NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

916

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hansen-Hagedorn Barn
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
_____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 46954 272nd St
City or town: Tea State: SD County: Lincoln
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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 36 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B X C ___D

Jay D. Vogt 09-24-2013

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

SD SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

12.11.13
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register n/a

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
AGRICULTURE/animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
AGRICULTURE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__NO STYLE_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: __WOOD/Weatherboard_____
___METAL/Steel_____

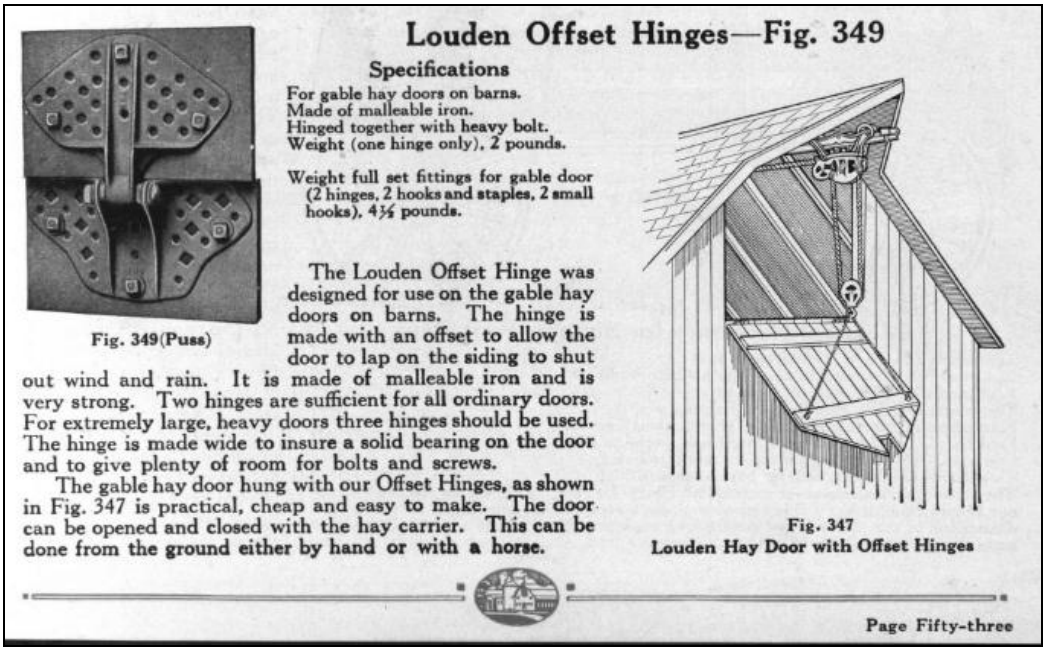
Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hansen-Hagedorn Barn is a one-and-a-half story multi-purpose barn with a Dutch gambrel roof with flared eaves and hay hood, a concrete foundation, red-painted lapped clapboard siding with white trim, and a shed roof lean-to (likely original) on the west elevation. The construction date is given as approximately 1916 because Offset Hinges like those on the hayloft door were offered for sale in Louden Machinery Company catalogs in 1915 and 1916 (see Image 1, pg. 5), and new owners acquired the property in 1916.[1] Despite modern materials on the roof and rear elevation, the barn retains excellent integrity on its major elevations with characteristic elements including board-and-batten Dutch doors and small four-pane windows. It is a relatively small barn, being twenty-eight feet wide by thirty-two feet long, and well represents the early twentieth-century agricultural history of Lincoln County where farmers operated mixed crop and livestock operations on smaller farms. It is set facing the south with animal yards on its northern side. The house are located to the southwest, modern farm outbuildings sit to the north and west,

[1] *Louden: Hay Unloading Tools, Barn Door Hangers, Specialties* (Fairfield, IA: Louden Machinery Co., 1915), 47.

and a one-story metal warehouse/events facility has been erected on the eastern part of the lot by the present owners.



Louden Offset Hinges—Fig. 349

Specifications

For gable hay doors on barns.
Made of malleable iron.
Hinged together with heavy bolt.
Weight (one hinge only), 2 pounds.

Weight full set fittings for gable door (2 hinges, 2 hooks and staples, 2 small hooks), 4½ pounds.

Fig. 349 (Puss)

The Louden Offset Hinge was designed for use on the gable hay doors on barns. The hinge is made with an offset to allow the door to lap on the siding to shut out wind and rain. It is made of malleable iron and is very strong. Two hinges are sufficient for all ordinary doors. For extremely large, heavy doors three hinges should be used. The hinge is made wide to insure a solid bearing on the door and to give plenty of room for bolts and screws.

