

Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase 2

Prepared for the
Ada County Historic Preservation Council
by

The Arrowrock Group, Inc.

August 1999



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ADA COUNTY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY, PHASE II Final Project Report, 1999

Introduction

The following is a report on Phase II of the Ada County Historic Sites Inventory, conducted during the spring and summer of 1999. The project was undertaken by The Arrowrock Group, Inc., a historical research and consulting firm, under contract with the Ada County Historic Preservation Council. The survey's purpose was to provide Ada County and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) with information regarding properties significant to local and regional history. The survey also includes recommendations regarding each property's potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. These survey results will be added to an information base already created in Phase I of the Ada County Historic Sites Inventory. This information base may be incorporated into countywide comprehensive planning efforts and will be made available to the public.

The first phase of reconnaissance-level survey covered the northwestern area of Ada County, including the Star and Eagle communities. Phase II of the survey, presented in this report, encompasses those areas designated as First, Second, and Third Priorities (see the attached map). These areas surround the communities of Eagle, Meridian and Kuna. The survey's boundaries included rural resources south of State Street, west of Cloverdale Road, north of portions of Hubbard and Deer Flat roads, and east of Can-Ada Road. The only properties surveyed within an incorporated area were located in the city of Eagle, and only those sites not covered by the Phase I survey. 200 properties were surveyed before the area designated Third Priority, near Kuna, was completed. This project did not include properties in the Fourth Priority area, located east of Boise.

In the preliminary phase of the Phase II survey, it was determined (in consultation with the Idaho Historical Society's architectural historian Bert Bedeau) that this survey would record significant farm structures and buildings, as well as domestic dwellings. Since this second phase documented more farmsteads than city residences, approximately 90% of the properties surveyed were multiple-feature sites. Thus, the 200 completed inventory forms represent approximately 900 farmstead features.

All inventory forms were created in a computer readable format, using Microsoft Access software. The forms were supplemented with digital color photographs as well as black-and-white, 35-millimeter photographs of each site. The Arrowrock Group produced approximately 900 black-and-white photographs of site features and nearly the same number of digital images. Copies of the forms and photographs will be available at the

offices of Ada County Development Services. Midway through the survey, The Arrowrock Group presented a slide program to The Ada County Historic Preservation Council and members of the county planning staff. A second presentation is planned after the project has ended. The Phase II final report also includes a brief historical sketch of Ada County and recommendations for further survey work and context themes for a more comprehensive Ada County Historical Context narrative.

The Arrowrock Group wishes to recognize the assistance and support of Patricia Nilsson of Ada County Development Services; the Ada County Historic Preservation Council; staff members of the Idaho SHPO--Bert Bedeau, Ann Swanson, and Belinda Davis; and typist Liz Yeary. The Group also thanks those Ada County residents who allowed us access to both their property and their memories and experiences. Without their hospitality, the information gathered would have been much more limited.

Survey Methodology

Once the Arrowrock Group consultants received the contract for the Phase II inventory of 200 Ada County historic sites, they met ISHS architectural historian Bert Bedeau to discuss the project's parameters. Bedeau and the consultants drove the project area, checking against a priority list compiled by Bedeau and Ada County Preservation Council member Chelli Bradshaw in 1998. During the driving tour it was noted that several sites on the priority list had already been demolished or removed from their original setting. It was also pointed out that several of the properties were multiple resource sites, and in some cases a barn or outbuilding would be more worthy of documenting than an altered or new residential dwelling.

Prior to their fieldwork, Arrowrock Group members reviewed previous surveys conducted by or for the Idaho State Historical Society and Ada County. Two members of the group were involved in reconnaissance-level surveys conducted in the 1980s, so were well aware of the changing nature of Ada County's rural landscape. A review of past surveys and the 1998 Phase I survey indicate a rapid loss of numerous historic domestic and agricultural resources in Ada County. Other sources used in connection with the Phase II survey include: Sanborn fire insurance maps of Eagle for the years 1914 and 1923, the Architectural Index at the Idaho State Historical Library and Archives, rural farm and county directories, and historic maps of Ada County, particularly a 1917 Ada County land ownership maps. Virginia and Lee McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses served as the primary reference for architectural house styles, while the works of Allen Noble, Terry Jordan, Austin Fife, Henry Glassie, and Jennifer Eastman Attebery were used for folk and vernacular agricultural structures.

Field work began April 7 and continued until May 27, 1999. Initial survey efforts focused on recording designated properties within Eagle city limits. Approximately 20 structures, including houses, commercial buildings, a church, and a school building, were recorded there. The consultants then finished the rest of the Priority One area, which recorded selected properties north of the Boise River near Eagle, and the former Eagle Island Honor Farm (originally a program of the Idaho State Penitentiary). South of the river, the contractors commenced a road-by-road survey of the area, starting with the east-west roads between Cloverdale and Can-Ada. The north-south roads were then surveyed, in order to thoroughly cover selected sites on each land section within the project boundaries.

Once the consultants started surveying outside Eagle city limits, they discovered that most (approximately 90%) of the rural sites were multi-property farmsteads, with the number of features ranging from approximately 4 to 14 structures per site. Many Ada County farmsteads included early vernacular structures that are quickly disappearing as their use becomes obsolete. Because agriculture historically was the number one industry in Ada County, and because agricultural structures are disappearing as urbanization spreads through the county, documenting these farmstead features became a priority. After consulting with Ada County Planner Patricia Nilsson, The Arrowrock Group consultants started assigning more than one field number to those farmsteads with numerous structures, or a significant single structure other than the house, such as a barn. This practice was limited to only two field numbers per farmstead complex. When two field numbers were used for a site, one field number encompassed all domestic structures (house, garage, root cellar, privy), and the other included all agricultural structures (barns, granaries, silos, hay derricks, and other outbuildings) of the complex.

Because many sites were multi-featured, The Arrowrock Group often asked owners for permission to enter their property and take pictures of the buildings. Taking pictures from the roadside was not always productive, because individual structures could not be photographed from that perspective. The same procedure was followed for properties at the end of private lanes, instead of public roads. Only a few refused permission, and in those cases the site was not recorded (with the exception of two, where the property owners requested that pictures be taken from the public roadway only). If the owners were not home, pictures were taken from public roadsides, but not from private lanes.

Asking owners for permission to enter their property brought other benefits. Many property owners were eager to share their property's history, and exhibited pride in their agricultural heritage. Residents also gave consultants helpful information about

regional settlement patterns and changes in agricultural practices. They shared historical photographs, deeds, and other historical documents. Their information helped flesh out the bare bones of the reconnaissance-level survey form, and added to the general historical context of Ada County development.

In conducting the inventory phase of the project, The Arrowrock Group followed criteria similar to the ones used during the Phase I Project:

- A primary building at the site remained in place, and appeared to be fifty years of age or older;
- The site as a whole displayed a level of integrity to remain evocative of a historic period, and to allow the property to contribute to a National Register of Historic Places historic district, if one is developed.

Since most of the properties surveyed were historic farmsteads, some latitude was used in considering site integrity. In the course of a working farm's evolution over time, farm structures are usually altered or adapted for other uses. When the use of an agricultural structure or its interior machinery becomes obsolete, the structure is either torn down or reworked to fit new technologies or practices. Sometimes the original farmhouse has been torn down or dramatically altered, while the surrounding outbuildings have remained fairly intact. However, even the alterations to these buildings provide historical information on changing agricultural practices over time. These farmsteads are the visual reminders of a way of life that is rapidly changing, and in some cases disappearing altogether.

The properties surveyed were fifty years old or older, except in a few cases. A few agricultural buildings or structures built in the 1950s or later that have already become obsolete or are threatened were also recorded--early dairy parlors, flat barns and feeder barns, and Harvestore metal silos. However, most of these structures were part of a larger site with other, older buildings. Many times a site had buildings that were contributing to a historic district, but not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Except within the city of Eagle, no single house that was built fewer than fifty years ago or significantly altered was inventoried if it was the single remaining feature of a site. The SHPO list of sites included a few homes in Eagle which may have been built after 1949. These structures were recorded.

