UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATA	SHEET
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FOR MPS USE ONLY

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NAME	THE ALL LIVINGS C	JOWN ELTE ATTEICAB	LE SECTIONS	
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HISTORIC	Davan			
Sutton AND/OR COMMON	Barn			
Red Bar	<b>r</b> n			
LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER		off us 388		
	thwest of Cheney busin		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	one of one of our	1100 41001100	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
Cheney	<u>X</u>	VICINITY OF #5	- Honorable Thomas	S. Foley
STATE		CODE 53	COUNTY	CODE 063
Washing		33	Spokane	003_
CLASSIFICA	ATION		•	
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	X_AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	_XUNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
X.STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	X_EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	XYES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER OF  NAME  Eastern  STREET & NUMBER	PROPERTY  n Washington State Co	llege		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Cheney		VICINITY OF	Washington	
LOCATION  COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ET  STREET & NUMBER	OF LEGAL DESCR			
SINCE! & NUMBER	W. 1116 Broadway	Avanua		
CITY, TOWN	W. IIIO BIOAUWAY	Avenue	STATE	
	Spokane	·····	Washington	
REPRESENT	TATION IN EXISTI	NG SURVEYS		
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DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
CITY, TOWN		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	STATE	

\_EXCELLENT

XGOOD

\_\_FAIR

#### CONDITION

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS
\_\_UNEXPOSED

#### **CHECK ONE**

\_UNALTERED

#### **CHECK ONE**

XORIGINAL SITE

\_\_MOVED DATE.....

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Sutton Barn is located at the edge of the City of Cheney near the crest of a gradual hill that slopes upward from Main Street and constitutes the townsite. It is a large structure, over 90 feet in length and nearly 40 feet in height with an "L" shaped plan. The barn is of braced frame construction on a split fieldstone foundation. Board and batten walls and a composition shingle roof covering earlier cedar shingles complete the enclosure. Many of the rough sawn planks exceed 20 feet in length, and the battens are milled on both edges in an ogee pattern.

The roof form is a gambrel variant with the curb placed quite close to the ridge. There is a ventilation cupola centered on each ridge and each is square in plan with louvered sides, shallow pyramidal roofs and corner members that suggest classic pilasters supporting a cornice and frieze.

The major axis of the building lies in an east-west direction. The perpendicular south wing -- shorter but with similar details and proportions -- is attached at the west end. When added to the width of the main west gambrel, it establishes a 90 foot wall surface equal in length to the long side of the major wing.

At the apex of the three gambrels extending from curb to curb there is a wooden ventilation grill in the form of a triangular sunburst. Directly below these are the hay-tracks and tall double sliding loft doors providing access to the hay mow. Offset to one side at a lower elevation just above the loft floor there are smaller access doors probably intended for easier loading of hay when the supply was mostly depleted. A much larger door is provided for this purpose on the west end directly under the loft doors and equal to them in width.

At the ground level there are large doors sliding on an overhead track numbering from one to three doors at each end. An additional door was placed on the west wall of the south wing, although this has been replaced by a modern garage door. There are several windows arranged for the most part symmetrically around the building, but they are presently boarded up.

An open shed roofed shelter has been added to fill out the inside corner of the "L" shaped plan. This is a later addition as evidenced by the use of roof joists, different framing methods and less exacting craftmanship.

The most unusual feature of the Sutton Barn is the mortise and tenon braced frame structural system. The diagonal members are let into the posts on shoulders and nailed, whereas the horizontal timbers are mortised and pegged with hardwood dowels.

Some partitions have been built on the interior at the ground level, although the arrangement of stalls, bins and feed chutes is undisturbed at the east end of the main wing. Most of the sliding doors have been removed and boarded up or nailed shut. With the exception of the roof, the building is in good structural condition.

#### **PERIOD** AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW \_\_PREHISTORIC \_\_COMMUNITY PLANNING \_\_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE \_\_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC \_\_RELIGION \_\_1400-1499 \_\_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC \_\_CONSERVATION \_\_LAW \_\_SCIENCE 1500-1599 XAGRICULTURE \_\_ECONOMICS \_\_LITERATURE \_SCULPTURE **X**ARCHITECTURE \_\_1600-1699 \_\_MILITARY FDUCATION \_\_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN \_1700-1799 \_\_ART \_\_ENGINEERING \_\_MUSIC THEATER \_X1800-1899 \_\_COMMERCE \_\_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT \_\_PHILOSOPHY \_\_TRANSPORTATION \_\_1900-\_\_COMMUNICATIONS \_\_INDUSTRY \_\_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT \_\_OTHER (SPECIFY) \_\_INVENTION

#### SPECIFIC DATES

#### **BUILDER/ARCHITECT**

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sutton Barn on the campus of Eastern Washington State College is significant as a representative of structural methods and craftmanship from an era in the agricultural development of the inland Pacific Northwest. It was once part of an expansive farm property that included a half section of 320 acres.

It is said that the barn was built in 1884 by William Bigham, a recognized master craftsman who worked in the area, using unusually painstaking hand methods. He owned the farm at the time, and the barn would have been intended for his own use. Bigham is known to have built the original Spokane County Courthouse at Cheney and a number of other important buildings. Tax records maintained by the county in Spokane list the date of construction as 1888. The barn was evidently built at a cost substantially higher than most barns, and was intended, even in its time, as a showplace. Standing above the town, as it does, it overlooked the community and, according to old residents, was the scene of social events from time to time.

The barn was purchased in 1891 or 1892 by State Senator William J. Sutton. Sutton, himself, was an important person in the community whose grand home (since demolished) and barn were intended to reflect his position. Although he did not build the house and barn, Sutton bought them partly as an indication of his prominence. Sutton was vice president of the old Cheney Normal School when it first opened as a state institution in 1890, served as principal from 1892-97 and was instrumental in preserving the school when its budget was vetoed by the governor as an economy measure. After his resignation from the school's administration, he remained in Cheney serving as president of the Second National Bank, and continuing his activities as a prominent businessman and farmer. He served four terms in the state senate, 1913-1921, and ran for governor in 1916. In his legislative tenure, Sutton served with distinction in connection with studies of education and public schools in the State of Washington. He was grand master of the Masonic Lodge of Washington in 1914.

Sutton exemplified a way of life of which this barn is an unusually representative structure. Its size, and the care of construction, tell a good deal about the manner in which its owner lived. The barn represents the early settlement and development period in the region which occurred under the impetus of railroad construction. The earliest inland settlers moved up the Columbia and Snake River systems into the Walla Walla and then the Colfax areas of Eastern Washington. Indian hostilities closed the inland areas from 1877-79. Afterward, the Northern Pacific, bankrupt and in receivership, was revived and renewed its construction to the Pacific Coast, reaching this area in 1881. With advertising and immigrant rates, a new wave of settlement on the fringes of the Palouse began, and with it, farming and cattle-raising in the scablands of Eastern Washington. These tended to start string developments along railroad routes, and in some ways, were experimental.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

No published works.

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Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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The barn survives from this developmental period during the transition from agricultural settlement to urban stability. There does not seem to be a comparable structure remaining in the immediate vicinity. It is a singular work of craftsmanship recalling the agricultural heritage of this area.