

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
HISTORIC SITES SURVEY STRUCTURE FORM



SITE INFORMATION

*SURVEY DATE: December 8, 2011

*SURVEYOR: Jim Stone

*ADDRESS: 45876 300th Street

*COUNTY: Clay

*CITY: Wakonda

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: 17 miles North of Vermillion on Hwy 19, turn left (West) on 300th Street
3-1/4 miles, on the right (North) side

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: SE 1/4 of Section 18 - 95 - 52, Riverside Twp

*QUARTER 1: SE 1/4

*QUARTER 2: _____

*TOWNSHIP: Riverside

*RANGE: 52

*SECTION: 18

ACRES: 155

OWNER CODE 1: P

OWNER CODE 2: F S L P

OWNER CODE 3: F S L P

OWNER NAME: Donald Frier

OWNER ADDRESS: 45876 300th Street

OWNER CITY: Wakonda

OWNER STATE: South Dakota

OWNER ZIP: 57073

QUAD NAME: _____

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

*DOE: _____

*DOE DATE: _____

REASON INELIGIBLE: _____

REGISTER NAME: _____

MULTIPLE PROPERTY NAME: _____

NOMINATION STATUS: _____

DATE LISTED: _____

REFERENCE NUMBER: _____

HISTORIC DISTRICT RATING: C or NC

PERIOD: _____

CATEGORY: _____

SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL 1: N

SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL 2: N S L

CRITERIA 1: A B C D

CRITERIA 2: A B C D

CRITERIA 3: A B C D

CRITERIA 4: A B C D

SIGNIFICANCE NOTES: Homesteaded by Herman Frier, Century farm 125 years plus, fourth and fifth
generation Frier are living on homestead now.

Fire address number sign at farmstead is 45872, which makes it confusing to find farmstead.

Actual address is 45876 300th Street.

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STRUCTURE DETAILS

SHPO ID: <u>18 CL 00000575</u>			
*PROPERTY NAME: <u>Herman Frier barn</u>			
OTHER NAME: _____			
CURRENT FUNCTION: <u>Small machinery storage</u>	FOUNDATION: <u>Rock w/ sand and lime mortar</u>	<u>Asphalt shingles over cedar shingles</u>	
CURRENT SUBFUNCTION: <u>Storage</u>	ROOF MATERIAL: _____		
HISTORIC FUNCTION: <u>Horse and livestock barn</u>	ROOF SHAPE: <u>Gothic Round</u>		
HISTORIC SUBFUNCTION: <u>Grain and hay storage</u>	STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: <u>Balloon framing</u>	<u>Round Gothic roof.</u>	
	STYLE: <u>Bank barn</u>	<u>Horse and</u>	
OCCUPIED: <u>YES</u>	TYPE: <u>livestock barn</u>	<u>2x6. 1x8 shiplap</u>	
ACCESSIBLE: <u>YES with permission</u>	WALLS: <u>and 1/2"x6" cedar lap siding</u>		
STORIES: <u>3</u>	SIGNIFICANT PERSON: <u>Herman Frier</u>		
*DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: <u>1921</u>	CULTURAL AFFILIATION: <u>German</u>		

ALTERED/MOVED NOTES: Original site, original barn struck by lightning and burned down, rebuilt in 1921 on original foundation. South basement wall has been replaced with 12" thick by 8' high poured concrete wall, with 3 light basement windows like original.