Once the survey portion of the project was completed, the inventory forms were entered in the Microsoft Access data base developed by the Idaho SHPO and adapted by Ada County. The Arrowrock Group was the first consulting group to use the revised form

in the field. The county provided parcel numbers and legal description for the sites, and these were added to the data base. The final report and database were prepared in July 1999. All deliverables were submitted to Ada County Development Service in August 1999.

Survey Results

The following is a general outline of the Phase II Survey Results:

- A total of 200 domestic and agricultural sites was surveyed. Of these, 196 are contributing and 4 are non-contributing. Thirty-two properties are individually eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Most of the properties in the area were built by contractors from plans. The property type described as vernacular--with little architectural style influence and ornamentation--is the most common. One architect-designed house (Field no. 169) was located. Intensive-level survey of selected properties might reveal more such properties.

Field no. 169 is a house designed by Boise architects Tourtellotte & Hummel. Built in 1911 for Mrs. L. M. Anderson, and originally located in downtown Boise, the house was moved to its current location on Cloverdale Road about thirty years ago. The structure was listed as "non-extant" in the book, Tourtellotte & Hummel: The Standard Practice of Architecture by Linda Reitzes and Patricia Wright. Although it does not fit into a survey of agricultural and rural sites in Ada County, it should be documented as an additional surviving example of the work of this important Boise architectural firm.

- The houses surveyed included a wide representation of vernacular architectural styles with classical elements, including Queen Anne, American Four-Square, Craftsman (also referred to as "Bungalow"), and Tudor Revival. Examples of Ranch and Minimal Traditional styles also occur. Construction dates range from the 1890s to the 1970s. A variety of building materials were used, including sandstone, brick, wood, stucco, concrete block, and "Miracle Brick" (concrete block molded to look like rusticated sandstone).
- Other unusual domestic structures found on farmsteads included privies (at least two of them were built by Works Progress Administration workers circa 1940), root cellars (one covered with lava rock), bunk houses, one coal house (Field no. 207), and one 1950s' concrete bomb shelter (Field no. 229). All garages associated with the houses surveyed were also recorded, including a Craftsman-influenced one constructed out of basalt rubble (Field No. 270).
- Numerous barns were found in the survey area, dating from the 1890s to the 1950s. These included: transverse-frame (sometimes called "Transverse Crib" or "four-crib") barns, a large variety of gable-roofed barns with attached leantos (sometimes referred to as "Midwestern" barns), several styles of gambrel-roofed dairy barns (including four good examples of the "Wisconsin"-style dairy barn), two Gothic-arched dairy barns, one possible example of an "English"-style barn, several one-story dairy parlors from the 1940s and 1950s, and more recent

"California Flat" barns for dairying purposes. Also, several different types of calf, hay, and feeder barns were recorded.

- Several different types of agricultural outbuildings and structures were recorded. Among them were: silos (poured concrete, interlocking concrete block, horizontal cribbed plank, circular metal sheeting); granaries (double-walled horizontal plank, horizontal cribbed plank, wooden stave, octagonal wood frame, interlocking vertical concrete block, circular metal sheeting); chicken coops and houses (shed, semi-monitor, gable); hog houses (A-frame and shed); loafing sheds; bull pens; hay sheds; pump houses; silage pits (one with a wood roof); corn cribs (wood frame and circular wire); loading and branding chutes, hay derricks ("Western" or sometimes called "Mormon"); and one "Miracle Brick" ice house.
- The residential dwellings and agricultural structures represent a range of income levels, ages, occupations, and types of farming. The majority of houses were built for middle class and working class families. Most worked in agriculture or other natural-resource industries. A few owned or worked in small businesses in Eagle. Some of the larger farms reflect the influence of the "Country Beautiful" movement of the early 1900s--a rural version of the "City Beautiful" movement in Midwestern city planning and landscaping. The "Country Beautiful" movement was also promoted by federal agencies such as the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Reclamation.

The Phase II reconnaissance-level survey complements much of the Phase I survey of Ada County, yet produced some differing results. The second portion of the Eagle survey, except for the downtown commercial district, focused on very modest residential properties dating from 1905 to the 1950s. The Eagle survey's completion confirms the Phase I finding that the prospects of a National Register historic district are dim. The contributing properties are scattered throughout the community, and are bordered by new development on all sides. Some individual or neighborhood multiple-property nominations could be pursued.

Far more rural than urban properties were surveyed in Phase II; consequently a wider variety of farm houses and outbuildings were discovered. Alone, the houses generally had little architectural integrity. As part of a farmstead, houses gained more historical significance in representing certain time periods in twentieth-century farm life. The farm structures sometimes were more significant than the houses, because they represent trends in vernacular agricultural architecture, or changing farm technologies over time. A variety of barns were found to have sufficient integrity to be considered for nomination to the National Register. A few farmsteads had single structures that have not been previously recorded in southern Idaho. Examples of these structures include: horizontal plank cribbed silos and granaries; a wooden stave granary; a coal house; a "Miracle Brick" ice house; grain storage consisting of two vertical, interlocking concrete-block silos with an enclosed, wood-frame driveway between them; and a 1950s' concrete-

bunker bomb shelter. (See Appendix for illustrations.) These unusual farmstead features warrant further intensive-level recordation.

Because many multi-featured farmsteads were documented during the Phase II survey, a number of properties in the Priority III area have not been inventoried. The Priority III area surrounds Kuna and includes the southernmost boundaries of Ada County. The Kuna area developed slightly later than settlements close to the Boise River, but should contain a similar mix of residential and agricultural development.

Brief Historical Sketch of Ada County Development

Ada County's topography--its broad and rich river valley bounded by foothills and mountains--created a natural corridor through southwestern Idaho to the Pacific Northwest. Early explorers, trappers, traders, missionaries, and Oregon Trail emigrants traveled through the valley and rested along the Boise River's tree-lined banks. Gold and silver deposits brought semi-permanent settlements, as miners and their suppliers poured into the region in 1863. Miners from played-out Oregon and California gold camps came through Payette Valley, Horseshoe Bend, and along the Boise River to the new city, which was platted that year. Boise City was situated next to the U.S. Army fort site selected by Major Pinckney Lugenbeel at the crossroads of the Oregon Trail and the road to the Boise Basin gold mines. Idaho Territory was established in 1864, with Boise named as its capital.

Boise City became the major distribution site for Basin mining supplies and fresh produce. Many miners found it more profitable to make a living by raising livestock and some vegetables to sell to their counterparts and local soldiers, rather than mining the elusive gold. Small communities sprang up along the Boise River and its tributaries as new settlers made their homes along readily available sources of water. There they could easily raise stock and crops and had ready access to local markets. By 1864, small-scale irrigation projects began on Eagle Island bottom lands. Once the Boise Basin and Owyhee mines were played out, these small agricultural enclaves formed the basis for the development of Ada County towns and cities. By the 1890s, these small communities were linked in two important ways: by a vast network of irrigation canals and ditches, and by a more delicate link of transportation systems, from stage roads to electrical railways.

Dreams and schemes of privately financed reclamation projects prompted the development of irrigation companies and larger canal systems, using the Boise River as a precious resource. After several fits and starts, the Ridenbaugh Canal stretched across Ada County to the Caldwell area by 1891. In the 1880s, Settlers Canal was started on Boise's west bench area. It eventually served the Meridian area after Boise businessman John Lemp infused capital into its development, then sold the irrigation district to local farmers.

The Phyllis Canal, also started in the 1880, served the south side of Eagle Island and eventually stretched westward to the Idaho border. The New York Canal, started as the area's most ambitious project in 1882, eventually had to be assisted by federal Reclamation dollars.

When the U.S. Reclamation Service was established in 1902, their planned project sites included the Boise Valley. A large association of southwestern Idaho water users formed, and the Reclamation Service received increased Congressional funding by 1912. Major reservoir development began on the Boise Project, including expansion of the New York Canal system. Eventually it ran south of Boise to the Kuna area, and extended onto Deer Flat Reservoir by Nampa. The Kuna townsite was opened in 1907 and its surrounding desert was eventually transformed into irrigated farm lands. Arrowrock Dam, the valley's major storage site located on the south fork of the Boise River, was completed in 1916. Arrowrock Dam's construction laid the keystone for further irrigation development in Southwestern Idaho.

