

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Listed 30 December 2009
NRHP Ref # 09001163
IHSI # 55-18473

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead

other names/site number Stockton Farmstead, Varela Farmstead

2. Location

street & number 5803 Riverview Drive not for publication

city or town Coeur d'Alene Vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Kootenai code 055 zip code 83814

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Kenneth C. Reid
Signature of certifying official Kenneth C. Reid, Ph. D.

Nov 18, 2009
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

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

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		district
		site
2		structure
		object
5		Total 5

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE/animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural building
- AGRICULTURE/storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE/animal facility/agricultural
- Outbuilding/storage facility
- COMMERCE/business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: CONCRETE
- walls: WOOD/weatherboard
- CONCRETE
- roof: METAL
- other: STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph:

The Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead is located approximately four miles west of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, near the south bank of the Spokane River. The site is directly adjacent to Riverview Road, a branch of Upriver Road, which extends northwest from Highway 95 South. The farmstead is located on top of a large knoll that comprises hilly timber country lying between Coeur d'Alene Lake's Cougar Bay and the Spokane River. The farmstead is still used for agricultural purposes and agricultural demonstrations, as well as a commercial enterprise that provides a meeting place and food service. The entire property covers 160 acres; however, the nominated barnyard complex comprises only approximately three acres.

Narrative Description

Several buildings and structures comprise the Mooney-Dahlberg farmstead. The farmstead layout is a rough circular plan, with a domestic complex located on the southwest side of the circular driveway, and the agricultural complex located northeast at various points along or within the driveway. The domestic complex includes a dwelling, lawn area, modern seepage pond, and well house; these buildings/structures are either modern or have been significantly altered and, therefore, are not part of this nomination. The agricultural complex includes the main barn, two silos, a multi-functional agricultural building, and a milk parlor. A private lane extends east up the hill from the circular driveway, and two small modern sheds are located on its north side. Further east, the property includes hay and pasture land, and a former clay quarry no longer in use. All but two of the agricultural outbuildings still located on the farmstead were built between 1923 and 1960.

Inventory of Buildings and Structures:

1. Main Barn

Construction Date: c.1925

Eligible, Contributing

Builder: unknown

The building is a two-and-one-half story barn with a gambrel roof and a poured-concrete foundation. The main section of the barn is approximately 50 feet wide and 70 feet long. It is approximately 42 feet in height. The attached milk and tack room on its southwest corner measures 16 feet wide and 40 feet long. A modern deck abuts (but is not attached) to the barn's north elevation; its dimensions are approximately 30 feet by 70 feet. The barn's gambrel roof has exposed rafters and flared eaves, and is clad with galvanized metal sheeting. A gable-roofed, wood-framed cupola with wooden louvers is centered on the roof's ridge. Two shed-roofed dormers are located just below the secondary ridge that creates the gambrel roof. The barn has a concrete floor. The balloon-frame walls are clad in shiplap siding. All the bargeboards, window frames, door bracing and framing, and corner boards on the entire structure are painted white; the exterior walls are painted red.

The west elevation's main section foundation is three feet in height on the north end, and is banked into the hill slightly on the south end. The foundation at the south end is stone masonry faced with concrete. The west elevation's first story has a doublewide entryway leading to a central alleyway. The entryway is covered by wood brace-and-frame double doors that are hinged to swing outward. Two fixed windows with false wood muntins flank each side of the doorway. Two similar windows are centered in the second story above the loft floor; a matching window is located in the top half-story below the hay track. A shed-roofed, lean-to addition extends south over the attached tack and milk room.

The milk room is a one-story, gable-roofed building with a 3-foot concrete foundation. Balloon-frame walls extend above and are covered with shiplap siding. Located in the milk room's west elevation are two, four-light hopper windows. A small rectangular vent is located between the roof's eaves. Between the milk room and the main barn on the west elevation is a partially enclosed area that consists of a small animal pen. Five window openings into the main section's south elevation can be seen from this vantage point. The west elevation of the deck section is wood framed with matching shiplap siding and trim. A wood and metal stairway on its north end leads to the top of the deck.

The main section of the barn's south elevation is slightly banked into the hillside. The west end of the south elevation has an attached tack and milk room. Two single-door entryways are centered in the milk and tack room, which is divided into two sections. One leads to the milk room and the other to the tack room. The doors have braced wood framing. Above the doors is a gable-roofed porch cover. The two doors are flanked by five windows on the west side (the milk room), and two windows on the east side (the tack room). All are hopper windows consisting of four lights.

Below the windows by the tack room, a concrete ledge projects from the foundation. Milk cans were left here for pickup by the local creamery's milk wagon or truck. The lean-to portion of the south elevation is set back from the tack room on the east side.

The main section of the barn's east elevation has a central doorway and doors that match the west elevation. Between the eaves above the doorway is a hinged hay door. Two wood-framed, fixed windows are located in the main section of the east elevation's first story—one is offset toward the north side; the other one is located in the north end. Double sliding doors lead into the lean-to portion's east elevation. Above the doors is another framed opening.

The first story of the main section's north elevation is still visible underneath the abutting deck area. It is wood framed with shiplap cladding. A ribbon of eleven windows is located towards the west end of the section. The windows are wood framed with fixed, single lights. The north elevation of the deck area has no walls, and the braced post-and-beam framing underneath the deck area is visible.

The first-story interior of the barn's main section includes a central driveway and open area, with a staircase on the south side leading to the loft area. The first-story central driveway is formed by two rows of ten timber posts supporting the timber beams and joists underneath the loft floor. The posts measure 6" x 10", and are rough-sawn lumber resting on concrete piers. The posts are tied to the piers with metal plates. The beams, which measure 8" x 8", are rough-sawn lumber. A rough-sawn bolster is located between the post and the beam, providing additional support for the beam joint above the post. The interior space on each side of the central alleyway is open; it may have originally contained animal pens or storage areas for fruit.

The loft's roof is framed with braced rafters, creating a large open area for storage of approximately 125 tons of hay. The original loft floor has been covered with plywood panels on the interior. A doorway has been added to the loft's north elevation to provide access to the modern deck. A hay track is suspended from the king post at the top of the loft; no rope or hay fork are still extant. The hay door has been slightly altered; some of the wood siding in the top portion was taken out and replaced with window glass. The hay door's original massing and proportions have not been altered.

2. Equipment Shed/Shop/Loft Brooder House

Construction Date: c.1925

Eligible, Contributing

Builder: Unknown

The building is located directly south of the barn across the driveway. It is a one-and-one-half story, wood-framed building with a gabled roof and concrete slab foundation. The walls are clad with shiplap siding and the roof is covered with metal. The walls sit on the poured foundation, except for one area where the sill consists of concrete blocks. The building's dimensions are 25 feet in width and 61 feet in length. It is divided into three main sections: a tool shop on the west end, a one-story equipment storage area on the east end, and a two-room area in the half-story loft that was formerly used as a poultry brooder house. Concrete stairs adjacent to the west elevation extend up the hill, where fruit trees from an old orchard are located.

On its south elevation, the building's first story is banked into the hillside, and the bottom portion of the wall consists of concrete blocks. The half-story loft area projects above the ground, with a gabled-dormer centered in the middle of the roof-wall junction. The dormer covers a single doorway that is approximately three-and-one-half feet above grade level. The doorway is flanked by a row of three window openings on each side that light the half-story loft area. The openings are covered with chicken wire.

