

JUN 12 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS FORM 10-900 (Rev. 8-86) OMB No. 1024-0018 [SD-SHPO # ECA-OH-597-1/89] [use paper with at least 25% cotton rag content, use NLQ or LQ printer]

United States Department of the Interior -- National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES -- REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering "NA" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Hanson, Nels M., Farmstead other name/ site number: CD-GR-12

2. Location

street & number: Approximately 4 miles north of Henry /NA/ not for publication city, town: Henry /XX/ vicinity state: SOUTH DAKOTA code: SD county: Codington code: SD 029 zip code: 57243

3. Classification

Table with 4 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, Number of Resources within Property (Contributing, Noncontributing), and a list of resource types (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Rows include private, public-local, public-state, public-federal, and object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

11. Form Prepared by

name/title: Barbara Beving Long (with technical assistance by C. Torma, SHPO staff) organization: Consultant, Codington Co. Hist. Pres. Comm. date: February 15, 1989 street & number: 3140 Easton Blvd. telephone: 515-266-4964 city or town: Des Moines state: Iowa zip code: 50317

page 2: Nels M. Hanson Farmstead
property name

, Codington
county

, SOUTH DAKOTA
state

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] Signature of certifying official 6/6/87 Date

SHPO South Dakota State or Federal agency or bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register *Albion Byer* 7/13/89
- 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) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date

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property name

, Codington
county

, SOUTH DAKOTA
state

6. Function or Use (enter categories from instructions)

Historic functions:

Domestic/single dwelling

Agriculture/storage

Agriculture/animal facility

Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions:

Domestic/single dwelling

Agriculture/storage

Agriculture/animal facility

Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Danish-American vernacular

Other: Agricultural pattern book

Materials:

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete

walls wood

metal

roof wood, metal

other wood, asphalt

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

/XX/ see continuation sheet

8. Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in

relation to other properties: / / / / /XX/

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria /XX/ A / /B /XX/C / /D

Criteria Considerations / /A / /B / /C / /D / /E / /F / /G

Areas of Significance (enter from instructions)

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage/European

Period of Significance

1892-1939

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Bensen, Mr. ?

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations,
and periods of significance noted above /XX/ see continuation sheet

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Located near the west-central edge of Codington County, the Nels M. Hanson Farmstead is a collection of twelve buildings and structures associated with the settlement of Danes in that part of the state. It has been home to three generations of Danish-Americans. Of particular interest is the house, which illustrates subtle yet distinguished Danish building traditions. The farm yard is arranged in a long rectangle partially bisected by a driveway. It is protected on the north and west by thick shelterbelts.

The buildings are:

1. House: (contributing) Built in 1892, the T-shaped wood frame farmhouse is one-and one-half stories in height. It is sheathed in clapboard, with a rubble stone and concrete foundation and a wood shingle cross gable roof. A circa-1892 photograph indicates that the shed-roofed extension at the rear (east facade) of the house is part of the original construction. There have been two other small additions on the rear facade. Notable features include small pediments with incised scrollwork over long narrow windows and a projecting bay with molded semicircular arched windows and decorative panels. One brick chimney and one concrete block chimney rise from the roofline.

The interior has been remodeled over time, although room arrangement has remained unchanged. A rounded archway separates the dining room from the living room. The small front porch on the west has been enclosed.

An ongoing survey of Danish settlement in South Dakota has analyzed two basic house forms. The first is the Old World pair house or parstuga house, which was first described by Thomas Carter in his National Register thematic nomination entitled "The Scandinavian-American Pair-House in Utah" [1981]. In South Dakota, a second form developed at about the same time as the pair house. This second form is a cross-gable, also described as a T or L shape, house with a characteristic dormer on the main facade most often over the principal entry. Another feature of this form is that the main doorway leads into a hallway, parlor, or other formal room. This is in sharp contrast to the house forms recorded in the Finnish, Czech, and German-Russian folk architecture surveys in South Dakota. (see related National Register nominations: "The Architecture of Finnish Settlement in South Dakota" [1985], "Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota" [1987], and "German-Russian Folk Architecture of South Dakota" [1984]).

