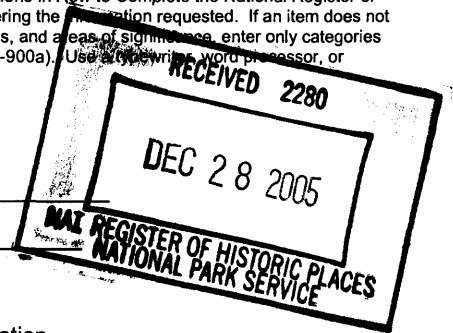


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

2

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.



1. Name of Property

historic name Hollingshead Homestead

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 107 West 1200 North Teton County Road N/A not for publication

city or town Tetonia X vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Teton code 081 zip code 83452

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 22 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth C. Reid

23 Dec 05

Signature of certifying official/Title KENNETH C. REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that 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 from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

for Gibson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all that apply.)

Property is:

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

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (22 CFR 67) has been requested Other State agency
 - 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

- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 5

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| A <u>12</u> | <u>4/9/0/3/5/0</u> | <u>4/8/6/0/1/0/0</u> | B <u>12</u> | <u>4/9/0/5/0/0</u> | <u>4/8/6/0/1/0/0</u> |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| C <u>12</u> | <u>4/9/0/5/0/0</u> | <u>4/8/5/9/9/8/0</u> | D <u>12</u> | <u>4/9/0/3/5/0</u> | <u>4/8/5/9/9/8/0</u> |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Hollingshead Homestead is a rectangle whose four corner points are located at the UTM references noted above. The parcel lies within the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 34 and the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 35, Township 7 North, Range 45 East, Boise Meridian.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Hollingshead Homestead includes all of the buildings, associated structures, and land in between the buildings and structures that have been historically part of the Homestead, and enough of the surrounding landscape to provide contextual setting.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Renee Hibert

organization Teton Regional Land Trust date January, 2005

street & number 146 S. Hwy 33 telephone 208-354-8939

city or town Driggs state ID zip code 83422

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.

x A Sketch map for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

x Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

x Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

Name Connie Mohr

street & number 107 W 1200 N telephone 208-351-3220

city or town Tetonia state ID zip code 83422

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 22127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1 Name of Property Hollingshead Homestead
County and State Teton County, Idaho

Narrative Description:

The Hollingshead Homestead is located in eastern Idaho, in the Teton Basin. The Teton Basin, measuring approximately 30 miles long and 15 miles wide at its widest point, is a broad horseshoe-shaped valley surrounded by mountain ranges on three sides. The mountain ranges surrounding the valley include the Snake River or Palisades Range to the south, the Big Hole Range to the west, and the Teton Range to the east. The Hollingshead Homestead is located in the foothills of the western slope of the Teton Mountain Range. Encompassing approximately 5 acres, the Homestead is situated on rolling agricultural land, back-dropped by a spectacular view of the Tetons, including the famous "four peak" view consisting of Mount Owen, the Grand Teton, the Middle Teton, and the South Teton. Native grasses surround the immediate Homestead site, while grain fields mottled with aspen stands cover the peripheral foothills.

The Homestead consists of eight buildings and four structures; the buildings and one granary are grouped among an upland bench while three granaries (structures) are located at a slightly lower elevation southeast of the main group of buildings.

Building #1/"Chicken Coop" – c. 1906

This original dwelling of the Hollingshead Homestead is often referred to as the "chicken coop," (for unknown reasons) and was constructed around 1906. It is a rectangular, one-story, horizontal-log structure with a double-pen (two room) plan. Squared, hand-hewn logs with square notching were used to construct the building. The original clay chinking with peeled willow branches that was placed in interstices still remains. It sits on wood sills placed on rock piers. The structure has a corrugated metal, shed roof. The entrance to the building is on the east side of the structure, with the dwelling oriented lengthwise in an east-west direction. The four-light door appears to be original. The north and south sides of the building each have one, four-light casement window. The south elevation has two horizontal, aluminum, sliding windows. The interior of the building has a wood floor that appears to have been replaced; the date of replacement is unknown. The building is in fair-to-good condition.

Building #2/Miles Hollingshead House – c. 1910s

This house, also known as the Miles Hollingshead house, was constructed during the early 1910s, apparently shortly after the "chicken coop" was finished.

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It is a one-story, log structure with a single-tier stone foundation; a shallow, gabled roof clad with standing-seam metal; a double-pen (two room) plan; and half-dovetailed notching. The building is oriented lengthwise in a north-south direction. The two doors of the structure are on the east side in the lateral façade, providing entry into each pen. The doors are not original; the date of replacement is unknown. The east side of the building also has two windows--one on either side of the doors into each pen. The north and south sides of the building each have one window while the west side has two windows with one window in each pen. All windows are wood, four-light, casements. These windows are apparently replacement windows added in the 1930s. The purlins are exposed and visible in the gable ends. "Miles's house" was constructed with squared, hand-hewn logs, which is relatively rare in Idaho (Attebery, 1998). The chinking was originally clay; it has been replaced with concrete (the date of replacement is unknown). The interior floor of the structure is finished with the original 2" x 8" Douglas fir boards. The building is in good condition.

