

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Harlow Farmstead

and/or common James Harlow Farm

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Frankfort vicinity of congressional district Second

state South Dakota code 46 county Spink code 115

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Miss Dana Harlow ; the family of Maurice C. Harlow, Dr. Harold D. Harlow

street & number 226 Sixth Avenue East

city, town Redfield _____ vicinity of state South Dakota 57469

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Spink County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Redfield state South Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	additions	date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Harlow farmstead is a three acre site located on three corners of the intersection of two section roads. Comprised of ten structures, the site is laid out on axial lines. The range in the dates of construction is 1889 to 1940. While the house is a vernacular building form, the outbuildings were constructed from pattern book plans.

The house is constructed of frame and was built in two parts. Presently the house is a large rectangle, one-story in height and consisting of two bays on either side facade, and four bays along the front and rear facades. The original house, built in 1889, consists of the north two-thirds of the house. (Refer to sketch plan.) This unit was apparently one-and-one-half stories, with a sleeping loft on the upper floor. The house was oriented to the south and was side-passage in plan. In the early 1900s the addition was built along the south side and the house reoriented to the east. The resulting plan is idiosyncratic with two, large center rooms, flanked by two bedrooms on either side. It appears that the roof was lowered and the loft sealed off. In the newer unit, the woodwork is mill cut, grained and has an Eastlake design. The new roof is hipped and porches were added over the front and rear doors.

Dating from the 1890s the horse barn is a design referred to in pattern books as a light plank barn. It has an internal plank truss frame, which constitutes the story-and-a-half center bay. Two shed additions flank this bay. (The word addition is used here not denote a date of construction but rather a unit which is not conceived of as part of the main block of the building. An addition may or may not be contemporary.) These additions abut the center bay. The center drivethrough runs along the axial length of the barn; this entrance faces east and enters into a fenced yard. The horse barn bears the legend "1879 Harlow" in white on the west gable facade.

Smaller in size, but identical in form is the cow barn which dates from the same period.

A third barn, which is used to store grain is a small gambrel-roofed structure. This Shawver Truss, light plank frame barn is a small version of the common, pattern book building seen on South Dakota farms. The barn was moved onto the farm from nearby Redfield in 1918. Its original urban setting accounts for its small size.

The two granaries are one-and-one-half stories in height. Both have doors in the axial facades for loading. The larger of the two has a window in the gable and a more shallow pitched roof with projecting eaves. Both have the simple, rectangular, slightly elongated form used for granaries. The larger granary dates from 1890, the smaller from 1940. All five buildings are painted red and trimmed in white.

The frame, gable-roofed garage is sited to the northeast of the house. To the rear of the house, in the yard, are located a frame, pattern book chicken house, an outhouse and a manufactured metal windmill.

The barns are fenced in, while the domestic space is demarcated in the shelter belt. roads and drainage ditches.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1889-1940 **Builder/Architect** Pete Whitcomb assisted by James Harlow

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Harlow farmstead is a well preserved and easily recognized example of the pattern of settlement and evolutionary growth found in Anglo-American farmsteads in South Dakota in the 1879-1940 period, and therefore this site is important in the areas of agriculture, settlement and vernacular architecture.

Due to its relatively small size and to its eventual marginal economic importance to the Harlow family, this farmstead developed in a pattern of gradual, linear change. In contrast farms which were more prosperous changed rapidly, abandoning outmoded buildings and obliterating remnants of early settlement. While very early, pre-1875 farmsteads were oriented to watercourses, those which were settled during the Dakota Boom of the 1880s, were most often oriented to the surveyed section roads. Again, while fences, lawns or shelter belts were used to separate the domestic space from the farm yard, the Harlows took advantage of the section roads to provide that function. The additive quality of this farmstead is most evident in the house. When the addition was built to the south, a new roof was added and the facades rearranged. While the house has the appearance of a balanced whole, the two distinct periods of construction are clearly visible. In the same way, the outbuildings were added to the farm yard and aligned carefully with the existing ones, enlarging, yet barely altering the plan. The overall effect is one of balance, order and simple progression and growth.