In surrounding states, this same house form and one variant have also been recorded in Danish settlement communities. All examples have the characteristic gabled dormer on the front facade, over the front door. The variant on this plan is a rectangular house, two rooms deep with the front door in the axial facade. Again, a gabled dormer is located in the roof plane

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over the front door. Thomas Carter has recorded these houses in Iowa, David Murphy and staff of the Nebraska Historical Society have studied them in that state, and Signe Betsinger has published similar findings in her work entitled Danish Immigrant Homes: Glimpses from Southwestern Minnesota.

The Hanson house was built as a T shape, one-and-one-half story dwelling. The main entrance is on the front, axial facade (or the stem of the T), and a gabled dormer is located in the center of the facade slightly off center from the door. Doors lead directly into the living and dining rooms of the house, so traffic is kept away from the kitchen area. However, typical of American farm plans, the kitchen door on the rear of the house opens onto the farm yard.

Another Danish-American feature of the house is the window embellishment. The shape of the windows is essentially Italianate, although the hood molds are small pediments with incised scrollwork. This scrollwork and Italianate emphasis is also found on Danish pair houses recorded in Clay and Yankton counties. The windows also resemble those at the Laurits and Anna Peterson House in Tyler, Minnesota, and the Severin Sorensen House in Gering, Nebraska, both of which are Danish-American houses.

Significantly, the cross gable form is not unique to Danish-American houses. Indeed, the form was used by many groups. However, the small emphasis on symmetry derived from the gabled dormer over the door appears to have been a feature favored by the Danes. This detail coupled with the formal traffic pattern in the house and the window details suggest the blending of Danish and American features in the house.

2. Granary: (contributing) Occupying a prominent place in the farmstead is a large rectangular granary built in the 1890s. The central section is a high gable-roofed structure used for storing small grains. It has small high openings both on the front (west) and rear facades used for scooping grain into the five storage bins. This section is flanked on both axial walls by wide shed-roofed extensions used for storing equipment. The foundation is constructed of rubble stone masonry with concrete mortar. Siding is clapboard with some wood shingles at the south end. The roof is covered with corrugated steel. Stud and rafter placement is irregular. The present owner added a small center opening to accommodate a grain elevator.

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3. Coal House: (contributing) Located conveniently behind or to the east of the house is the coal house. Originally built by Nels Hanson it is now used for general storage. Gabled and covered with shiplap siding, the building has small, simply framed windows placed high in the gable ends. A paneled door with a black ceramic doorknob is centered on the long end facing the house. Two high openings with wood covers, flank the entry and provided access to the coal bins, which have been removed.

4. Privy: (contributing) Still farther to the east of the house, beyond the septic tank (marked by concrete cover), is a small clapboard privy. The building is gabled with a wood shingle roof and a simple metal ridgecap with round knob finials as seen elsewhere on this farmstead. Like the coal house, the outhouse has a black ceramic doorknob.

5. Granary: (noncontributing) Located directly behind or east of the large granary is a smaller granary also built by Nels Hanson. The one-story gabled building has two bins. An entry door is located at the northwest corner of the north gable end. Although the frame of this structure dates from the 1890s, it has been covered with modern particle board and corrugated steel roofing.

6. Windmill: (contributing) South of the driveway is a galvanized steel windmill erected in 1898. Such structures were an integral part of farmsteads well into the 1960s. Currently, this unit is missing its fan wheel and running gear, but the superstructure of the tower remains generally unaltered from its original appearance.

7. Hog House: (contributing) Henry Hansen, son of Nels Hanson (note spelling change), added the one-story hog house located at the east end of the farmstead in 1928. Notable features of the long gabled building include two attractive metal ventilators with decorative metalwork (plus one modern ventilator), seven six-pane windows along the south side, a broader overhang than the older buildings, and double sliding doors in the west gable end. The poured concrete foundation extends about three-and-one-half feet above grade level. Inside, pens for hogs line either side of a central walkway. When the present owner converted the building to a lambing facility, he added a thirty-foot rear addition; he removed leaky skylights during reroofing around 1983. Horses now inhabit the addition to the hog house. Although it is clad with modern vertical grooved metal siding, the addition carries on the shape, color, and scale of the original building.

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8. Silo: (noncontributing) South of the driveway is a concrete silo built in 1945. The steel-capped silo replaced an original wood stave unit built in 1911. Painted on the side of the silo is sign reading "ASH GROVE FARM."

9. Corncrib/granary: (noncontributing) North of the large granary is the corncrib/granary built in 1945. It is clad with asphalt shingles. The foundation is of poured concrete, and the roof is covered with wood shingles and features the familiar metal ridgecap.