Structure #3/Granary – c.1910s

Structure #3 is a one-story granary with a square plan and log construction. The structure lacks a foundation and the roof of the structure, which would have been a shed-roof style, is missing. The structure does not have any doors or windows or openings to accommodate them. The granary was constructed of round, peeled logs with saddle notching in the corners. According to a long-time caretaker of the Homestead (caretaker in the 1970s-1980s), the building was originally lined with burlap.

Building #4/Horse Barn – c. 1910s

The precise construction date of Building #4, or the horse barn, is unknown, but its construction and proportions are very similar to those of Buildings #1 and #2. It is a one-story, double-pen plan, constructed with squared, hand-hewn, horizontal logs with peeled, slender poles in the interstices. The structure, oriented lengthwise in an east-west direction, is divided with a half wall running lengthwise. The foundation is stone masonry covered with concrete. The entrances to the barn are on the north side through two separate single doors. The south side of the building is lined with four, single-light, fixed-frame windows in the upper portion of the south wall. The east and west sides of the barn do not have any windows or doors. The barn's shed roof was originally a pole roof with tamped hay or straw on the top of the poles; it was replaced with corrugated metal in the 1970s.

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Building #5/Barn/Granary – c. 1930

Building #5, or the barn/granary, is one-and-one-half stories with a rectangular plan. The structure is oriented lengthwise in an east-west direction. The foundation is sparse, with the structure slightly elevated on rock piers. Entrance to the building is made through the north side of the building, through a shed-roofed, lean-to addition off of the east façade. The west side of the structure has a loft door in the upper half story, and there is a ladder applied to the wall to access it. The south side and east side of the building do not have any windows or doors. The structure is hand-hewn with square-log construction; square notching; and a newer, gabled roof clad with corrugated metal. The structure was altered into a granary at an unknown date. The current condition of the building is good.

Building #6/Dwelling - 1955

Building #6 or “dwelling” was built in 1955 and was the last to be constructed at the site. For this house, the Hollingshead brothers used the *poteaux-sur-solle* (post-in-sills) method - a style of vertical log construction that is extremely rare in Idaho. The dwelling is one story, with a rectangular plan. It sits on a rhyolite shale, stone masonry foundation. The shale was taken from a nearby quarry and shaped. The logs are squared and hand-hewn; the building uses pegs in its construction. The dwelling has entrances on the east and west sides; these are both behind enclosures. The windows on the house vary in size, proportion and number of panes, leading to the conclusion that the Hollingshead brothers used whatever surplus materials that were available to them when they built this house. The north side of the building has one door and two windows; the door leads to a full cellar with a cement floor. The south side of the building has two windows and is sided with asbestos. A corbelled brick chimney is offset on the roof ridge. The building has a gabled roof clad with standing-seam metal. The roof has unusual framing: It consists of hand-hewn logs forming a bridge-like truss that runs the length of each lateral façade into an attic. The interior of the building has the original Douglas fir wood floors and Murphy bed. The current condition of the building is good.

Building #7/Shop/Forge – c. 1950

Building #7, also known as the shop and forge, was built in the early 1950s. The shop has some Craftsman-style characteristics. The building is one room and one story. Vertical, posts-in-sills construction and a stone masonry (rhyolite

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shale from a nearby quarry) foundation were used. Like Building #6, logs are squared and hand-hewn with an axe. The entrance to the shop is on the north side of the building through a single door that has been converted from the original double sliding door; half of the sliding door has been boarded shut. The west side of the building has one window while the east side has two windows. The south side of the shop is lined with six, eight-pane, casement windows; there are two additional, six-pane windows centered in the gable end. In 2002, the broken glass in the windows was replaced and a drip cap was installed to protect them. The building has a corrugated-metal, gabled roof; a corbelled brick chimney; and braced-roof framing. The roof has a deep overhang, particularly on the north, or entrance, side. The interior floor is packed earth covered with hay. Also visible from the interior are exposed rafters and real knee braces (rather than false). The shop also has braced-roof framing tied together with hand-forged iron rods and bolts. The original stove is present. The current condition of the building is good.

Structures #8, #9 & #10/Grain Bins – c. 1930

The grain bins, Structures #8-10, are believed to have been built in the 1930s. They are each one-story and are connected; they are oriented lengthwise in an east-west direction. No foundation is visible under the granaries. Vertical board, double openings that swing outward (one on each structure) are located towards the top of the granaries on their north façades. A wood ladder is attached to the north façade near the double doors. No other doors or windows are present on the buildings. Horizontal, shaped logs were used in the construction of the grain bins. The logs have been squared off a little, but not completely, and use saddle notching. Two of the granaries (Structures #8 and #9) are joined together at the upper half by mortised-and-tenoned, horizontal logs giving the effect of a "dog-trot" form of building. This wall would have provided protection and structure for a roof covering that provided a sheltered area where the grain could be accessed through small horizontal openings at the bottom of the bins. The roofs are shed roofs clad with long boards, though these are mostly missing. The eastern-most grain bin (Structure #10) has a metal roof, which was added at an unknown date.

Building #11/Smokehouse – c. 1930s

The smokehouse is located directly north of Building #1. The small, windowless structure is constructed of squared-off, horizontal logs with saddle notching and peeled, slender poles in the interstices. The building has a shallow-pitched, gabled roof clad in standing-seam metal and a small chimney pipe offset on the north plane. Access to the smokehouse is gained through a flat-roofed, plank addition on the east side of the building.