Transportation networks in the region developed rapidly. A stage line was established between Idaho City and the Owyhee gold mines as early as May 1864. Pack trains were used between Idaho City and Boise City, then stages drove the rest of the way to Silver City. The stage road started near the Oregon Trail near Boise's West Bench area, then stretched southwest across the valley to present-day Kuna Butte, then crossed the Snake River at Walter's Ferry in Owyhee County. At least two stage stations developed along the route. One was located ten miles from Boise (later called Ten-Mile Station), and another one five miles further southwest (later called Fifteen-Mile Station). Toll and wagon roads also developed in the area as the population grew. The agricultural hamlet of Eagle, led by former land surveyor and farmer Thomas Aiken, competed strongly with Star for a bridge across the Boise River in the early 1890s. Aiken donated the bridge's right-of-way, and a small supply center grew near the bridge. Eventually railroad tracks replaced much of the need for freight and stage roads.

Boise City grew dramatically in the 1890s and 1900s, fed by its role as the state capital and by the inception of federally-funded irrigation projects. These irrigation projects caused agricultural production to boom in Ada county, and several of the smaller communities grew to meet the needs of surrounding farm families. Real estate development and promotion of an "interurban" streetcar system occurred simultaneously as Boise grew. Several Boise businessmen, such as Walter Pierce, and John Lemp, sold real estate, backed various private irrigation projects, and promoted the Interurban Railway line at the same time. A streetcar system to serve Boise's city center and new suburbs was established in 1891. By 1904, the streetcar lines were expanded to include all of present-

day State Street and Highway 44, running through Eagle, Star, and Middleton, before reaching the end of the line at the Saratoga Hotel in Caldwell. In 1911 the merger of several streetcar companies resulted in the creation of the Interurban Loop, which carried passengers and freight from Boise to Caldwell, then on to Nampa, where the tracks looped back to Boise.

Entrepreneurs, such as Dr. H. P. Ustick and Thomas McDermott, platted town lots along the interurban tracks leading southwest to Meridian. Many of these enterprising capitalists bought some of the best farm land in Ada County. They were simply following a pattern set in other burgeoning urban and suburban areas of the United States--San Francisco, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Numerous small dairy operations were established on the interurban, many of them along what is now Ustick Road. The farmers used the system to ship their milk to the cooperative creamery built by Thomas McDermott near the intersection of McDermott and Ustick Roads, or to ship directly to markets in Caldwell, Nampa, and Boise.

By the time of World War I, automobiles were mass-produced and affordable for the common person. The era of the Interurban streetcar ended in Boise during the late 1920s, as more people bought cars. World War I would also have a great impact on farming communities, as the wartime demand for meat, leather, wool, and grain would skyrocket. Farmers began to produce to meet this high demand and became quite prosperous. Once the war was over and the demand disappeared, Idaho and other agricultural states suffered from an agricultural depression that predated the Great Depression. Farm production and Ada County growth slowed dramatically, and did not pick up again until the mid-1930s. The only stable markets were for dairy products, as Ada County dairies and creameries began to serve Los Angeles markets. Some farmers simply could not outlast the effects of these two depressions. Several farms were sold at sheriff's auctions for taxes or unpaid mortgages during the 1920s and 1930s. A few enterprising agriculturists were able to buy these farm lands at rock-bottom prices. This process marked the early beginnings of farm consolidation.

Several Depression-era New Deal programs partially revived farming operations and population growth in Ada County. Dust Bowl refugees and agricultural workers came to the area, buying up small plots of land for subsistence-level farming, or working on federal relief projects, such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA program provided farmers with cheap labor and improvements, as its workers lined irrigation ditches with concrete, built concrete headgates and laid culverts, and constructed the infamous "WPA outhouses" on farmsteads. Other federal programs such as the Farm Security Administration, helped farmers secure new loans and get better price supports for

their crops. The Resettlement Administration also organized new homestead communities and helped poor families buy farms scattered throughout Idaho. Little research has been done on how these programs affected farmers in Ada County and the rest of Idaho, but some physical evidence remains on some farmsteads, and in the abstracts of title for many rural properties.

World War II brought another boom to agricultural communities throughout the United States. Several farms were bought by returning GIs through federal loans, and milk production soared to meet the needs of the post-war baby boom. Farms, especially dairies, continued to flourish in Ada County. The trend of farm consolidation continued and grew, as increased mechanization (and its accompanying costs) and the lure of burgeoning city jobs and life took more people away from farm life. By the 1960s, Boise's city limits expanded as population shifted to urban centers. Small family farms had increasing difficulty competing with larger corporate farms and agribusiness. As the demand for suburban housing in Ada County has grown over the last thirty years, the amount of agricultural land and properties has shrunk. The suburbanization of Ada County farmland and small farming communities has increased, as market prices for farm goods have decreased. The value of farmland for housing developments is far higher than its agricultural value. Small pockets of historic farmsteads remain, but are imminently threatened by complete destruction of their rural character.

Recommendations for Further Survey and Research

The Arrowrock Group recommends that the survey be completed next year, and the area surrounding Kuna be documented in the same manner as the Phase II survey was conducted. Based on the SHPO list of properties, there are approximately 100 sites remaining. It is extremely important that the Phase III Historical Narrative be combined with the findings of Phases I and II in order to place the surveyed properties into a broader historical context. The Historical Context should address the following questions:

- (1) How did broad historical themes of westward migration, transportation networks, agriculture, commerce and other industry, and increased urbanization affect Ada County's development? How are these themes reflected in Ada County's historical landscape?
- (2) How do the properties already surveyed in Phases I, II, and III represent these themes in time and space? Can properties be grouped in similar patterns of historical development? Are there specific groupings tied together by belonging to a neighborhood, specific occupation, or social institution such as a church, grange, or school?

(3) Do any of the above groupings help to further define an individual property's historic characteristics and qualities of integrity? What specific groupings can be defined by the Ada County Historic Sites Inventory database?

(4) What are the possible ways Ada County properties could be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, in local or national historic districts? What specific properties are eligible to be nominated the National Register, once the property owner's permission is gained? What specific properties or areas might be included in a local or national historic district?

(5) How can the survey data and historical narrative be used to help educate the public about Ada County's historical resources? How can public education efforts be used to help Ada County in deciding whether to form local or national historic districts in certain areas of the County?

Although large portions of the survey area have already been affected by the growth and development of Ada County, two areas in particular should be considered for historic district or historic landscape designation. Ustick Road, between Cloverdale Road and the county line, follows the old route of the Interurban Line. The development of the streetcar system and the Interurban Loop gave a boost to the local dairy farmers, some of whom built dairies along the line. Several of these small dairy farms remain intact. Further research should be done into the development of the local dairy industry and its ties to the interurban transportation network.

Farms throughout Ada County depended upon the development of the irrigation system. Joplin Road is broken into several segments, which follow the Thurman Drain and the Phyllis Canal. Unlike many of the properties surveyed, a number of farms along Joplin Road remain intact. Their isolation has protected these farms from the effects of urban development, but some are threatened, such as the original Joplin farm (Field no. 128-130), designated an Idaho Century Farm by the Idaho Centennial Commission. We recommend that portions of Joplin Road be considered for designation as an historic district.

The area designated as Fourth Priority should be examined and reevaluated. Very few properties within this area were included on the SHPO list, and no survey of the Fourth Priority area was conducted this year. Some portions may have been annexed by Boise City, which will have an effect on the numbers and types of properties remaining within the jurisdiction of Ada County.

Finally, The Arrowrock Group recommends that the data already collected by the two surveys be immediately incorporated into Ada County's planning process. The historical resources in all of Ada County are being severely affected by the accelerated pace of suburban and commercial development. Several of the properties surveyed in Phase I have already disappeared, and many Phase II properties face immediate removal and

destruction. Residents of Ada County acreages and small towns may soon find that the rural character of the surrounding landscape has completely disappeared.

