INVENTORY SHEET FOR GROUP NOMINATIONS: IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BOISE, IDAHO

NOMINATION: (Lava Rock Structures in South Central Idaho TR)

SITE NAME: Bate, S. A., Barn and Chicken House SITE NUMBER: 39

LOCATION: Approximately two miles southeast SE of Dietrich, vic. ~~Idaho~~

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Roy E. Hubert
Rural Route 1
Dietrich, ID 83324

QUADRANGLE AND SCALE: Dietrich, 7.5 minutes ACREAGE: less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nomination includes the S. A. Bate Barn and Chicken House and the property on which they stand the NE 1/4 NW 1/4 and the NW 1/4 NE 1/4 all in the SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4 of Section 19, T6S, R19E. Legal description on file at Lincoln County Courthouse, Shoshone, Idaho.

UTM(S): 11/724260/4751470

DATE OR PERIOD: c 1916 ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: unknown

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: architecture, agriculture

EVALUATED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

CONDITION: deteriorated, unaltered original site

DESCRIPTION:

Barn: This barn is approximately 63 by 43 feet with a high, shingled gambrel roof with enclosed eaves. Two round, metal ventilators with square bases are on the ridgeline. Each is topped by a weathervane of metal in the shape of a cow "St. Louis" is painted on the base of each vane in black letters. Unpainted shiplap is on the gable walls above the approximately eight-foot-high stone walls. The gable eaves have a narrow bargeboard with a matching framing board against the wall behind them The facade gable wall has a rectangular window opening in the peak centered above two double-hung sash windows at mid-level. A small square window opening is centered just above them. A loft door is offset to the left just a few feet above the stone walls. Double, sliding wooden doors with X-bracing are set at the inside of the wall at each end of the barn. These wide openings have concrete lintels approximately ten inches wide inset approxiamately six inches on each end. A pointed hay hood is on the rear gable with a hinged hay door beneath it. The centered doors are flanked by two symmetrically-spaced window openings with concrete lintels at the top of the wall A panel of six windows set a little lower in the wall than on the front and rear walls is on each side wall. A seventh window offset to the right of the panel of windows is set higher. The windows on the side walls have nearly flush concrete lintels approximately ten inches wide inset into the stone approximately four inches on each end. All of the windows are set on

the inside of the wall with the opening on the outside partially lined with wood. Wooden beams that appear to be sections of railroad ties are used as lintels on the interior of the barn. The stones at the bottom of the outside of the window openings are sloped and covered with mortar in place of constructed sills. The random rubble masonry has darkened, brushed mortar in the slightly-inset medium-width joints. The inside of the barn has been pointed with brushed, light mortar.

Chicken House: The approximately 28-by-64-foot chicken house has a half-monitor shingled roof. This design forms a frame clerestory on the front that is covered with shiplap and that has openings for eighteen windows in it. In the lower front stone wall are ten window openings. Both banks of windows face south, providing maximum exposure to the sun. Boards, approximately two inches by twelve inches, line each window opening in the stone lower section. These windows go to the top of the stone wall. There is a wooden hinged door beneath each window that could be opened to allow chickens access to outside runs and pens. Entrances to the building are through X-braced, sliding wooden double doors on the right and left walls. There are no openings on the rear wall. The random rubble masonry was laid up with mud. The medium-width, shallow joints are pointed on the outside with darkened, brushed mortar. Light unpointed mortar is in the interior joints. The masonry is in good condition, but the wooden portion of the building is deteriorated and none of the window panes are intact, although most of the wooden frames are still attached to the walls.

SIGNIFICANCE:

These farm structures are significant as excellent examples of the use of lava rock in constructing rural vernacular agriculture. The design of the barn appears to be very similar to those appearing in lumber company advertisements in the newspapers of nearby towns. The design of the chicken house resembles those poultry houses featured in Agricultural Extension Service booklets on poultry raising and egg production. Mr. S. A. Bate, Jr., acquired this property near Dietrich on the railroad, in 1916 and obtained a mortgage on it the same year. He built the buildings shortly thereafter. The size of the two buildings indicates that a sizeable farming operation was anticipated. A large poultry and dairy business is reported to have operated from this site for some years. Both buildings are now vacant. The masonry sections of both buildings are in good condition. Although the wooden sections of both buildings are deteriorated, the buildings could be rebuilt and restored to their original condition.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Hubert, Roy, interview with Marian Posey-Ploss, Shoshone, Idaho April 14, 1980.

Records of the Security Title Company, Gooding Idaho.

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Lava Rock Structures in South Central Idaho
Bate, S. A., Barn and Chicken House, site 39 (barn)

Two miles southeast of Dietrich
Dietrich vicinity, Lincoln County, Idaho

Photograph by Marian Posey-Ploss
Summer 1981

Negative on file at the Idaho State Historical Society,
Boise, Idaho

View from southwest

Photograph one of two

Lava Rock Structures in South Central Idaho
Bate, S. A., Barn and Chicken House, site 39
(chicken house)

Two miles southeast of Dietrich
Dietrich vicinity, Lincoln County, Idaho

Photograph by Marian Posey-Ploss
Summer 1981

Negative on file at the Idaho State Historical Society,
Boise, Idaho

View from southwest

Photograph two of two