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Building #12/Privy – c. 1930s

The privy has a shed roof and is accessed through a door on the north elevation.

The Homestead remains in good condition providing visitors with a unique glimpse into the lifestyles of the original homesteaders. The Hollingshead Homestead buildings and structures have been recognized for the distinctive construction and skilled craftsmanship that went into their construction. The unique synthesis of historical building techniques, namely a combination of vertical log construction, posts in sills (poteaux-sur-solle) construction, and extreme attention to detailed craftsmanship in the assembly of the Hollingshead structures, sets this homestead apart from others that still remain in the intermountain west.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Hollingshead Homestead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and C, at the local level, for its association with the early settlement patterns in Teton Valley, Idaho, and because it contains good examples of a variety of methods of log construction. The Hollingshead brothers acquired the property through the Homestead Act of 1862 and began homesteading the property in 1906, the approximate date of the first constructed building of the Homestead. The property was farmed in wheat, barley, and alfalfa by the Hollingsheads until the 1930s. The homesteading of the property by the Hollingshead brothers represents a major early settlement pattern of the first pioneers of Teton Valley including the production of grain, which continues to be a mainstay industry of Teton Valley today.

The History of the Settlement of Teton Valley, Idaho

A major aspect in explaining the wave of migration to the western United States in the late 1800s and early 1900s was the Homestead Act of 1862. The Act entitled a settler to 160 acres if he simply lived on that land for five years and improved it. Other factors influencing western migration included the Desert Entry Act of 1876 and the Carey Act of 1894. The Desert Entry Act allowed prospectors to purchase 320 acres of land at low cost if they agreed to irrigate it within three years. The Carey Act gave land formerly owned by the U.S. Government to the State of Idaho, which in turn, allowed people to purchase land at low cost in exchange for constructing and funding irrigation canals on the land. Railroad companies also owned and sold much land in the West. In 1905, nearly 7,000 people moved to the State of Idaho, many purchasing land from the railroad (Jensen, 1977). By 1908, much of the land that was previously available for homesteading was gone. Many people, like the Hollingshead brothers, moved westward to obtain some of the last available tracts in the western portion of the United States through the Homestead Act.

Although the first permanent settlers did not arrive in Teton Valley until the 1880s, there is evidence of seasonal occupation of the Valley by Native Americans dating back to approximately 900 B.P. (before present). Native Americans utilized resources in the Valley, including elk, deer, antelope, moose, berries, and camas, from the spring until the fall. Prime materials for tool making were also accessible with obsidian sources located in the Teton Range near the southeastern portion of the Valley and in the Big Hole Range to the east.

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The first known European to explore the Valley was John Colter in 1808. Colter had traveled to the West with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, remaining in the Rocky Mountains to explore the Yellowstone Region. Soon after the explorations of Colter were publicized, fur trappers made their way to the Teton Valley to exploit its rich natural resources. Pierre Tavanitagon, one of the first well-known trappers of the area, arrived in Teton Valley in 1818, becoming the namesake of what would be known as "Pierre's Hole" during the Trapper era. Teton Valley, or Pierre's Hole, attracted fur trappers to the area from the early 1820s – 1880s. Beaver trapping was the most valuable enterprise in Pierre's Hole, hosting mountain man rendezvous in the 1820s and 1830s to sell and trade furs. Furs were traded for tobacco, gunpowder, trade beads, blankets, and other necessities. The Rocky Mountain Fur Company was also established in Pierre's Hole around 1830, to facilitate the trapping industry.

Presence of European trappers among Native Americans was not without conflict. One of the most significant battles between trappers and Native Americans was the battle of Pierre's Hole in 1832. Approximately 42 members of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and several hundred Native Americans, including members of the Blackfoot, Nez Perce, and Flathead tribes, battled for territory. At least 20 Native Americans and 4 trappers were killed in the gruesome battle in the southern portion of Pierre's Hole. By 1864, the Fort Hall Reservation was established in southern Idaho for relocation of the Native Americans. In 1868, the Treaty of Fort Bridger was signed relinquishing the Native Americans' claims to all lands in Wyoming and southern and eastern Idaho, part of which is now Teton Valley.

In 1872, the Hayden Party, the first geological survey party to arrive in the area, surveyed Teton Valley, noting and naming significant geologic and water features. Relatively soon after Teton Valley was "on the map," the first permanent settlers arrived in 1882. These first settlers were comprised of merely a couple of families locating themselves in the center of the Valley. The early pioneers, referring to the Valley as Teton Basin as it is still known today, embraced the rich resources that the Valley offered during the warm months but soon found that the Valley was covered in snow for the majority of the year. The hearty pioneers lived in log cabins with earthen floors covered with animal skins for warmth. Trees were split for doors and window frames, and roofs were made of pine tree poles, brush and earth.

Significant settlement did not begin in Teton Valley until 1888. Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City, Utah, clustered in many small communities throughout the Valley, as severe winters demanded that stores and post offices be located within

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easy reach by horse team and sled. Most notably, the towns of Driggs and Victor were established, respectively located in the central and southern portions of the Valley. By 1890, several sawmills had opened in the Valley, providing lumber for settlers' cabins. Many of these families readily took to farming barley and winter wheat. The center of the Valley was primarily filled with irrigated farms with the first records of water rights recorded in 1886. The northern portion of the Valley, surrounding the town of what would soon be known as Felt, was primarily dry farmed. This portion of the Valley, including the Hollingshead Homestead, afforded rich loam soils providing excellent conditions for grain and potato farming. In 1890, the first threshing machine was introduced to Teton Valley, aiding in crop production.