The gable hay door hung with our Offset Hinges, as shown in Fig. 347 is practical, cheap and easy to make. The door can be opened and closed with the hay carrier. This can be done from the ground either by hand or with a horse.

Fig. 347
Louden Hay Door with Offset Hinges

Page Fifty-three

Image 1: *Louden: Hay Unloading Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, et al.* (Fairfield, IA: Louden Machinery Co., 1916), 53.

Narrative Description

The Hansen-Hagedorn Barn is a south-facing, one-and-a-half story, pine building. It has a concrete foundation, a single aisle running north-south, and a hayloft. The Dutch gambrel roof has flared eaves on the east side, a shed-roof lean-to on the west side, and a hay hood on the south façade to protect pulley equipment. The continuation of siding and eaves over the lean-to indicate that it was an original feature. It is relatively small, the dimensions of the main structure being twenty-eight feet wide by thirty-two feet long. While most prairie barns had a width between thirty-two to forty-eight feet with lengths varying up to one hundred feet, barns as small as twenty feet wide were advertised in mail-order catalogs.[2] The siding is lapped with corner boards, square window and door surrounds, and open eaves. The rear, north elevation and roof are sheathed in standing seam sheet metal.

There are board-and-batten split Dutch doors with diagonal braces on T-hinges located on the south and north sides of the main aisle, on the east elevation, and on the north end of the lean-to.

[2] Otto Hagedorn, conversation with author, May 8, 2013; Robert C. Vogel, "Common Farm Barns of South Dakota, 1857-1958," Multiple Property Context, E.26, collection of the SD State Historic Preservation Office; Joy E. Sears, *Barns by Mail: Pre-Cut Barns by Mail-Order Catalog in the Midwest from 1900 to 1930*, Master of Science Thesis, University of Oregon (March 2001), 100, 119.

On the south side of the lean-to, there is a standard board door and a larger track-hung sliding door. The door on the north elevation, facing the animal yards, is actually a double door with a narrow portion that could also be opened to allow entry to larger animals. At the haymow level of the south façade, there is a square door off-set below the large haymow door. The haymow door is hinged along the bottom edge. For windows, there are small four-pane fixed windows: one on the ground floor of the south façade, three on the east elevation, and two high up in the gable end on the north elevation. One of those on the high northern gable has been replaced with plexiglass because of repeated damage.

On the ground floor, there are three spaces on the west side of the single aisle: a partially-enclosed tack/feed room, a horse stall, and a closed room used for lambing.[3] Across the east side are three timber supports and open space where there was once a row of ten cow stanchions.[4] Access to the hayloft is by a board ladder on the western wall in the horse stall. Rather than full trusses constructed on the floor and pulled up as bents in the barn framing, the braced rafters in the hayloft of the Hansen-Hagedorn Barn have 2x6 roof supports, stay braces at the hip joint, and 2x6 boards and braces that extend a short distance onto the floor.[5] A member of the Clay County Historic Preservation Commission (an adjacent county to the southwest) who has undertaken a systematic barn survey in that county has seen this braced rafter system more commonly in second-generation barns.[6] Braced rafter framing had the advantage over trusses by being more flexible in design and using less time, labor, and materials. There is a large hay door on the south gable wall, two four-pane windows on the north gable, and board ladder rungs nailed between framing members on both gable walls. A patched section of roof near the center of the ridge indicates there may have historically been a cupola or other ventilation there.

While one of the most common barn types in South Dakota, and despite the covering of historic material on the roof and rear elevation, the good integrity of the main elevations and fenestration on this smaller barn represents the history of smaller-scale mixed farming practices in the local Tea area. As a vernacular method of barn construction, the use of braced rafters instead of full truss bents demonstrates the process that farmers went through in adapting construction techniques to their needs and resources.

