

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

NOMINATION: Historic Resources of Paris (Partial Inventory: Architecture)SITE NAME: Alfred Budge house (Paris, N. E. A.) SITE # 22LOCATION: Southwest corner N. First W. at W. First N.OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Carson Taylor, Paris, Idaho 83261QUADRANGLE AND SCALE: Paris, 7.5 minute ACREAGE: less than oneVERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Nomination includes the former Alfred Budge house and out-  
buildings and the property on which they stand: T-2058, fraction of lots 7,8,9,10,UTM(S): 12/4, 66, 680/46, 75, 40 block 22, Paris.DATE OR PERIOD: 1880's EVALUATED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: StateAREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: architecture, agriculture

Good condition

Altered

Original site

## DESCRIPTION:

The Alfred Budge house sits well back on a very large lot at the crest of the hill which overlooks Paris. A mature orchard runs down to the street in front of it; orchard and house grounds are enclosed by a weathered picket fence.

The house has a plan of almost bewildering complexity. Its three major subsections and several minor ones result in a frame structure with eight distinguishable roofs and seven outside doors. The main part of the house, at the northeast corner, is a one-and-a-half story mansard-roofed rectangle with an end bay and a side entrance. To the south and apparently contemporary with this section is a one-story hipped and mansarded ell crossed by a shallow entry porch. A square bay is set diagonally at the left corner; originally a short squarish tower sat above it. Behind and extending to the left of this section, and forming the southwest wing of the house, is a squarish one-story mansarded section. Finally, the northwest corner of the house is filled by a collection of early utilitarian extensions employing both hipped and shed roofs.

The house is sided with handsome weathered shiplap. Decoration is fine throughout; hip-roofed overdoors employ square brackets and drop finials. Round-arched wall dormers break the lower eaves of the mansard; the one over the front bay contains double blind doors. Doors and some screens are original and display early millwork. Bays are coffered below the lights. Doric free-standing columns and engaged ring-and-ball posts are used on the porch. Queen Anne lights appear on the main entry, oval transoms on the two doors into the southwest wing. Shaped shingles and sash windows, some with peaked heads, occur throughout.

Scattered behind the Budge house are five specialized outbuildings: a barn, an outhouse, a garage, a chicken coop, and a log shed. Around these a fence encloses the yard, and the entrance is an open gateway of log supports and a diagonally-braced timber lintel.

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Alfred Budge house and outbuildings

DESCRIPTION: (continued)

The Budge barn is a log rectangle, V-notched with logs extending beyond the joints. A framed-in log partition divides the plan into two unequal areas with a door in the north exposure leading into the smaller room. In the west gable wall an exterior ladder leads up to an unhooded square hay door set in a horizontal slide. Both gables are balloon frame with clapboards. A one-story balloon frame lean-to is attached to the southern exposure. This addition has double doors in its west wall.

The remaining Budge outbuildings are small one-story structures. The square outhouse, surrounded by a lattice of diagonal lath, has a shingled gable roof. The frame chicken coop has a lean-to roof. A log outbuilding is in poor condition, and its function is unknown.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Budge house is architecturally significant as the most interesting of the six mansard-roofed houses eligible for nomination in Paris: for its integrity of site, materials and decoration and complexity of form. The house has historical significance as a residence of an Idaho Supreme Court Chief Justice raised in Paris, Alfred Budge.

The mansard roof is a rare commodity in Idaho architecture and Paris contains a vastly disproportionate number. Speculation that the Second Empire element was related to the work of the Tueller family of masons, who emigrated from Switzerland and whose houses feature this roof line, runs into a distinct obstacle in the Budge house. Since it is in frame, Tueller craft would have been uninvolved. In addition, an 1883 Bear Lake Democrat item would seem to place the construction of the northeast section with bay before the arrival of the Swiss family. Nonetheless, the millwork on the Budge dormers and sweep of the double eaves is much like, if not identical to, that on others in town. This hillside residence of stately proportions was perhaps the model for the mansards of the 'eighties.

In its present form, the Budge house is also the outstanding example of additive building design in Paris. Not only was the house successively enlarged over many years to support, one presumes, either a growing family or a penchant for building, but nearly every addition had a separate entrance and roof line somewhat retaining the visual and structural autonomy of the form.

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Alfred Budge house and outbuildings

SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

The length of its building campaign has left the Budge house with an array of decorative styles, most of which has been rendered in locally obtained and worked materials. As the orchard-covered slope in front of the house implies, this house was once like most of the houses in Paris, part of a working family farmstead on this Budge-dominated block. The majority of the mansard houses in Idaho are found in relatively urban settings, making the Budge house a particularly striking example of the adoption of architectural styles of visual stature and sophistication in a small but growing rural village.

The scattered layout of the Budge outbuildings suggests, as one would guess from inspecting the buildings, that they date from widely separate periods, the simple log barn being quite early and the garage dating from the bungalow period. In comparison with other Paris barns, the Budge barn is similar enough to adhere to type--being rectangular with a loft and a gable hay door--but its V-notching and round logs, more rudimentary log-building techniques, suggest that this is an early, more hastily built example of the Paris barn type.