The Hollingshead brothers are believed to have begun homesteading their property just northeast of Felt around 1906. In 1900, there were few sawmills and log cabins among the dry farms surrounding Felt. By 1910, in addition to grain farms and sawmills, the small community included a couple of small stores, a post office, a school, and grain elevators. By 1911, the railroad had arrived in Teton Valley with Felt as its northern stop in the Valley. The railroad extended through Driggs in the center of the Valley and reached its terminus in Victor at the southern end. The actual township of Felt was dedicated by the Felt Investment Company in September of 1911, after the building of the Jackson Lake Dam in 1907, and the construction of the Oregon Short Line Railroad to Badger Creek in 1911. The members of the Felt Investment Company had come from Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1889 and made desert land entries on Badger Creek near Felt. With its prime farmland soil, Felt was centrally located in dry farming country.

In addition to the farming industry, the first discovery of gold in Idaho was made in 1860, eventually bringing the mining industry to Teton Valley in the early 1900s. Although some silver and copper was also found in the Valley, the primary mining resource was coal. As coal mining became a major industry, the mining town of Sam was established in the Big Hole Mountains in the western portion of the Valley in 1906. At its apex in the 1920s, the community of Sam hosted a post office, movie house, general store, and bunkhouse for its workers and inhabitants. By 1935, however, the coal-mining boom in Teton Valley and the town of Sam had fizzled.

Since the late 1800s, the economy of Teton Valley has remained heavily agriculturally based. Many of the early settlers of Teton Basin, including the Hollingshead brothers, farmed in the Valley throughout the early 1900s. Cattle and sheep grazing and farming of grain and seed potatoes have remained a mainstay industry in Teton Valley throughout the 1900s. In 2000, an estimated 15-20% of Teton Valley's population was still involved in agriculture. Ranching

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and grain and seed-potato farming have been the most consistent industry in Teton Valley for the last 100 years since its introduction by the early settlers. But the Teton Valley, which was once known as a quiet farming community, has seen many changes in recent years; most notably changing the character of the Valley was the establishment of the Grand Targhee ski resort on the west slope of the Tetons in 1969. Today, the long winters once seen as hardship for early settlers attracts many snow-crazed recreationalists to the Valley.

Hollingshead Brothers

Miles and Karl Hollingshead emigrated from Christian County, Missouri, to Teton County, Idaho, in the early 1900s. Like many other western settlers, the brothers had traveled west in the early 1900s to look for land to homestead under the U.S. Homestead Act of 1862. After unsuccessful searches for homestead land in Washington State, the brothers heard that homestead land was still available in eastern Idaho. They traveled to Felt, a small community in the northern portion of Teton Valley, and made their claim on the homestead five miles northeast of the town. Although the brothers are not recorded to have lived in Teton Valley until 1910, it is believed that they lived on the Homestead earlier than 1910, while they worked on the construction of the Jackson Lake Dam in 1906-1907. In 1910, Miles Hollingshead filed a claim for 160 acres of land northeast of Felt, Idaho, and was officially awarded a U.S. Patent for ownership of the 160 acre homestead in 1913. The brothers worked the land and improved their homestead with the construction of several outbuildings and structures. Their gradual expansion and improvements reflect, and the property visually embodies, a typical homestead experience.

Karl was a skilled axe man and by 1906, soon after establishing the homestead, he had constructed a small, double-pen log cabin referred to as the "chicken coop" (the origin of this nickname is unclear, as the building was never used for that purpose). The brothers then began to work on a second double-pen cabin shortly after – this one referred to as Miles' House. These first two dwellings that Miles and Karl constructed were horizontal-log buildings, which were common in southeastern Idaho at the beginning of the 20th century; however, the use of hand-hewn, squared logs with half-dovetail notching was not common (Attebury). The brothers used this method of construction primarily as they improved their homestead; however, simpler, saddle notching can be seen on those smaller structures not used to house humans or animals, e.g., the grain bins and smoke-house.

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Interestingly, in the 1950s the Hollingshead brothers switched to a rare form of vertical construction for the last two buildings on the site: The shop/forge (Building #7) and the dwelling (Building #6). These are extremely rare, and possibly unique, examples of this type of construction. Their construction as late as the 1950s, and their location in the Far West make them unusual and historically significant buildings in the United States.

The antecedents for this style of vertical log construction are murky at best. Vertical log construction of buildings, especially houses, is known by many different names by folklorists and architectural historians: Stockade construction; palisade construction (palisadoed buildings); *poteaux-en-terre* (posts-in-ground); and *poteaux-sur-solle* (posts-on-sill) construction. The latter two terms are usually associated with French colonial architecture and Creole vernacular architecture. Other terms for vertical log buildings are found in New Foundland – “tilt” (rough, non-permanent buildings) and “full-studded” (well-crafted buildings constructed in the *porteaux-sur-solle* style described above). Similar buildings are found in French Canadian areas such as Quebec, but also in the Mississippi/Missouri region, from where the Hollingshead brothers emigrated. The vertical log construction found on the Hollingshead Homestead is most similar to the *poteaux-sur-solle* construction found in St. Louis and St. Genevieve, Missouri, and other areas along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