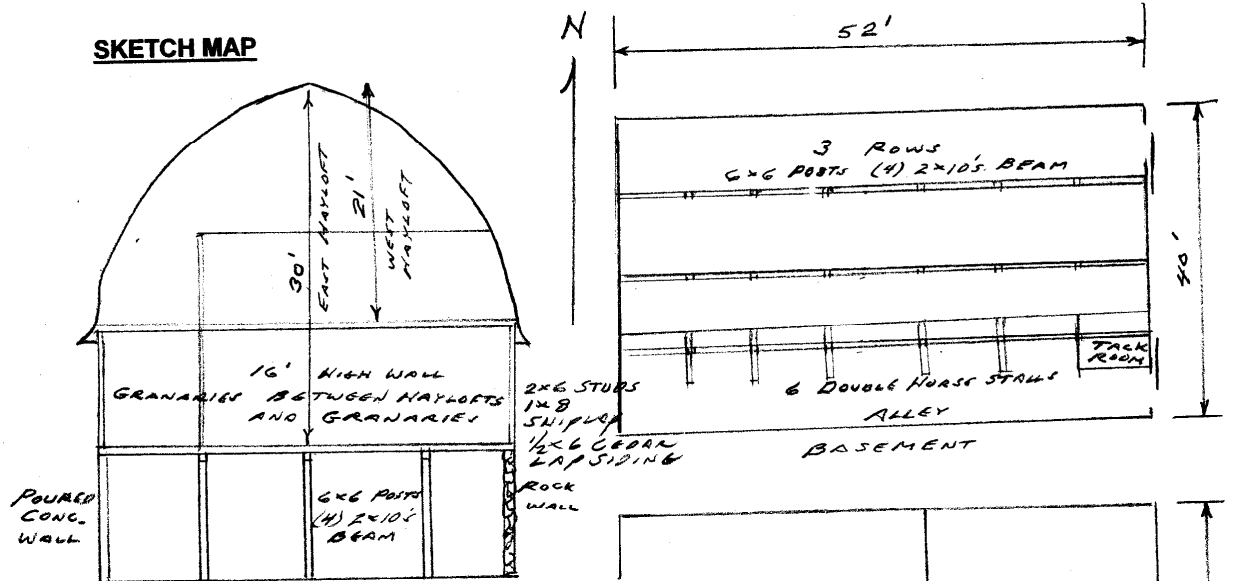
INTERIOR NOTES: Basement - six double horse stalls and harness room on the South side with alley next to East wall. Second floor - four 10' x 10' granaries on the South wall, 30' x 30' shop and machinery storage with hayloft above (21' floor to peak) on West side. 40' x 22' hayloft (30' floor to peak) on East side. All of this is still in place and in good condition.

OTHER NOTES: Frame wall on East wall of basement. Rock walls on North and West sides. South bsmt. wall has been replaced w/ poured concrete. Three rows of 6x6 posts with (4) 2x10's beam running East to West. Gothic round rafters that are hand built with (5) ply 1x12's. Outer edge hand sawn to roof curvature. Rafters are located on each gable end, next rafter 6' in from each end and the balance are 8' O.C. in the rest of the barn. Horizontal 2x4 notched into round rafters 24" O.C. Two ply 1x4's bent and applied vertically over 2x4 girts and 3/4" roof sheathing applied horizontally.

*PHYSICAL NOTES: South side of roof is in poor condition. It is leaking and rotting hayloft floor. Siding is in poor condition. Owner is interested in getting this barn on the Historical Register and restoring it. Siding is in poor condition.

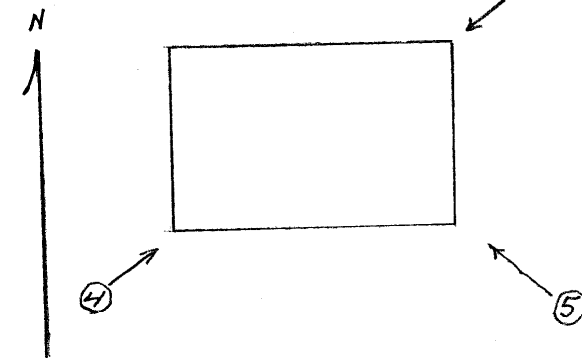
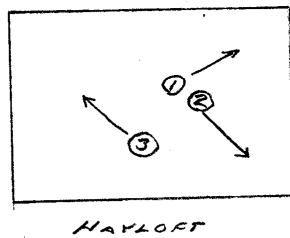
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SKETCH MAP



SOUTH ELEVATION

PHOTOGRAPHS



* = REQUIRED FIELD

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PHOTOGRAPHER: Jim Stone
DATE OF PHOTO: December 8, 2011

ROLL NUMBER: _____
PHOTO NUMBER: 1
CAMERA DIRECTION: In hayloft, looking NE



PHOTOGRAPHER: Jim Stone
DATE OF PHOTO: December 8, 2011

ROLL NUMBER: _____
PHOTO NUMBER: 2
CAMERA DIRECTION: In hayloft, looking SE

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PHOTOGRAPHER: Jim Stone
DATE OF PHOTO: December 8, 2011

