford to build extravagant houses, because they did not know how profitable each agricultural season would be. Due to the unpredictability of the weather, farmers opted to construct simple, practical, and efficient structures. Upper Midwestern farmers chose to erect balloon frame houses, because they could be built quickly and efficiently, and they were durable enough to withstand the elements.

According to historian Fred W. Peterson, farmhouse designs reflected the need for efficiency.⁵ Farmers worked long hours and very few ever accumulated a great deal of wealth. Their houses did not need to be extravagant, and they neither needed nor could afford to build a house based primarily upon aesthetic principles. Farmers needed practical houses, which would allow them to maximize the time they could spend in the fields and minimize the time needed for interior and exterior upkeep. Thus, Upper Midwest farmhouses are typically simple, practical structures, often with very little stylistic detailing on either the interior or exterior.

Farmers often applied the studies of home economists in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that described ways to design a home to emphasize convenience and efficiency. These plans often revolved around a centrally located kitchen, which was the most important room in the farmhouse.⁶

² Fred W. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850-1920* (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1992), 9.

³ Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 11.

⁴ Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 44-45.

⁵ Fred W. Peterson, "Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farm Homes," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* XII (1982), 427.

⁶ Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 86.

Other multi-purpose rooms surrounded the kitchen area; there were rarely any specialized rooms in the farmhouse. Fred W. Peterson describes the rooms in a farmhouse as "all-day workshops," meaning they served multiple purposes and many varying tasks could be done in each room.⁷ This contrasts with the dominant Victorian interior plans of the early 20th century, in which each room had a specific purpose, such as a dining room for eating, bedrooms for sleeping, and a parlor and living room area for conversing. The floor plan of most farmhouses certainly reflected the priorities of farmers in the Upper Midwest.⁸

Despite the simple attributes of these farm houses, they often retained some distinct Craftsman features that serve as a reminder of this unique style. On the Henline Farmhouse, Craftsman style elements include the exposed rafter tails, overhanging, open eaves, and square, fixed pane windows in the gable ends.

The harsh weather associated with the subhumid grassland climate also led farmers to make regional adaptations to their farmhouse structures. These adaptations often included enclosing porches that had originally been constructed as open. Often, these enclosures occurred early in the history of the farmhouse, within five or ten years of its construction, after the owners quickly realized that a south-facing enclosed porch could warm up even during the cold winter months. These so-called "three-season porches" proved much more practical given the climate of southeastern South Dakota. The Henline farmhouse includes two large, enclosed porches. These porches were enclosed early in the house's history, and both the north and south porches were likely enclosed by 1925. Even though Craftsman style houses typically had large, open porches, these porches were clearly enclosed in order to make the space more usable. These alterations thus reflect a regional adaptation to national architectural trends in house construction during this period.

Craftsman Style

Around the turn of the century, reformers began to react against the excesses of Queen Anne elaborations, the poorly made, industrial produced designs, and the seemingly endless stream of revival movements. Thus was born the Craftsman style, which was said to be simpler, more harmonious with nature, and practical. The founder of the movement, Gustav Stickley, began publishing a magazine that featured some of these new designs in 1901. In 1909, Stickley published a book entitled *Craftsman Homes*, which emphasized efficient, open plans with large, room-sized porches and the use of natural materials. Stickley's publications also featured the work of California brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, who had begun designing simple Craftsman-type bungalows in 1903, and the style subsequently began appearing in a number of pattern and style books across the country.⁹

The Craftsman style, generally constructed in South Dakota between 1910 and 1925, features large, full-width porches often supported by square columns or piers, wide, overhanging roofs with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. The interiors often consist of open plans, with spaces flowing into each other through wide doorways, emphasizing practicality and efficiency.¹⁰

⁷ Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 83.

⁸ Fred W. Peterson, "Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farm Homes," 410.

⁹ John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, Jr., *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture* (Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003), 107.

¹⁰ David Erpestad and David Wood, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 35.

Significance of the Midwestern Three-Portal Barn

The Midwestern Three-Portal Barn, also referred to as the Three Alley Barn, is an all-frame barn with a central aisle and enclosed side aisles. This barn was predominant in the south-central and Midwest region of the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This style of barn often has a hay hood and large gable-end loft doors. These barns typically have gable roofs, although barns of this style with gambrel roofs have also been observed. The Midwestern Three-Portal Barn is typically nearly as wide as it is long, as the three aisles cumulatively amount to a large overall width.