10. Garage: (noncontributing) Also north of the large granary and roughly in alignment with the corn crib/granary is the garage. It was moved to this location on the northeast edge of the farmstead in 1947 after the chicken coop at that spot burned. The garage was originally located across the driveway south of the house (north of the present machine shed, #12). Features of the garage, such as prominent exposed rafter ends, and two sets of double garage doors of shiplap siding with wood bars, suggest a 1920s construction date. Originally capped by a shed roof, the building is now covered with corrugated-metal gable roof featuring a metal ridgecap. An unobtrusive, small, and short shed-roofed extension was built around 1968 at the end of the garage to accommodate a larger automobile.

11. Cattle Shed: (noncontributing) Just south of the hog house is the cattle shed built in 1961. The gabled hay storage section (north end) is sheathed in horizontal wood boards while the cattle shed has vertical wood boards, all painted red.

12. Machine Shed: (noncontributing) Completing the farmstead is a gabled machine shed built in 1971. It is located in an unobtrusive spot at the southwest corner of the farmstead. The steel shed is of modern pole construction and houses Mr. Flury's collection of restored carriages, wagons, and sleighs.

Originally at the south end of the farmstead was a dairy barn which burned in 1972. The concrete floor from this building remains just behind the concrete silo. All buildings on the Nels M. Hanson Farmstead have been well maintained. Alterations have been relatively minimal and are generally related to changes in farming practice and technology. Gate posts, which date from after 1904 when Henry Hansen owned the farm, are located south of the house and mark the change from fenced house site to the working farmstead. Wood orbs top these squared wood posts.

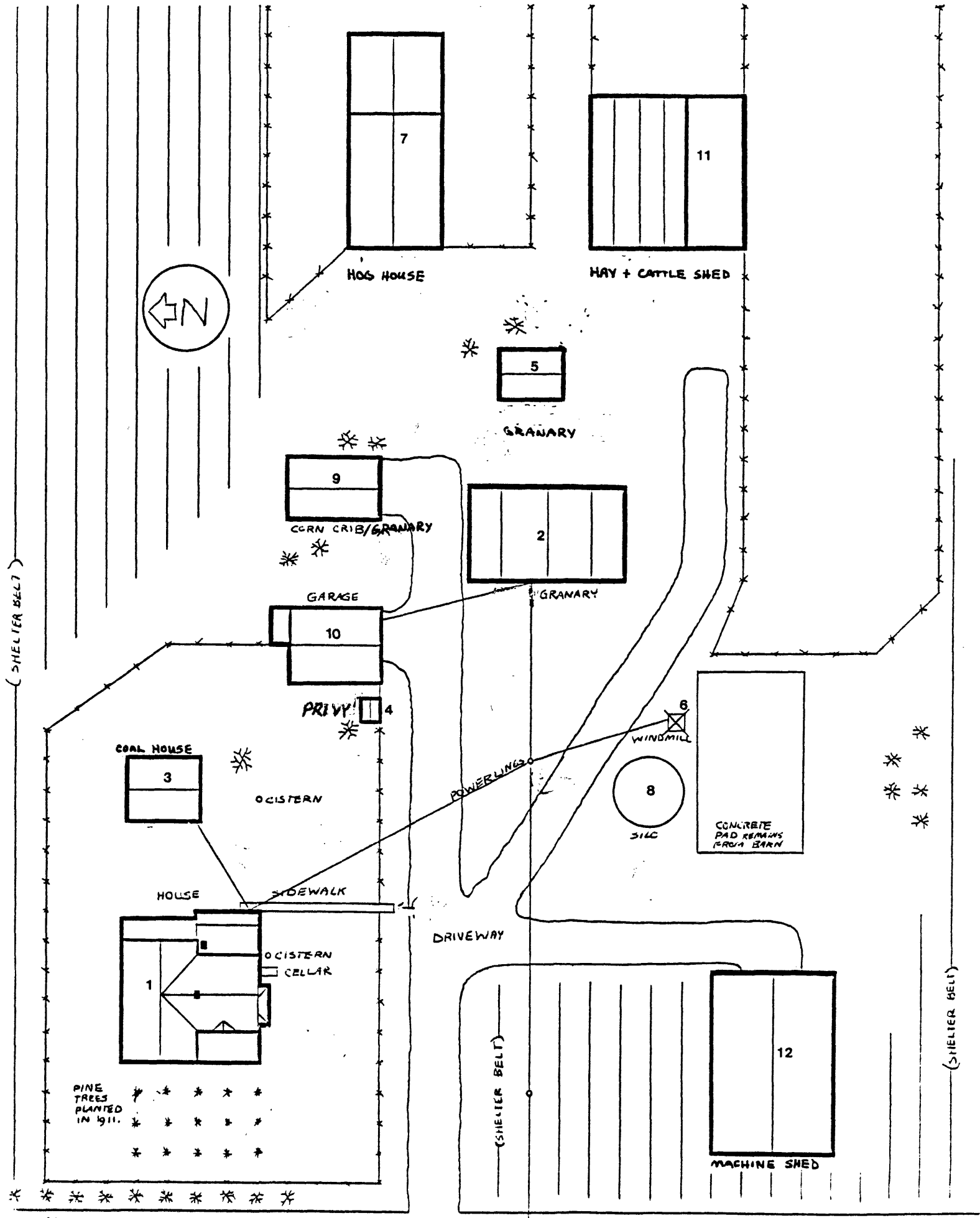
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SKETCH OF SITE PLAN ON REVERSE SIDE