[3] Otto Hagedorn, conversation with author, May 8, 2013.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Jim Stone (Clay County Historic Preservation Commission), Communication with the author, July 31, 2013.
[6] Ibid.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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 grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__AGRICULTURE___
__ARCHITECTURE__

Period of Significance
_c.1916-1963_____

Significant Dates
_c. 1916_____

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
___n/a_____

Cultural Affiliation
___n/a _____

Architect/Builder
____n/a_____

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hansen-Hagedorn Barn is locally significant under Criterion A and C in the area of Agricultural History and Architecture. The barn is a Dutch gambrel one-and-a-half story barn with a concrete foundation, a single alley through the ground floor, a hayloft above, red-painted lapped siding with white trim, and a lean-to on the west elevation. It historically had one horse stall, ten cow stanchions, and an enclosed room once used for lambing. The construction date is approximately 1916 because Offset Hinges like those on the hayloft door were offered for sale in Louden Machinery Company catalogs in 1915 and 1916 (see Image 1, pg. 5), and new owners acquired the property in 1916.[7] Despite modern materials on the roof and rear elevation, the barn retains excellent integrity on the major elevations including elements like board-and-batten Dutch doors and small four-pane windows. It is a relatively small barn, being twenty-eight feet wide by thirty-two feet long using an adaptive braced rafter system in the hayloft, and well represents the early twentieth-century agricultural history around Tea, Lincoln County where farmers operated mixed crop and livestock operations on smaller-sized farms.

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

HISTORY OF THE HANSEN-HAGEDORN BARN

The 160 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 100 North, Range 51 West (Delapre Township) was originally filed as a homestead by Isaiah Hauser in 1902 at the Mitchell Land Office.[8] He is found in the 1900 census in Delapre Township.[9] However, no farmstead is indicated on either the 1904 State Atlas or on the 1910 county atlas.[10] From an old Maryland family, Hauser served in the 8th Ohio Infantry from June 1861 to July 1863 then transferred to the Veterans Reserve Corps; he may have used that time of service against his homesteading requirements as allowed by the 1864 amendment to the Homestead Act.[11] The next year, in 1903, he sold the property to his older brother, William Hauser, who had been farming in Germantown, Turner County, SD; William owned the Delapre Township property until his death

[7] *Louden: Hay Unloading Tools*, 47.
[8] Lincoln County Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 14, page 57.
[9] U.S. Census Bureau. *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*. Delapre Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota, Enumeration District #222, Sheet #5.
[10] *Historical Atlas of South Dakota* (Vermillion, SD: E. Frank Peterson, 1904), 11; *Standard Atlas of Lincoln County, South Dakota* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1910).
[11] Listed as Isaac E. Houser. National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2000.

in 1915.[12] William and his wife Susan lived in the nearby city of Sioux Falls at 408 N. Livingston St. with their children and brother, Isaiah Hauser from 1903 to 1916, and Isaiah lived with two nieces at 318 French Avenue in Sioux Falls in 1920-1921.[13] The county tax assessor's estimated construction date of the original house was 1910 and hinges on the barn were offered for sale c.1915-1916. Since neither the state nor county atlases from 1904 and 1910 indicate a farmstead, it is possible that the Hausers erected the house and barn between 1910 and William's death in 1915, but it is likely that they were put up by the next owners.

The land then went through a series of ownerships of short duration. In 1916, the Hauser heirs sold it to Daniel M. and Minnie Heeren for $16,400.[14] The Hereens had also farmed in Germantown Township, Turner County, South Dakota.[15] They sold the property to James and Alice Devitt in 1919, and they in turn to Frederick Andisen in 1924.[16] In the 1920 census, the Devitts still lived on a farm in Springdale Township immediately to the east of Delapre.[17] Andisen owned the land for twenty-eight years, until 1952, when he sold it to Anna M. Hansen.[18] From 1945 to 1960, she and her husband Albert lived in Sioux Falls at 1019 S. Center Ave. (in the Sherman Historic District) and he worked in the kitchens of the Veterans Administration. She later divided out Hansen's Tract 1 in September 1972.[19] The house and barn were sold to Roger and Delores Parsons that same year, Lot 1 of which passed to Otto and Linda Hagedorn, the current owners, in 1976.[20] In the mid-1980s, the Hagedorns purchased the bulk of the rest of the quarter-section. In 1997, they worked with Beckman Construction to establish the Hagedorn Industrial Park on the northern end of their property.[21] For about thirty years starting in 1977, the Hagedorns hosted a living nativity called "Journey to Bethlehem" in their barn for the Prairie Hills Covenant Church (formerly Sioux Falls Evangelical Covenant Church).[22] The large production ran an average of twelve shows before each Christmas holiday, and it included a cast of shepherds, angels, Mary and Joseph riding on a donkey, and a choir in the barn.