It seems likely that the model for South Dakota's broad-roofed transverse aisle stock barns was the "Iowa Cattle Barn" and related designs popularized in agricultural journalism and widely promoted to stockmen by agricultural extension services from the late 1890s through the 1920s. Its chief advantages were the ability to provide maximum space with a minimum amount of lumber while improving conditions for stabling large numbers of livestock in a hard climate. It was well adapted to the short-grass prairie region in South Dakota, where steers were fed out and needed to be sheltered from the weather. The feed aisles permitted large numbers of cattle to be fed in stanchions or stalls; the fodder was passed down from the mow through chutes and was carried down the aisles in carts or trucks. Although used primarily to shelter beef cattle, such barns could be occupied by sheep, dairy cattle, or horses; sometimes space on the main floor was partitioned off for storing grain and farm machinery.¹¹

The aisles of the Midwestern Three-Portal Barn also serve well for milking, since all of the cows are easily accessible as they are lined up in stalls down the aisle. In the barn on the Henline Farmstead, the milking aisle runs along the east side of the barn, allowing the person who would milk the cow to stand in the large central aisle of the barn to access the cows. The other side aisle could have been used to house livestock in the winter or for storage of farm implements. Along with its interior layout, the barn on the Henline property exhibits many other features of a Midwestern Three-Portal Barn, including the large gable-end loft doors, the triangular hay hood, and the gable roof. The barn also retains a great deal of integrity, even retaining the original wood shakes on the roof as well as the original mechanism for opening and closing the haymow doors and transporting hay.

Significance of the Granary and Corn Crib

Granaries often had rectangular plans with gable roofs and no windows. Additionally, they were often elevated on either stone or wood to protect the contents from moisture and vermin. Early granaries featured small doors in the gable peak to allow access by portable elevators to deposit grain inside, while later examples were more like grain elevators with an elevator leg near the center of the building and a movable chute at the top of the elevator that guided grain to different bins.¹² The granary on the Henline Farmstead is a relatively simple structure that is raised off the ground on two-by-fours, thus protecting stored grain from moisture and vermin. The structure does not have a system for depositing grain; grain to be stored was simply loaded into the granary through the main door to the structure.

¹¹ Robert C. Vogel, *Barns of Southeastern South Dakota Survey* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2005), 31-33.

¹² Allyson Brooks and Steph Jacon, *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context* (Vermillion: South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994), 50.

The primary function of the corn crib is to permit the slow, steady drying of the corn in order to minimize damage from mold and mildew, and the structure is designed for this purpose. Similar to granaries, corn cribs were also commonly raised off the ground to protect stored contents from moisture and vermin. Typically, the walls contain a large amount of open area to maximize ventilation, achieved by using widely spaced, wooden slats to enclose the structure. The structure is also typically narrow, thus allowing air flow through the entirety of the interior, and ultimately, minimizing the amount of moisture and subsequent loss by mold and mildew.¹³ The corn crib on the Henline Farmstead displays the widely spaced slats, the narrow, rectangular form, and is raised off the ground on two-by-fours, thus exhibiting many of the features typical of corn cribs constructed during the early 20th century.

Integrity Evaluation

The Henline Farmstead retains excellent integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All of the buildings exist in their original locations on the farmstead. The materials on the farmhouse are original with the exception of the asphalt shingles on the roof. The porches were enclosed early in the house's history, reflecting a regional adaptation to national architectural trends, and thus, they do not detract from the overall historic integrity of the farmhouse. The majority of windows on the farmhouse and barn are original as well. The corn crib and granary exhibit characteristics and principles common in agricultural outbuildings constructed during the early 20th century. These structures thus greatly contribute to the integrity of setting on the historic farmstead. The garages reflect the growing demand for automobiles in the early to mid 1920s, as motorized vehicles quickly became an essential part of daily farm operations. The barn retains excellent integrity on both the exterior and interior, allowing one to visualize how that style of structure would be useful, particularly for dairy operations. The farmstead as a whole retains integrity in the areas of feeling and association, because the structures on the farmstead retain both individual historic integrity, and also their location and orientation within the district as a whole. Thus, the district presents an accurate and representative picture of an early 20th century farm in rural Davison County, South Dakota.