The shed's west elevation provides access to the shop section of the building. A single-entry door is offset on the north side; it is wood framed, hinged and z-braced. To the north of the doorway is a wood-framed window with two vertical lights. In the south end of the half-story loft area is a row of three window openings; no glazing is still extant. A louvered vent is located at the very top of the gable-end.

The building's north elevation extends the full height of the building. On its east end, three large drive-in equipment bays are located in the building's first story. The entryways have clipped corners, white wood trim and no doors. West of the entryways are three window openings into the first-story area. The one nearest to the doorways is a small opening (no lights or muntins are extant) into a toilet room that is no longer in use. The other two are larger openings into the tool shop area; one has two vertical lights and the other has no lights or frames extant. In the half-story loft area, five horizontally rectangular window openings run the length of the north elevation. One opening is located in a shed-roofed dormer that is centred in the roofline.

The shed's east elevation wall is composed of a concrete block foundation topped with wood framing clad with shiplap siding. A row of three vertical openings are located in the loft area; no framing, lights, and window trim are extant. A small louvered vent is located between the eaves of the gabled end.

The interior of the building is divided into three sections: the equipment parking area; the shop area; and the two-room loft area. The toilet room's original inside-out framing, along with a hopper opening located in a concrete sill below the room, indicate that this area may have originally been used for grain storage. An interior wall (added at a later date) separates the equipment parking area and toilet room from the tool shop area. The interior ceiling of the loft area's west room is finished with insulation boards that hold wood shavings in place. This type of finished ceiling is typical of a loft form of brooder houses used year-round.

Other than the grain storage/toilet room and dividing wall, the building has undergone few alterations.

3 & 4. Concrete-Stave Silos

Construction Date: c.1959

Contributing

Builder: Unknown

Two concrete-stave silos are located near the northeast corner of the barn. They are approximately 42 feet in height and 51½ feet in circumference. The silo walls are composed of pre-fabricated curved pieces of concrete that are 30 inches in length and 4 inches thick. The pieces interlock to form the round silo, with several iron bands surrounding the silo to hold the pieces in place. The foundations of the silos are poured concrete. Domed metal roofs cap the silos and metal surrounds cover the ladders that lead to the tops of the silos. Small openings into the silos are vertically located along the ladders. The openings are composed of prefabricated concrete frames. The silos' interior walls are covered with a cement wash to protect against acid erosion caused by ensilage. Both silos have dirt floors. On the silo closest to the barn, the exterior appears to have been covered with some sort of mortar or cement wash to create a smoother surface, and then painted white. The other silo does not have this type of exterior treatment. Both silos were missing their caps until recently. New metal caps were restored in 2008.

4. Milk Parlor

Construction Date: c.1959

Contributing

Builder: Unknown

The milk parlor is located slightly southwest of the main barn, and is partially banked into the hillside. It consists of two attached sections. The western section originally comprised the milking stalls and milk storage area. It is a one-and-one-half story, gambrel-roofed building composed of concrete-block walls, a wood-framed loft area clad with wood weatherboard siding, and a concrete slab foundation. The other section (formerly a loafing shed) is a one-story, gable-roofed building with a concrete-block bank wall on its south elevation. The east elevation is wood framed clad with shiplap siding. Both sections are painted red and have metal roofs. The trim on the window and door surrounds, corner boards, and bargeboards is painted white.

The front façade of the milk storage room comprises the building's west elevation. The first story includes a central entryway that has been altered into a single doorway covered with a wood panel door. To the north of the door is a small fixed window with two horizontal lights and a projecting concrete sill. South of the door is a metal-framed, rectangular

window of two-over-two lights and a projecting concrete sill. Above the first-story door is an entryway leading into the loft area; it is covered with a wood slab door. It is flanked by two wood-framed, fixed windows with two-over-two lights.

The south elevation is gradually banked into the hillside. The south elevation's western end has a metal-framed, rectangular window of two-over-two lights and a projecting concrete sill; this window allows light into the former milk room area. To the east of this window are two smaller wood-framed, double-hung sash windows, each with four-over-four lights. These windows allow light into the area that originally included milk stanchions. The south elevation's eastern end includes the former loafing shed, whose walls were recently enclosed. Three aluminium slider (1/1) windows with decorative wood surrounds are located in the former loafing shed's south elevation.

The former loafing shed's east elevation consists of a wood-framed wall clad with "shiplap" novelty siding. Centered in the gable end is a large louvered vent. The north elevation of the former loafing shed is wood framed with weatherboard siding. There is a double, sliding glass doorway located on the east end, and west of the doorway are two aluminium (1/1) slider windows. West of these windows is a recessed area that formerly held milk stanchions. It includes a small casement window and wood batten door. An interior wall separates the former milk room from the stanchion area; a wood-framed window with two-over-two lights is centered on the north elevation of the former milk room.

Though portions of the building have been altered, those altered portions face away from the main driveway. The building is still recognizable as a milk parlor, though it no longer functions in that manner. The milk-room portion functions as cold storage for eggs and equipment, and still has the glass vacuum-style milk pipeline located in its interior. The former loafing shed and stanchion areas presently function as a bunkhouse.

The domestic complex of the farmstead, which includes a dwelling and well house, are not included in this nomination. Though they are historic (both constructed circa 1925), they have been extensively altered and retain little integrity. Two sheds located east of the barnyard complex have been excluded because they are modern, movable structures on skids.

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)

- 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.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1925-1959

Significant Dates

1925

1959

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period between 1925 and 1959 is when the existing historic agricultural outbuildings were constructed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for its significance in the area of Agriculture. The farmstead is representative of historic agricultural development patterns in Kootenai County from the 1920s through the 1950s. The farmstead's agricultural complex represents both pre-World War II vernacular building forms and post-war farm building types, materials, and technologies related to the agricultural industry standards. It is one of the most intact historic farmsteads in the Coeur d'Alene vicinity, an area that is undergoing suburban development.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Before the broad political boundaries of Kootenai County in northern Idaho were formed in 1864, its lands comprised a large portion of the Coeur d'Alene Indians' traditional homeland. Several native tribes from the interior northwest also traversed the area on their way to seasonal hunting and gathering sites. Explorers, trappers, and traders followed Indian trails through northern Idaho in the early 1800s, and Catholic missionaries set up a teaching chapel at the present-day site of North Idaho College in 1844. Emigrant settlers soon made their way into the Inland Northwest, prompted by the promise of cheap lands made available by the Homestead Act and other public claims. By 1855, the U. S. government began using treaties (often backed by military force) to move natives to reservations and open up more areas for settlement. Gold discoveries put additional pressure on Native American lands; by 1873, the U. S. government had placed the Coeur d'Alene tribe on a 590,000-acre reservation south of the Spokane River, which was further reduced to 190,000 acres by 1891. The reservation's acreage continued to shrink over the years, without any compensation paid to the tribe.¹

To help maintain peace between settlers and native groups, Fort Sherman (originally called Fort Coeur d'Alene) was built at the juncture of Lake Coeur d'Alene and the Spokane River in 1878. Coeur d'Alene City grew around the fort, serving as a supply center and transportation hub for the area's burgeoning mining and timber industries. A few sawmills sprang up along the Spokane River, using the river's flow to power their operations. Lake Coeur d'Alene and the surrounding rivers also provided navigable waters for floating logs to sawmills and for steamboats carrying cargo and passengers. Shipments by rail became possible after 1886, when a spur line connected Coeur d'Alene with the Northern Pacific Railroad and, thus, to eastern and West Coast markets.²