Site Plan (Complete Inventory of Structures and Features) with North Arrow



NELS M. HANSON FARMSTEAD

SECTION ROAD

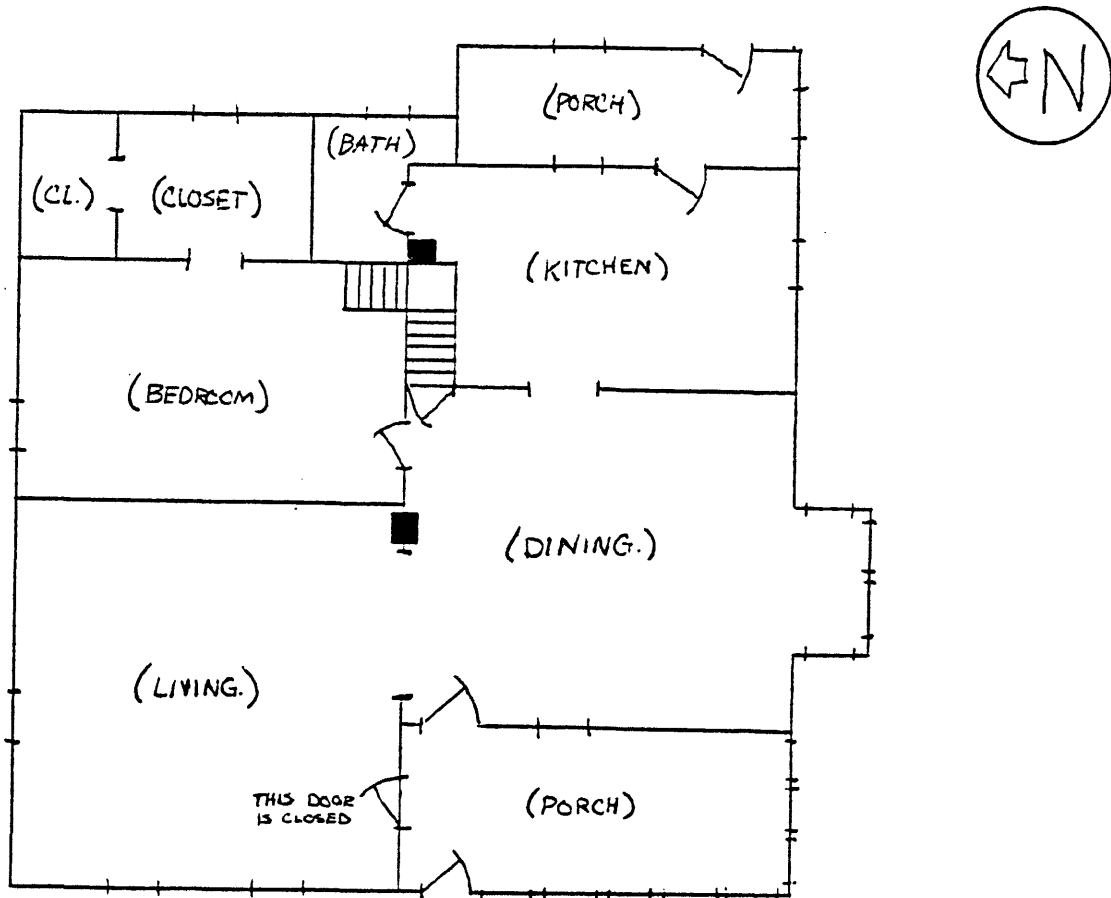
CODINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

