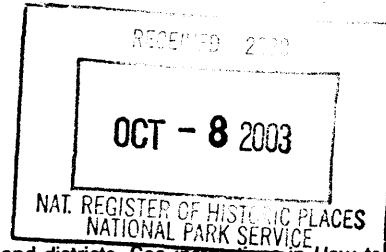


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1180

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lake County Round Sale Barn

other names/site number Sale Barn, Sales Ring

2. Location

street & number 3531 South 6th Street, Lake County Fairgrounds  not for publication

city or town Lakeview  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Lake code 037 zip code 97630

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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James M. Hamrick, Jr.  
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date September 24, 2003  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State of Federal agency and bureau Oregon

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Ball  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 11/21/03

Lake County Round Sale Barn  
Name of Property

Lake County, Oregon  
County and State

**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	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

**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

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE: Vernacular

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE: Piers

walls WOOD

roof METAL: Steel

other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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.

**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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1942

**Significant Dates**

1942

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Herbert Reeves Sinnard

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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:

Lake County Courthouse  
Lake County Fairgrounds

Lake County Round Sale Barn  
Name of Property

Lake County, Oregon  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

10	717970	4674635
Zone	Easting	Northing

3 

Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title John Toso for: Lake County Fair Board, Lakeview, Oregon; Fremont-  
Winema National Forests,  
organization Lakeview, Oregon date February 28, 2003  
street & number 1660 Parker Street telephone (541) 482-1480  
city or town Ashland state Oregon zip code 97520

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**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.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Lake County, Oregon Lake County Courthouse  
street & number 513 Center Street telephone (541) 947-6004  
city or town Lakeview state Oregon zip code 97630

**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. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

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### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Lake County Round Sale Barn, also known as "Sale Barn" and "Sales Ring," in Lakeview, Oregon is an octagonal-shaped structure built in 1942. Located on the Lake County Fairgrounds on State Highway 140 west of Lakeview's center, the barn represents a distinct agricultural architectural style and the rich agricultural heritage of Lake County. The structure was designed by Herbert Reeves Sinnard, Professor of Agricultural Engineering at Oregon State University, as an auction/sale barn for the annual Lake County Fair with a seating capacity of over 300 people. Adjoining are the stock/show sheds, prepared in 1946 to serve the operation of the auction/sale barn. Connected by chutes to two sides of the barn, these sheds were constructed later according to Sinnard's plans. The octagonal barn and stock/show sheds on the fairgrounds today are almost an exact reflection of those plans.<sup>1</sup> Functioning as it has historically for over sixty years, the round sale barn retains integrity of location, setting, design materials, and workmanship and conveys the historic association for which it is significant.

### *Location*

The Lake County Round Sale Barn is located at 3531 S. 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Lake County Fairgrounds, Lakeview, Oregon in Section 9 of Township 39 South, Range 20 East, Willamette Meridian. The Lake County Fairgrounds, on State Highway 140, are approximately one-half mile west of Lakeview's main intersection of State Highway 140 and US Highway 395. The site is fairly flat in the Goose Lake Valley floodplain at an elevation of 4735 feet. There are three asphalt-paved entrances to the 60-acre fairgrounds. The round sale barn is located on the east perimeter between the stock/show sheds. The facilities of the fairgrounds include exhibit halls, show/stock sheds, a racetrack and grandstand, a rodeo museum, baseball fields, recreational vehicle parking, an arena, a stage and automobile parking areas. The fairgrounds manager resides on the premises in a manufactured home and maintains a business office in a permanent structure.

Located in the south central portion of the state, Lake County is part of the Great Basin region with its high desert climate and rivers flowing into alkali lakes. The 8300 square miles of the county -77% of which is owned by government agencies- contain unusual geographic and geologic features. Lake County's features include the predominately pine filled Fremont National Forest, streams, lakes and Abert Rim, one of the largest fault scarps in North

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

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America. A state waterfowl refuge and a national pronghorn antelope refuge are also within the county's boundaries.

### *General Description and Alterations* *Exterior*

The octagonal Lake County Round Sale Barn is 65 feet in diameter with a height of 40 feet, comprising an area of approximately 3500 square feet. An octagonal metal-clad cone roof with a 12/12 slope is attached above a larger octagonal shed roof, which has a 5/12 slope surrounding the central section. A screened two-foot clear wall, or clerestory, is located between the cone roof and the shed roof providing fresh air and light to the interior. The cone roof overhangs the clerestory by two feet to prevent rain from entering the interior of the barn. A ten-foot metal flagpole is located in the center at the top of the structure. The eight 13-foot high by 27-foot long exterior panels consist of 2-inch by 6-inch studs placed on 24-inch centers. The top plate of the wall is made up of three 2-inch by 6-inch pieces of lumber. The 4-inch by 6-inch sill plate is placed over 12-inch wide by 36-inch long by 12-inch thick concrete pier blocks placed at the eight corners of the building. Intermediate 12-inch wide by 12-inch long by 12-inch thick footings are spaced at nine-foot intervals between the corner footings. The exterior walls are composed of 5/8-inch T-111 siding over old asbestos shingles over 3/4-inch 1-inch by 10-inch sheathing. The T-111 siding was installed in the 1970s and painted a medium blue color to match the surrounding buildings. The main entrance is located on the west elevation of the barn and consists of double-entry doors that open outward. The two doors are 4-feet by 7-feet made of 3-inch wide vertical planks cross-braced inside with dimensional lumber. They are painted white and have three original strap-hinges per door. Four smaller animal access doors are located at the north and south elevations of the barn.