Due to lack of transportation networks, rugged topography and heavy forest cover, Kootenai County's initial agricultural development was sparse. A few settlers started small farms and gardens to feed the mining and logging camps, as well as the soldiers at Fort Sherman. As more of the Coeur d'Alene reservation was put into the public domain in the 1880s, some local miners and loggers filed for homesteads. They built residences for their families and began making improvements on the homesteads, while still working at other jobs. The bottomlands along the area's rivers and creeks were soon filled with settlers. By the 1890s, new homesteaders began carving out small farms in the heavily timbered hills surrounding Lake Coeur d'Alene. They used some of the cleared timber to construct their own buildings and sold the rest to local sawmills. Most of the farms were small; the owners raised a variety of crops and animals to feed themselves, and sold extra produce locally.³

In 1887, John Green purchased a homestead claim on the north banks of the Spokane River. In 1891, the remaining Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation was reduced by 190,000 acres, opening up the area south and west of Green's property for public land claims. Soon after, he established a ferry from his land to the river's south side. A few homesteaders had already claimed nearby lands, drawn by establishment of local villages such as Post Falls and Coeur d'Alene. By 1892, enough settlement had occurred on the Spokane River's south side that the Kootenai County Commissioners granted a petition to build a road south and east of Greens Ferry to Cougar Gulch and Mica Flats. The road was finished in 1897. By 1907, a bridge was built across the river and replaced the ferry operation.⁴

Kootenai County's timber industry boomed in 1900, as major Midwestern lumber companies moved to the virgin timberlands of northern Idaho. More sawmills and large lumber-producing operations sprang up along the Spokane River to its source, Lake Coeur d'Alene. One was the village of Huetter, located on the river's north side between Coeur d'Alene and Post Falls, which grew up around a new sawmill. Another sawmill, located on the river's southwest banks across from Fort Sherman (abandoned in 1900), was started by B. R. Lewis in 1904. Frederick Blackwell, who had established the Panhandle Lumber Company near Spirit Lake, took over several small lumber companies, including the one owned by Lewis. Blackwell greatly expanded the former Lewis sawmill operation in 1909, and the area became known as "Blackwell Island."⁵

Fred R. and Ruby I. Mooney moved their family from Minnesota to Huetter after 1900, and filed a homestead claim for land on the south side of the Spokane River in 1902. The property was located on a hillside northwest of Blackwell Island. Mooney submitted his final homestead proof on the property in 1907. In his witness statement for the proof, Mooney wrote that he had planted 225 fruit trees, cultivated 15-16 acres, and raised crops there every year since 1902. Standing buildings on his property included a wagon shed, a house with a lean-to, a barn, and a half-acre "chicken park."⁶

Census records from 1910, and WWI draft registration information showed that Fred Mooney was living on the hillside property and farming it until approximately 1919. The large number of fruit trees planted by Mooney indicated that he probably sold fruit commercially. The Spokane and Coeur d'Alene-area fruit industry was booming during this time, and numerous orchards were planted. Within a few years, overproduction caused a glut in the market and fruit prices suffered. During the spring of 1923, a heavy freeze killed 25% of the fruit trees surrounding Coeur d'Alene. During this time, Fred Mooney and his son Ned had taken on extra work at a logging camp near Wolf Lodge, located near the east end of Lake Coeur d'Alene. In September 1923, Fred Mooney had deeded his former homestead to Ned and Ned's new wife, Florence.⁷

Sometime between 1923 and 1929, several of the original buildings were torn down on the Mooney's hillside property. A large gambrel-roofed barn and equipment shed/loft brooder house were constructed there circa 1925. This new construction may have been due to stable markets in dairy and poultry products during the 1920s. As agricultural prices for livestock, wheat, and other crops dropped dramatically after World War I, many Idaho farm families depended on the cash income derived from milk and eggs. Kootenai County farmers formed a Dairy Herd Improvement Association in 1923, and a creamery was operating in Coeur d'Alene by 1930. Local poultry and egg producers' cooperatives also formed, with retail operations located in Post Falls and Coeur d'Alene.⁸

The new barn's construction reflected traditional building materials and techniques combined with new construction techniques. The loft floor of the large barn was braced with rough-sawn timbers that were probably harvested locally. Traditional post-and-beam framing was used and heavy timbers with vestiges of bark left on them were used for the beams and bolsters, supported by a rough-sawn timber post placed on a concrete pier. Lighter balloon framing was used for the side walls, and pre-cut braced framing supported the relatively modern gambrel roof on the barn. The use of the heavy timber framing well into the 20th century was common in North Idaho and other areas of the Pacific Northwest, where trees and local sawmills were plentiful. Many skilled carpenters learned to use both light and heavy timber framing in areas where both materials were readily available locally or by rail.⁹

The multipurpose agricultural building was constructed south of the barn circa 1925. It was constructed to house farm equipment, a tool/machine shop, and a poultry brooder operation in the loft area. The farm's size had grown enough to require more equipment and a place to make repairs. The loft brooder house was one of the newest forms of poultry brooders developed in the United States during the 1920s. Many state agricultural extension programs and farm journals published and widely disseminated plans for brooder houses. In the loft plan for a brooder operation, the loft's roof was lined with insulation boards holding wood shavings in place; this insulation provided warmth in the winter months for laying hens. The fact that a loft brooder operation was included in the building's construction indicated that poultry was being raised at more than a subsistence level on the property.¹⁰

The Mooney family also owned property in Cougar Gulch, and Ned Mooney moved his family there sometime between 1926 and 1929. The Mooney's hillside property was sold to local farmer Roy E. Stockton in 1929. Stockton and his family lived there and raised beef cattle and horses, and milked a few cows. They sold the farm in 1947.¹¹

The property changed hands two more times before Clarence and Lillian Dahlberg bought it in 1957. They moved their family there from Loff's Bay, on the east end of Lake Coeur d'Alene, to be closer to area schools. Besides having 40-50 milk cows, the Dahlbergs raised calves, chickens, rabbits, and hay at their new farm. They also sold milk and eggs locally, a practice common on Idaho farms into the 1960s. The family hosted neighborhood dances and basketball games in the barn's spacious loft. The hill behind the farm became known as Dahlberg Hill during this time.¹²

Following agricultural trends in the 1950s, the Dahlbergs expanded the milking operation on the farm. They had a modern dairy parlor and two large silos constructed there circa 1959. The demand for milk soared after post-war baby "booms" of the 1940s and 1950s. Stricter laws were passed to increase the purity and quality of milk sold on the market. New agricultural technologies were also needed on the farm to produce and ship Grade A milk.¹³

The Dahlbergs had a modern dairy parlor constructed, using "state-of-the-art" plans and building materials of the 1950s. The cows waited in a loafing shed attached to a room housing elevated milking stalls. The dairy operator opened a door to

let a few cows in at a time to be milked. After the cows were milked by automated machines, they exited through another door into a corral. The milk travelled from the machines to a glass pipe, which emptied into a holding tank located in a separate milk room. The milk was kept cool there until it was hauled into the local creamery. As was recommended for Grade A milking standards, concrete was used for the walls and floors of the milking area and milk room.¹⁴

At the same time or earlier, two concrete-stave silos were constructed close to the older barn and adjacent feed corrals. Silos were important to the growth of the dairy industry, because they provided year-round storage for green fodder. Plans for concrete-stave silos had been available in the United States since the 1910s, and were built in southwestern Idaho by the late 1920s. It is not known when concrete silos first appeared in Kootenai County, but a concrete plant and retail business was operating in Huetter by 1954. The business sold preformed concrete products, and may have been the source for parts and plans for the two silos on the Dahlberg property.¹⁵

After their children had finished high school, the Dahlbergs sold their hillside property in 1978 to Mario "Jim" and Elizabeth "Isa" Varela. The Varelas sold the "farmstead" portion (approximately 10 acres consisting of the farm house, barns, silos and other buildings) in June 1981. The property went through several owners until Jim Varela's youngest son, Chris, bought it in January 2002. Chris and his wife, Shannon, presently reside there and raise some poultry and rabbits. They have opened the farm to public use for small local farmers' markets, school field trips and other special occasions.