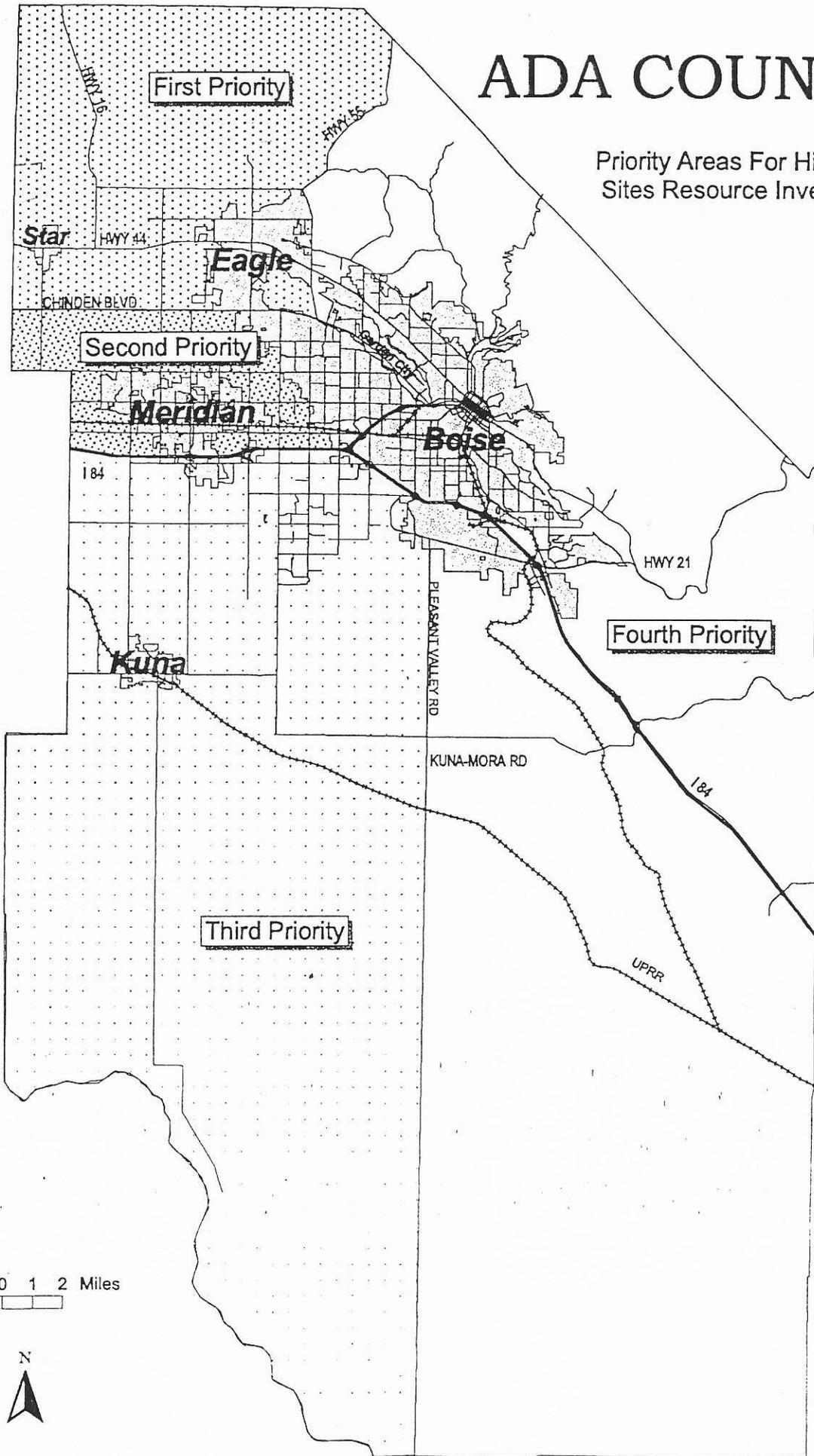
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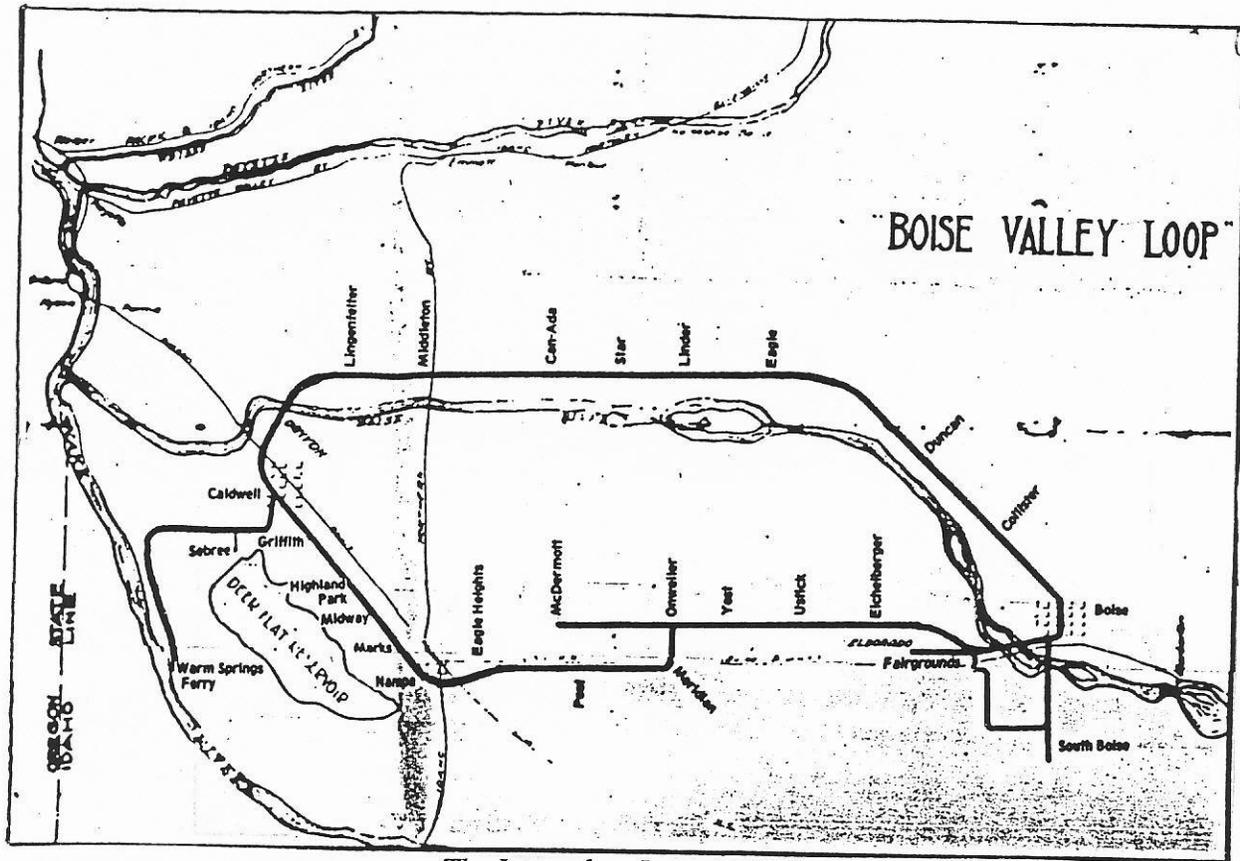
ADA COUNTY