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[12] Lincoln County Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 13, page 84; Deed Book 25, page 304.
[13] *Sioux Falls City Directory*. Sioux Falls: R.L. Polk & Co., 1903-1921. U*.S. City Directories, 1821-1989* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011; U.S. Census Bureau, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920*. Ward 18, Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, Enumeration District #199, Sheet 7A.
[14] Lincoln County Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 25, page 340, Deed Book 26, page 181.
[15] U.S. Census Bureau, *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910*. Germantown Township, Turner County, Enumeration District #414, Sheet 4B; U.S. Census Bureau, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920*. Germantown Township, Turner County, Enumeration District #230, Sheet 10B.
[16] Lincoln County Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 28, page 173, Deed Book 31, page 635.
[17] U.S. Census Bureau, *Fourteenth Census*, Springdale Township, Lincoln County, Enumeration District #144, Sheet 7B.
[18] Lincoln County Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 60, page 246.
[19] Lincoln County Register of Deeds Office, Plat Book I, page 4.
[20] Lincoln County Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 78, page 592, Deed Book 82, page 586.
[21] Tea Area Historical Society, *Time for Tea* (Sioux Falls: Pine Hill Press, 2002), 284.
[22] Tea Area Historical Society, *Time for Tea* (Sioux Falls: Pine Hill Press, 2002), 284; Otto Hagedorn, conversation with author, May 8, 2013.

The current owner had been told that the farmstead was used as a starter place for newlyweds to rent in their first years of marriage.[23] The Hansen-Hagedorn Barn is smaller than typical barns of its era and that could reflect the starter-status of the renters. Not only is the building narrower than average, but the layout is simple with board ladders up the walls instead of stairs that take up more space. The similarity in detailing on both the central structure and the lean-to indicates that they were built concurrently. The larger sliding track door on the lean-to could accommodate equipment or vehicle storage, while the double door facing the yard allowed for larger animals to enter.

BARNS OF SOUTHEASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA

As discussed in Robert C. Vogel's context for *Common Farm Barns of South Dakota, 1857-1958*, barns "are an enduring symbol of South Dakota's agricultural heritage and represent the most recognizable class of farm buildings which make up the rural built environment."[24] A bulk of the earliest settlers were Yankees who came from eastern states (New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota) but there were eventually significant enclaves of German, German-Russian, Scandinavian, Dutch, Czech, and Hutterite migrants. Except for those farmers in semi-isolated, homogenous ethnic communities who built barns in traditional folk forms, even immigrant farmers tended to build popular barn forms that replicated those of their neighbors, for reasons of "functionality, cost, and propriety."[25] According to another historian of Midwestern barns, this willingness to build according to modern standards of popular barn design also occurred because "faith in the older ways did not thrive in midwestern states" in the midst of new and changing circumstances.[26] Additional information about barn construction came to farmers through the farm press, extension offices, agricultural societies, and commercial publications.[27] Most adapted popular forms according to the experience of the builder, or to fit the farm's functional needs.

The earliest barns in southeastern South Dakota were often timber-framed with cottonwood logs cut from the river valleys. As railroad transportation networks were built up in the territory, dimensional lumber of pine and other varieties from the Great Lakes, Upper South, the Pacific Northwest, and the Black Hills could be ordered through lumber yards or directly from suppliers. Dimensional lumber and balloon-framing made the gambrel roof, and later the round Gothic roof with laminated bent rafters, technically feasible.

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[23] Otto Hagedorn, conversation with author, May 8, 2013.
[24] Vogel, "Common Farm Barns," F.48.
[25] Robert C. Vogel, *Barns of Southeastern South Dakota Survey* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2005) 14.
[26] Lowell J. Soike, "Affordable Barns for the Midwest: Beginnings," in Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 80, 86.
[27] Vogel, *Barns of Southeastern South Dakota*, 14-16; William H. Tishler, "The Site Arrangement of Rural Farmsteads," *Bulletin of the Association for Preservation Technology* 10(1) (1978), 69-71; Lowell J. Soike, "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected," in Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 157-160.