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Nels Hanson House, sketch of floor plan



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Under Criteria A and C of the National Register Criteria, the Nels M. Hanson Farmstead is significant in the areas of Ethnic Heritage-European, and Architecture. Dating from 1892 the farmstead represents the history of one of the smaller and secondary, scattered settlements of Danes in South Dakota. In addition, the buildings represent a Danish-American vernacular tradition built side-by-side with a more established regional American tradition. Under the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Plan, the nominated property relates to the historic contexts labeled: IV. Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement B. 4. Ethnic Enclaves/Danes.

Danish settlement in Dakota began in the southeastern corner of the territory during late 1860s and early 1870s and focused on the communities of Lakeport in Yankton County and Meckling and Gayville on the Yankton and Clay County border. Migration reached its peak, as it did for other South Dakota immigrant groups, in 1910 when the Danish foreign-born population numbered 6294. Danes who settled in Codington County of the northeastern glacial lakes area started arriving during the 1880s. They took up residence in Graceland Township at the west-central edge of the county and never totaled more than 132 foreign-born members.

Codington County Danes created only one ethnic institution-- the Danish Brotherhood Hall. In 1900 they built a lodge building in the town of Henry. With only 10 members as late as 1936, the lodge was the second smallest in the state. Although many Danes were religious, they did not build any solely Danish churches in the area. Undoubtedly, religious members joined the non-denominational church of Graceland Township. Therefore, the history of these people is preserved primarily in their farmsteads.

Despite the relative isolation from other Danish-American settlements, Nels Hanson was not unaware of the evolving Danish-American architectural styles or traditions nor was he reluctant to express his Danishness in his architecture. The Hanson House is an excellent example of Danish-American building traditions. For a description of the characteristics and significance of this architecture, refer to section 7-- description.

Nels M. Hanson was born in Langeland, Denmark, in 1856 and emigrated to America in 1874. After stints in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kansas, Nels and his bride of three years, Sina Scott, (also born in Denmark) moved to the Henry vicinity in western Codington County in 1883.

Initially, Nels brought his family to another Graceland Township farmstead, which is no longer extant. In 1892, they moved to the permanent family farm (the property nominated here). According to his daughter Clara, Nels "was an excellent farmer and soon acquired more land, buying many acres across the

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road and south" of the original farmstead. Hanson bought the 160-acre farm across the road in 1890 from Allen B. Jennison, adding the east quarter of the section two years later, as shown on a 1902 atlas. Clara further noted:

Now Nels decided they could afford a larger home. He knew an excellent [Danish] carpenter in Chicago by the name of Mr. Bensen. So he sent for him and in 1892 another farm home was built across the road and about one-half mile south [of the initial farmstead].

This is the house being nominated here.

By 1902 Hanson had amassed 880 acres of land in Graceland Township. In the early 1900s, when he was nearly fifty, he turned over farming duties to his son Henry and moved to the nearby town of Henry. Nels M. Hanson was a prominent member of the community, serving as mayor for many years. He invested in the local bank, elevator, and telephone company.

The Hanson family continued to refine and change farming practices, such as construction of the hog house in 1928, and full electrification in 1945. Henry also changed the spelling of his name to "Hansen," possibly to distinguish himself from the many other Hansons in the county. He served on school, township, and church boards. Like his father, he retired and moved to nearby Henry, leaving farm operations to his daughter and her husband. Nels and Sina's granddaughter Elinor and husband Landon Flury, the current owners, continue to maintain the farmstead in an excellent state of repair.

The period of significance of the nominated property begins with the construction date of the house in 1892, which also corresponds with the foundation of the Hanson Farmstead. The terminal date of the period of significance is 1939, the established 50-year cut-off date for the National Register.