Priority Areas For Historic Sites Resource Inventory



1 0 1 2 Miles





*The Interurban Loop in 1918
(courtesy Idaho Historical Society)*

Appendix

Illustrations

Houses

Barns

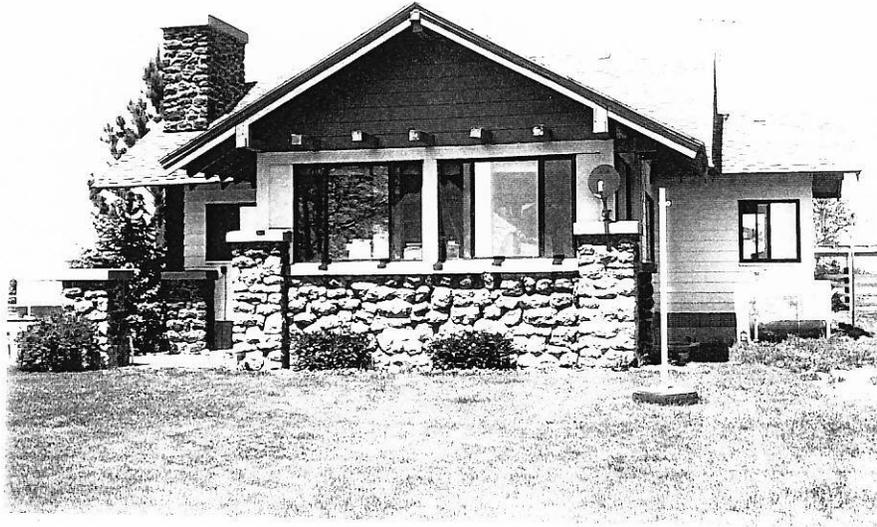
Other Farm Buildings & Structures



*Vernacular with Queen Anne elements
Field No. 142*



*Vernacular American Four-square
Field No. 185*



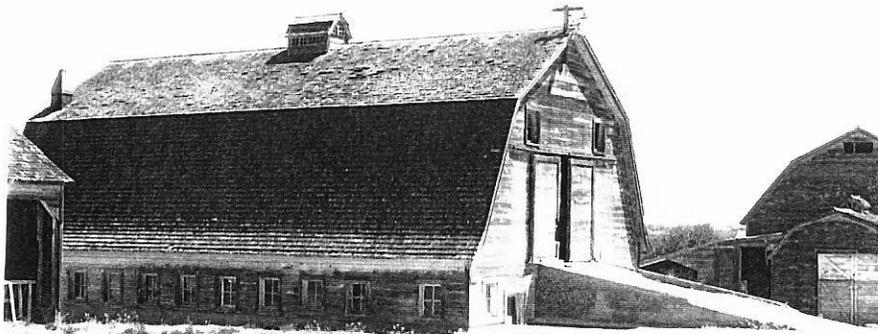
*Vernacular w/Craftsman elements
Field No. 270*



*Craftsman style, designed by Tourtellotte & Hummel
Field No. 169*



*Gable-roof with attached leantos
Field No. 213*



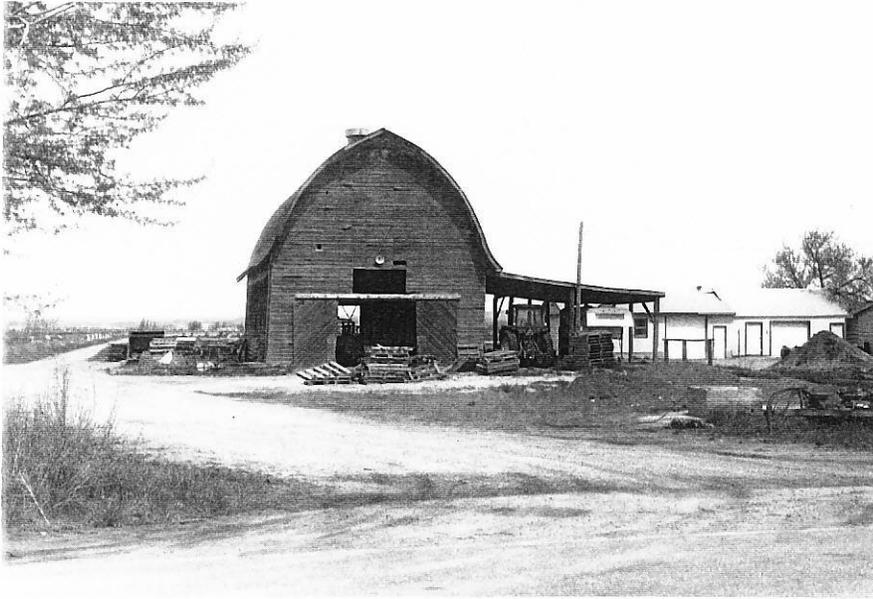
*Gambrel-roof banked barn
Field No. 265*



