



**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register.

other,

(explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**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

6

0

buildings

0

0

sites

0

1

structures

0

0

objects

6

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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



---

### 8. Statement of Significance

---

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c.1890-1910  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Barr Farmstead  
Name of Property

Codington County, South Dakota  
County and State

**Significant Dates** c.1890; 1900;  
1910;  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder** Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

See Continuation Sheets

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

### Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Barr Farmstead  
Name of Property

Codington County, South Dakota  
County and State

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

**Acreeage of Property** 5 acres

### UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>631167</u> Easting	<u>4998909</u> Northing	3	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Jason Haug  
organization South Dakota SHPO date February 7, 2005  
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-6296  
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)

Barr Farmstead  
Name of Property

Codington County, South Dakota  
County and State

---

## Property Owner

---

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

name Sybil Schafer  
street & number 15539 444<sup>th</sup> Ave telephone 605-758-2448  
city or town Florence state SD zip code 57235

---

**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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

---

The Barr Farmstead is located in the rural vicinity north of Florence, South Dakota. This small agricultural district contains many resources. This farmstead embodies the characteristics of rural agricultural architecture from the early twentieth century. While other buildings are present on the farm site, only those historic buildings representing early twentieth century agricultural architecture are included in this district. Historic buildings associated with the Barr farm include a Wisconsin Dairy Barn, granary, garage, chicken house, and other outbuildings.

## 1) Wisconsin Dairy Barn, Contributing, circa 1890

The Wisconsin Dairy Barn has a metal roof which has replaced the historic wood cladding. The exterior walls are wood clapboards. The barn is 30 feet by 48 feet. The foundation is constructed of stone. The north and south elevations each have a historic shed addition that measure 16 feet by 48 feet.

The façade, east elevation, has a large sliding door on the first floor. On either side of the door is a vertical four-pane window. The south lean-to has a vertical four-pane window and a smaller sliding door. The north lean-to has a four-pane window and a small sliding door. The hayloft level, second floor, has a set of large sliding doors. Located in the gambrel peak is a fixed four-pane window.

The north and south elevations are identical. Each elevation has four fixed four pane windows. The west elevation has a large sliding door on the first floor. On either side of the door are two fixed four-pane windows. Located in the gambrel peak are two fixed four-pane windows.

## 2) Granary, Contributing, circa 1910

Located north of the barn is a one-and-one-half-story granary. The side gable roof is clad with wood shingles. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboards. The foundation is constructed of stone. Historic lean-to additions are located on the east and west elevations. A historic shed roof addition is located on the north, rear elevation.

Located in the center of the façade, south elevation is a sliding door. Located in the southern slope of the roof is a hinged grain door. The south elevation of each lean-to addition has a large wood sliding door.

The east elevation has a diamond pane window in the gable peak. The west elevation has a wood sliding door at the northwest corner and a diamond pane window in the gable peak.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

The north elevation has a fixed four-pane window in the shed roof addition. The northern slope of the shed roof addition has three hinged grain doors. Located in the center of the side gable roof is a side gable dormer that houses the interior leg elevator.

The interior of the granary includes a leg elevator in the center bay. The pit level, with its dirt floors, has multiple sliding doors for access to the interior grain bins. The main level has original wood floors and the partitions for the grain bins.

### 3) Small Granary, Contributing, circa 1900 (moved 1940)

Located east of the non-historic grain bins is a historic wood grain bin. It was moved to its present location in 1940. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboards. It rests on a wood pier foundation. Located on the southern slope of the roof is a hinged grain door. The east elevation has a fixed four-pane window up in the gable.

### 4) Privy, Contributing, circa 1900

Located behind the chicken coop is a historic privy. This small shed roofed structure is clad with wood shingles and wood clapboards. It has a door on the south elevation.

### 5) Chicken Coop, Contributing, circa 1910

Located west of the privy is a chicken coop. The structure has a side saltbox roof which is clad with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboards. The foundation is constructed of concrete. The south elevation has four historic wood four-pane square windows on the first floor. The second floor has three historic wood four-pane square windows. The west and north elevations have no openings. The east elevation has a historic wood door.