¹³ Brooks and Jacon, 59.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Historical Background on Davison County

The largest group 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 live primarily east of the Missouri River while the Lakota occupied 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.

In 1803 the French, who had explored the Dakota Territory, sold what is called the Louisiana Purchase to the United States for under three cents per acre. The area that now composes Davison County was part of Louisiana from 1805 to 1812; it was a part of many other states as well before it became part of Dakota Territory in 1861. In 1873, the Dakota legislature established twenty three counties, and early Davison County was named for Henry C. Davison of Bon Homme County, a native of Maine who homesteaded at Riverside and ran cattle around Firesteel for several years before people began to move into the area.¹⁴

Mount Vernon experienced a great deal of economic growth in the early 1880s as a result of the railroad, and like Mitchell, the boom faded by the late 1880s and early 1890s, as drought, pests, and dropping farm prices negatively affected development in the region. Mount Vernon survived the notorious blizzard of 1888, despite the fact that food ran in short supply. In 1889, a prairie fire erupted, burning fifty-three buildings in Mount Vernon to the ground before it was quelled with the help of firefighters from Mitchell. Ultimately, Mount Vernonites showed their resilience, rebuilding the town by the mid-1890s.¹⁵

After the economic downturn of the late 1880s and early 1890s, markets recovered and then surpassed their previous levels. The twenty-five year span between 1895 and 1920 was an "Age of Prosperity" for American farmers generally, and for those in southeastern South Dakota specifically. In this region, the average gross income of farmers more than doubled and the value of farmland and improvements more than tripled during this period. The expanding agricultural economy prompted farmers to increase their acreage and productivity. Farm living standards and working conditions improved dramatically during this period as well. All of these advances were reflected in an increased number of farms and farm buildings on the landscape, particularly in southeastern South Dakota. Not coincidentally, it was also during this period that the Henlines moved to South Dakota from Illinois to take advantage of these opportunities.

The year 1918 was a particularly significant year in South Dakota agricultural history. This was the first year in a three-year period where the price of crops and agricultural land soaring as a result of United States entry into World War I. A large number of farmers became affluent quickly during this

¹⁴ Mitchell Centennial Executive Committee, *Mitchell Rediscovered July 15-19, 1981*, 1.

¹⁵ Bob Karolevitz, *An Historic Sampler of Davison County* (Virginia Beach: The Donning Company, 1993), 36-39.

period, resulting in a great deal of building construction.¹⁶ As a result of these factors, many agricultural structures across the landscape were built in the year 1918, including the majority of those on the Henline Farmstead.

The Henline Family

By the turn of the century, as the economy recovered and then began a growth cycle that lasted through World War I, Davison County established itself as a popular place for those farmers from the east to relocate. The lure of fertile ground, cheap land, and a new start must have attracted the Henline family, originally from Bloomington, Illinois. Four boys and two girls from the Henline family made the trip west from Illinois to South Dakota. Ellis, Alma, and Claude Henline acquired land outside of Mount Vernon, while Garfield purchased farmland closer to Mitchell. The girls, Ada and Mabel Henline, chose to live outside of Mitchell as well.¹⁷

Ellis Henline, the second oldest of the brothers who moved from Illinois, and his younger brother Alma acquired farm properties just a mile apart, and actually traded properties sometime between 1910 and 1918 because each saw flaws with the property that he originally owned. It seems that Ellis lived and worked on the Henline Farmstead following the swap with Alma, despite the fact that the name of his elder brother, Claude, appears on the original warranty deed for the property. The deed to the Henline Farmstead property was quit-claimed from Claude to Ellis in 1918.¹⁸

Ellis Henline moved to South Dakota with his wife Roberta, originally from Virginia, whom he had married in Illinois. Ellis and Roberta were somewhat reclusive, generally keeping to themselves even when the other Henlines who had moved to South Dakota gathered for family activities. Ellis made most of his money crop farming on the quarter section of land, although he also raised hogs and some dairy cattle as well. He farmed on the property for the majority of his adult life, until the early 1950s, when he was no longer physically able to do so. Roberta passed away in 1951, and Ellis passed away in 1957. Ellis is buried in the Mount Vernon cemetery.¹⁹

¹⁶ Harry F. Thompson, ed., *A New South Dakota History* (Sioux Falls: The Center for Western Studies, 2005), 229-230.