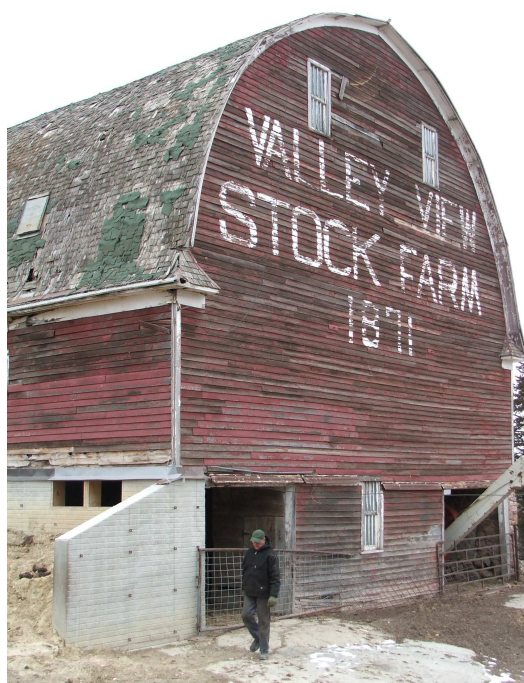
ROLL NUMBER: 3
PHOTO NUMBER: 3
CAMERA DIRECTION: In hayloft, looking NW



PHOTOGRAPHER: Jim Stone
DATE OF PHOTO: December 8, 2011

ROLL NUMBER: 4
PHOTO NUMBER: 4
CAMERA DIRECTION: Looking NE, SW corner

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PHOTOGRAPHER: Jim Stone
DATE OF PHOTO: December 8, 2011

ROLL NUMBER: _____
PHOTO NUMBER: 5
CAMERA DIRECTION: Looking NW, SE corner



PHOTOGRAPHER: Jim Stone
DATE OF PHOTO: December 8, 2011

ROLL NUMBER: _____
PHOTO NUMBER: 6
CAMERA DIRECTION: Looking SW, NE corner

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PHOTOGRAPHER: Donald Frier
DATE OF PHOTO: February, 2012

ROLL NUMBER: _____
PHOTO NUMBER: 7

CAMERA DIRECTION: Looking NW, SE corner,
Installing new steel roof



PHOTOGRAPHER: Donald Frier
DATE OF PHOTO: February, 2012

ROLL NUMBER: _____
PHOTO NUMBER: 8

CAMERA DIRECTION: Looking East, Donald,
Brett Frier & ? on East
peak of barn

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PHOTOGRAPHER: Donald Frier
DATE OF PHOTO: February, 2012

ROLL NUMBER: _____
PHOTO NUMBER: 9

CAMERA DIRECTION: Looking South, North side, starting steel on North side. They applied steel roofing in Febr. to stop the leaking and preserve the barn