Summary Statement of Significance

Kootenai County's commercial heritage was historically based around timber. The area's heavy timber and rugged topography made farming a challenge, so the area did not see the kind of larger scale farming enterprises found south in the Palouse area of Idaho, or further north, where lush valleys provide fertile farmlands. Farming in Kootenai County was smaller, and more subsistence in nature, or, as in the case of the Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead, geared toward dairy farming and raising chickens. The Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead exemplifies historic agricultural development patterns in Kootenai County from the 1920s through the 1950s. It is one of the most intact historic agricultural complexes still standing in the area southwest of the Spokane River. For the last 20-30 years, the Coeur d'Alene and Post Falls areas of Kootenai County have undergone a significant transition into an urban setting, as the tourism and recreation industry has outpaced resource-based industries. Development pressure in the Coeur d'Alene-Spokane corridor has resulted in the loss of much of the area's agricultural heritage. Several land parcels surrounding the Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead have recently been developed into suburban acreages or vacation property. The Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead still exists as a remnant of Kootenai County's agricultural past.

End Notes

1. Dorothy Dahlgren and Simone Charbonneau Kincaid, *In All the West No Place Like This: A Pictorial History of the Coeur d'Alene Region* (Coeur d'Alene: Museum of North Idaho, 1991), pp. 3-4.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 153.
3. Clarence C. Strong and Clyde S. Webb, *White Pine: King of Many Waters* (Missoula, Montana: Mountain Press Publishing Co., 1970), pp. 8,14-16. See also Kincaid, Simone, notes of speech on agricultural development given at Museum of North Idaho, c. 1985, on file at North Idaho College, Coeur d'Alene. For an overview of homesteading in North Idaho, see Cort Sims, *A Land Office Business: Homesteading in North Idaho*, Report No. R2000201040401190 (Coeur d'Alene: Idaho Panhandle National Forest, 2003), on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation office, Boise.
4. Peg Gott Anderton [Compiler]. "Green's Ferry Country," *Kootenai Co., Idaho Centennial 1883-1973* (Post Falls, Idaho: Anderton Genealogy, 1985), on file at the Idaho Room, Coeur d'Alene Library. For information on the Green's Ferry Bridge, see Dahlgren and Kincaid, p. 144.
5. Dahlgren and Kincaid, pp.169-170, 177, 180. See also Strong, pp. 58, 65, 135.
6. Homestead proofs and testimony of proofs on file at the Clerk's Office, Kootenai County Courthouse, Coeur d'Alene. See also Louise Shadduck, *At the Edge of the Ice: Where Lake Coeur d'Alene and Its People Meet* (Boise, Idaho: Tamarack Books, 1996), pp. 130-133; and 1900 and 1910 Census records for Fred R. and Ruby I. Mooney, accessed on-

line, Summer 2009, through *Ancestry.com*. [Note: a chicken "park" may have meant that there was a tightly fenced enclosure located adjacent to the coop.]

7. For information on Fred R. Mooney and Ned Mooney, see 1910 and 1920 census records and WWI draft registration card (1917-1918), and marriage records, accessed on-line through *Ancestry.com*; see also Kootenai County Deed Records, on file at the Kootenai County Courthouse; and Shaddock, pp. 131-133. For information about fruit orchards in Washington and northern Idaho, see Carlos A. Schwantes, *The Pacific Northwest: An Interpretive History* (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1989), p.171; see also notes of Kincaid speech, on file at the Museum of North Idaho.

8. See Polk's Coeur d'Alene City and Kootenai County Directories, 1923-1924, 1927-1928 and 1931, on file at the Idaho State Historical Society Library, Boise [as with census records, the information for the directories was gathered one year **before** the directories were published]; see also "The Dairy Situation in Idaho," (University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 152, July 1927). [Note: The present owner of the property, Chris Varela, was told by longtime area residents that the barn was built circa 1925.]

9. Fred T. Hodgson, *Light and Heavy Timber Framing Made Easy* (Chicago: Frederick J. Drake and Co., 1909). Accessed on-line August 2009 at the Internet Archive, Canadian Libraries, <http://www.archive.org/details/ligtheavytimber00hodguoft>.

10. Howard Johnson, "Early Poultry Houses," *Iowa Barn Foundation Magazine* (Spring 2004); accessed on-line at http://www.iowabarnfoundation.org/magazine/early_poultry_houses.htm. See also "The Poultry Situation in Idaho" (University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 154, July 1927).

11. Deed Records, on file at Kootenai County Courthouse, Coeur d'Alene. See also notes of telephone conversation with Dean "Bud" Stockton [son of Roy E. Stockton], Great Falls, Montana, August 31, 2009 (in author's personal files).

12. Deed Records, on file at Kootenai County Courthouse, Coeur d'Alene. See also copies of e-mail correspondence with Connie Dahlberg Montanye and Bob Dahlberg (children of Clarence Dahlberg), August 2009 (in author's personal files).

13. For examples, see Wallace, J. Ashby, Robert Dodge and C. K. Shedd, "Stall Barns for Dairy Cattle," *Modern Farm Buildings* (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1959), pp.158-161; see also Deane G. Carter, *Farm Buildings* (Fourth Edition. New York: Wiley, 1954), p. 291.

14. *Ibid.*, see also e-mail correspondence with Connie Dahlberg Montayne.

15. For general information on concrete-stave silos, see Connie Lee Beedle, "Silos: An Agricultural Success Story," in *Giving Old Barns New Life*, a 2007 monograph of the University of Wisconsin's Extension Service, accessed on-line July 2009 at <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/pdf%5CG3660-4.pdf>. For concrete-stave silos in southwestern Idaho, see IHSI Inventory Form #01-19779, The Charles Eggers farmstead in Ada County, on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, 2009. For information about concrete plants and retail offices at Huetter, see Polk's Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai County Directories, 1954-1959.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