In 1997, with approval from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office staff, a metal roof was installed to protect the integrity of the structure from water damage.<sup>2</sup> The gray-colored 26-gauge standing seam metal roofing covers two layers of cedar shake shingles over 1-inch by 10-inch tongue and groove transversely laid-up sheathing. Shutters have been cut into four alternating sides of the building to enhance ventilation and lighting. The shutters are three feet high and range from six to eight feet long.

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

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### *Interior*

The lumber used for the construction of the barn's interior is unfinished ponderosa pine, an abundant wood from the nearby Fremont National Forest. The excellent condition of the sixty year-old lumber used for all aspects of the interior can be attributed to the dry high desert climate. The main building supports are eight laminated vertical posts set in an octagonal pattern resting on 12-inch wide by 32-inch long by 12-inch thick concrete piers. A 4-inch by 6-inch sill plate is placed on top of the piers and supports the auction rail around the interior perimeter between the eight posts. Each post is constructed by nailing five 2-inch by 6-inch boards together up to a height of 12-feet 8-inches above the floor. Horizontal stringers of three laminated 2-inch by 6-inch boards tie the eight posts together at that level. At that point, the two outer 2-inch by 6-inch boards are discontinued and the inner three boards extend another nine feet up to the level of the upper plate upon which the lower roof rafters rest. Knee braces or angle braces are secured to each side of the posts at the termination of the outer post boards and extend up to the lower roof upper plate where they butt against a two-foot spacer between the pairs of braces. This arrangement provides support for the upper plate near where the upper end of each center rafter rests. Also starting at each post near the wall upper plate, a 2-inch by 6-inch brace extends horizontally out to the lower base of the common rafter adjacent to the hip rafter on the lower roof. Another 2-inch by 6-inch brace beginning at the same point connects at near mid-point to the same rafter.

Each of the barn's eight lower roof sections is framed with two laminated hip rafters and three common rafters. Flat horizontal purlins of 2-inch by 6-inch boards spaced on 24-inch centers are nailed to the rafters. To serve as underlayment for the roofing, 1-inch by 8-inch boards are laid flat and edge-to-edge on the purlins. On 36-inch centers, 2-inch by 6-inch studs which are five feet long rest on the upper plate of the lower roof and support the rafter plate of the upper roof. This introduces a section of clerestory to provide light and ventilation between the two roofs. Diagonal braces at the ends of each wall section provide resistance to rotational twist between the two roofs. Twist resistance is provided on the main lower walls by applying the 1-inch by 10-inch boards at a 45-degree angle on half of the eight sections and horizontally on the other half. The upper roof has two 2-inch by 6-inch boards nailed together for the eight hip rafters. One full length double 2-inch by 6-inch common rafter is used in each of the eight roof sections flanked by four single 2-inch by 6-inch jack rafters. Four of the eight common rafters are tied together about one-quarter of the way below the peak by two pairs of horizontal 2-inch by 6-inch ties. These secure the upper ends of all the longer rafters at the peak.

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

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The 29-foot diameter of the auction show ring in the center of the structure is defined by an octagonal-shaped auction rail composed of twelve-foot sections with gates at the north and south sides for animal access. The auction railing is three-feet high with each twelve-foot section consisting of 4-inch by 4-inch posts with three 2-inch by 6-inch horizontals capped with another 2-inch by 6-inch board. The animal gates are similar but reinforced with a single 2-inch by 6-inch cross brace. The aisle between the auction rail and the seating is four-feet wide. Except for the north section where an auction platform is located, the grandstand seating consists of tiered benches, four with backrests and the top fifth bench utilizing the structure's wall for a backrest. The five benches range in length from 13 feet for the bottom bench to 23 feet for the top bench in the northwest, northeast, east, southeast and southwest sections. Due to animal chutes on either side of the seating in the south section, the benches measure 4 feet for the bottom and 12 feet for the top. Since a second auction platform exists at the west section, those benches on either side of the platform measure 4 feet for the bottom and 9 feet for the top. The stairways measure 2' 8" except for those of the north, south and west sections which are two feet. The wood plank benches are 15-inches wide, and the backrests are 18-inches high of 1-inch by 6-inch boards supported by diagonally-cut 2-inch by 4-inch boards rounded at the top. The walkways between the benches are sixteen inches wide.

A rectangular-shaped auction platform is located eight feet above the west entrance, measuring 8-feet by 10-feet with a railing of 2-inch by 4-inch boards around it two and a half feet high. Another auction platform in a trapezoid shape spans the north section, measuring 27 feet at the back wall and 20 feet in front with a 9-foot depth. This platform is also eight feet above the floor with 2-inch by 4-inch railings. The front railing is topped with a 21-inch wide shelf. Below and in front of the north auction platform, one foot above the floor, is a second trapezoid-shaped auction area located between the animal chutes. This area measures 9 feet at the back, 5 feet at the front with a 6-foot depth. The floor of the auction/sale barn is covered with wood chips. Illumination is provided by a tungsten bulb on each of the eight posts and one in the center of each of the lower roof sections.