Braced rafter systems were common in the 1900-1940s period and, according to the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in 1922, were one of the "common styles of self-supporting roofs [that] were developed by so-called practical builders rather than by engineers."[28] By 1926, it was the most popular construction type for medium- to small-sized barns.[29] Balloon-frame barns used the plank frame lumber as studding to which the siding and sheeting braced the barn together.[30] Joseph E. Wing developed and promoted a second wing-joist, "braced rafter" frame in the 1910s specifically for the balloon-framing trend.[31] Each rafter unit could be constructed on and raised from the mow floor, used 11 percent less lumber, and used standard dimensional lumber.[32] Stability in high winds was of primary concern and braces from the plate at the top of the vertical wall to the mow floor were recommended as a way to support the roof against wind pressure.[33]

The homesteading of this farmstead in 1902 is relatively late for eastern South Dakota. Instead of being part of the First Dakota Boom from 1878-1887, the homestead filing came during the Second Boom, in the so-called Age of Prosperity that lasted from 1896 to 1920.[34] Though gambrel-roof barns were first designed in the latter 1800s, gable roofs were the most common type of early barn in the region. As the gambrel design became popular, the additional hayloft space was ideal for mixed farming that was common in eastern South Dakota from the 1890s, but particularly embraced as farmers dealt with the market recession of the 1920s.[35] Balloon-framing, wire nails, improved access to manufactured lumber by rail, increased settlement density, and good economic conditions supported the large number of barns and other improvements that were built on farms throughout the "Age of Prosperity."

While single-aisle gambrel-roof barns were common in South Dakota, historic barns as a class are getting more and more rare as the industry of agriculture changes and obsolete buildings are allowed to decay. The only systematic field survey of barns in South Dakota was begun for Clay County in 2011 and rates of loss are yet to be calculated, but the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office estimated a loss of 75% of barns between 1930 and 2000, and an additional 2% per year.[36] In Lincoln County, only eight barns have been entered into the State Historic Preservation Office's survey database as eligible. Only two others are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Schmid Farm was listed in 2004 and is a gable-roofed bank barn from 1875 with Dutch doors and a metal roof. The Ulrickson Barn was listed in 2005 and is a gable-roofed feeder barn from 1899. Both are of an earlier era than the Hanson-Hagedorn Barn and represent different types of design and construction.

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[28] A.W. Clyde, "Tests of Self-Supporting Barn Roofs," Transactions of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers 16 (1922), 176; Soike, "Within the Reach," 149.
[29] Soike, "Within the Reach," 157.
[30] Ibid., 156.
[31] Ibid.
[32] Ibid., 157.
[33] Clyde, "Tests of Self-Supporting Barn Roofs," 179.
[34] Vogel, *Barns of Southeastern South Dakota*, 8-11.
[35] Vogel, "Common Farm Barns," F.41.
[36] Vogel, *Barns of Southeastern South Dakota*, 35.

HISTORY OF TEA AND DELAPRE TOWNSHIP, LINCOLN COUNTY

The Hansen-Hagedorn Barn is located just east of the town of Tea, South Dakota in Delapre Township. In the earliest days of Euro-American settlement, the Yankton Road trail crossed the township from the southwest to the northeast corners of the township and passed just north of what became the Hansen Tract.[37] A post office and small settlement called Antioch operated from 1877 to 1890 along the road in Section 23 of the township.[38] When the Great Northern Railroad built a line from Yankton to Sioux Falls in 1893, it set up a depot in Section 25 and the town was named Tea by a vote of the residents.[39] Passenger service ran until 1959 (about the time that Interstate-29 was finished nearby) and the line was completely abandoned in 1982.[40] Crops that dominated the early history of the county were wheat, Indian corn, and oats.[41] The Lincoln County Farm Bureau incorporated on June 25, 1921 and, with its Women's Committee, worked on advocacy, oversight and planning, extension services, 4-H, Future Farmers of America, annual picnics, and other social events.[42]

The town of Tea was first settled by homesteaders in the mid-1870s and many of the new residents were of German ancestry.[43] Farms in this area surrounding the larger city of Sioux Falls were more densely arranged than the rest of the county. Round-trip it was a two day journey to Sioux Falls for trade.[44] Tea was established in 1894 after the arrival of the railroad, but it was not platted until 1900 nor incorporated until 1902.[45] It remained a small community until the population of Sioux Falls boomed with the expansion of white collar industries in the 1970s-90s.[46] Only a short drive down the then-recently-completed interstate from Sioux Falls, Tea's population grew from 188 in 1960, to 729 in 1980, and to 1,742 in 2010.[47]

Agriculture was arguably the most important defining factor in the settlement of South Dakota. Early ventures focused on wheat until corn and legume rotations became prominent in the early twentieth century, especially in eastern counties. According to a 1948 study, farms in the "corn and livestock" region tended to have farmsteads of less than three acres, with more than five