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property name

, Codington
county

, SOUTH DAKOTA
state

9. Major Bibliographical References /XX/ see continuation sheet

Previous documentation by 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:

- /XX/ State historic preservation office
- / / Other State agency
- / / Federal agency
- / / Local government
- / / University
- / / Other

Specify repository:

South Dakota Historical Preservation Center

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: 6 acres

UTM References:

A = /14/	/622-030/	/4979-040/	B = /14/	/622-200/	/4979-040/
C = /14/	/622-210/	/4978-870/	D = /14/	/622-060/	/4978-860/
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

Quad: Henry

Scale: 1:24000

/ / see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description:

/XX/ see continuation sheet

Boundary Justification:

/XX/ see continuation sheet

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Betsinger, Signe. Danish Immigrant Houses: Glimpse from Southwestern Minnesota. St. Paul, MN: Goldstein Gallery, University of Minnesota, 1986.

Carter, Thomas. "The Scandinavian-American Pair-house in Utah." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1981.

Carter, Thomas. Personal Correspondence with Carolyn Torma, 2 February 1987.

Codington County Register of Deeds Records.

Doms, Clara. "The Scott-Hansen Heritage." 1979. Hand-written reminiscence by Nels Hanson's daughter in possession of Elinor Flury.

Historic and areal photographs of Hanson Farmstead in possession of Elinor Flury.

Gilkerson, Joni. "Severin Soronsen House," Gering, Nebraska, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1983.

Johansen, John P. Immigrant Settlements and Social Organization in South Dakota. Brookings, SD: Agricultural Extension Experiment Station, Bulletin 313, June 1937.

Kant, Joanita, et al. Pictorial History, of Codington County, South Dakota. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1987. p. 249.

Kay, John and Mary Findlay. Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey: Danish-American Immigration in Dakota County, Nebraska. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1987.

Olson, Olga S. "An Historical Study of the Danish Immigrants in South Dakota." unpublished M.A. thesis, University of South Dakota, 1940.

Personal interview with Landon and Elinor Flury by Barbara Long, 28 June 1988.

Peterson, E. Frank. Map of Codington County, South Dakota. Vermillion, 1902.

"The First 100 Years" in Codington County, South Dakota. n.p.: Codington County History Book Committee, 1979. p. 196.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Consisting of the entire farmstead, the nominated property is bounded by a set of imaginary lines that intersect to form a polygon whose four vertices are the UTM points: 14/622030/4979040, 14/622200/4979040, 14/622210/4978870, 14/622060/4978860. The property is located in the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 117 North, Range 55 West, 5th Principal Meridian, in Codington County, South Dakota.

JUSTIFICATION: The boundary lines of the nominated property are set to include all features of the farmstead, including shelterbelts, but to exclude fields and public roadways.

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PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

1.

Nels M. Hanson Farmstead, House (# 1)
Henry Vicinity, Codington County, South Dakota
by Rolene Schliesman
June 1986
Neg: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Camera facing northwest
Photo # 1

2.

Nels M. Hanson Farmstead, Granary (# 2)
Henry Vicinity, Codington County, South Dakota
by Rolene Schliesman
June 1986
Neg: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Camera facing east
Photo # 2

3.

Nels M. Hanson Farmstead, Coal house (# 3)
Henry Vicinity, Codington County, South Dakota
by Rolene Schliesman
June 1986
Neg: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Camera facing northeast
Photo # 3

4.

Nels M. Hanson Farmstead, Windmill (# 6) and Silo (# 8)
Henry Vicinity, Codington County, South Dakota
by Rolene Schliesman
June 1986
Neg: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Camera facing south
Photo # 4

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5.

Nels M. Hanson Farmstead, Hog house (# 7)
Henry Vicinity, Codington County, South Dakota
by Rolene Schliesman
June 1986
Neg: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Camera facing northeast
Photo # 5

6.

Nels M. Hanson Farmstead, Corncrib/granary (# 9)
Henry Vicinity, Codington County, South Dakota
by Rolene Schliesman
June 1986
Neg: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Camera facing northwest
Photo # 6

7.

Nels M. Hanson Farmstead, Garage (# 10)
Henry Vicinity, Codington County, South Dakota
by Rolene Schliesman
June 1986
Neg: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Camera facing northwest
Photo # 7

8.

Nels M. Hanson Farmstead, Cattle shed (# 11)
Henry Vicinity, Codington County, South Dakota
by Rolene Schliesman
June 1986
Neg: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Camera facing southeast
Photo # 8

9.

Nels M. Hanson Farmstead, House (# 1)
Henry Vicinity, Codington County, South Dakota
by Barbara Beving Long
June 1988
Neg: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Camera facing east
Photo # 9