Due to its age and construction techniques of the past, the Lake County Round Sale Barn is in need of rehabilitation. The existing foundation capacity is inadequate and the sill plates have deteriorated. It has been recommended that a new continuous concrete footing and stem wall be installed around the perimeter of the exterior walls. In order to reduce the stresses to the upper and lower roof rafters, additional rafters need to be installed to reduce the load to the



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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

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existing members. An automatic fire sprinkler system also needs to be installed in order to bring the structure into compliance with current building codes.<sup>3</sup> As funds become available the fair board intends to remove the T-111 siding and replace the original asbestos shingles with a similar looking material.<sup>4</sup>

### *Summary*

Although the Lake County Round Sale Barn's exterior has undergone modest alterations, the interior retains the original integrity of design, materials, workmanship and overall feeling. The barn continues to reflect the origins of its plan, architecture and engineering and accurately conveys its purpose as an auction/sale barn, exhibiting the historic association with state and county fairs for which it is significant.

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

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### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lake County Round Sale Barn on the Lake County Fairgrounds in Lakeview, Oregon is a distinct structure in shape and purpose for its location in one of Oregon's most rural counties. Designed by H. R. Sinnard, an innovative and prolific architect, this octagonal barn is representative of an agricultural architectural style developed decades prior to the Round Sale Barn's construction in 1942. Employing design elements associated with the nineteenth century progressive agricultural movement, the barn used for auctions and sales, incorporates an auction ring, sales platforms, and tiered grandstand seating for over 300 people. Its period of significance centers in the year 1942, when it acquired its significant architectural form, the Lake County Round Sale Barn retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials and workmanship and continues to function for the purpose for which it was built as part of the Lake County Fair and Round-Up. The Lake County Round Sale Barn is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a distinct representative of round barn design and engineering.

### HISTORY

#### Round Barn Design Development

*"To keep the devil from hiding in the corners..."*

The design prototype for the Lake County Round Sale Barn has its roots deep in the historical development of agricultural building design in the United States. "Round barn" is a generic term which includes more specific barn nomenclature, such as "true-round," "polygonal," "centric," "multi-sided," "nonorthogonal" and "octagonal." Round barns are an American invention. Their origins, their gradual acceptance and sudden decline make them an enigmatic phenomenon in American agriculture. The earliest examples of centric structures in the United States are at least 20 Dutch octagonal churches built in the Hudson River Valley, dating from 1680 to 1750.<sup>5</sup> Besides Dutch round hayricks and English gin-gangs (round structures covering horse-powered mills and threshing machines), research has been unable to document any European antecedents of centric structures.<sup>6</sup> In fact, the American round barn

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influenced the building of those few found in Europe. Centric barns for agricultural purposes first appeared in the South and Northeast. Most were showpieces of gentlemen farmers. George Washington built a 16-sided barn at his Dogue Run farm in Virginia in 1793, and Thomas Jefferson built octagonal farm structures on his Poplar Forest farm in Virginia in the 1820s.<sup>7</sup> The circle is attributed as the inspiration for the religious Shakers to build a large stone true-round barn in Hancock, Massachusetts in 1826, which still stands. A Shaker saying describes the round barn as intended “to keep the devil from hiding in the corners.”<sup>8</sup>

Round barns came to fruition in the Midwest during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when a combination of natural resources and human factors crystallized to produce a premier agricultural region of the world.

The two elements, “Midwest” and “barn,” are inextricably related, forming the underpinning of a people’s spatial perception of the American heartland – neither East nor West – but rather in the center where the combination of level land, fertile, dark and grass-covered soils, ideal climate, and usually abundant water offered – to all whom dared to settle there – a panacea.<sup>9</sup>

*“The round barn is getting to be quite the thing out here in Iowa.”<sup>10</sup>*

As American agriculture evolved from generalized subsistence farming to specialized commercial farming, a value system emerged exploiting the land to its maximum capacity for profit coupled with scientific and industrial strategies to modernize farming. Agricultural colleges promoted by the Morrill Act (1862) and experimental stations by the Hatch Act (1887) taught progressive farming methods based on models of industrial efficiency. The agricultural press of the time did much to extol a wide range of technology, including new building types. Rather than an architectural novelty, centric barns were legitimized as economic expedients and more of them were built in the Midwest than any other region of the country.<sup>11</sup>

The centric barn’s advantages over conventional barns included a large volume of barn space built with fewer materials, superior wind resistance and self-supporting roofs. These features left the interiors free of structural supporting elements and shorter lines of labor travel within the structure. Octagon barns represented the most innovated thought of the 1870s and 1880s in

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

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the practice of modern farming. Prior to the 1890s, construction techniques had favored the octagon shape over the true circle as being easier and less expensive to build. The introduction of cheaper balloon framing and the development of the circular silo in the center of the barn made a true-round barn an accepted feature of barn construction into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>12</sup>

Benefits of centric barns were heralded by agricultural schools and experts, but were not an overwhelming choice by dairymen and farmers. However, those farmers who built centric barns were above average in education and operated above average farms.<sup>13</sup> The primary reason that a limited number of centric barns were constructed, in comparison to the thousands of barns built in the Midwest, was simply that farmers and carpenters were unfamiliar with round and polygonal structures. The builders of centric barns were specialized groups of designers and carpenters that traveled through the Midwest as well as companies that supplied plans and materials, such as Sears, Roebuck and Company<sup>14</sup>

By 1930, the era of centric barn construction was over. Ironically, the economic factors and agricultural practices that initiated them also fostered their decline. The 1920s were a difficult financial period for American farmers and the Great Depression brought a halt to agricultural construction. In addition to the economic climate, centric barns were difficult to expand and did not lend themselves to the advent of mechanization, which began with the tractor and its accompaniment of implements.