### 6) Garage, Contributing, circa 1900

Located east of the granary is a historic two bay garage. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboards. The foundation is constructed of concrete. The east elevation has a historic lean-to addition. The façade, east elevation, has a historic wood sliding door in the gable end. In the lean-to addition is a modern overhead garage door. The west elevation has a historic wood one-over-one double hung window. The west elevation has a historic wood one-over-one double hung window in the gable end and a fixed four-pane window in the lean-to addition.

### 7) Windmill, non-contributing, circa 1910

Located west of the house is the metal stand for the windmill. The blades have been removed. The structure no longer functions as a windmill.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

### Narrative Statement of Significance

The Barr Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as it represents the types and methods of construction related to late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural buildings in South Dakota. The Farmstead includes distinctive examples of a Wisconsin Dairy Barn and a granary as well as other buildings and structures that while lacking individual distinction contribute to the district's overall significance. While other buildings and structures are present on the farmstead, the nominated district only encompasses those that represent late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural buildings.

Codington County was formed in 1877 just prior to the First Dakota Boom (1878-1887). This rapid increase in settlement was a result of high demand for land facilitated by the construction of the railroad. The Winona and St. Peter Railroad, a subsidiary of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, arrived in Codington County in 1878 and spurred settlement there as had occurred throughout South Dakota east of the Missouri River. The introduction of the railroad in Codington County in the late nineteenth century allowed agricultural production to increase and ultimately persist in that County.<sup>1</sup>

The Barr Farmstead was homesteaded by Fred Barr in 1880.<sup>2</sup> Iver Tvinde later purchased the land and Oliver Jesme was residing on the farm by 1929. John Henry Andrew Schafer was born in a sod house in Codington County in 1882 where his family lived until their wood house was constructed. John's family had filed on their homestead, adjacent to the Barr homestead, in 1880. John grew up on his parents' farm but when he reached an appropriate age, he left for Wall, South Dakota to file on his own homestead. In 1937, he returned to Codington County to farm his family's land and purchased adjacent land, including the Barr homestead.<sup>3</sup> The Farmstead is currently owned by Sybil Schafer, daughter-in-law of John Schafer.

Varying amounts of rainfall resulted in differing types of agriculture developing east of the Missouri River compared to the western part of the state. Large scale sheep and cattle ranches emerged in the dryer western region of South Dakota while smaller farms focused on crops like wheat, corn, and oats as well as dairying developed in eastern South Dakota. The types of resources constructed characterized these different types of agriculture. The diversified methods of the eastern farms often

---

<sup>1</sup> Codington County History Book Committee, *First 100 Years in Codington County* (Watertown, SD: Public Opinion Print, 1979), 3-5.

<sup>2</sup> *Centennial Atlas Limited of Codington County, SD* (Watertown, SD: Centennial Atlas Limited, 1991), 52.

<sup>3</sup> *Standard Atlas of Codington County, SD* (Chicago: Brock and Co., 1929), 36-37.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

resulted in the construction of more buildings for animal and grain storage than on the western ranches.<sup>4</sup>

As farmers moved into Codington County and eastern South Dakota, common methods of construction and types of agricultural buildings emerged. The first buildings to emerge were small, simple buildings often constructed by settlers in order to meet the federal requirements of legislation like the Homestead Act of 1862. Barns were generally the next resource constructed. Barns constructed in Codington County reflected the types of agriculture in the region. Many barns were designed solely as dairy barns while others were designed to house both horses and cows with hay and grain storage in the loft area of both designs. The dairy industry in South Dakota began to increase after the turn of the twentieth century and became very common in the eastern region of the state. The Wisconsin Dairy Barn became popular in South Dakota following the rise in the dairy industry through 1930.<sup>5</sup> Common features of this style of barn include a gambrel roof, a long rectilinear plan, and a long central alley with rows cattle stanchions on each side.<sup>6</sup> Most also had a large gable-end loft opening and several featured stalls for horses at one end.<sup>7</sup>

Granaries often had rectangular plans with gable roofs and no windows. They were also often elevated on either stone or wood to protect from moisture and vermin. While early granaries featured small doors in the gable peak to allow portable elevators access to deposit grain inside, 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.<sup>8</sup>

Chicken coops were usually relatively small, one or one and one-half story, rectangular wood frame buildings. Half monitor or saltbox roofs with windows and doors on the south side were most

---

<sup>4</sup> David Erpestad and David Wood, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945* (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 98.