¹⁷ Eula Henline, phone interview with author, July 27, 2010.

¹⁸ Property Abstract for the NE ¼ of Section 13 Township 103 Range 62 Mount Vernon township, located at Davison County Register of Deeds, 200 East 4th Avenue, Mitchell, South Dakota, 57301.

¹⁹ Eula Henline, phone interview with author, July 27, 2010.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

- Erpestad, David, and David Wood. *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945*. Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997.
- Karolevitz, Bob. *An Historic Sampler of Davison County*. Virginia Beach: The Donning Company, 1993.
- Klein, Linda. *Mitchell and Neighbors: The Good Old Days*. Marceline: D-Books Publishing, 1996.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, 2000.
- Noble, Allen G. and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm. *Barns of the Midwest*. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995.
- Noble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek. *The Old Barn Book*. New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1996.
- Peterson, Fred W. *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850-1920*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1992.
- Peterson, Fred W. "Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farm Homes." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* XII (1982): 409-427.
- Poppeliers, John C. and S. Allen Chambers, Jr. *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture*. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2003.
- South Dakota State Historical Society. *Homestead and Agricultural Development Context*. Vermillion: South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994.
- Thompson, Harry F., ed. *A New South Dakota History*. Sioux Falls: The Center for Western Studies, 2005.
- Vogel, Robert C. *Barns of Southeastern South Dakota Survey*. Pierre: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2005.

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DV00500001 – DV00500006

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 1 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>563741</u>	<u>4842312</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The property is located in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirteen of Township 103 North, Range 62 West in Davison County, South Dakota. The boundary is an imaginary line surrounding only the buildings in the district. The boundary forms an irregular shape comprised of eight points. The boundary line starts approximately fifty feet west of the farmhouse (point #1) and extends east along the north side of the farmhouse for approximately ninety feet. The line then turns south (point #2), running along the east side of the farmhouse for approximately 120 feet. The line next turns east (point #3), running along the north side of the garage for approximately eighty feet. Next, the line turns south (point #4), running along the east side of the garage, corn crib, and barn, for approximately 175 feet. The line then turns west (point #5), running along the south side of the barn for approximately 180 feet. The line then extends north (point #6), running along the west side of the barn and granary for approximately 150 feet. The line then turns east (point #7), running along the north side of the granary for approximately twenty-five feet. Finally, the line turns north (point #8), running west of the garage and farmhouse, where it meets the original point after a distance of approximately 135 feet.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary encompasses only the buildings historically associated with the farmstead during the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jason Biggins/Historic Preservation Specialist

organization South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office date August 3, 2010

street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone (605) 773-6056

city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

e-mail Jason.biggins@state.sd.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Henline Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Mount Vernon

County: Davison

State: South Dakota

Photographer: Jason Biggins

Date Photographed: August 10, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

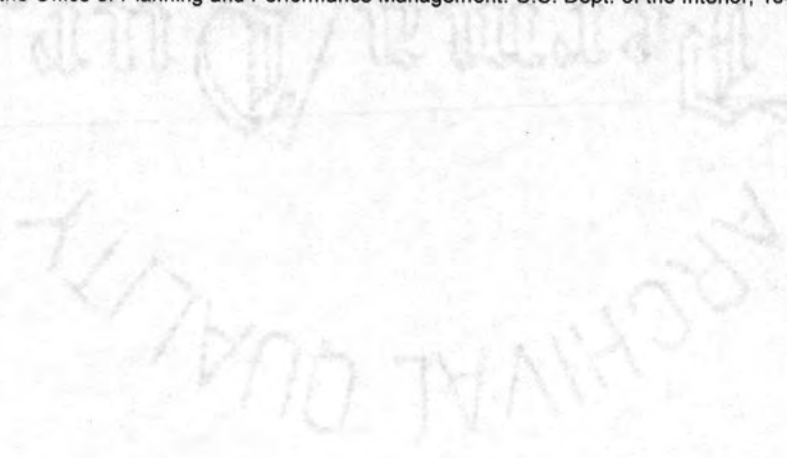
- 1.) HenlineFarmstead_DavisonCounty_SD_0001.tif – Farmhouse, looking southwest at north elevation
- 2.) HenlineFarmstead_DavisonCounty_SD_0002.tif – Farmhouse, looking southeast at north elevation
- 3.) HenlineFarmstead_DavisonCounty_SD_0003.tif – Farmhouse, interior, living room
- 4.) HenlineFarmstead_DavisonCounty_SD_0004.tif – Barn, looking southwest at north (front) elevation
- 5.) HenlineFarmstead_DavisonCounty_SD_0005.tif – Barn and corn crib, looking southwest
- 6.) HenlineFarmstead_DavisonCounty_SD_0006.tif – Granary, looking southeast
- 7.) HenlineFarmstead_DavisonCounty_SD_0007.tif – Garage #1, looking southwest
- 8.) HenlineFarmstead_DavisonCounty_SD_0008.tif – Garage #2, looking west