### Lake County Round Sale Barn

*“Sales Ring to be constructed...”*

While Lake County, Oregon is far from the midwestern states where centric barn design flourished, its historic focus on agriculture as a critical economic component is similar. The Oregon State Legislature created Lake County on October 24, 1874. The county received its name due to the large number of sizeable lakes within its boundaries. Historical tradition traces the establishment of a post office at Lakeview in 1876 and that town's selection as county seat by a citizens' election the same year.<sup>15</sup> In the approximately sixty-year period between the county's establishment and the Round Sale Barn's construction in 1942, the county remained agriculturally oriented, with sheep, cattle, dairies and farming. In subsequent years, raising cattle and production of alfalfa and grass hay have become the primary agricultural activities.

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Cattle ranches range from those that have been in families for generations to those owned by corporate operations.<sup>16</sup>

In 1920, with a keen interest in promoting agricultural and stock-raising activities, approximately 100 Lake County farmers, ranchers and business owners raised funds to purchase land and erect a grandstand in Lakeview for a rodeo and horse racing.<sup>17</sup> This effort culminated in 1923 when the Lakeview Rodeo Round-Up and the Fair held in the Lake County community of Paisley merged to establish the Lake County Fair and Round-Up. This event, which traditionally was held on the first weekend of September, continued through the 1920s and 1930s. Fair activities were held in public buildings or tents and livestock was auctioned outdoors.<sup>18</sup> By 1940, local supporters raised funds to purchase additional ground for the fair through a self-imposed countywide tax and plans were made to erect permanent structures.<sup>19</sup>

During this period, the state of Oregon taxed the money wagered in horse race betting and distributed the revenue to the state fair and the county fairs. In 1942, the 5-member Lake County Fair Board used these funds to hire a local carpenter, D. E. Jenkins, to supervise construction of an auction/sale barn.<sup>20</sup> An article in the July 30, 1942 *Lake County Examiner* noted, "Sales Ring to be constructed...". Because it was wartime, permission for the Sale Barn's construction had to be approved by military authorities. Commenting that it was the policy of the government to encourage local celebrations as a means of boosting civilian morale, the authorities endorsed the project.<sup>21</sup>

With volunteer labor and lumber donated by local mills, construction of the Sale Barn was complete in six weeks. This was in time for the September Labor Day festivities and auctioning of 4-H and FFA cattle, swine, sheep and poultry. The August 27, 1942 issue of the *Lake County Examiner* announced, "A considerable improvement in the physical plant is being effected at the present time. A new show and sales ring is almost completed." The newspaper quoted C. W. Ogle, Chairman of the Lake County Fair Board:

We feel that this year's fair will not only be interesting and educational, but because of its educational nature it will help Lake County agriculture meet the government's wartime demands. There will not be any admittance charge to any of the fair activities.<sup>22</sup>

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

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“Show is Ready for Big Crowd Expected Here for Celebration” read a headline in the September 3, 1942 *Lake County Examiner*. The article mentioned the schedule of judging and auctions to be held in the new show and sales ring. Photographs on the front page of the September 17, 1942 newspaper show 4-H and FFA steer champions. In the background, a crowd of auction-goers can be seen in the completed Round Sale Barn.

Prominent Oregon architect, H. R. Sinnard, donated his services to design the Round Sale Barn. Sinnard, on the faculty of the Oregon State Agricultural College’s Architecture Department, was born in Chicago in 1904. Although he was raised in the city, Sinnard spent his vacations with relatives on an Iowa farm.<sup>23</sup> He graduated from the Iowa State Agricultural College (now Iowa State University) in 1927 and earned a masters degree at the Carnegie Institute in 1929. Sinnard then accepted a position as an instructor of Agricultural Engineering at the Oregon State Agricultural College (now Oregon State University). In 1931, he became the first registered architect in Benton County. Except for military service during World War II, Sinnard remained with the university, becoming head of the Department of Architecture in 1948, holding the position until his retirement in 1972.