Summary:

The Hollingshead Homestead in eastern Idaho is representative of the broader settlement patterns of the region. Late to develop because of the severe climate, eastern Idaho was one of the last places an emigrant could find land to settle on and homestead. Miles and Karl Hollingshead came to Felt, Idaho, in the early 20th century after they failed to find land to homestead in Washington State. In Idaho, they found rich farmland and began a decades-long process of adding to their holdings. Eventually, between the two of them, they acquired and farmed over 160 acres, and built a dozen structures on their property. Their efforts reflect a not-uncommon experience of the early 20th century by thousands of homesteaders throughout the State. But, the Hollingshead Homestead is uncommon in that it retains, with significant integrity, the historic buildings on the site that reflect the evolution and growth of the property. The Hollingshead brothers worked the land for decades, slowly constructing by hand new buildings and structures as their time and need allowed.

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As development pressures encroach into the Teton Valley, becoming more insistent all the time, the Hollingshead Homestead remains, embodying the lifestyle and architecture of the early settlers. Although other homesteader cabins remain scattered throughout the Teton Valley, there is no other property known that retains so many of its original buildings with the exceptional integrity that this property does. Therefore, the Hollingshead Homestead is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, as it represents the early settlement patterns and architecture of Teton Valley, Idaho.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1 Name of Property Hollingshead Homestead
County and State Teton County, Idaho

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number **Photos** **Page** 1 **Name of Property** Hollingshead Homestead
County and State Teton County, Idaho

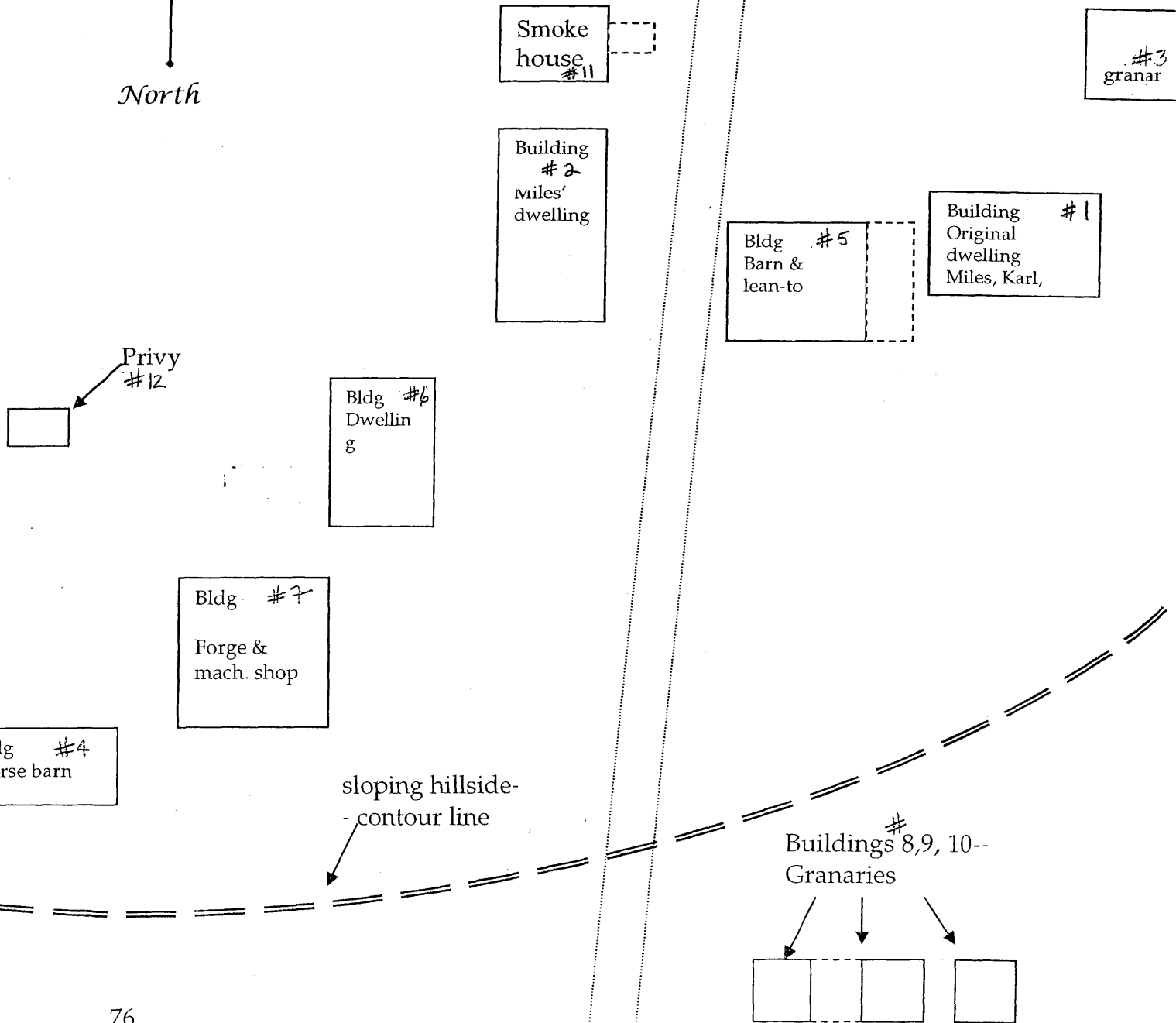
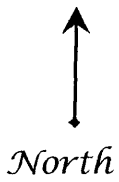
PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Hollingshead Homestead
Teton County, Idaho
Photos taken by Connie Mohr
October 3, 2004
Negatives on file at the Idaho SHPO