- Anderson, Clifton E. A History of the College of Agriculture at the University of Idaho. Moscow, Idaho: College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, [1998].
- Anderton, Peg Gott [Compiler]. "Green's Ferry Country," *Kootenai Co., Idaho Centennial 1883-1973*. Post Falls, Idaho: Anderton Genealogy, 1985, on file at the Idaho Room, Coeur d'Alene Library.
- Ashby, Wallace, J. Robert Dodge and C. K. Shedd. "Stall Barns for Dairy Cattle," in *Modern Farm Buildings*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1959.
- Beedle, Connie Lee. "Silos: An Agricultural Success Story," in *Giving Old Barns New Life*. Monograph of the University of Wisconsin's Extension Service, 2007. Accessed on-line July 2009 at <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/pdf%5CG3660-4.pdf>.
- Carter, Deane G. *Farm Buildings*, Fourth Edition. New York: Wiley, 1954.
- Dahlberg, Bob. E-mail correspondence with Connie Dahlberg Montayne, August 2009. In the personal files of the author.
- Dahlgren, Dorothy, and Simone Charbonneau Kincaid. *In All the West No Place Like This: A Pictorial History of the Coeur d'Alene Region*. Coeur d'Alene: Museum of North Idaho, 1991.
- "Eggers-Moore Farmstead." Ada County, IHSI Inventory Form #01-19779. Surveyed in 2000 and resurveyed in 2009. On file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, Boise.
- Hodgson, Fred T. *Light and Heavy Timber Framing Made Easy* (Chicago: Frederick J. Drake and Co., 1909). Accessed August 2009 at the Internet Archive, Canadian Libraries at <http://www.archive.org/details/lightheavytimber00hodguoft>.
- Idaho. University of Idaho, Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin No. 152, "The Dairy Situation in Idaho." July 1927. On file in State Documents, Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS) Library.
- _____. _____ . Bulletin No. 154, "The Poultry Situation in Idaho." July 1927. On file in State Documents, ISHS Library.
- _____. _____ . Bulletin No. 210, "Index Numbers of Idaho Farm Prices." June 1935. On file in State Documents, ISHS Library.
- Johnson, Howard. "Early Poultry Houses," in *Iowa Barn Foundation Magazine* (Spring 2004). Accessed on-line at http://www.iowabarnfoundation.org/magazine/early_poultry_houses.htm.
- Kootenai County, Idaho. Offices of the Assessor and Recorder. Homestead, Deed, and Mortgage records. On file in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho: Kootenai County Courthouse.

Polk's Coeur d'Alene City and Kootenai County Directories, 1923-1959. On file at the ISHS Library, Boise.

Montanye, Connie Dahlberg. E-mail correspondence with author, August 2009. In the personal files of the author.

Schwantes, Carlos A. *The Pacific Northwest: An Interpretive History*. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1989.

Shadduck, Louise. *At the Edge of the Ice: Where Lake Coeur d'Alene and Its People Meet*. Boise, Idaho: Tamarack Books, 1996.

Sims, Cort, *A Land Office Business: Homesteading in North Idaho*. Report No. R2000201040401190, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, Coeur d'Alene, 2003.

Stockton, Dean "Bud" [son of Roy E. Stockton]. Telephone conversation with author, Great Falls, Montana, August 31, 2009. In author's personal files.

United States. Bureau of the Census. United States Census, 1900-1930. Accessed through *Ancestry.com*, July 2009.

_____. World War I Draft Registration Records, 1917-1918. Accessed through *Ancestry.com*, July 2009.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 11 511280 5281835
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

[Note: The main barn was used as the center point for the UTM reference.]

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary is formed by the main service road that enters the property from the northwest, and continues along the road branch on the west side of the equipment shed, then turns ninety degrees east, to follow the road along the south sides of the shed, barn and silos, then turns ninety degrees north to parallel the east sides of the barn and dairy parlor, then turns ninety degrees west and follows along the north side of the dairy parlor to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

These boundaries include the agricultural complex and barnyard. The agricultural portion of the farmstead is still intact and retains most of its integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Madeline Buckendorf - Historian

organization Madeline Buckendorf Consulting, LLC

date September 2009

street & number 1805 Everett Street

telephone 208-454-3435

city or town Caldwell

state Idaho

zip code 83605

e-mail madelineb@cableone.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Coeur d'Alene vicinity

County: Kootenai

State: Idaho

Photographer: Madeline Buckendorf

Date Photographed: June 1, 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 5" x 7" photos from TIFF digital images and 35-mm black-and-white film.

- 1 of 13. Site Overview--looking North.
- 2 of 13. Site Overview--looking East.
- 3 of 13. Site Overview--looking West.
- 4 of 13. Main Barn--looking Northeast.
- 5 of 13. Main Barn and silos--looking West.
- 6 of 13. Main Barn and milk room (r)--looking East.
- 7 of 13. Main barn--1st floor, heavy timber post-and-beam framing and bolster--looking North.
- 8 of 13. Main barn-braced framing of roof--looking Northwest.
- 9 of 13. Silos--looking North.
- 10 of 13. Equipment shed/shop/brooder house--looking South.
- 11 of 13. Equipment shed/shop/brooder house--looking North.
- 12 of 13. Dairy Parlor--looking East.
- 13 of 13. Dairy Parlor--looking North.

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Chris and Shannon Varela
street & number 5803 Riverview Road telephone 208-667-0617
city or town Coeur d'Alene state Idaho zip code 83814

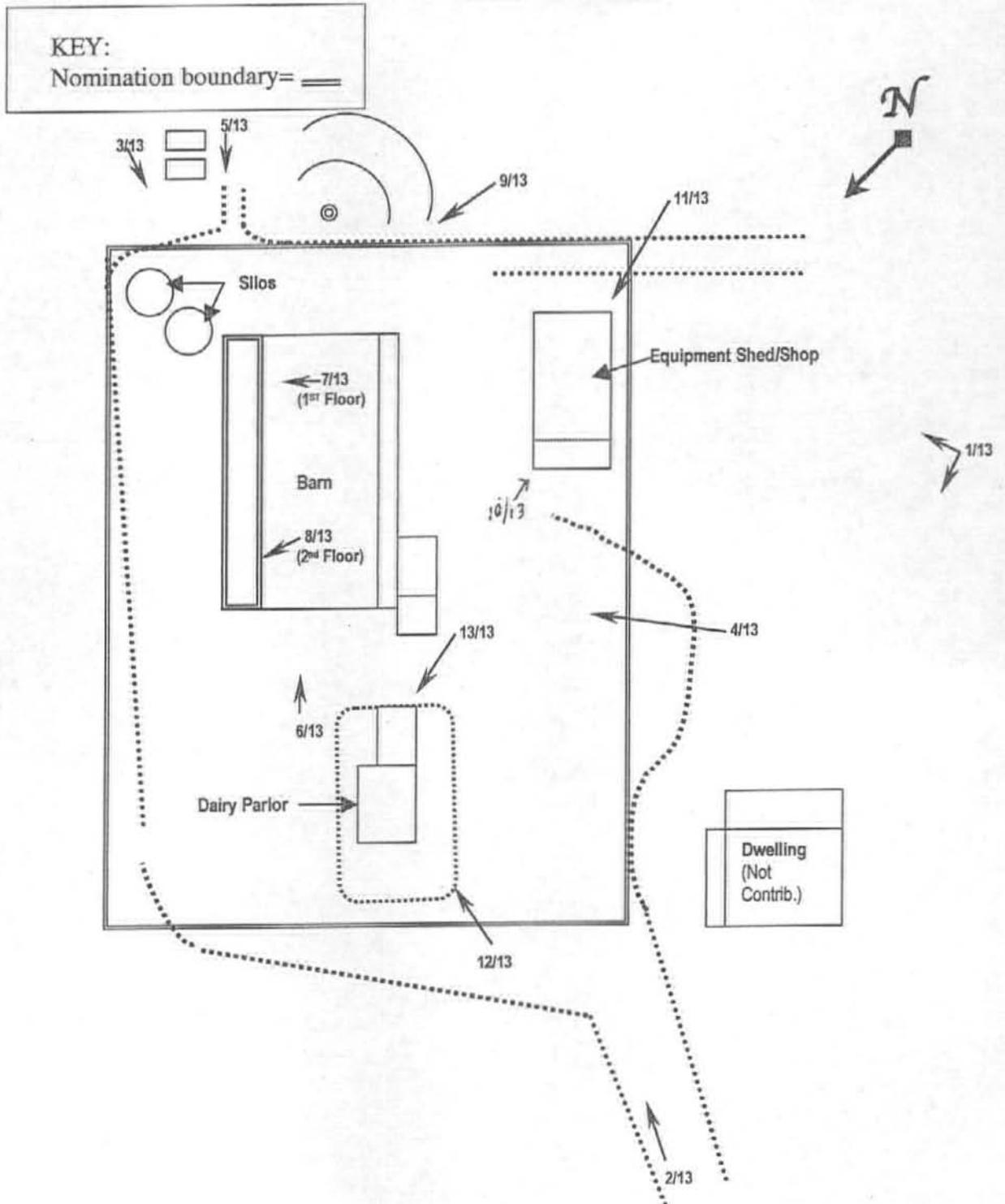
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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 18 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.