Sinnard’s distinguished career included the design of a variety of agricultural structures, rural housing and numerous county fairgrounds and buildings throughout the state. Included among his projects was the Dairy and Beef Cattle Pavilion for the Oregon State Fair in Salem. Sinnard also utilized his innovative architectural skills designing residences, including one of the first passive solar homes in the Willamette Valley.<sup>24</sup>

H. R. Sinnard brought his architectural skills to Oregon, as well as knowledge of the culture and history of Midwestern barn construction in his home state of Iowa.<sup>25</sup> Examples of his employment of Midwestern barn design elements include both his use of octagonal barn design in the Lake County Round Sale Barn and his earlier creation of a visually impressive gothic arch barn for the dairy complex at the Oregon State Agricultural College’s Experiment Station.<sup>26</sup> Gothic arch barn construction was first developed in Iowa and perfected by agricultural engineers at the Iowa State Agricultural College during Sinnard’s attendance at the institution.<sup>27</sup>

Of the 21 states that have centric barns placed on the National Register of Historic Places, it is noteworthy that Iowa boasts the most with 55, from a total of approximately 140 centric

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

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barns still standing in the state.<sup>28</sup> Seven of those 55 are auction/sale barns, which are no longer in use.<sup>29</sup> In comparison, Oregon has about eight centric barns standing with two on the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>30</sup>

The two Oregon barns on the national Register are the Pete French barn in Harney County and the James Wimer barn in Douglas County. The Pete French barn was built about 1884 by the French-Glenn Livestock Company, one of the largest ranching operations established in Oregon. The barn is a true-round barn, 100 feet in diameter, enclosing a masonry corral. It was built for the purpose of exercising and training horses during the winter. In addition to the masonry corral, the barn's most striking feature is the roof support system of 14 peeled juniper poles radiating in umbrella fashion from the center pole.<sup>31</sup>

The James Wimer barn is an octagonal structure built about 1892 to house cattle and later converted for fruit storage. The barn has a diameter of 74 feet and height of 60 feet, crowned with an octagonal wooden cupola. The barn is significant for its construction of milled old growth cedar, displaying a mortise and tenon structural system joined with pegs.<sup>32</sup>

The significant difference between these barns and the Lake County Round Sale Barn is that they were built for animal purposes, while the Sale Barn was specifically designed and constructed as a human pavilion. H.R. Sinnard patterned his design for the Sale Barn from those auction/sale barns of the Midwest in size, octagonal modules, interior bracing and self-supporting roof. The most innovative and distinctive feature of the barn's design is Sinnard's incorporation of tiered seating. Not only is this aspect an attribute of the Sale Barn's design, but also unusual to centric auction/sale barns of the past and those remaining in use today.<sup>33</sup>

### SUMMARY

During the sixty years since its construction, the Lake County Round Sale Barn has continued to be used for its original purpose as an auction/sale barn. In addition, a variety of social events, such as dances, plays and weddings are held there. Today the Fair and Round Up over the Labor Day weekend is the largest event in Lake County. Attendance averages 15,000, twice the population of the county. Significant under the National Register Criterion C, the Lake County Round Sale Barn retains its integrity of location, design and setting and has experienced only modest alterations. Despite decades of use, the feeling of the property in its appearance and spatial arrangement is intact. The distinct architectural character of the barn and its historic associations are accurately conveyed.

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

The Lake County Round Sale Barn remains a significant example of centric barn construction in Eastern Oregon associated with the development and promotion of agriculture in that region. It still functions as it was originally intended and testifies to the progressive and functional design created by architect Sinnard for the Lake County facility. The barn is an excellent example of the kinds of resources constructed in Oregon to house activities associated with county fairs. These annual events have historically been among the most important public events associated with the practice of agriculture in Oregon. The Round Sale Barn is both a distinct architectural structure and a symbol of the surrounding area's rich agricultural heritage. The special purpose Round Sale Barn is historically important to the history of the Lake County Fairgrounds, and it continues to be important to the people of the area.

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- 1 Stock Shed Plans for Lake County Fairgrounds, Lakeview, Oregon; Department of Agricultural Engineering, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon; Designed by H.R. Sinnard, 1946; University Archives, Oregon State University.
  - 2 Dave Skilton, then SHPO CLG Coordinator/Preservation Planner.
  - 3 Anderson Engineering & Surveying, Inc., *Structural Engineering Evaluation: Lake County Fairgrounds Sale Barn*, Lakeview, Oregon, 2002.
  - 4 Dale Sauer, Manager, Lake County Fairgrounds, Personal Communication, August 8, 2001.
  - 5 Rosemary Hilbert, *Centric Barns of Wisconsin*, Madison, Wisconsin: 1987: 3.
  - 6 Ibid., p. 7
  - 7 Ibid., p. 3
  - 8 Eric Sloane, *An Age of Barns*, New York: 1967: 52.
  - 9 Keith A. Sculle and H. Wayne Price, "Barns of the Nonorthogonal Plan," *Barns of the Midwest*, edited by Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, Athens Ohio: 1995: 285
  - 10 B. J. Diers, "90 Foot Round Barn," *American Carpenter and Builder* 17, (April 1914), 69. As quoted in, Lowell J. Soike, *Without Right Angles: The Round Barns of Iowa*, Des Moines, Iowa, 1990: 2



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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