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Photo 1 of 22 | Chicken Coop (#1) | Facing W |
| Photo 2 of 22 | Chicken Coop (#1) | Facing SE |
| Photo 3 of 22 | Miles' House (#2) | Facing SW |
| Photo 4 of 22 | Miles' House (#2) & Smokehouse (#11) | Facing NE |
| Photo 5 of 22 | Miles' House (#2) & Smokehouse (#11) | Facing NW |
| Photo 6 of 22 | Granary (#3) | Facing E |
| Photo 7 of 22 | Horse Barn (#4) | Facing N |
| Photo 8 of 22 | Horse Barn (#4) | Facing NE |
| Photo 9 of 22 | Barn/Granary (#5) | Facing NW |
| Photo 10 of 22 | Barn/Granary (#5) | Facing SE |
| Photo 11 of 22 | Dwelling (#6) | Facing SW |
| Photo 12 of 22 | Dwelling (#6) | Facing E |
| Photo 13 of 22 | Dwelling (#6) | Facing N |
| Photo 14 of 22 | Shop/Forge (#7) | Facing SE |
| Photo 15 of 22 | Shop/Forge (#7) | Facing E |
| Photo 16 of 22 | Shop/Forge (#7) | Facing N |
| Photo 17 of 22 | Grain Bins (#8, 9, 10) | Facing NE |
| Photo 18 of 22 | Smokehouse (#11) | Facing SW |
| Photo 19 of 22 | Overview | Facing E |
| Photo 20 of 22 | Overview | Facing E |
| Photo 21 of 22 | Overview | Facing NW |
| Photo 22 of 22 | Overview | Facing N |

Hollingshead Homestead
 Reese Creek, Felt vicinity
 Teton County, Idaho
 May 8, 2002 Arrowrock
 Site Map Not To Scale

KEY:
 Additions = - - - - -
 Driveway =
 Hillside contour line = //

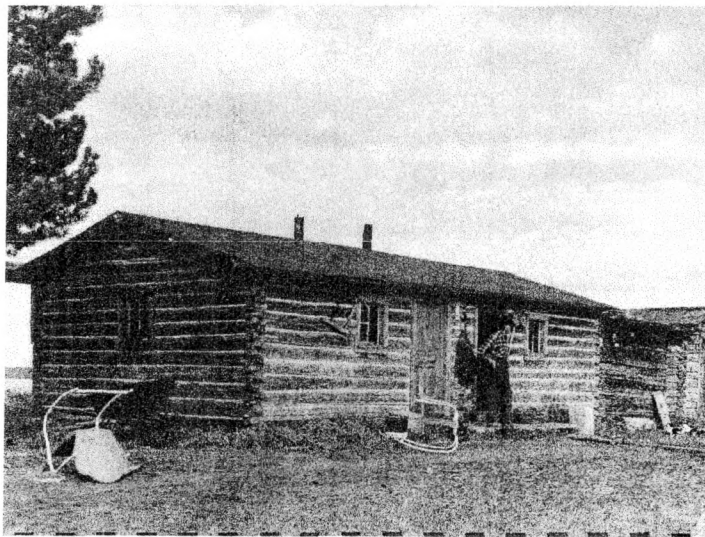


Historic Photos of the Hollingshead Homestead

page 1 of 3



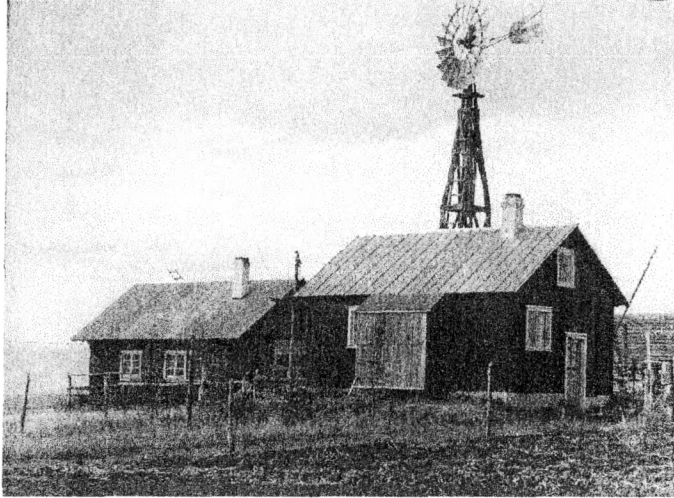
Miles and Karl Hollingshead in front of their original cabin, 1955.



Miles Hollingshead in doorway of the original cabin, 1955.

