irm No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Barber dam and lumber mill historical archaeological site is situated on the north bank of the Boise river five miles east of Boise. It includes a power-house and dam with an earth embankment, a cottage and outbuilding, several concrete foundations and the remains of a railroad spur.

The powerhouse and dam are the major extant structures. The two-story 60' x 70', reinforced concrete power station is an industrial building distinguished by its two-story round arched windows. It has a gabled roof of structural steel and houses four turbine bays. The only intact equipment are the gates to regulate the turbines' water flow. The building is stable, although abandoned. Extending south of the powerhouse across the river is a 400' long crib dam. Constructed of 12% x 12% timbers and filled with rocks, the dam stands 21' high and 86's wide, with a log chuterand fish ladder on the north side. A 1500' earth embankment extends north of the power plant and creates a large holding pond. The dam is still in operation.

A modest one-story frame cottage with a gabled roof and front porch is to the northwest of the power station. This clapboard structure is in disrepair and is vacant. A small wood shack is to the west of it.

The concrete walls of the six-unit boiler house stand north of the powerhouse. The circular concrete stack foundation and concrete foundation of at least one outbuilding are visible in the field west of the embankment, as are the eroded remains of a railroad spur grade and various concrete retaining walls and foundation debris. The site of the mill house is distinctly indicated by artifactual material such as brick fall and window glass fragments. Contemporary newspaper accounts also record several other outbuildings, boarding houses, barns and workshops, and contemporary photographs of both the mill and powerhouse are available.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BARBER DAM REH November, 1976	ABILITATION P	ROJECT, Id	daho State Water	Resource Boar	rd (Boise:	
		1. Allan M	Nevins, TIMBER A	ND MEN: THE	WEYERHAFIISER (STORY.
(New York: Th				IND NEIL THE	METERIFICOSER S	7101(13
			1, 1904, p. 5, c	. 1; Oct. 4,	1904, p. 4, c.	. 1;
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SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1904-1934	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT A. J. Wiley	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Barber dam and Dumber mill historical archaeological site is archaeologically significant as:

One of the few remaining lumber mill facilities left standing from the 1900s. It offers visitors an opportunity to actually see the interrelationship between the dam, lake, powerhouse and once standing mill.

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Although the site has been abandoned for almost a half-century (the mill was dismantled in 1934), from a strictly historical archaeological perspective the site appears virtually undisturbed. The pasture where the plant once stood has never been plowed. As the lumber operation was only in operation for the first three decades of this century, the plant site provides an unparalleled opportunity to expand the data base for future historical and industrial archaeological research, not only locally but regionally as well, in an industry so important to the development of Idaho's economy, and that of the west.

Barber dam and mill was only one facet of the pioneering operation of the Weyerhauser group in Idaho at the turn of the century. Like all too many of these undertakings the Barber Lumber Company was characterized by:

bright initial hopes, extensive acquisition of timber, unexpected difficulties in logging and transport, failure of manufacture to justify investment, heavy assessments on stockholders, and a growing sense of frustration.

Organized in July 1902 by James T. Barber, Sumner G. (Jack) Moon and others the Barber Lumber Company anticipated large returns from its 25,000 acres of timberland located along Grimes and More's creek in the Boise Basin. In October 1904 the company commenced erecting the mill, power plant and company town east of Boise. An <u>Idaho Daily Statesman</u> editorial reflected the optimism of the owners and expressed the local excitement and interest in the undertaking,

As the company will employ several hundred men in the construction of its works and in making the necessary river improvements and keep perhaps 200 employed constantly, the enterprise becomes of very great importance to the city. The coming of these people will mark a new era in the industrial development of Boise: The lumbering enterprise is of the highest importance in itself, while it is likely to be the indirect means of bringing about other developments that will further add to the prosperity of the city.

Such were the hopes of 1904, which were rendered architecturally through the classically inspired powerhouse.

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Significance CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

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By November 1905 the 1500 horsepower electrical plant was in operation, and, through a contract with the Capital Electric Light, Motor and Gas Company of Boise, was supplying Boise with its power. The mill was not yet in operation however, due to difficulties incurred in attempting to drive logs down Grimes and More's creeks. Heavy snows prevented winter logging and high water was needed to drive the logs. Thus the ponderosa logs had to sit in water all winter, which stained them blue and produced low grade lumber. To circumvent this problem the Intermountain Railway Company was granted a charter in 1907 to build a line between Centerville and Barber. Due to economic and legal difficulties the railroad was not begun until 1914, following the merger of the Barber Lumber Company with the Payette Lumber Company. The mill, which had been closed since 1908, resumed operations in 1915. The mill remained in operation until the depression hit and in 1934 was closed down and dismantled.

Barber Dam Rehabilitation Project, p. 5. Timber and Men, p. 262.

Idaho Daily Statesman, October 4, 1904, p. 4, c. 1.