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[37] Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Original Land Survey, Yankton Land Survey Office, Township 100N, Range 51W, Filed April 11, 1864, http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/.
[38] *The History of Lincoln County, South Dakota* (Canton, SD: Lincoln County History Committee, 1985), 124.
[39] *The History of Lincoln County,* 124.
[40] Ibid.
[41] Judith A. Johnson, *Early History of Lincoln County, South Dakota* (Vermillion: University of South Dakota, 1929), 31. Collection of South Dakota State Archives.
[42] *The History of Lincoln County,* 11.
[43] Ibid., 107.
[44] Ibid.
[45] *The History of Lincoln County,* 107; Tea Area Historical Society, http://tahssd.tripod.com/.
[46] Gary D. Olson and Erik L. Olson, *Sioux Falls, South Dakota: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1985), 166-168, 187-189.
[47] *The History of Lincoln County,* 107; Tea Area Historical Society, http://tahssd.tripod.com/.

separate buildings, and barns less than 2000 square feet in size.[48] Other common farmstead features in the region included hog and poultry houses, livestock yards, house yard, windmills, machine sheds, corn cribs, gardens, and garages.[49] During the aforementioned "Age of Prosperity," farmers in southeastern South Dakota received great returns for their efforts, bought more farmland, invested in improvements and equipment, and began to specialize (relying on single crops) in order to remain competitive in the market.[50] After the Great War's agricultural boom crashed down and rippled into bank crises later in the 1920s, more farmers took up diversified practices and added small livestock operations.[51] After the continued hardship and unfavorable environmental conditions of the 1930s, trends of urbanization as well as industrial farming practices with hybrid seeds began in earnest in the 1940s and 50s. The utility of traditional barns began to slowly fade as the market supplied larger prefabricated barns for the large trucks, combines, and other equipment necessary for the scale of postwar agriculture.

[48] Glenn T. Trewartha, "Some Regional Characteristics of American Farmsteads," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 38(3) (September 1948), 178-182, 217.
[49] Trewartha, "Some Regional Characteristics," 185-190.
[50] Vogel, *Barns of Southeastern South Dakota*, 11.
[51] Vogel, "Common Farm Barns," E.4.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Louden: Hay Unloading Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, et al. Fairfield, IA: Louden Machinery Co., 1916.

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-----. *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910*. Germantown Township, Turner County, South Dakota.

-----. *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920*. Delapre Township and Springfield Townships, Lincoln County, and Germantown Township, Turner County, South Dakota.

Vogel, Robert C. *Barns of Southeastern South Dakota Survey*. Pierre: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2005.

-----. "Common Farm Barns of South Dakota, 1857-1958." Multiple Property Context (unsubmitted). Collection of the SD State Historic Preservation Office.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
_X__ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X__ Local government

____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _SD State Archives_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _LN00000723____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _Less than one____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 14	Easting: 676734.007952	Northing: 4812804.547989
2. Zone: 14	Easting: 676751.629237	Northing: 4812804.706740
3. Zone: 14	Easting: 676751.629237	Northing: 4812787.244205
4. Zone: 14	Easting: 676734.007952	Northing: 4812787.085454

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The National Register boundary consists of the barn bounded by the above UTM points #1-#4 and its immediate surroundings in the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 100 North, Range 51 West, Lincoln County, South Dakota.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries were selected to correspond with the Hansen-Hagedorn Barn and its immediate surroundings.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Liz Almlie
organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail liz.almlie@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-6056
date: September 6, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hansen-Hagedorn Barn

City or Vicinity: Tea

County: Lincoln State: South Dakota

Photographer: Liz Almlie

Date Photographed: May 8, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

SD_Lincoln County_Hansen-Hagedorn Barn_0001
Façade of barn, camera facing north(northeast).

SD_Lincoln County_Hansen-Hagedorn Barn_0002
East elevation, camera facing west.

SD_Lincoln County_Hansen-Hagedorn Barn_0003
North elevation, camera facing south.

SD_Lincoln County_Hansen-Hagedorn Barn_0004
West elevation, camera facing east.