Historic Photos of the Hollingshead Homestead

page 2 of 3



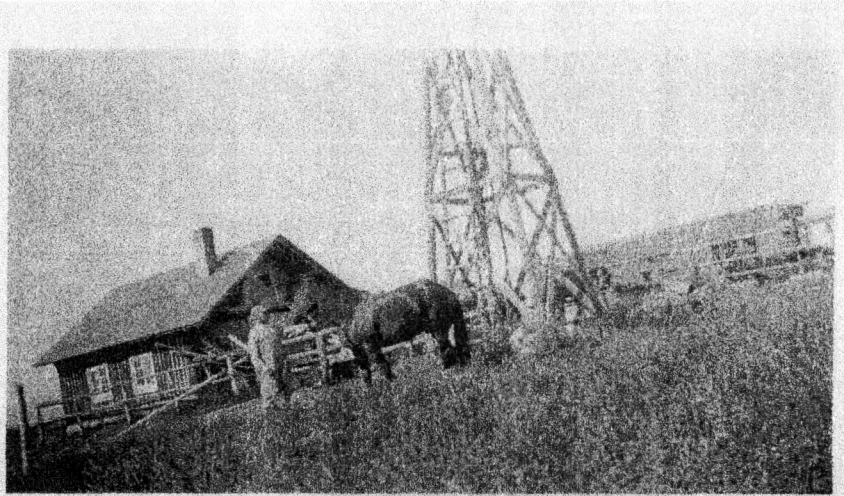
"New" house in foreground, shop in background at left, windmill in center background, and partially completed barn in background at right, 1955.



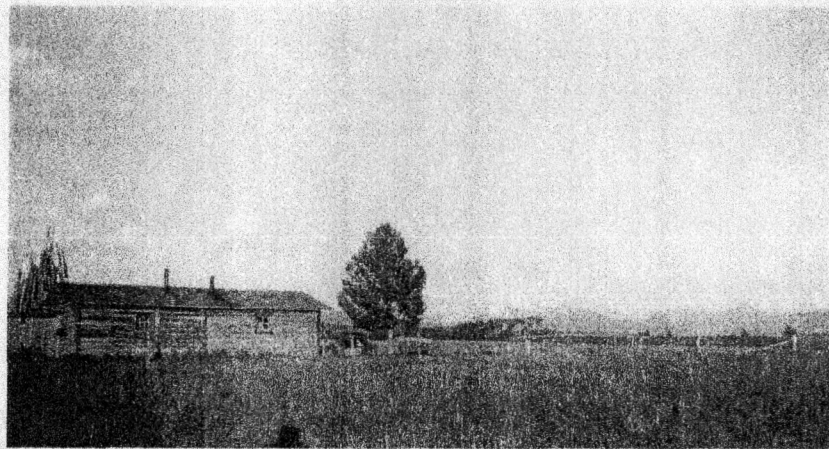
Karl Hollingshead with horses and wagon in front of the grainery, sometime before 1925.

Historic Photos of the Hollingshead Homestead

page 3 of 3



Karl Hollingshead with horse in front of shop and windmill. Unfinished barn in background. June 1949.



West side (back) of the original cabin. June 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

RECEIPT.

No. 656617

Use COPYING INK only
on this Receipt.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Blackfoot, Idaho

September 6th, 19 10

RECEIVED of Miles Hollingshead

Badger, Idaho

the sum of

Eight

Dollars and

Cents,

in connection with

Homestead Application

SERIAL No. 08681

for:

Eight

Section 34

Township 7 North

Range 45 East

Boise

Meridian

80

acres at \$ 1.25

per acre

8

Fees

5 00

Commissions

3 00

Testimony fees

words at

cents per 100 words

Contest fees

Transcripts

of Records

TOTAL

8 00

No. 656617

Receiver of Public Money

This Receipt is evidence only of the receipt of the amount indicated and must be issued at the time the money is received, without regard to the subsequent allowance or rejection of the application, entry, etc., the notice of which will be given.
In case of error in this Receipt, notify the Receiver of Public Money where issued, and the COMMISSIONER of the General Land Office, Washington, D.C.
In writing to the local land office or the General Land Office concerning the application or entry in connection with which this Receipt issued, always give the above SERIAL Number and the RECEIPT Number.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

RECEIPT.

No. 657579

Use COPIING LINE only
on this Receipt.

ERT

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Blackfoot, Idaho

December 15 1910

RECEIVED of Miles Hollingshead

Badger, Idaho

the sum of

Eight

Dollars and

Cents,

Homestead Application

in connection with

Additional to H.E. 93681

SERIAL No. 09432

for:

Act of April 28, 1904

W. W. L.

Section 35

Township 7 North Range 45 East Boise Meridian

80 Acres at \$ 1.25 per acre \$

| | |
|---|------|
| Fees | 5 00 |
| Commissions | 3 00 |
| Testimony fees words at cents per 100 words | |
| Context fees | |
| Transcripts of Records | |

TOTAL

8 00

No. 657579

Receiver of Public Money

This Receipt is evidence only of the receipt of the amount indicated, and must be issued at the time the money is received, without regard to the subsequent allowance or rejection of the application, entry, etc. The holder of which will be given.

In case of error in this Receipt, notify the Receiver of Public Money where issued, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

In writing to the local land office of the General Land Office concerning the application or entry in connection with which this Receipt issued, always give the above SERIAL Number and the RECEIPT Number.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

RECEIPT.