- 11 John T. Hanou, *A Round Indiana: Round Barns in the Hoosier State*, West Lafayette, Indiana: 1993: 1. Approximate estimates of centric barns built in the Midwest include: 226 in Indiana, 215 in Wisconsin, 170 in Iowa, 170 in Minnesota, 155 in Illinois, 56 in Ohio, 49 in Nebraska.
- 12 Lowell J. Soike, *Without Right Angles: The Round Barns of Iowa*, Des Moines, Iowa: 1990: 26. The true-round barn and the circular silo gained popularity due to the engineering research in the late 1880's by Franklin H. King, a physics professor at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison. King became the first designer to put a silo in the center of the barn – a characteristic arrangement of twentieth century true-round barns.
- 13 Sculle and Price, p. 201
- 14 Sculle and Price, p. 202
- 15 Lewis A. McArthur, *Oregon Geographic Names*, Portland, Oregon: 1974: 425
- 16 The Oregon State University operates a cattle ranch of 300 head in the county. Judi Steward, Oregon State University Extension Agent, Lakeview, Oregon.
- 17 "Lake County Fair History Traced from Early Paisley Shows," *Lake County Examiner*, September 24, 1953, p. 1.
- 18 Ibid
- 19 Ibid
- 20 James Ogle, Lakeview, Oregon, Personal Communication, January 31, 2003. Mr. Ogle is the son of C. W. Ogle, Chairman of the Lake County Fair Board in 1942.
- 21 *Lake County Examiner*, July 16, 1942, p. 1.
- 22 *Lake County Examiner*, August 27, 1942, p. 1.
- 23 Thomas J. Sinnard, Ephrata, Washington, Personal Communication, February 5, 2003. Mr. Sinnard is H. R. Sinnard's son. He is of the opinion that his father's experiences on the Iowa farm influenced his decision to pursue agricultural engineering as a career.
- 24 *Corvallis Gazette-Times*, December 3, 1996, Herbert Reeves Sinnard obituary.

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

- 25 Lucy Sinnard Saling, Portland, Oregon, Personal Communication, January 4, 2003. Mrs. Saling is H. R. Sinnard's daughter. She noted that Sinnard's father-in-law built an octagonal barn in Dexter, Iowa, about 1912.
- 26 Dale Kirk, Corvallis, Oregon, Personal Communication, January 9, 2003. Mr. Kirk was a colleague of Sinnard's. He was a Professor of Agricultural Engineering at Oregon State University from 1942 to 1982.
- 27 Lowell J. Soike, "Within Reach of All; Midwest Barns Perfected," *Barns of the Midwest*, edited by Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, Athens, Ohio: 1995: 162.
- 28 James E. Jacobsen, National Register Coordinator, Office of Historic Preservation, Iowa State Historical Department, Des Moines, Iowa. National Register of Historic Places Nomination entitled, *Iowa Round Barns; The Sixty Year Experiment*, 1986.
- 29 Perhaps the most outstanding example of an auction/sale barn in the United States is the 1919 Wickfield barn located in Iowa. This true-round hollow clay tile barn consists of three stories and a basement. The basement served as a dining room for the sales patrons. The first floor contained a sales ring where the auctioneer sold prize Hampshire hogs raised on what was claimed to be the largest hog farm in the world. The second floor had eight guest bedrooms with dormers. The third floor held a dance hall and card room.
- 30 Stephen Dow Beckham, Professor of History, Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon, Personal Communication, December 12, 2002.
- 31 Elisabeth Walton, Park Historian, Oregon State Highway Division, Salem, Oregon. National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Pete French Round Barn, 1971.
- 32 Christopher Rubright, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. National Register of Historic Places Nomination for James Wimer Octagonal Barn, 1983.
- 33 Indiana and Wisconsin both claim to have the most centric barns still standing. Each state boasts an auction/sale barn presently in use. Floral Hall, an octagonal barn built in 1891, is on the Jay County fairgrounds in Indianan. The Show and Sale Barn on the Central Wisconsin State Fairgrounds in Marshfield is a true-round barn. It was built in 1919 with a 150-foot diameter and is purported to be "the largest round barn in the world." However, neither of these barns has tiered grandstand seating.

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*The Barn Journal*. [www.thebarnjournal.org/](http://www.thebarnjournal.org/)

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Landis, Lawrence A. University Archivist. University Archives, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon.

The National Round Barn Center of Information, Fulton County Historical Society, Rochester, Indiana. [www.icss.net/~fchs/barns.htm](http://www.icss.net/~fchs/barns.htm).

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Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon

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### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The Lake County Round Sale Barn is located in the southeast corner of Tax Lot 200 of the Lake County Assessor's Plat, Section 9 of Township 39 South, Range 20 East, Willamette Meridian. The boundary for this resource includes a five-foot buffer encircling the barn in the shape of the footprint of the barn. The property address is 3531 S. 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Lakeview, Oregon.

### **Boundary Justification**

The Lake County Round Sale Barn occupies a small parcel on the Lake County Fairgrounds. This includes only the Round Sale Barn as a historic resource. To protect the building and its immediate surroundings, a five-foot buffer zone is included in the boundary.