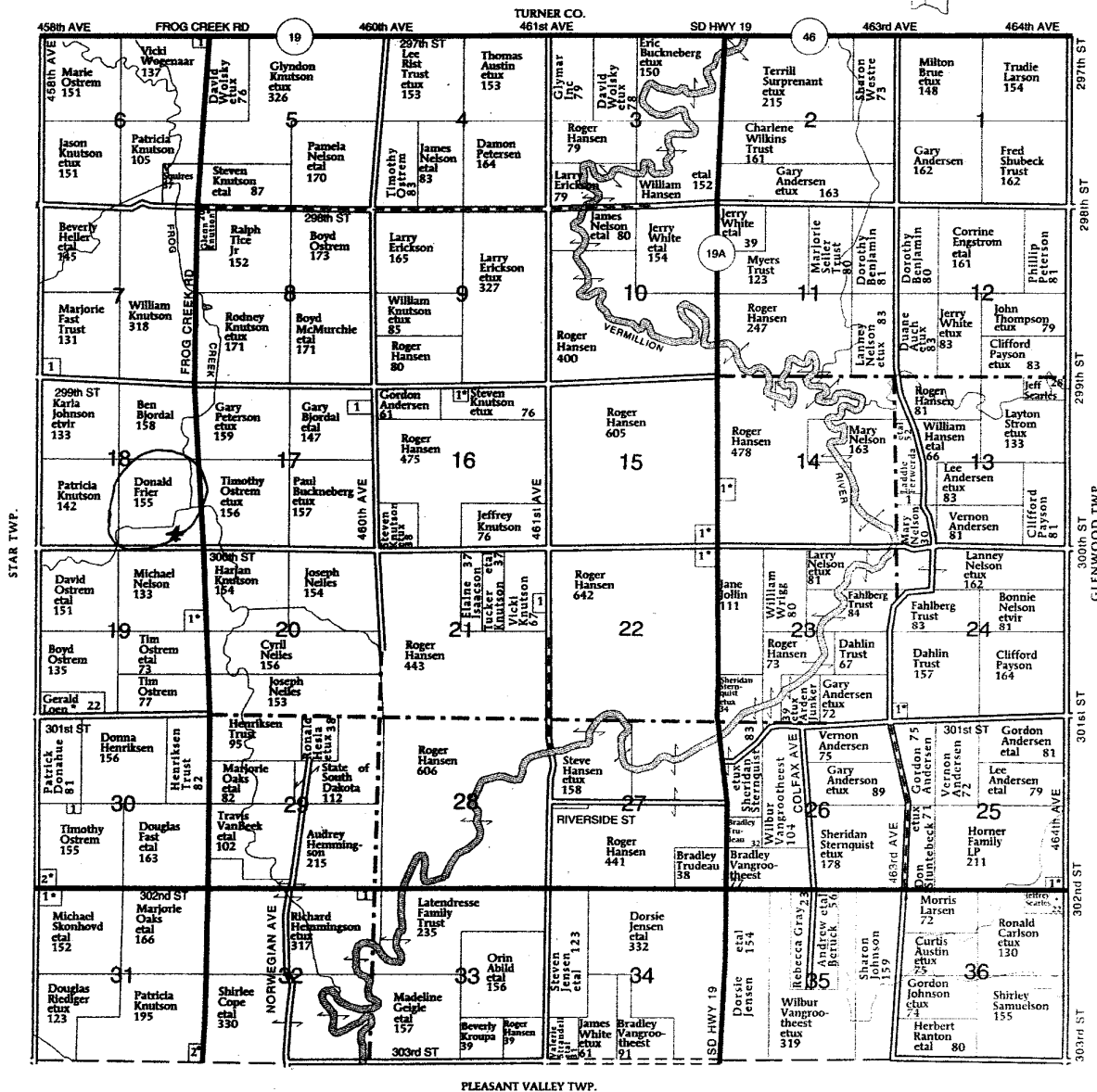
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T-95-N

RIVERSIDE PLAT

R-52-W



RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP

SECTION 6

1. Martz, Royce 8

SECTION 7

1. Heller, Beverly 6

SECTION 13

1. Loman, Jeffery 13

SECTION 14

1. Hardaswick, Victor 10

SECTION 15

1. White, Jerry 13

SECTION 16

1. Pease, Quintin 9

SECTION 17

1. Attebury, Linda 30

SECTION 19

1. Olsen, Colin 19

SECTION 21

1. Hansen, Roger 8

SECTION 22

1. Hansen, Scott 14

SECTION 24

1. Andersen, Gary 8

SECTION 25

1. Walters, Austin 9

SECTION 30

1. Henriksen Trust 6

2. Krekelberg, Karen 8

SECTION 31

1. Donahue, James 10

2. Ellits, Richard 6

SECTION 32

1. Latendresse Family Trust 8

HISTORY

This farm located in the SE ¼ of Riverside Township, Clay County was homesteaded by Herman Frier.

The 1894, 1901 and 1912 Clay County Atlas lists Herman Frier as the owner.

The 1924 Clay County Atlas lists A. E. Frier as the owner.

The 1937 Clay County Atlas lists Rosine Frier as the owner.

The 1948 and 1956 Clay County Atlas lists R. W. Frier as the owner.