Property Owner:

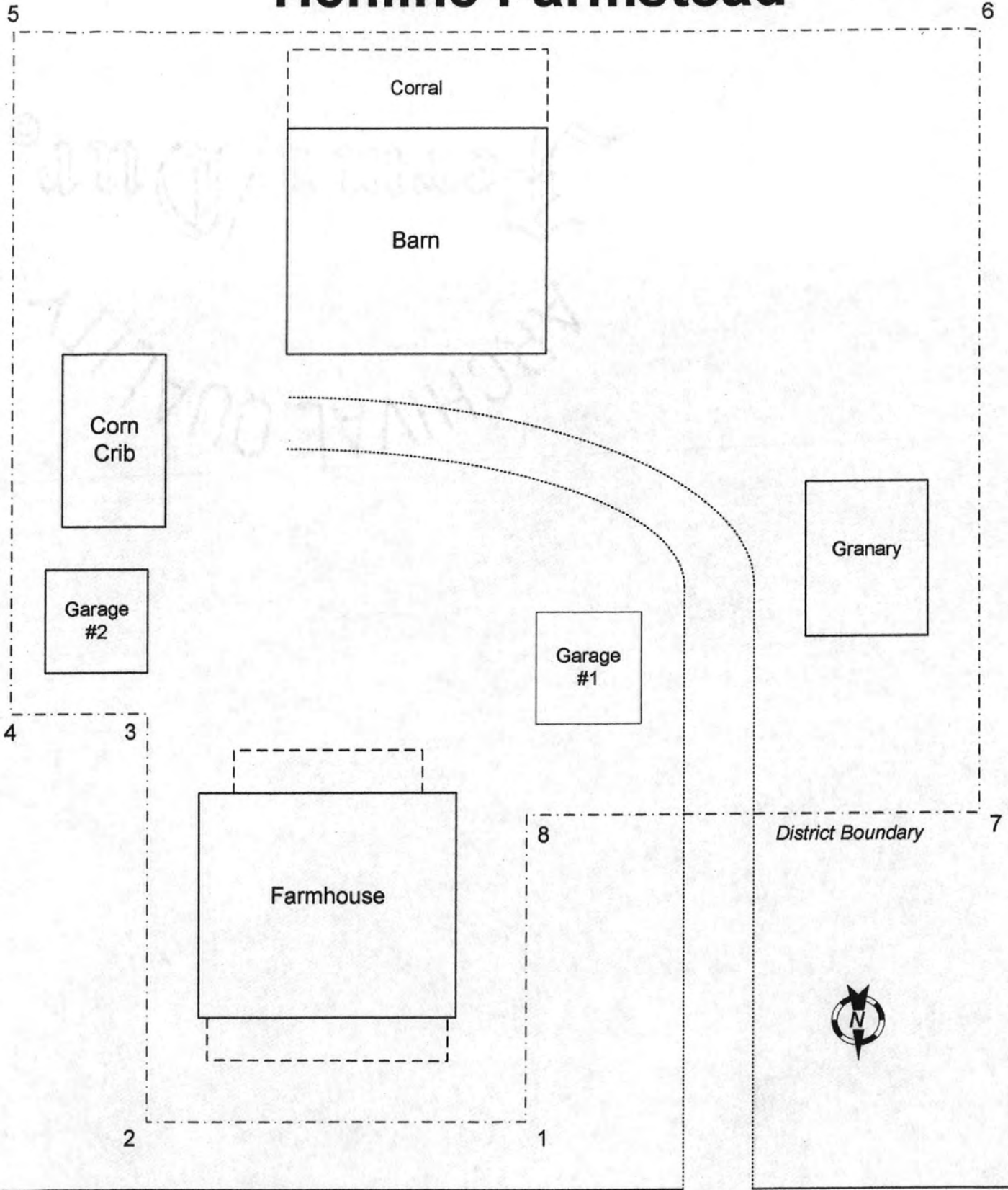
(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Pat Collins
street & number 25207 401st Avenue telephone (605) 996-6958
city or town Mitchell state SD zip code 57301