<sup>5</sup> Allyson Brooks and Steph Jacon, *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context* (Vermillion, SD: South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994), 50.

<sup>6</sup> Stephen Rogers and Lynda Schwan, *Architectural History in South Dakota* (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2000), 13.

<sup>7</sup> Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1996), 122.

<sup>8</sup> Brooks and Jacon, 62-63.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

common because they allowed for more sun exposure and ventilation. Compared to other outbuildings chicken coops generally have more openings for both light and ventilation.<sup>9</sup>

Other agricultural buildings, such as machine sheds, garages, etc., were generally constructed as financial and material resources permitted and as the need arose. While the design and construction varied by function, these types of outbuildings constructed during the early twentieth century tended to be simple, wood-frame buildings with a gable roof and a rectangular plan.<sup>10</sup>

The Barr Wisconsin Dairy Barn, constructed in circa 1890, is significant as a distinctive example of a Wisconsin Dairy Barn. Identifying characteristics of the Wisconsin Dairy Barn style found in the Barr barn include was a long rectangular plan, gambrel roof, stanchions on either side of a large central aisle, rows of windows on the long sides, and horse stalls on one end. The Barr barn does have historic shed additions on each side but the barn still retains sufficient integrity to represent the Wisconsin Dairy Barn style.

The circa 1910 granary is significant as a highly distinctive example of a granary. Identifying features of South Dakota granaries found in the Barr granary include its one-and-one-half story rectangular plan, a gable roof, few openings, and a elevator leg near the center of the building. The size of the Barr granary is larger than most granaries built during the same period.

The Barr chicken coop is also an excellent example of these types of buildings constructed during the early twentieth century. Like many chicken coops constructed during this period, the Barr chicken coop is a small wood frame building that features a saltbox roof with several windows and openings on the south side to allow for maximum sun exposure.

The remaining buildings and structures on the farm are not individually distinctive but combine with the other contributing buildings to form a fine collection of rural eastern South Dakota architecture from the early twentieth century. The Barr Farmstead is thus eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural merit.

<sup>9</sup> Brooks and Jacon, 57.

<sup>10</sup> Brooks and Jacon, 65-66.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page   6  

---

## Bibliography

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

*Centennial Atlas Limited of Codington County, SD*. Watertown, SD: Centennial Atlas Limited, 1991.

Codington County History Book Committee. *The First 100 Years in Codington County*. Watertown, SD: Public Opinion Print, 1979.

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

Noble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek. *The Old Barn Book*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1996.

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

*Standard Atlas of Codington County, SD*. Chicago: Brock and Co., 1929.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 7