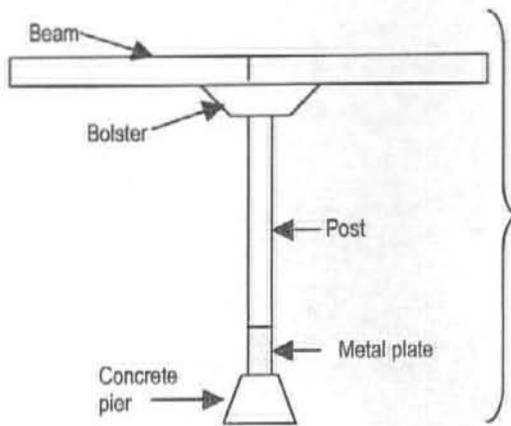
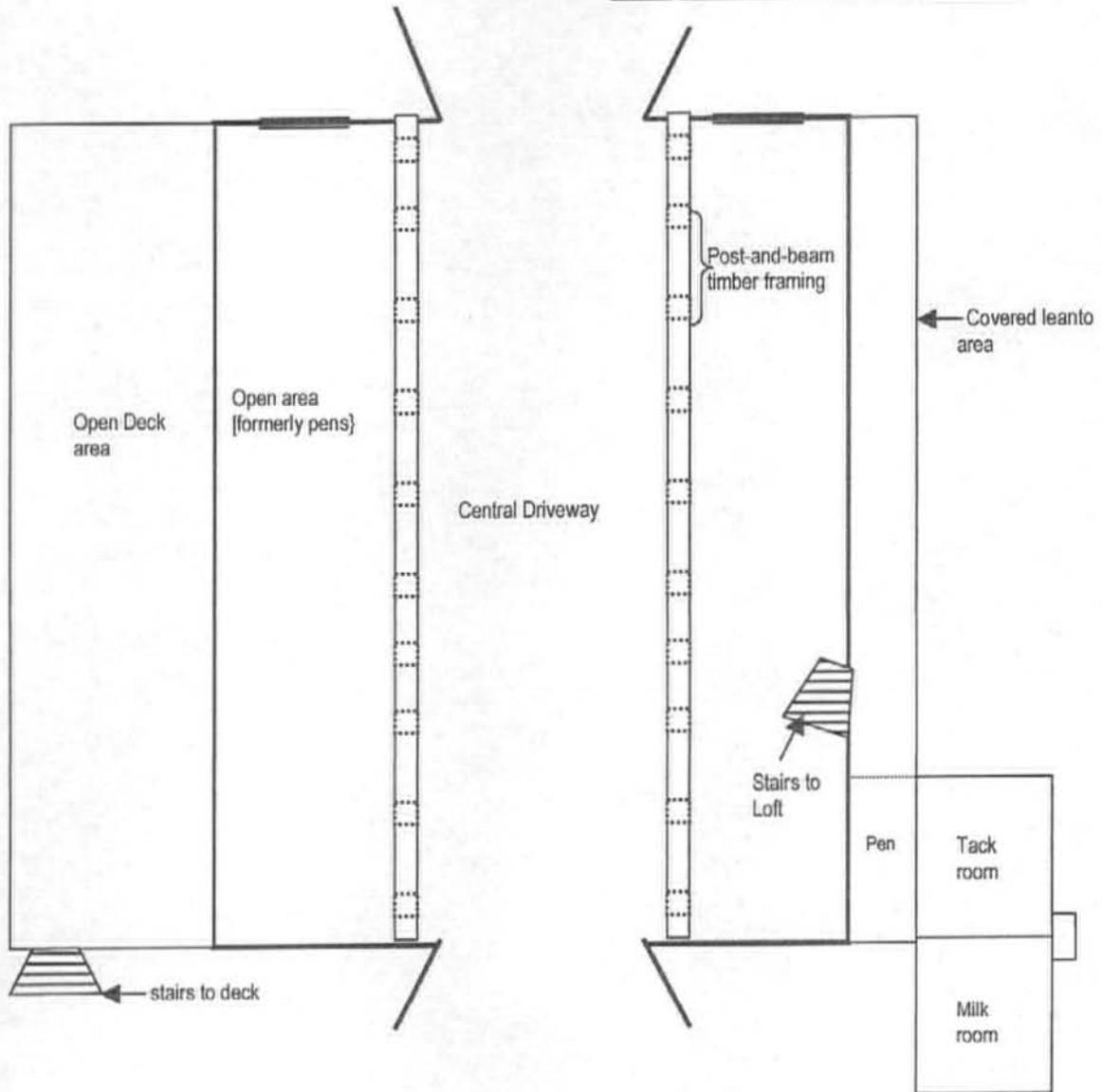
Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead

5803 W. Riverview Drive
Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai Co., ID
Madeline Buckendorf, 6/01/09

SITE MAP WITH PHOTO POINTS-
NOT TO SCALE

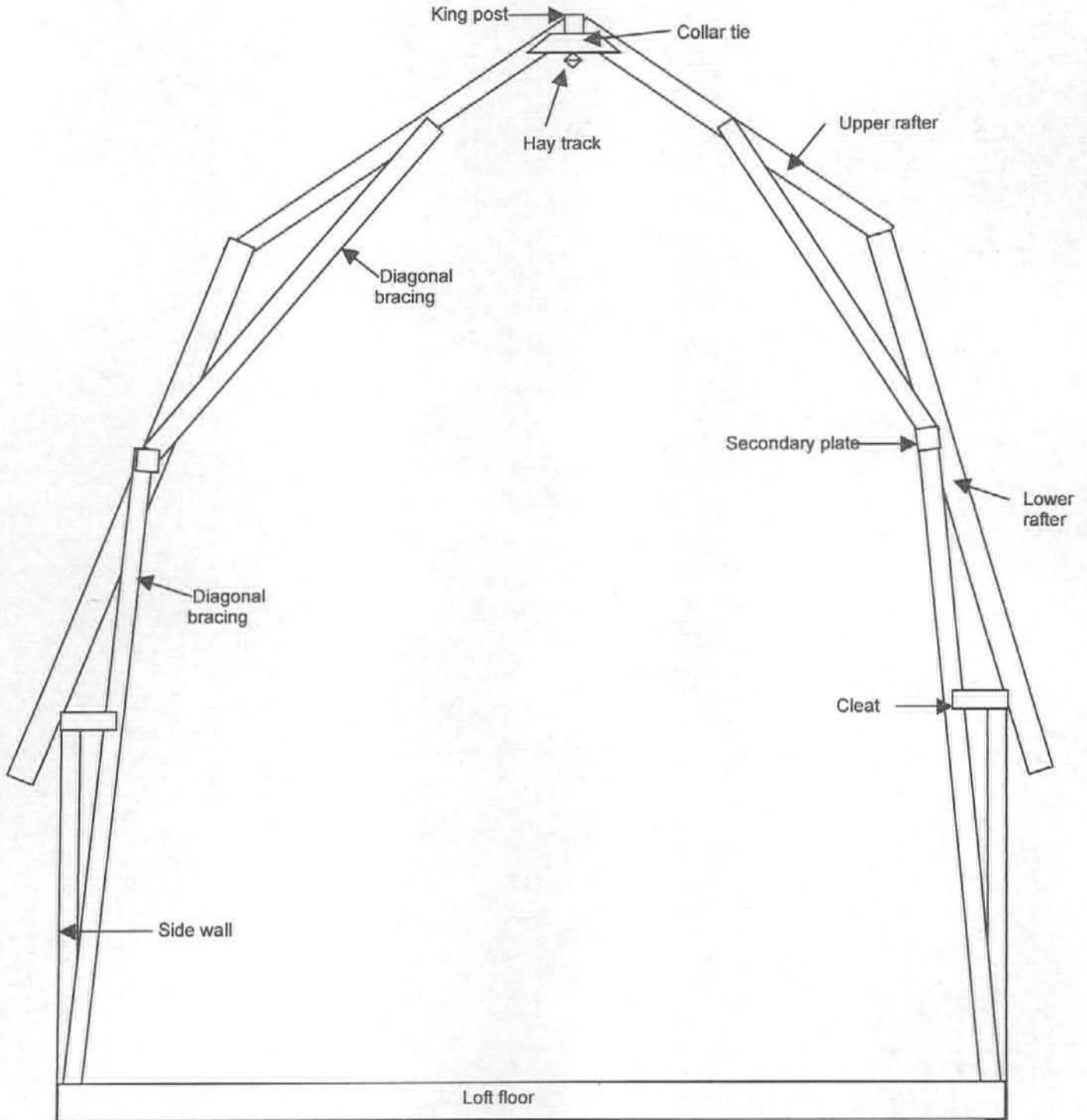


Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead
 Barn, First Floor
 5803 W. Riverview Drive
 Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai Co., ID
 Madeline Buckendorf, 6/01/09
SITE SKETCH--NOT TO SCALE



Cross-section of post-and-beam timber framing underneath loft floor

Mooney-Dahlberg Farmstead
Barn Loft Braced Framing
5803 W. Riverview Drive
Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai Co., ID
Madeline Buckendorf, 6/01/09
SITE SKETCH--NOT TO SCALE



①



②



3



4



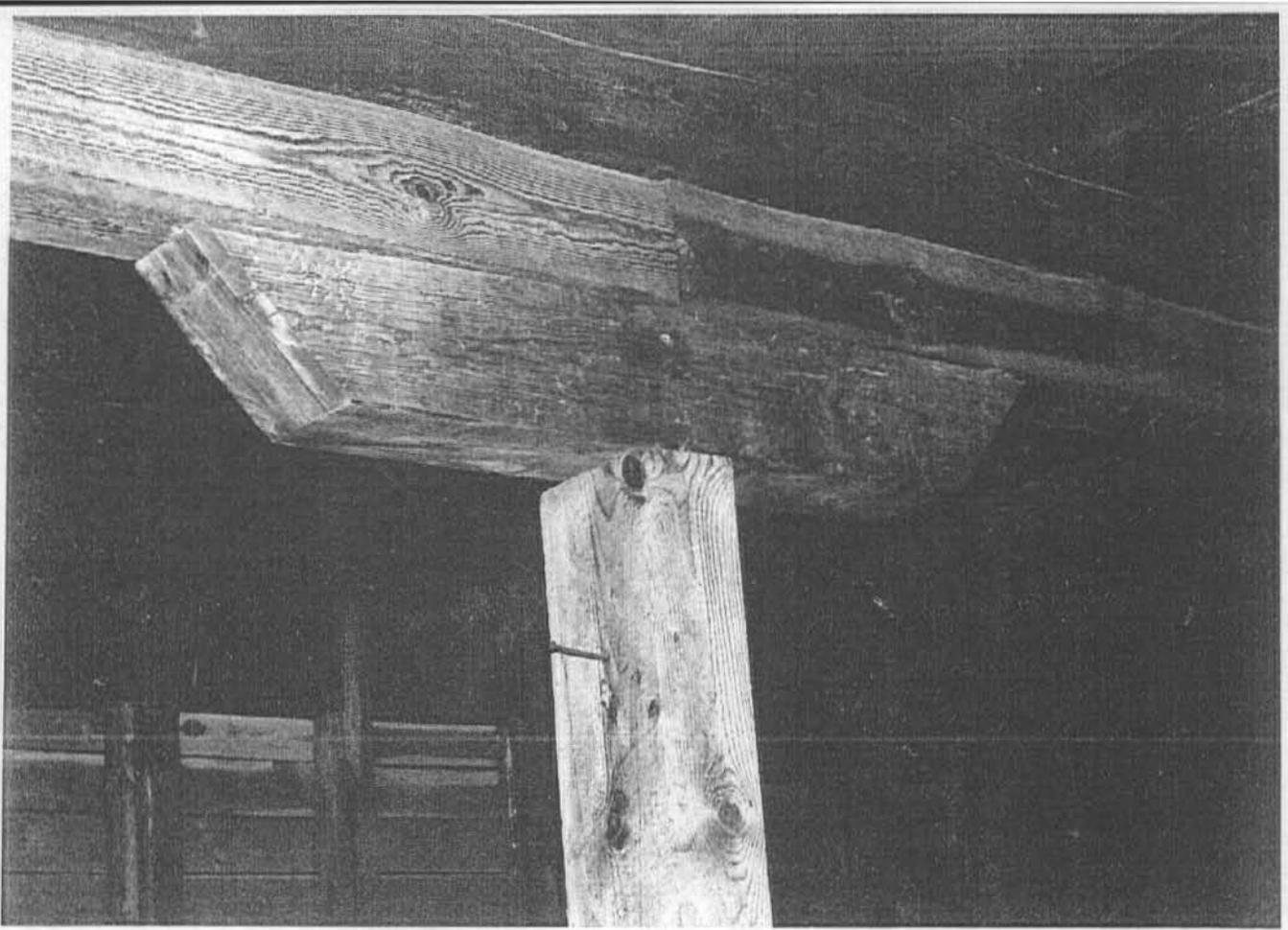
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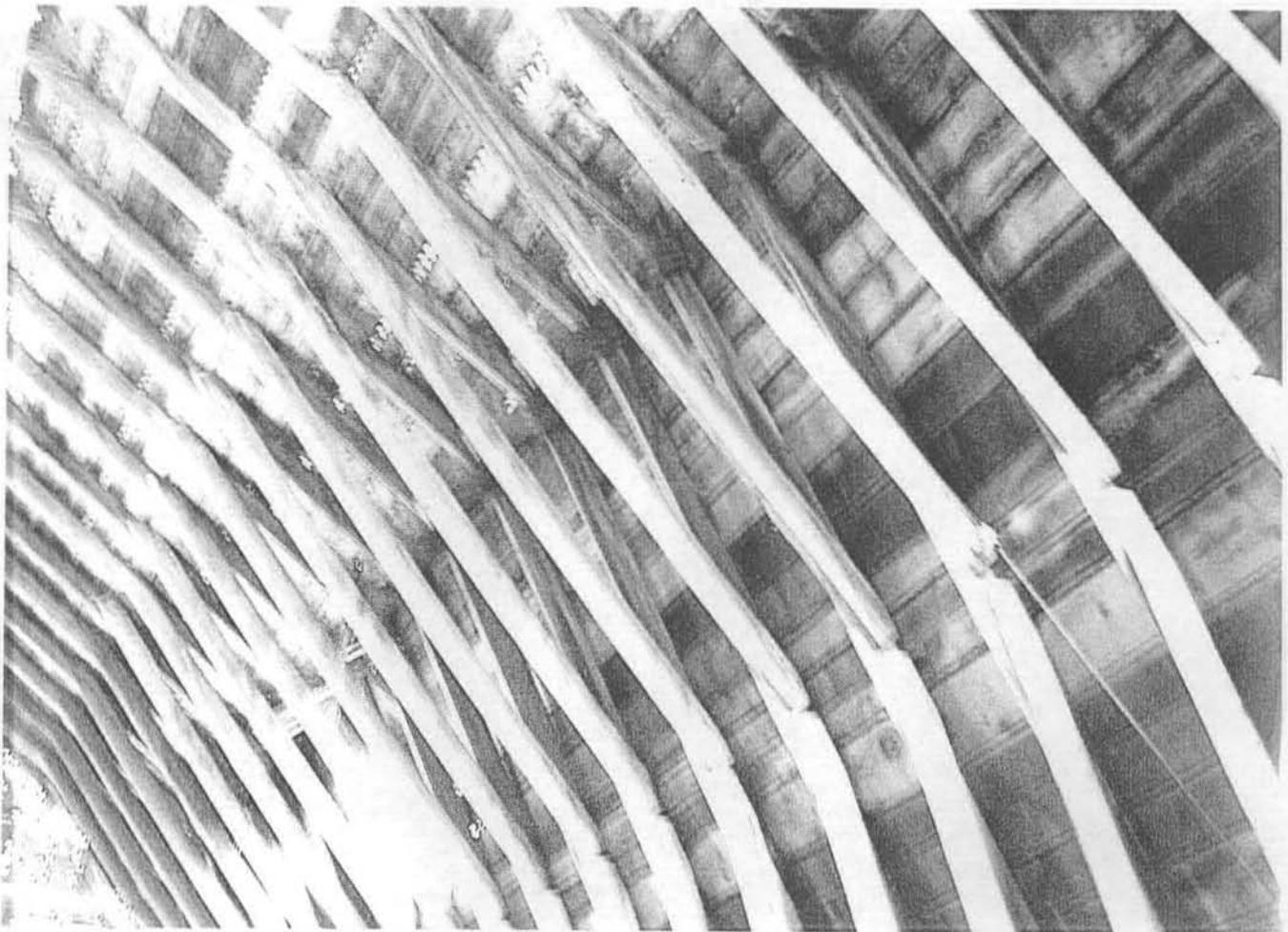
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7