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

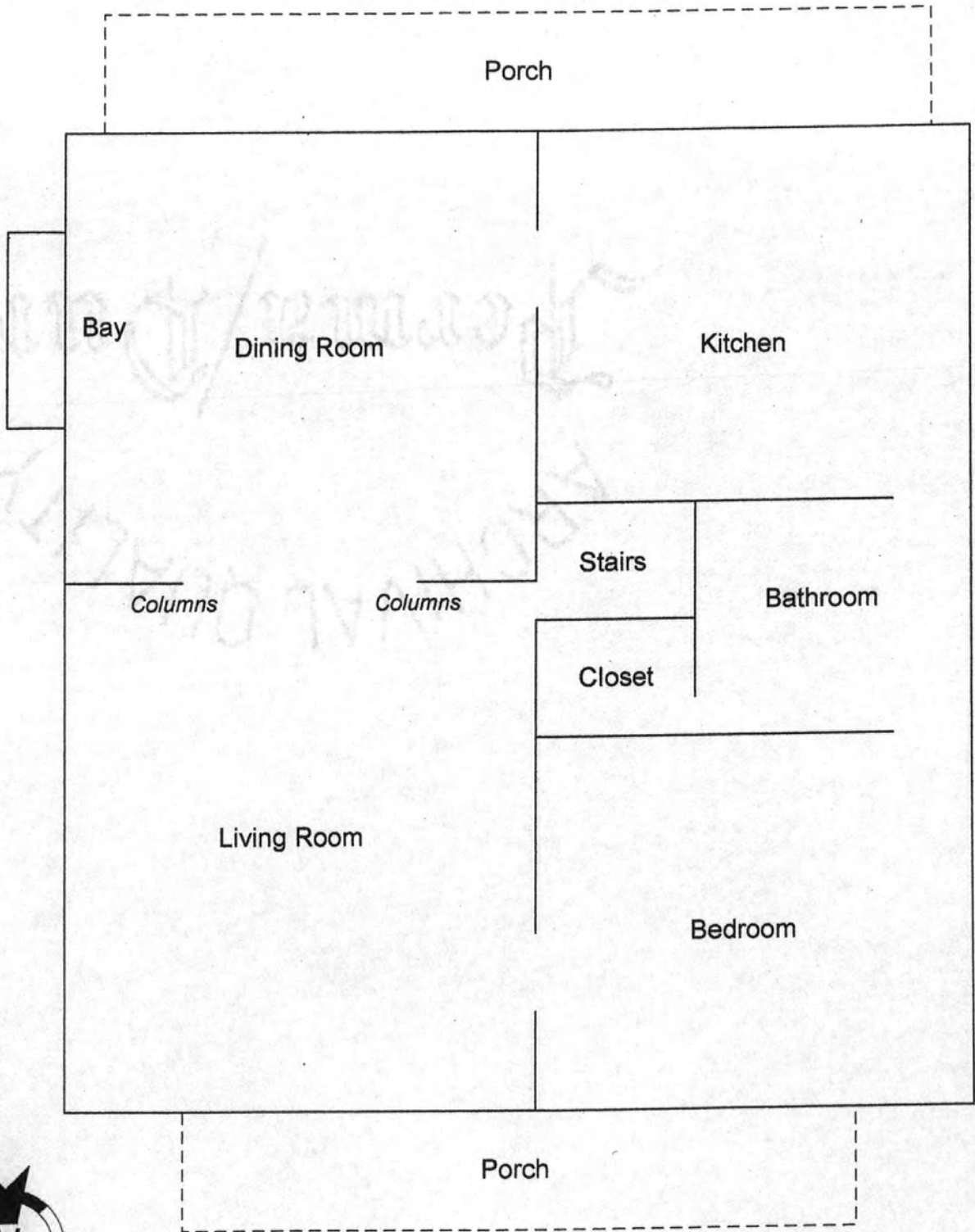


Henline Farmstead



252nd Street

Henline Farmhouse Interior Floor Plan (Lower Level)