History of the Frier Family Homestead

Written by Donald Frier

Great granddad Herman Frier was born in Saxony, Germany in 1830. At the age of 24 years he immigrated to America and settled in Winnebago County in Wisconsin. Herman was a miller and a millwright. In December 1857 he married Julia Wheeler of Buckford, Wisconsin, also a native of Germany.

During the Civil War he heeded the cry of his adopted country and enlisted in Co. D 14th, Wisconsin Volunteers in 1863. Before he returned to his wife and three small children, he had been severely wounded in the shoulder. He never completely recovered from the wound. He heard about the riches of Dakota Territory, the vast gold fields and the Indians. The threat of Indians didn't diminish his enthusiasm for going West.

In 1870 the Herman Frier family began their journey. In the spring, he purchased two covered wagons, two yoke of oxen and loaded up all of the family possessions, including a cook stove, a spinning wheel, a plow and a cradle. The cradle was not used for rocking babies, but for making soap. In March he and his wife and five children left their surroundings, trailing a cow, 13 Merrino sheep (very long woolled sheep), a dozen chickens and a few bushels of wheat. The oldest son was 12 years old and rode a pony on the trip. Mr. Frier drove one wagon and Mrs. Frier drove the other wagon. They were headed for the Black Hills and gold.

There were no bridges, so the wagons had to be forded across the rivers and creeks. They reached Sioux City and learned about the hostile Indians in the West. Sioux City, Iowa was a small village at this time. Then the gold became less important. They crossed the Sioux River on a ferryboat into Dakota Territory. Sixty miles from Sioux City they located a nice piece of land 20 miles north of Vermillion and 30 miles from Yankton. They settled in Clay County. There were no railroads at this time and the land office was located in Yankton. They left Wisconsin in March and landed on what was to become the family homestead in August 1870.

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Herman looked for water, land with a creek. He staked out a quarter section and walked to the land office at Yankton, Dakota Territory. When he got there, someone had jumped or took his claim. He then walked back and staked out another quarter section with 2 creeks, Spring Creek and Frog Creek. He had this quarter section registered and after 7 years of proving it up, was granted it through the Homestead Act.

They built a snug sod house for the family and provided shelter for their livestock as the prairie winters were cruel. This first shelter was the first barn made from logs for the sides and the roof.

Herman built the first flourmill in Clay County at the little inland village called Lodi, Dakota Territory. There was also a store and a post office. Power for the mill came from a small creek, (Spring Creek) which ran through his farm. They had 11 children. Arthur Frier, the youngest son, stayed and farmed the homestead when Herman and Julia retired and moved to Irene to make their home. Julia died December 5, 1914 and Herman died Sept 18, 1915.

Herman and Arthur built the second shelter or barn. A square shaped barn built into a side hill in the mid 1880's. It was built on a rock foundation and with rock walls. In 1921 lightning struck the barn and burned it to the ground. Then in the winter of 1921, Arthur and another man by the name of Rasmussen built a round roofed barn on the existing rock foundation. Arthur hauled 4 wagonloads of lumber a day from the Wakonda lumberyard with horses. Arthur Frier had heard that a new style of round roof barn could hold more loose hay in the hayloft.

The hay was bucked up to the hayrack. Three rope slings were used on each hayrack. One sling was placed on the floor, then the hay was forked on it. Then the second sling was laid on top with more hay forked on it. Then the third sling was placed on top, with more hay to top off the hayrack. When this was done, the hayrack was pulled up close, parallel to the hayloft door. Then the top sling was hooked up to the pulley with a section of rope that had an end with a hook. Three hooks hooked into the main hook. The hay sling rope ends were three metal loop ends. This was all hooked up after the unit was lowered from the steel track mounted below the inside center of the roof peak. A large rope ran from the hay trolley to the inside roof pulley down the opposite end of the basement to another pulley then back to the same direction where the hayrack sat. The rope was fed through a hole in the west wall. The end of the rope was tied to a horse or the drawbar on a tractor and the horse or tractor pulled away from the barn. As this happened the first sling of hay started to rise up to the inside of the barn roof to the hay track. One man ran the whole operation in the hayloft. He could move the hay sling on the track and trip the rope where he wanted the hay to dump by pulling another rope. At this time the other person driving the horse or tractor would stop and back up and all the rope that was pulled out would recede and go back to where it all started. This continued until the loaded hayrack was unloaded. As the hay continued to be dumped in the hayloft it settled into a round shape thus allowing the hay to pile up nearly to the rooftop.