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**Additional Information**

Janine Cannon, Data/Records Administrator, Bureau of Land Management, Lakeview District.  
1301 South G Street, Lakeview, Oregon 97630 541-947-6106

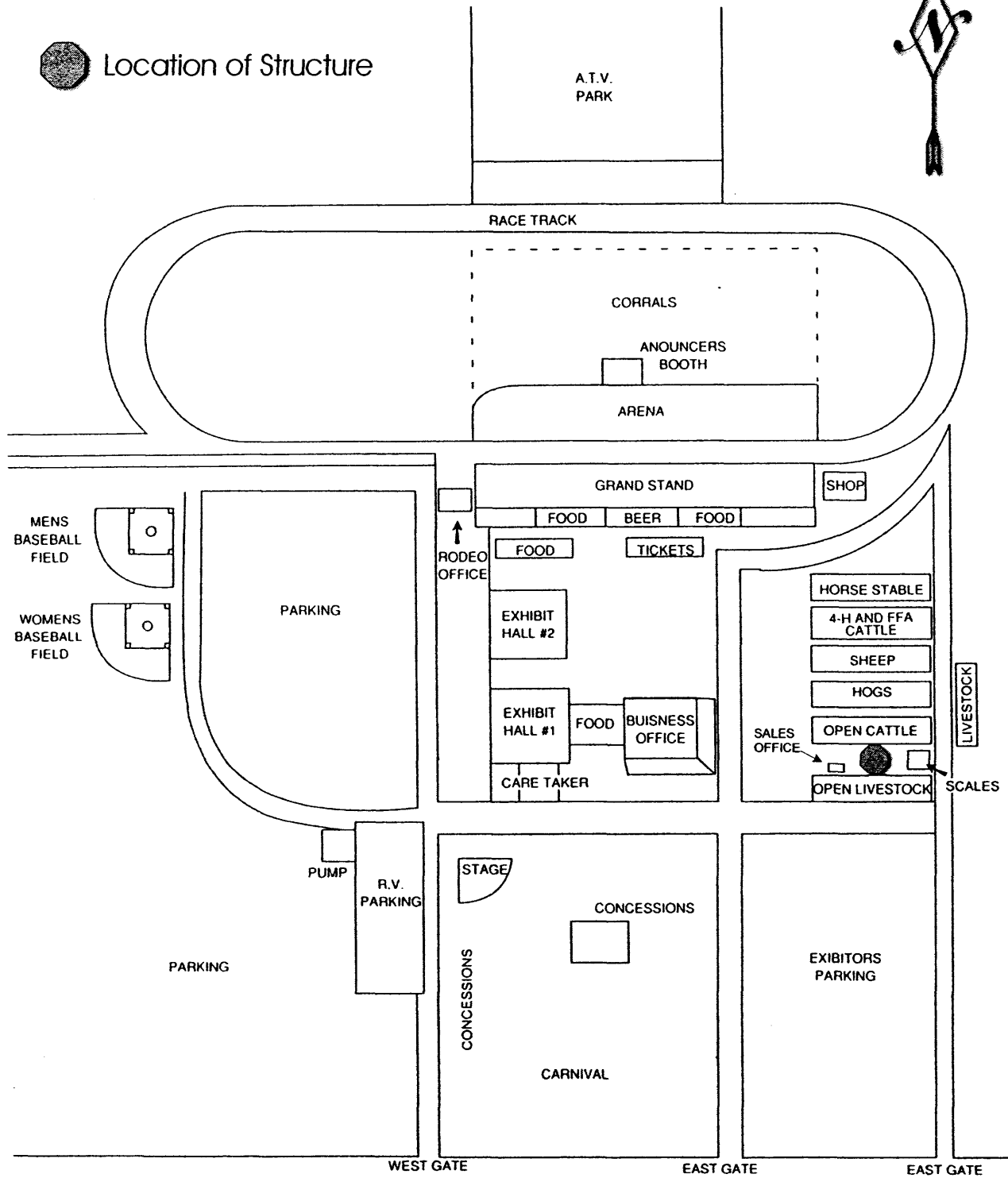
# Lake County Round Sale Barn

## LAKE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

### LAKE COUNTY, OREGON

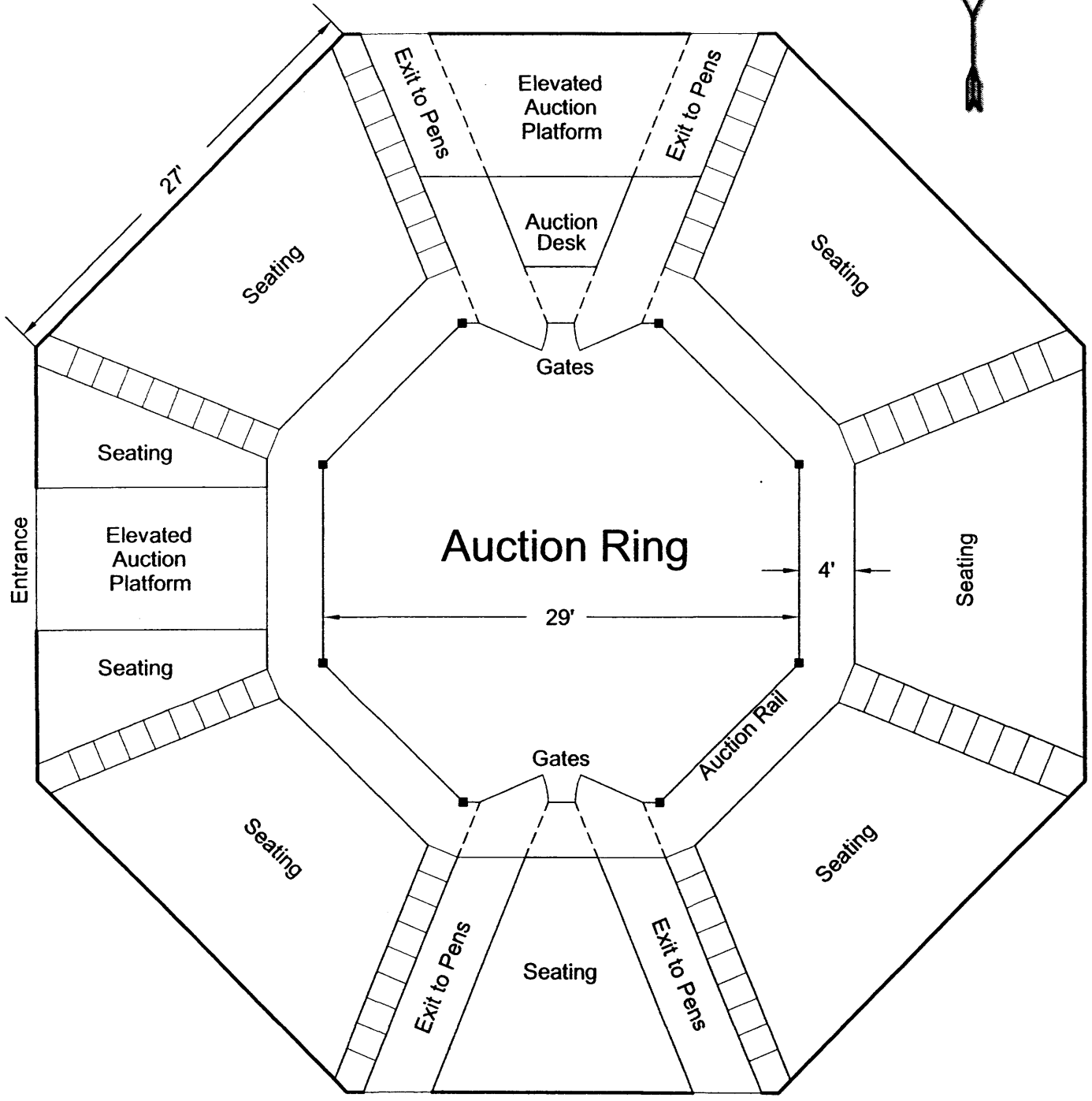


 Location of Structure



Highway 140

Lake County Round Sale Barn  
**LAKE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS**  
LAKE COUNTY, OREGON





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- 1. Current View: Entrance to Lake County Fairgrounds  
Looking: Northeast with Round Sale Barn in background  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #1, Frame #16]**
- 2. Current View: General View, West Elevation  
Looking: East  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #3, Frame #1]**
- 3. Current View: West Elevation  
Looking: East  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #1, Frame #15]**
- 4. Current View: East Elevation  
Looking: West  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #1, Frame #19]**
- 5. Current View: South Elevation  
Looking: North  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #1, Frame #20]**
- 6. Current View: North Elevation, Left Side  
Looking: South  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #1, Frame #29]**

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7. **Current View: North Elevation, Right Side**  
Looking: South  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #1, Frame #32]
8. **Current View: West Interior Wall**  
Looking: West  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #2, Frame #21]
9. **Current View: West Interior Wall, Detail**  
Looking: West  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #2, Frame #24]
10. **Current View: East Interior Wall**  
Looking: East  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #2, Frame #1]