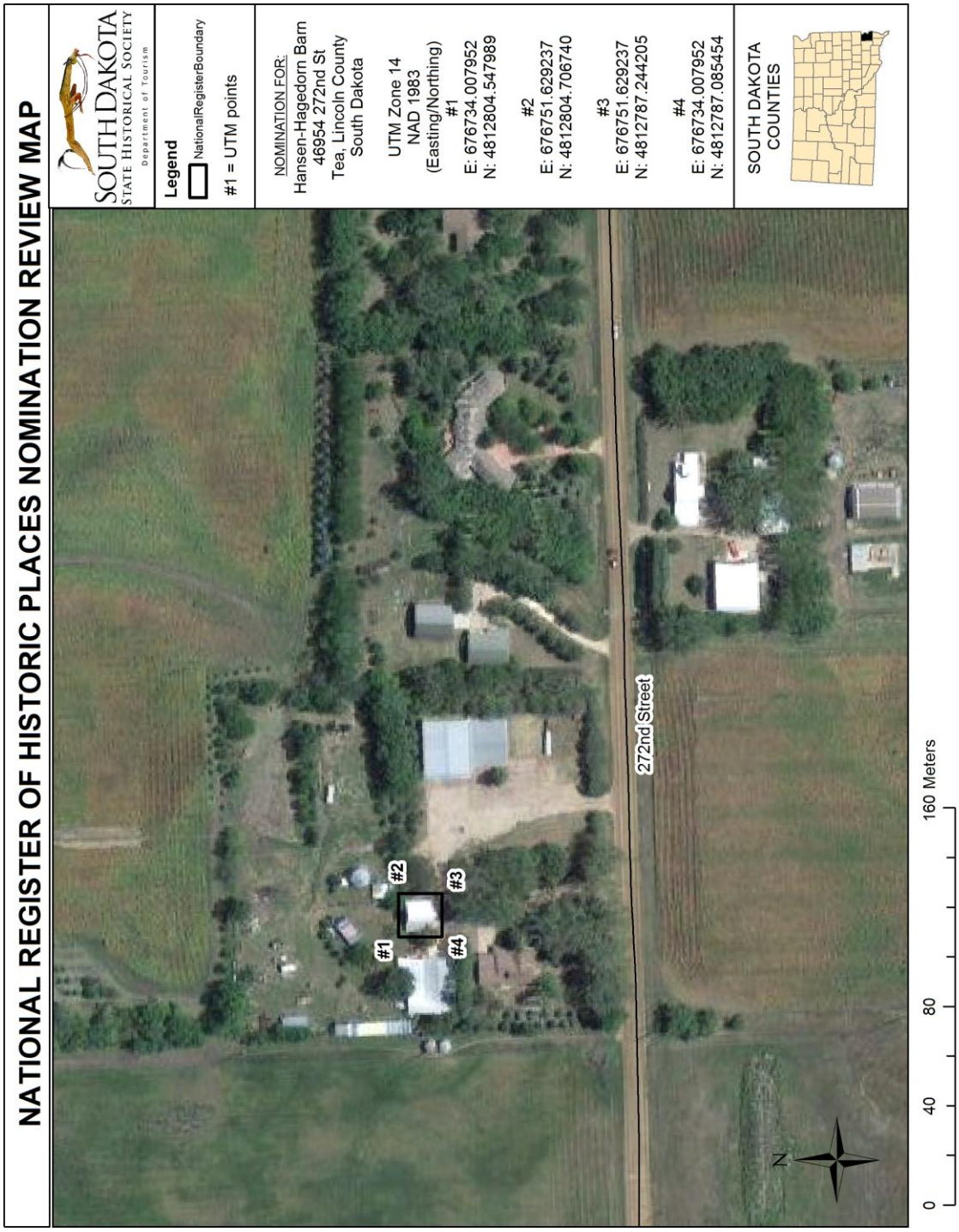
SD_Lincoln County_Hansen-Hagedorn Barn_0005
View of ground floor interior alley and horse stall, camera facing southwest.