*"English style" Barn
Field No. 143*



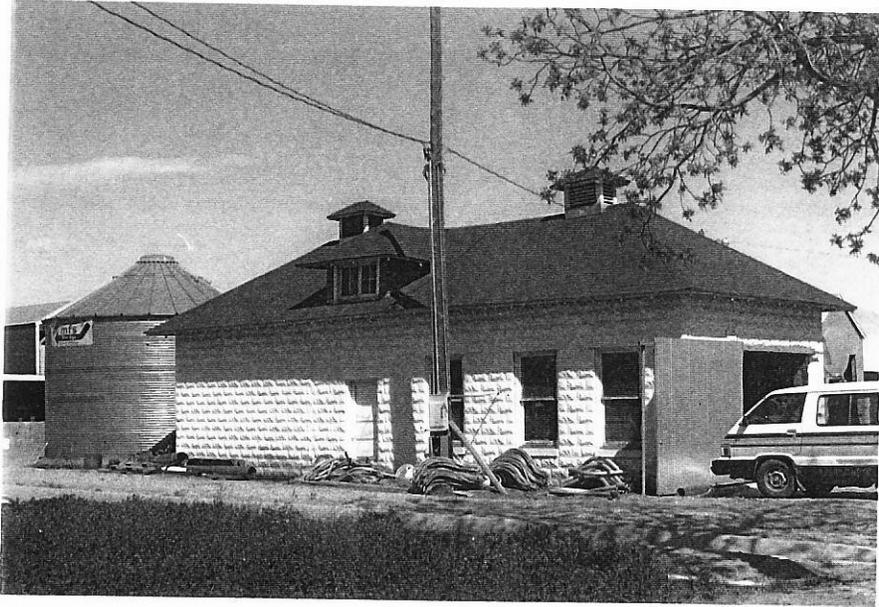
*Gambrel roof barn
Field No. 155*



*Gothic-arched Barn
Field No. 170*



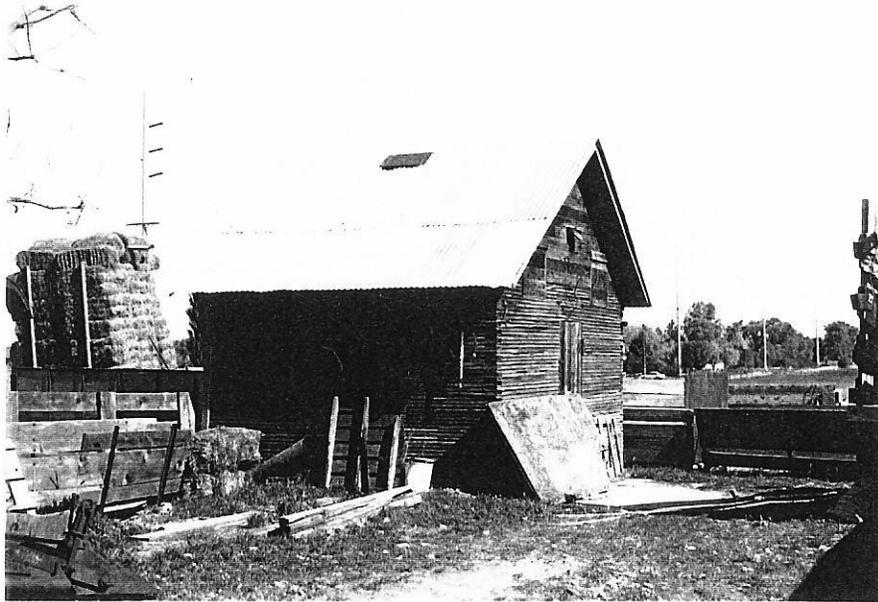
*Feeder barn
Field No. 278*



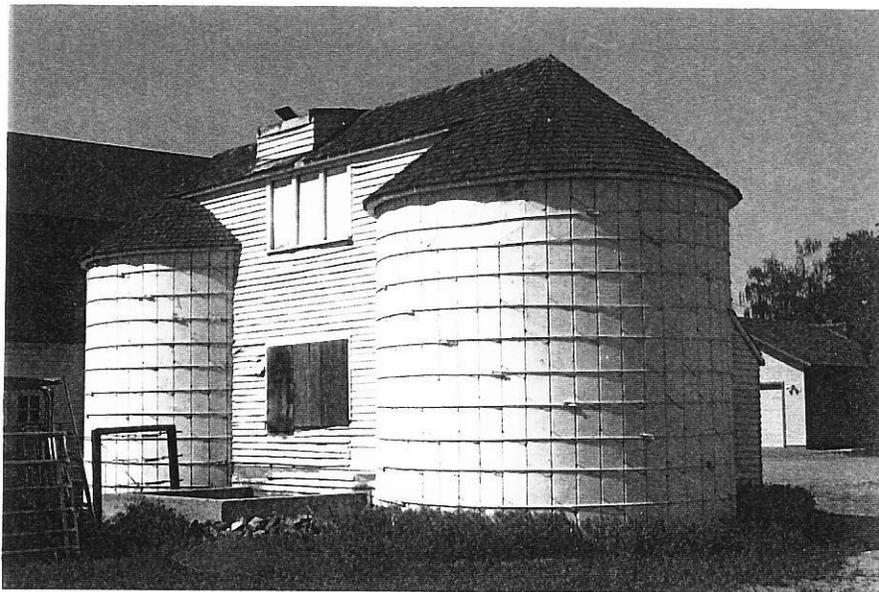
*Ice house, south side
Field No. 183*



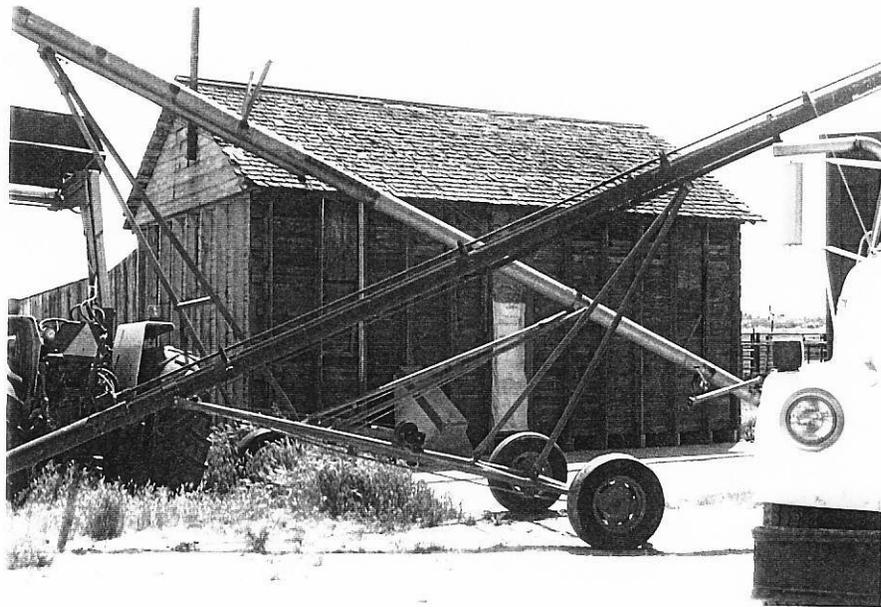
*Ice house, north side
Field No. 183*



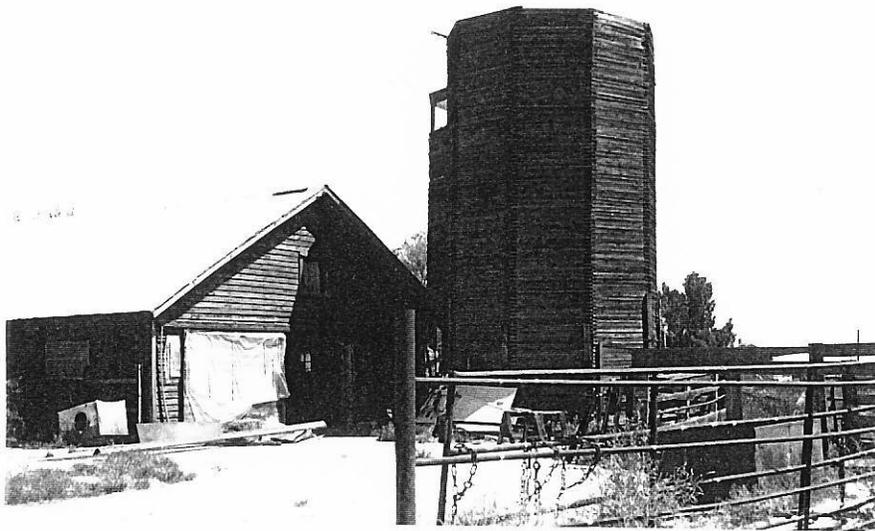
*Cribbed granary
Field No. 217*



*Double silo
Field No. 218*



*Granary
Field No. 280*



*Octagonal silo
Field No. 295*



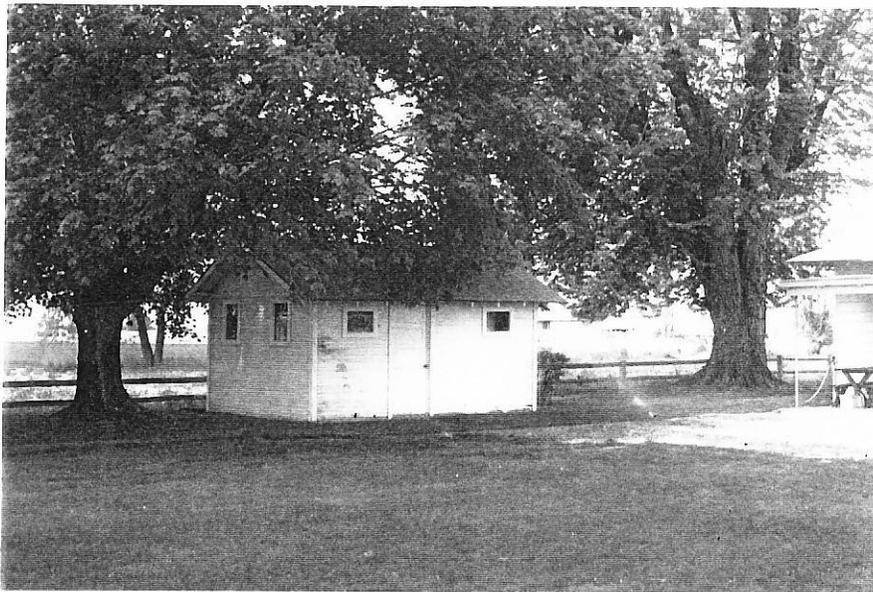
*Dairy parlor
Field No. 261*



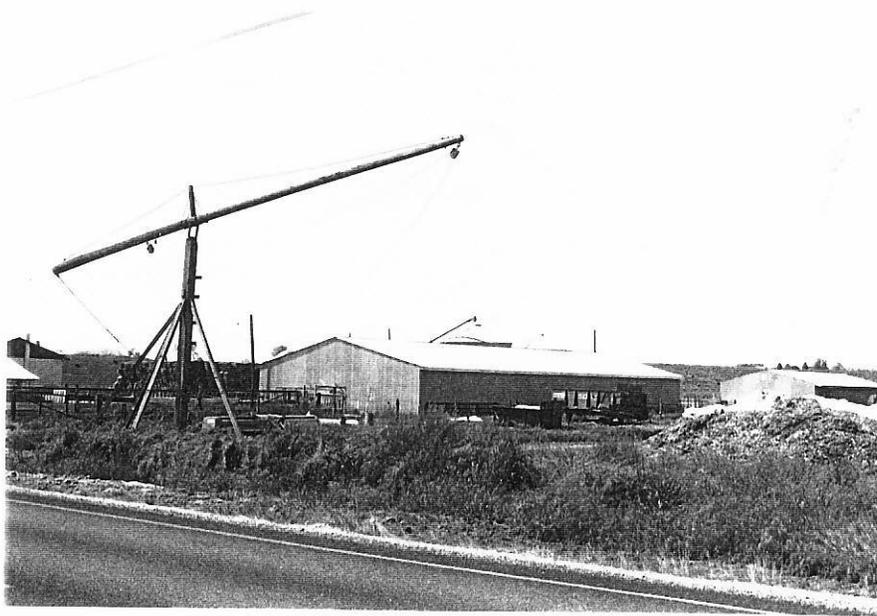
*Semi-monitor chicken coop and granary
Field No. 206*