James Harlow emigrated from Chilton, Wisconsin in 1879 to join his brother, who was homesteading just east of here. Several kinds of claims aided the less wealthy homesteader. Tree claims, for example, were encouraged as a means of attracting rain to dry South Dakota. Farmers apparently refused to believe trees were the result and not the cause of moisture. Harlow filed a tree claim first. In order to have enough land to farm profitably, he also claimed land by pre-emption. Capital for equipment and building was scarce and so Harlow worked for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad building bridges. Later he turned his full attention to farming, while he lived first with his brother and then with the Deacon family. Finally in 1889 he built his own home and the following year when he married, he moved onto the farm. Over the years he added to the farm. In 1911 improved transportation allowed for him to move his family into nearby Redfield. His children went into other occupations, although the farm continued to be worked and the farmstead used as a summer house,

9. Major Bibliographical References

Harlow, Dana D., Prairie Echoes: Spink County in the Making. Aberdeen, S.D.: Hayes Brothers Printing, 1961. p. 277.
 The Redfield Press., December 5, 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 3

Quadrangle name No Quad Map Available

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

Longitude 44° 57' 20"
 A
 Zone Easting Northing

Latitude 98° 13' 40"
 B
 Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn Torma

organization Historical Preservation Center date 28 May 80, revised 15 Apr 81

street & number University of South Dakota telephone 605 677 5313

city or town Vermillion state South Dakota 57069

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:
 national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature James R. Fishburne date 1/27/82

title Director, Office of Cultural Preservation date _____

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
William H. Brauman date 2-26-82
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED	FEB	5 1982
DATE ENTERED		

CONTINUATION SHEET

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The boundaries consist of the borders used to define the farmyard and the lawn. These fences and trees surround the house and farm buildings of the farmstead. The site lies in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 7, Township 117, Range 61 and the N 1/2 of the NW 1/4 of Section 18, Township 117, Range 61 of Prairie Center Township, Spink County. See map with scale for boundary.