Name of Property

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

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page # _____

. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Voigt
Signature of certifying official

09-20-2010
Date

South Dakota SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

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

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page # _____

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>22</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>23</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

Name of Property

County and State

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

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 1

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate, Romanesque ; Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial
Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival; Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements:
Commercial (Utilitarian) style, Chicago, Bungalow/Craftsman, Skyscraper; Modern
Movement: Art Deco, Moderne, International; Mixed

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, Stone
roof Asphalt, Fiberglass
walls Brick, Sandstone, Granite, Limestone, Cast Iron, Stucco, Concrete, Glass
other Porcelain Enamel Panels

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

510 Main was originally listed as contributing in the Rapid City Historic District. Further research has shown that the building has been altered significantly since the 1950s. The modifications diminished the integrity of the building and were outside the district's period of significance. Due to this information, 510 Main should be classified as non-contributing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Henline, Ellis and Roberta Farmstead

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Davison

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/28/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000950

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11.29.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Henline Farmstead - Davison County - SD - 00001. tif



Hentline Farmstead - Davison County - SD - 00002.tif



Henline Farmstead - Davison County - SD - 00003. t:f



Hentline Farmstead - Davison County - SD - 00004.tif



Hentline Farmstead - Davison County - SD - 00005.tif



Henline Farmstead - Davison County - SD - 00006.tif



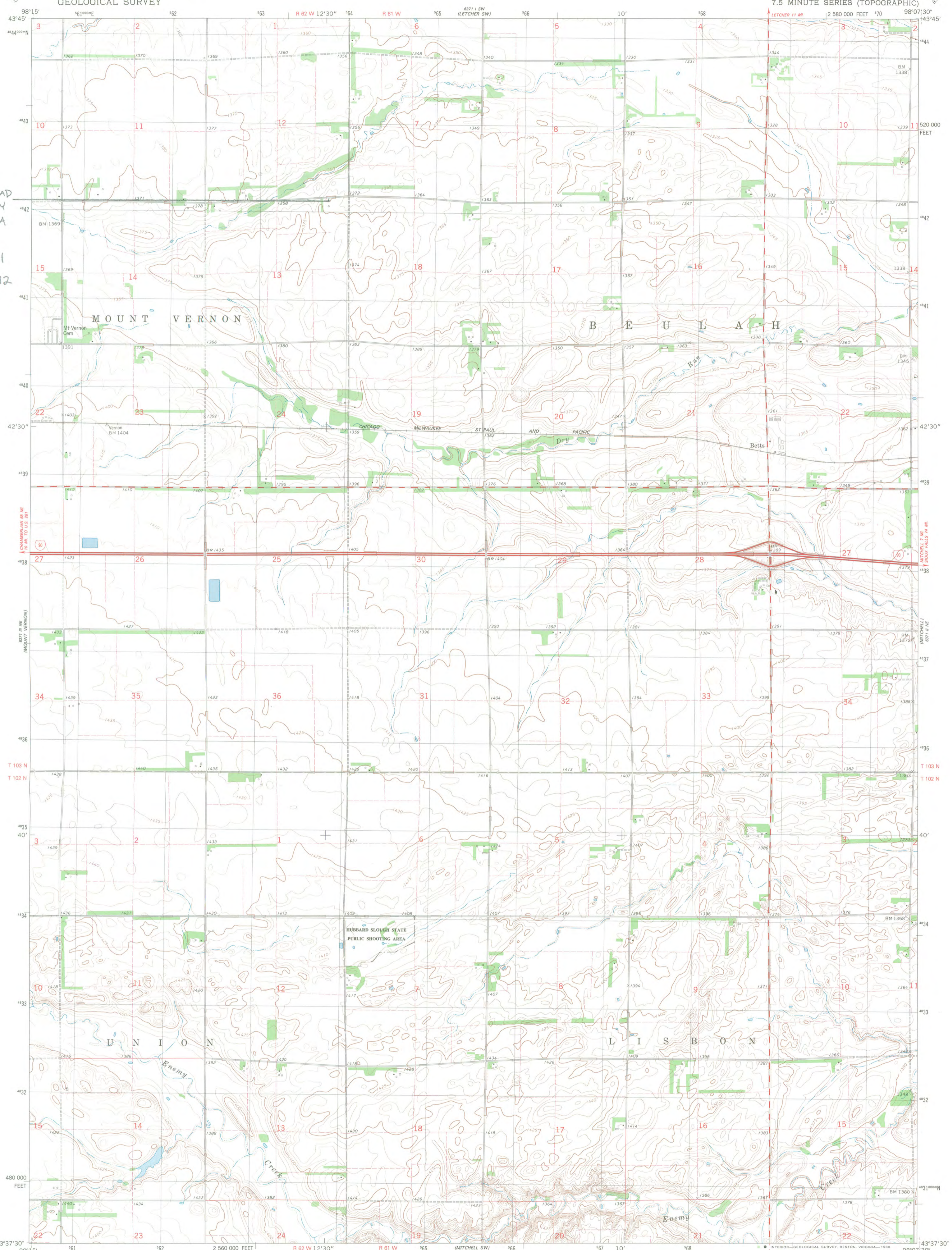
Henline Farmstead - Davison County - SD - 00007.tif