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9



10



11



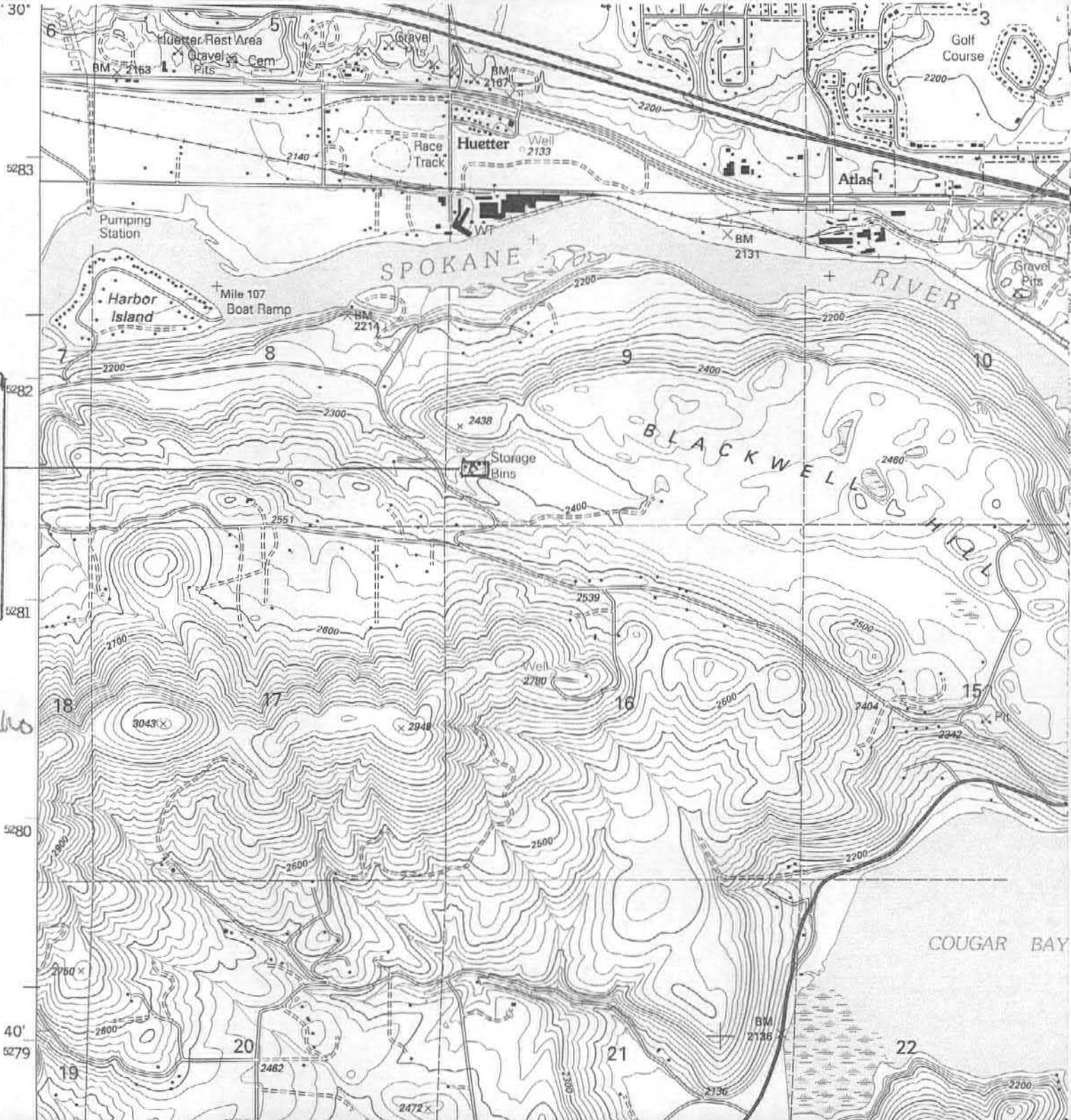
(12)



(13)



42' 30"



Mooney-Dahlberg
 Farmstead Historic
 District
 Coeur d'Alene vic.
 Kootenai Co., ID
 UTM Reference:
 11/511280/5281835
 NAD 1983

USGS
 Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
 Quad
 Scale: 1:24,000