When the barn was built into the hillside, this was based on an idea that came from the old country. The basement floor had four stalls for milk cows. Seven cows were tied up to the managers where oats was put into wooden troughs and loose hay was placed between the oats feed troughs. There was a calf pen next to the milk cows. The calves were from the milk cows. There were four stalls for four teams where eight horses were kept. There was a manure track and carrier where the manure was loaded on.

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When the carrier was full, the manure carrier was pushed on the track inside the barn out to an outside manure pile. There was a still a larger area where more stock could be held loose to get out of the weather.

The second floor had four oats bins on the south side with two bin lid doors on the roof where the oats was elevated and spouted to either bin. The bins held around 3000 bushels. Some of the bins had spouts where one could let out oats into a pail or basket. The second floor also had a small shop plus machinery storage. Also there was a large area on the east end where the loose hay was or could be stored. There was a hay chute where loose hay or straw could be forked to the basement or lower floor. The half floor on the west end was where straw was stored either loose or in square bales.

In the 1960,s a twister came over the place destroying some buildings but the barn was still standing when the dust cleared. The barn originally had wood shingles. My father Arnold E. Frier roofed it with twice with T-lock asphalt shingles. The barn had a cupola in the center. Warm moist air from the animals could escape through the cupola. It had lighting rods at each end of the roof.

There were windows on the first floor on all four sides. There were two sliding doors on the east. The second and third floors had windows. The second also had two large doors, one on the northwest end and one in the middle of the south side. The barn is 52 feet long, 40 foot wide, 40 foot tall on the east side and 30 foot tall on the west side. The length of the round rafter from the peak of the rooftop to the bottom edge of the roof measured 33 feet.

The foundation had rock and the so called cement mixture to hold it together.(1) At the base the foundation is 3-1/2' to 4' thick and 8 foot tall. The wall narrows to 12" to 16" at the top where the sill sets. In the basement on the floor edges, urine or manure liquids could drain on the sloped floor to the wall edge. There liquids drained into a tile, which drained to the east end of the barn and to the outside ground level, which was lower.

This barn is the third barn on this family homestead farm of 142 years. Also on the bottom ground or basement level there was a 3' to 4' wide walk alleyway where loose hay from the upper level was forked down. The loose hay or straw could then be forked into the manager stalls for the cows or the horses.

Along the alley there were board door sections on hinges that could be lowered in the summer to help open up the lower floor for cooler air or breezes that made it cooler. The fact that the basement being built into the ground, the ground temperature helped make it cooler also. In the winter the board doors could be raised up to keep the inside a bit warmer.

Also at one end of the work alley near the managers or stalls was a small oats bin where oats was pailed out. It would flow down from one of the overhead bins on the second floor. The pailed out oats could then be fed to the stock. Near this oat bin was a small tack room where the horse harness, collars, bridles and fly nets were hung and stored on a rack on the two walls.

The barn through the years has been kept in repair and seems attention is always needed. The barn is used for calving with maternity pens, hay and straw storage as well as a small shop. Some small grain is stored in the oats bins and some useful machinery is still stored in the barn. Don Frier and son Brent Frier, the 4th and 5th generation of the original homesteaders are still using this barn today.

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At one time Arthur Frier and maybe his dad Herman Frier decided to give their farm a name. It was named "Valley View Stock Farm – 1870". This was painted on the east end of the barn.

This barn has been with this farm through 5 generations, has seen the droughts like the "Dirty 30's", - 40 degree temperatures to 108 degree temperatures, grasshoppers, good farm prices and bad farm prices. All generations have seen and witnessed from one extreme to another. This land has sustained us with help from above.

Arthur Frier and a neighbor had a feud as to who would have the largest barn. Well the neighbor won, but did not last or stay on his farm.

This is things that I have learned or was told me by those before me. Donald Frier - January 5, 2012

(foot-note by editor)

(1) The mortar would have been sand and lime mortar, as Portland cement was not available in 1880's.

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