No. 657500

Use COPYING INK ONLY
on this Receipt.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Blackfoot, Idaho

RHW

December 3, 19 10

RECEIVED of Miles Hollingshead

Badger, Idaho, the sum of
Eight Dollars and Cents,

in connection with
Homestead Application SERIAL No. 09377, for;
Subject Act June 23, 1910. Coal

7 1/2 N 1/4 Section 35

Township 7 North Range 45 East Boise Meridian

80 acres at \$ 1.25 per acre \$

| | |
|---|------|
| Fees | 5 00 |
| Commissions | 3 00 |
| Testimony fees words at cents per 100 words | |
| Contest fees | |
| Transcripts of Records | |

TOTAL \$ 8 00

No. 657500

Register of Public Money

This receipt is evidence only of the receipt of the amount indicated, and must be issued at the time the money is received, without regard to the subsequent allowance or rejection of the application entered, and no time of which can be given.
In case of error in this receipt, notify the Register of Public Money where issued, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.
In writing to the local land office or the General Land Office concerning the application of entry in connection with which this receipt issued, always give the above SERIAL number and the RECEIPT number.

Rec

JUN 5 1914

Blackfoot 08581 and 02432

4-1003.

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come. Greeting:

WHEREAS, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at **Blackfoot, Idaho,** has been deposited in the General Land Office, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 20, 1862, "To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of **Miles Hollingshead** has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the east half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section thirty-five in Township seven north of Range forty-five east of the Boise Meridian, Idaho, containing one hundred sixty acres,

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor-Generals

NOW KNOW YE That there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said claimant the tract of Land above described, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereto, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **Woodrow Wilson**


President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the **TWENTY-EIGHTH** day of **MAY** in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and **FOURTEEN** and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and **THIRTY-EIGHTH.**

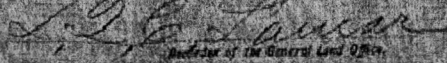
By the President:



By



Secretary.



Register of the General Land Office.

RECORDED: Patent Number **408956**

Official Homestead Patent Number 408956 with embossed seal, signed by President Woodrow Wilson. This granted the land to Miles Hollingshead on May 28, 1914. On the back of the document, it was filed and recorded on January 3, 1918.

(Front Page)

Walter H. Thompson
U.S.A. Dept State
Recorded
Lud.
to
Vilco Wollengruehd.

STATE OF IOWA)
COUNTY OF TOWSON) ss
Filed for Record at the Request of
Vilco Wollengruehd.
at 30 Minutes past 3:00
o'clock P.M. this 3rd
day of June 1918
and Recorded in Book 7
of Patents page 233
Records of TOWSON County,
State of IOWA
W. H. Thompson
Recorder
D. S. Dwyer
Deputy

Official Homestead Patent
(Back Page)

Blackfoot 08681-09432

E. 1/2 N.E. 1/4 SEC 34

W. 1/2 N.W. 1/4 SEC 35

RANGE 45 E.B.M.

1916
MAY 28

RECORDED. PAT. NO. 408956

Original Patent
Woodrow Wilson

To Miles Hollingshead

Numbered By W. T. Robertson
Jan 8. 1918. Book 7 Page 533
Briggs Lda. Tulsa, Ok.

Official Homestead Patent
(Envelope)

This Indenture, Made this 26th day of Sept.

in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and Seventeen between Miles Hollingshead

of Salt County of Teton State of Idaho

the party of the first part, and Karl Hollingshead

of Salt County of Teton State of Idaho

the party of the second part.

WITNESSETH That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Seven Hundred Fifty (\$750.00) DOLLARS lawful money of the United States of America, to her in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, by her granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the following described real estate, situated in Teton County, State of Idaho, to-wit:

S31 NE1 Sec. 24 and SW NE1 Sec. 35 Township 7 North Range 45 E.B.M.

TOGETHER with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances therunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all estate, right, title and interest in and to the said property, as well in law as in equity, of the said party of the first part;

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular, the above mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever. And the said party of the first part, and his heirs, the said premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against the said party of the first part, and his heirs and against all and every person and persons whomsoever, lawfully claiming or to claim the same shall and will WARRANT and by these presents forever DEFEND.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of G. L. McKeown and Ethel M. McKeown

Miles Hollingshead (with three circular seals)

Warranty Deed from Miles Hollingshead to transfer the land to Karl Hollingshead. Dated September 26, 1917. (Front Page)

STATE OF IDAHO }
 County of Teton }
 On this 26 day of Sept in the year 1917 before
 me, A. L. Reynolds, Notary Public and for said
 County, personally appeared Wiles Hollingshead
 known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument
 and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day
 and year in this certificate first above written.

A. L. Reynolds
Notary Public
My commission expires Aug. 24-1921

No. 3990

Warranty Deed

Wiles Hollingshead

TO

Wiles Hollingshead

Dated 26th day of Sept 1917
 STATE OF IDAHO }
 County of Teton }
 I hereby certify that this instrument
 was filed for record at the request of
Wiles Hollingshead
 at 15 minutes past 11
 o'clock P. M. this 26th
 day of Sept 1917
 In my office and duly recorded in book
32 of Deeds
 at page 253
W. H. Hollingshead
 Es-Officio Recorder

By _____ Deputy
 Fees, \$ 1.80

Warranty Deed
 (Back Page With Embossed Notary's Seal)

Recorded By W. J. Robertson.
Sept 26 1917 Book 37 page 2
S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SEC. 34. } T.M.P. T. N.R. 45
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SEC. 35. } E.B.M.

Briggs Lda. Telon Co.

Warranty Deed
Miles Hollingshead
To Karl Hollingshead

Warranty Deed
(Envelope)