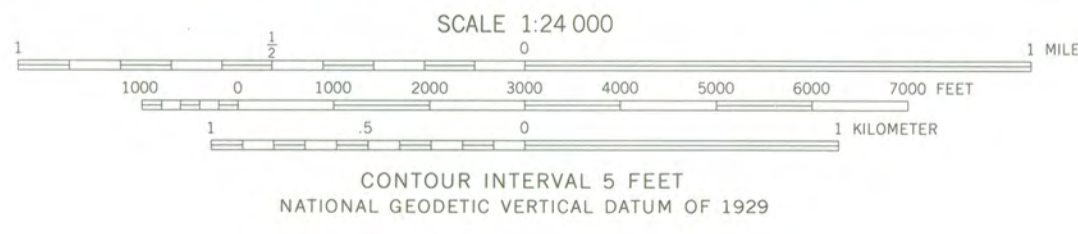
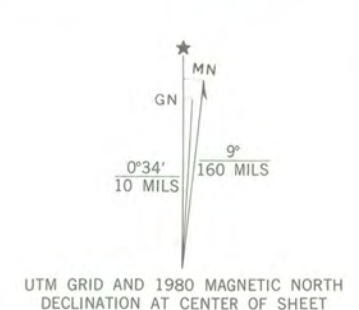
Healine Farustead - Davison County - SD - 00008.tif

HENLINE FARMSTEAD
DAVISON COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA

Z = 14
E = 563741
N = 4842312



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1980
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: South Dakota coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters north and 30 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

BETTS, S. DAK.
N4337.5-W9807.5/7.5

1980
DMA 6371 II NW-SERIES V873



SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Department of Tourism and State Development

900 Governors Drive | Pierre, SD 57501-2217

Phone 605-773-3458 | Fax 605-773-6041 | www.history.sd.gov



5 October 2010

Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Parks Service
1201 Eye St NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington DC 20005

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are six National Register of Historic Places nominations: *Wewela Hall, Molstad Lake Park, Ellis and Roberta Henline Farmstead, John L. Hall Residence, Lockhart-Fishback House, and Dr. William Edgerton House.*

Also enclosed are amendments for the *Rapid City West Boulevard Historic District, Rapid City Historic Commercial District, Vermillion Historic District, and Yankton Historic District.*

If you have any questions regarding any of these submittals, please feel free to contact Chris Nelson at 605-773-3103 or at chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us.

Sincerely,

Jay D. Vogt
SHPO



Department of
Tourism & State
Development

Office of Tourism TravelSD.com
Governor's Office of Economic Development SDreadytowork.com
Tribal Government Relations SDtribalrelations.com
Arts Council artscouncil.sd.gov
State Historical Society history.sd.gov
Housing Development Authority SDHDA.org

2010
initiative

2010initiative.com