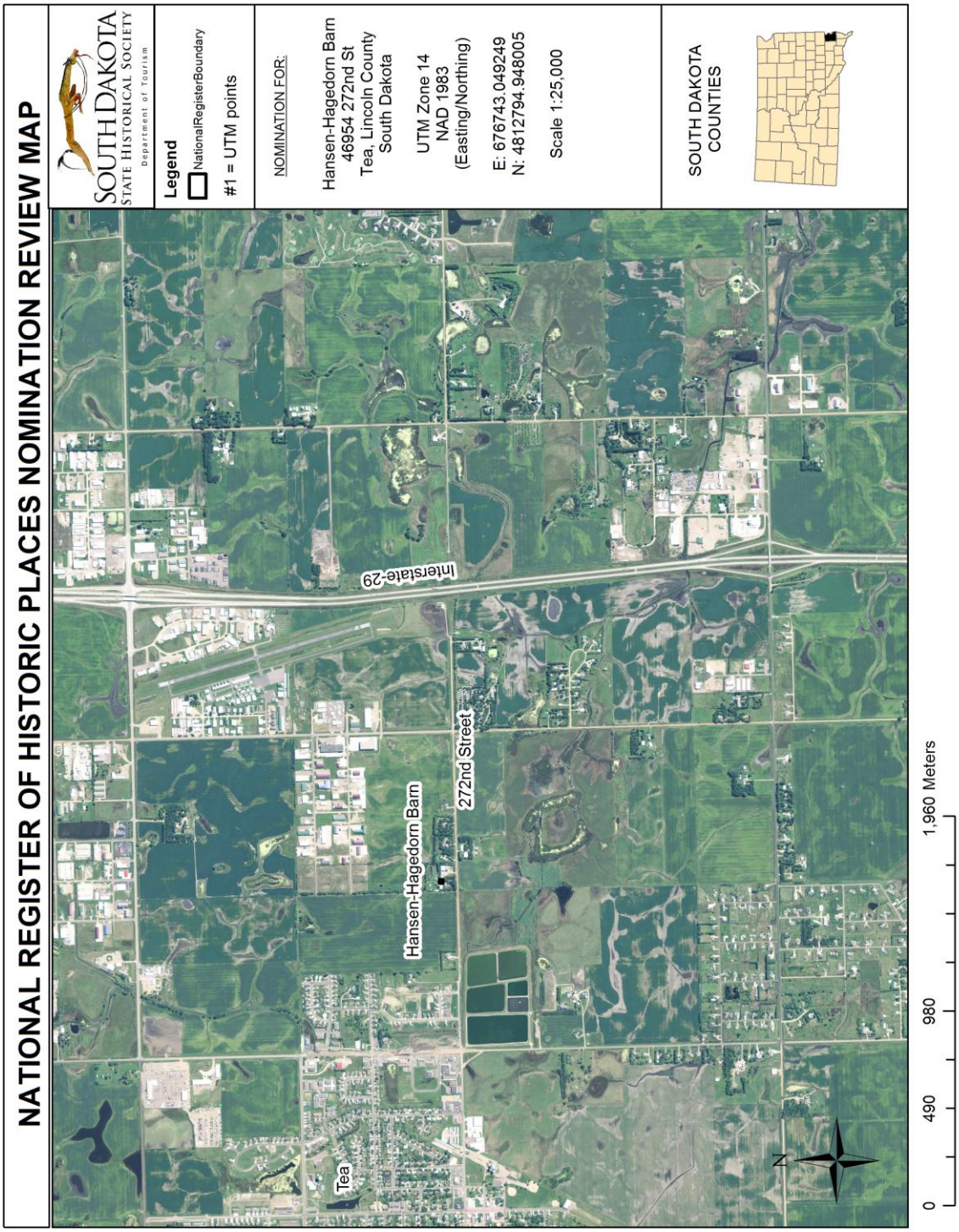
SD_Lincoln County_Hansen-Hagedorn Barn_0006
View of ground floor interior, camera facing south.

SD_Lincoln County_Hansen-Hagedorn Barn_0007
View of hayloft interior, camera facing southwest.

SD_Lincoln County_Hansen-Hagedorn Barn_0008
View of hayloft interior, camera facing northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION REVIEW MAP
SOUTH DAKOTA
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Department of Tourism
Legend
NationalRegisterBoundary
#1 = UTM points
NOMINATION FOR:
Hansen-Hagedorn Barn
46954 272nd St
Tea, Lincoln County
South Dakota
UTM Zone 14
NAD 1983
(Easting/Northing)
#1
E: 676734.007952
N: 4812804.547989
#2
E: 676751.629237
N: 4812804.706740
#3
E: 676751.629237
N: 4812787.244205
#4
E: 676734.007952
N: 4812787.085454
SOUTH DAKOTA
COUNTIES
#1
#2
#3
#4
272nd Street
N
0
40
80
160 Meters


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION REVIEW MAP
SOUTH DAKOTA
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Department of Tourism
Legend
NationalRegisterBoundary
#1 = UTM points
NOMINATION FOR:
Hansen-Hagedorn Barn
46954 272nd St
Tea, Lincoln County
South Dakota
UTM Zone 14
NAD 1983
(Easting/Northing)
E: 676743.049249
N: 4812794.948005
Scale 1:25,000
SOUTH DAKOTA
COUNTIES
Interstate-29
272nd Street
Hansen-Hagedorn Barn
Tea
N
0
490
980
1,960 Meters

HOEGEMEYER
75
BS10