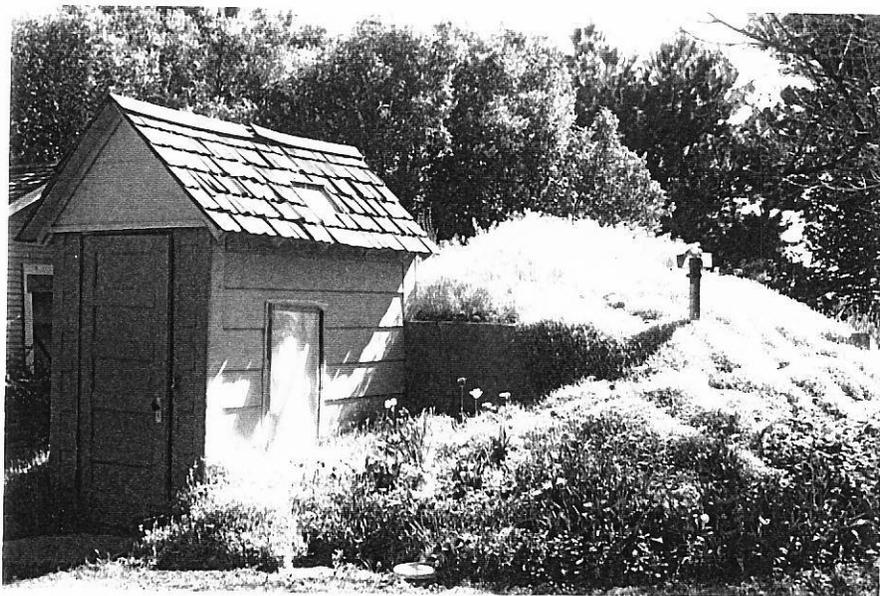
*Round granary
Field No. 261*



*Coal house
Field No. 207*



*Hay derrick
Field No. 280*



*Bomb shelter
Field No. 229*

**Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase II
Inventory List**

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Road</u>	<u>City/Location</u>	<u>Natl Reg Rec</u>
101	78	E Aikers	Eagle	Contributing
102	79	E Aikers	Eagle	Noncontributing
103	190	E State	Eagle	Contributing
104	124	E State	Eagle	Contributing
105	120	First St	Eagle	Contributing/eligible
106	91	N First St	Eagle	Contributing
107	97	W Idaho	Eagle	Contributing
108	44	E Idaho	Eagle	Contributing
109	226	E Idaho	Eagle	Noncontributing
110	323	N Eagle	Eagle	Contributing
111	265	S Park	Eagle	Contributing
112	317	N Park	Eagle	Contributing
113	288	N Park	Eagle	Contributing
114	378	N Park	Eagle	Contributing/eligible
115	475	N Eagle	Eagle	Contributing
116	172	W State	Eagle	Contributing
117	99	E State	Eagle	Contributing/eligible
118	169	E State	Eagle	Contributing/eligible
119	205	S Second	Eagle	Noncontributing
120	148	N Second	Eagle	Contributing

**Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase II
Inventory List**

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Road</u>	<u>City/Location</u>	<u>Natl Reg Rec</u>
121	2691	Mace	Eagle Vic	Contributing
122	2691	Mace	Eagle Vic	Contributing
123	2691	Mace	Eagle Vic	Contributing
124	2691	Mace	Eagle Vic	Contributing
125	2691	Mace	Eagle Vic	Contributing
126	2691	Mace	Eagle Vic	Contributing
127	1770	W State	Eagle Vic	Contributing
128	12142	Joplin	Gaen City Vic	Contributing/eligible
129	12142	Joplin	Gaen City Vic	Contributing
130	12142	Joplin	Gaen City Vic	Contributing
131	10984	Joplin	Gaen City Vic	Contributing
132	11031	Joplin	Gaen City Vic	Contributing
133	10330/322	Joplin	Gaen City Vic	Contributing
134	10332	Joplin	Gaen City Vic	Contributing
135	1325	Chinden	Meridian Vic	Contributing
136	430	Chinden	Meridian Vic	Contributing
137	4740	Chinden	Meridian Vic	Contributing
138	9495	Chinden	Meridian Vic	Contributing
139	8025	Chinden	Meridian Vic	Contributing
140	8025	Chinden	Meridian Vic	Contributing

**Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase II
Inventory List**

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Road</u>	<u>City/Location</u>	<u>Natl Reg Rec</u>
141	7165	N Locust Grove	Meridian Vic	Contributing
142	7165	N Locust Grove	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
143	572	N Linder	Eagle Vic	Contributing
144	572	N Linder	Eagle Vic	Contributing
145	7570	Basco Lane	Meridian Vic	Contributing
146	5590	W Joplin	Meridian Vic	Contributing
147	5590	W Joplin	Meridian Vic	Contributing
148	6585	N Star	Meridian Vic	Contributing
149	2205	E McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing
150	2205	E McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing
151	555	E McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing
152	985	W McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing
153	4940	W McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing
154	7080	W McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing
155	7080	W McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
156	4721	N Star	Star Vic	Contributing/eligible
157	8720	W McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing
158	8720	W McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing
159	9102	W McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
160	5800/5876	N CanAda	Star Vic	Contributing

**Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase II
Inventory List**

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Road</u>	<u>City/Location</u>	<u>Natl Reg Rec</u>
161	5800	N CanAda	Star Vic	Contributing
162	6040	N Ten Mile	Meridian Vic	Contributing
163	Number	W Joplin	Meridian Vic	Contributing
164	4985	N Meridian	Meridian Vic	Contributing
165	4985	N Meridian	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
166	4990	N Meridian	Meridian Vic	Contributing
167	5665	N Meridian	Meridian Vic	Contributing
168	5835	N Meridian	Meridian Vic	Contributing
169	5455	N Cloverdale	Boise Vic	Noncontributing
170	2780	W McMillan	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
171	6295	W Ustick	Meridian Vic	Contributing
172	5325	W Ustick	Meridian Vic	Contributing
173	5325	W Ustick	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
174	5250	W Ustick	Meridian Vic	Contributing
175	2875	W Ustick	Meridian Vic	Contributing
176	1515	W Ustick	Meridian Vic	Contributing
177	745	E Ustick	Meridian Vic	Contributing
178	540	E Ustick	Meridian Vic	Contributing
179	840	E Ustick	Meridian Vic	Contributing
180	1131/1135	E Ustick	Meridian Vic	Contributing

**Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase II
Inventory List**

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Road</u>	<u>City/Location</u>	<u>Natl Reg Rec</u>
181	1570	EUstick	Meridian	Contributing
182	1570	EUstick	Meridian	Contributing
183	2742	EUstick	Meridian	Contributing/eligible
184	2742	EUstick	Meridian	Contributing
185	3580	EUstick	Meridian	Contributing/eligible
186	4400	EUstick	Meridian	Contributing/eligible
187	3837	NCloverdale	Boise	Contributing
188	3976	NCloverdale	Boise	Contributing
189	3976	NCloverdale	Boise	Contributing
190	4037	NEagle	Eagle	Contributing
191	4635/4715	NLocust Grove	Meridian	Contributing
192	4715	NLocust Grove	Meridian	Contributing
193	3090	NLocust Grove	Meridian	Contributing
194	3745	NMeridian	Meridian	Contributing
195	3615	NMeridian	Meridian	Contributing
196	4273	NMeridian	Meridian	Contributing
197	4660	NMeridian	Meridian	Contributing
198	4660	NMeridian	Meridian	Contributing/eligible
199	4345	NLinder	Meridian	Contributing
200	4065	NTen Mile	Meridian	Contributing

**Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase II
Inventory List**

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Road</u>	<u>City/Location</u>	<u>Natl Reg Rec</u>
201	4535	N Black Cat	Meridian	Contributing
202	4340	N Black Cat	Meridian	Contributing
203	4340	N Black Cat	Meridian	Contributing
204	3985	N Black Cat	Meridian	Contributing
205	3680	N Black Cat	Meridian	Contributing
206	2770	W Franklin	Meridian Vic	Contributing
207	2215	W Franklin	Meridian Vic	Contributing
208	2215	W Franklin	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
209	2715	E Franklin	Boise Vic	Contributing
210	3020	E Franklin	Boise Vic	Contributing
211	4340/4380	Fairview	Boise Vic	Contributing/eligible
212	4340/4380	Fairview	Boise Vic	Contributing
213	3710	E Franklin	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
214	2905/2945	W Franklin	Meridian Vic	Contributing
215	2905/2945	W Franklin	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
216	4925	W Franklin	Meridian Vic	Contributing
217	970	N Black Cat	Meridian Vic	Contributing
218	820	S Black Cat	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
219	935	S Black Cat	Meridian Vic	Contributing
220	5925	W Franklin	Meridian Vic	Contributing

**Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase II
Inventory List**

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Road</u>	<u>City/Location</u>	<u>Natl Reg Rec</u>
221	5925	W Franklin	Meridian Vic	Contributing
222	4415	E Overland	Boise Vic	Contributing/eligible
223	4415	E Overland	Boise Vic	Contributing
224	3865	Overland	Boise Vic	Contributing
225	3865	E Overland	Boise Vic	Contributing
226	2785	E Overland	Boise Vic	Contributing
227	2700	E Overland	Boise Vic	Contributing
228	1545	S Locust Grove	Boise	Contributing/eligible
229	2015	W Overland	Meridian Vic	Contributing
230	2015	W Overland	Meridian Vic	Contributing
231	2690	W Overland	Meridian Vic	Contributing
232	1520	S Ten Mile	Meridian Vic	Contributing
233	1520	S Ten Mile	Meridian Vic	Contributing
234	1505	S Ten Mile	Meridian Vic	Contributing
235	3980	LaMont	Meridian Vicinity	Contributing
236	1201	E Victory	Boise Vic	Contributing
237	930	E Victory	Boise Vic	Contributing
238	655	W Victory	Meridian Vic	Contributing
239	835	W Victory	Meridian Vic	Contributing
240	3145	S Linder	Meridian Vic	Contributing

**Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase II
Inventory List**

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Road</u>	<u>City/Location</u>	<u>Natl Reg Rec</u>
241	2365	W Victory	Meridian Vic	Contributing
242	3135	S Black Cat	Meridian Vic	Contributing
243	2430	S Linder	Meridian Vic	Contributing
244	2035/2045	Stoddard	Meridian Vic	Contributing
245	2035/2045	Stoddard	Meridian Vic	Contributing
246	2385	S Eagle	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
247	2590	S Eagle	Meridian Vic	Contributing
248	3625	E Amity	Meridian Vic	Contributing
249	3625	E Amity	Meridian Vic	Contributing
250	2935	E Amity	Meridian Vic	Contributing
251	2445	E Amity	Meridian Vic	Contributing
252	2445	E Amity	Meridian Vic	Contributing
253	2350	E Amity	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
254	3160	W Amity	Meridian Vic	Contributing
255	5134	W Amity	Meridian Vic	Contributing
256	5134	W Amity	Meridian Vic	Contributing
257	3880	S McDermott	Meridian Vic	Contributing
258	3880	S McDermott	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
259	4440	S Black Cat	Meridian Vic	Contributing
260	2245	S Meridian	Meridian Vic	Contributing

**Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase II
Inventory List**

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Road</u>	<u>City/Location</u>	<u>Natl Reg Rec</u>
261	2245	S Meridian	Meridian Vic	Contributing
262	4145	S Locust Grove	Meridian Vic	Contributing
263	4145	S Locust Grove	Meridian Vic	Contributing
264	575	Rumpel	Meridian Vic	Contributing
265	575	Rumpel	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
266	3576	S Cloverdale	Meridian Vic	Contributing
267	3576	S Cloverdale	Meridian Vic	Contributing
268	5425	S Cloverdale	Meridian Vic	Contributing
269	5425	S Cloverdale	Meridian Vic	Contributing
270	2765	W Lake Hazel	Meridian Vic	Contributing
271	3070	W Lake Hazel	Meridian Vic	Contributing
272	3835	Lake Hazel	Meridian Vic	Contributing
273	3835	W Lake Hazel	Meridian Vic	Contributing
274	5101	W Lake Hazel	Meridian Vic	Contributing
275	5220	S Ten Mile	Meridian Vic	Eligible
276	4975	S Meridian	Meridian Vic	Contributing/eligible
277	5340	S Eagle	Meridian Vic	Contributing
278	5340	S Eagle	Meridian Vic	Contributing
279	5875	S Eagle	Meridian Vic	Contributing
280	5875	S Eagle	Meridian Vic	Contributing

**Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Phase II
Inventory List**

<u>Field No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Road</u>	<u>City/Location</u>	<u>Natl Reg Rec</u>
281	7985	SEagle	Kuna Vic	Contributing/eligible
282	8005	SEagle	Kuna Vic	Contributing
283	345	EColumbia	Kuna Vic	Contributing
284	7820	SMeridian	Kuna Vic	Contributing
285	7775	SMeridian	Kuna Vic	Contributing
286	4000	WColumbia	Kuna Vic	Contributing/eligible
287	7563	SBlack Cat	Kuna Vic	Contributing
288	5375	WColumbia	Kuna Vic	Contributing
289	6555	Ridgewood	Kuna Vic	Contributing
290	6555	Ridgewood	Kuna Vic	Contributing
291	6640	Ridgewood	Kuna Vic	Contributing
292	7780	Ridgewood	Kuna Vic	Contributing
293	7640	SLinder	Kuna Vic	Contributing
294	8385	SEagle	Kuna Vic	Contributing
295	8385	SEagle	Kuna Vic	Contributing
296	3595	EDeer Flat	Kuna Vic	Contributing/eligible
297	8790	SLocust Grove	Kuna Vic	Contributing
298	1660	EColumbia	Kuna Vic	Contributing/eligible
299	3757	EHubbard	Kuna Vic	Contributing
300	3757	EHubbard	Kuna Vic	Contributing

**Phase II, Ada County Historic Sites Inventory
Unrecorded Properties on the 1998 Master List**

The following 92 properties were not included in this year's survey. See below for explanation.

1350	Amity	8805	Joplin Road*	5680	N. Star*
1475	Amity	8895	Joplin Road*	525	Overland
1570	Amity	4300	Junayo	565	Overland
1500	Black Cat	4298	Kuna	705	Overland
1625	Black Cat	3393	Kuna	795	Overland
2416	Black Cat	3655	Kuna	800	Overland
4323	Black Cat	1080	Lake Hazel	920	Overland
3640	Chinden	1735	Lake Hazel	2600	Overland
3670	Chinden	2400	Lake Hazel	3905	Overland
4040	Chinden	4050	Lake Hazel	881	Owyhee
5665	Chinden	1102	Linder	1290	Owyhee
7190	Chinden	1223	Linder	1310	Owyhee
9495	Chinden	2415	Linder	5090	S. Cloverdale
1165	Columbia	2595	Linder	8911	S. Cloverdale
2930	Deer Flat	3251	Linder	323	S. School
4455	Deer Flat	4100	Linder	767	Star
840	E. Lake Hazel	4310	Linder	2343	Strobel
130	E. Overland	7640	Linder***	2220	Ten Mile
4195	Eagle	2032	McDermott	5160	Ten Mile
5310	Eagle	4985	McDermott*	1250	Ustick
7000	Eagle	2985	McMillan	4055	Ustick
8336	Eagle	470	McMillan	4375	Ustick
1200	Franklin	9099	McMillan	7020	Ustick
3633	Green Lane	4374	McMillan**	7870	Ustick
4411	Green Lane	1805	Meridian	4100	Victory
550	Hubbard	2435	Meridian	5540	Victory
2275	Hubbard	5870	Meridian	825	W. King Road
3250	Hubbard	7070	Meridian	1160	W. Ustick*
3723	Hubbard	7200	Meridian		
3791	Hubbard	7540	Meridian Road		
5255	Hubbard	5555	N. Linder*		
6350	Joplin Road*	5390	N. McDermott**		
6410	Joplin Road*	5600	N. Meridian**		
8801	Joplin Road*	5700	N. Meridian**		

*No one home; **Permission refused; ***Not located; all others were in areas beyond the 200 site limit of this project.