11. **Current View: East Interior Wall, Detail**  
Looking: East  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #2, Frame #4]

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- 12. Current View: South Interior Wall  
Looking: South  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #2, Frame #7]**
- 13. Current View: South Interior Wall, Detail  
Looking: South  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #2, Frame #10]**
- 14. Current View: North Interior Wall  
Looking: North  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #2, Frame #13]**
- 15. Current View: North Interior Wall, Detail  
Looking: North  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #2, Frame #16]**
- 16. Current View: North Interior Wall, Detail  
Looking: North  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #4, Frame #32A]**
- 17. Current View: Ceiling  
Looking: Up  
Photographer: John Toso  
Date of Photograph: July 2001  
Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon  
[Roll #2, Frame #25]**

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18. **Current View: Ceiling, Detail**  
**Looking: Up**  
**Photographer: John Toso**  
**Date of Photograph: July 2001**  
**Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon**  
**[Roll #1, Frame #5]**
  
19. **Current View: Interior Post Detail**  
**Looking: Northeast**  
**Photographer: John Toso**  
**Date of Photograph: July 2001**  
**Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon**  
**[Roll #4, Frame #5A]**
  
20. **Current View: Sales Ring Plaque, West Side of Barn**  
**Looking: East**  
**Photographer: John Toso**  
**Date of Photograph: July 2001**  
**Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon**  
**[Roll #1, Frame #13]**
  
21. **Current View: Front Page, *Lake County Examiner*, September 17, 1942**  
**Photographer: John Toso**  
**Date of Photograph: January 2002**  
**Negative: Fremont-Winema National Forest Headquarters, Lakeview, Oregon**  
**[Roll #5, Frame #13A]**