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DATE ENTERED

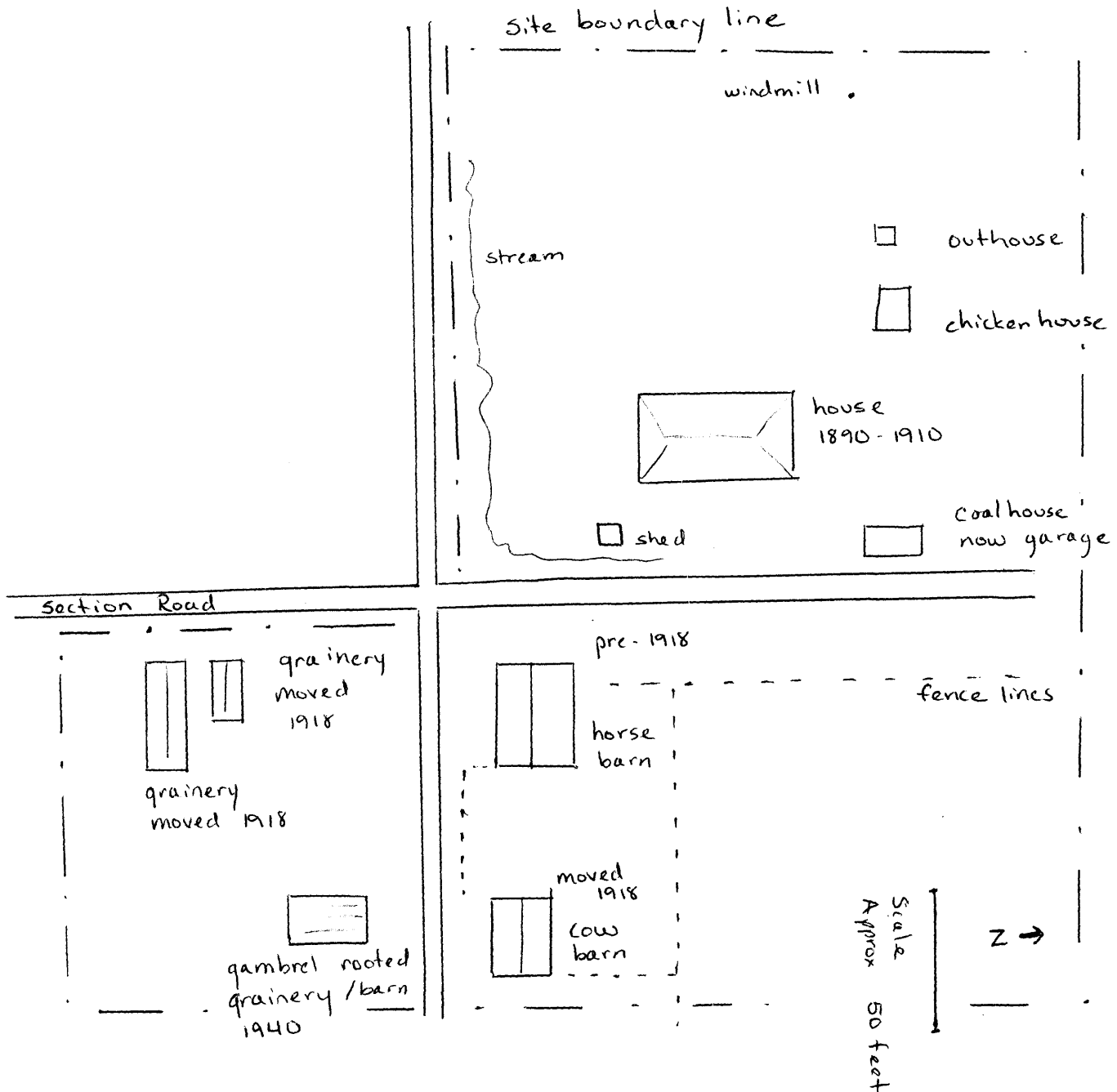
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Harlow Farmstead, Spink County South Dakota

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

Sketch of Farmstead



United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

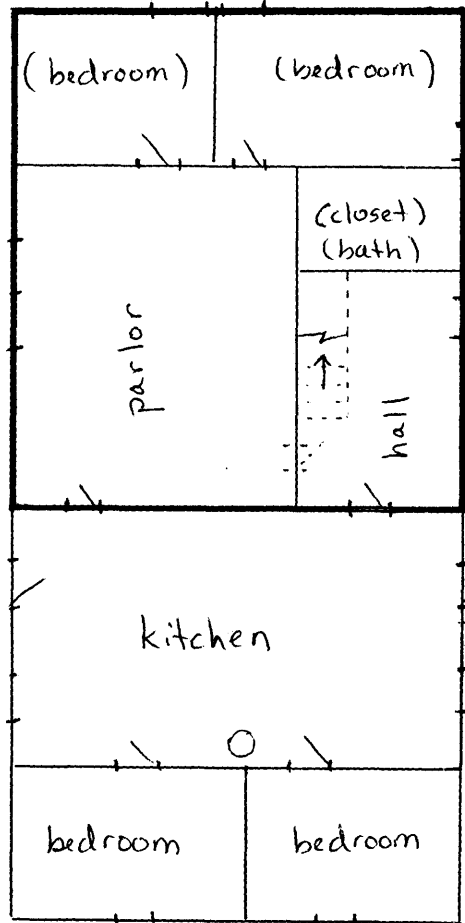
date entered

Continuation sheet

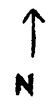
Harlow Farmstead

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1889 house
original front facade
faced south



later addition
c 1900

(later use)
original use