---

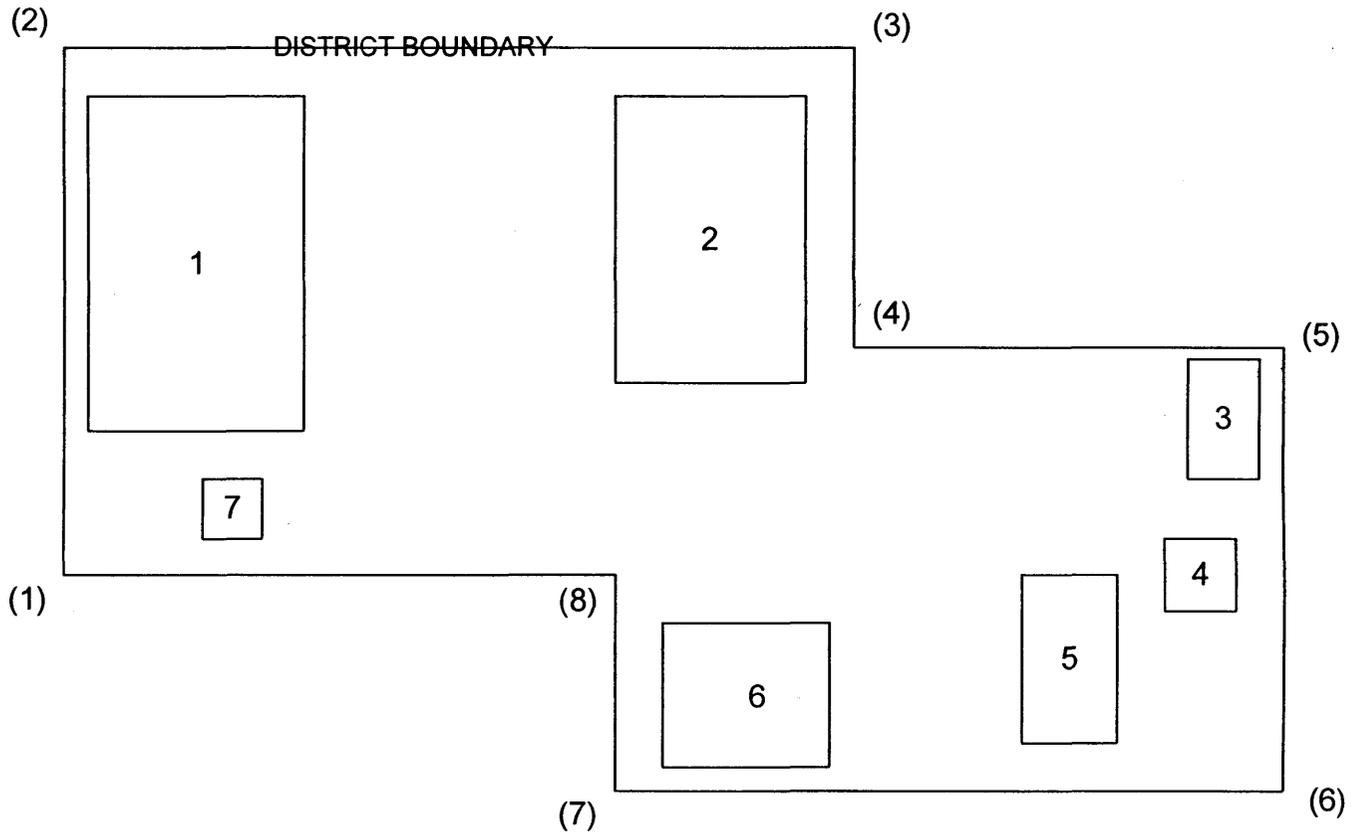
## Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section eight of Township 119 North, Range 54 West in Codington County, South Dakota. The boundary is an imaginary line surrounding the district. The boundary roughly forms a "Z" shape and is comprised of 8 points. The boundary line starts 10 feet off the southeast corner of the barn (1) and runs west to a point 10 feet off the southwest corner of the barn (2). The line then runs north to a point ten feet off the northwest corner of the granary (3), the line then runs east to a point 10 feet off the northeast corner of the granary (4). The line then runs north to a point 10 feet off the northwest corner of the small granary (5). The line then runs east to a point 10 feet off the northeast corner of the chicken coop (6). The line then runs south to a point 10 feet off the southeast corner of the garage (7). The line then runs west to a point 10 feet off the southwest corner of the garage (8). The line then runs south to link up with the original starting point.

## Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses only those buildings historically associated with the agricultural production of the farmstead during the period of significance (c.1890-1910). Modern buildings on the farmstead constructed after the period of significance are not included in the district.

Barr/Schafer  
Farmstead  
Florence vicinity  
Codington County  
South Dakota



1. Wisconsin Dairy Barn - c
2. Granary - c
3. Small Granary - c
4. Privy - c
5. Chicken Coop - c
6. Garage - c
7. Windmill - nc

NORTH →

---

444<sup>th</sup> Avenue

---