56758

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: *Institute Canal Company Pump House*
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: *South end of Fairview Street at the Galloway Canal*
City or town: Weiser State: Idaho County: Washington (87)
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this _X_ 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 _X_ 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 _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B ___C ___D

Tricia Canaday 3-17-17

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Idaho SHPO; Tricia Canaday, Deputy SHPO

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**

Institute Canal Pump House — Washington County, ID
Name of Property — County and State

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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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:) _____

for Edson N. Beall 5.8.17

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [X]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Institute Canal Pump House Washington County, ID
Name of Property County and State

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: irrigation facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: irrigation facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
No Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
Foundation: CONCRETE
Walls: BRICK
Roof: ASPHALT

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph
The Institute Canal Company Pump House is located south of the intersection of Strawn and Fairview streets, at the base of a hill on the north side of the Galloway Canal in a residential neighborhood within the boundaries of the city of Weiser, Idaho. Packed dirt and weedy vegetation surround the pump house on the east, north, and west sides, and the Galloway Canal runs along the south side of the building. The brick building was constructed in 1919 to house a pumping plant to distribute irrigation water from the Galloway Canal to the Intermountain Institute, the Butterfield Livestock Company, and several small landholders in the vicinity of Weiser, Idaho. The pump house has few alterations and is in good condition. There is some brick deterioration, but overall the building has been well-maintained. The historic setting on a ditch bank in a residential neighborhood remains intact. The pump house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Galloway Canal, an important associated feature, has not been altered at this location and also retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Narrative Description
Exterior
The pump house is a one story, brick building with a rectangular plan (20 feet wide by 58 feet long). The buttressed foundation is poured concrete and rests on concrete piers that are buried in the canal. The walls are constructed of locally-produced variegated red bricks

laid in common bond of eight courses comprised of (seven rows of stretcher (lengthwise) bricks and one row of header (endwise) bricks. The medium-pitch, front-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Façade (East elevation)
Photographs 1-3, 5, 7

The façade faces east. The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof features decorative triangular wood knee brackets on the east and west elevations. The shallow wood eaves are open with simple exposed notched rafter tails. The primary entrance to the building is located on the east façade. This wood, open slat double door is located under a brick-in-filled segmental arch centered on the façade. A wood transom is fitted between the top of the door and the arch. The south side of the door extends beyond the arch, and it appears some bricks may have been removed to accommodate large equipment. A window opening is centered under the point of the gable and has a segmental arch with a wood transom and a sill course of brick. Below the transom an insert made of vertical wood strips reinforced with angled braces fills the window frame.

North elevation
Photographs 3-4, 10

The north elevation has no windows. An entry door is located at the northwest corner and an electric meter and associated metal tubing are attached near the northeast corner of the wall. The door is located under a segmental arch. A wood slat outer door covers a five-panel wood door with a metal plate and doorknob. The common bond with eighth course headers can be easily observed on this elevation. Along the foundation are four round arch openings. Large metal pipes extend from the inside to outside at the openings and join into a large pipe system that moves water from the pump house.

West elevation
Photographs 4, 11

The west elevation features two segmental arched windows near the northwest corner. The windows are covered with wood panels on the interior but on the exterior the north side window has an intact double hung wood window. The south side (right) window opening has been covered with a wood panel. A window opening is centered under the point of the gable and has a segmental arch and brick sill course identical to the façade.

South elevation
Photographs 1, 5, 6, 12

The south elevation features six windows (three sets of paired windows) with segmental arches wood transom and double hung wood windows fitted with metal screens. Five of the six double-hung windows are intact. The windows rest on a concrete sill on the base of the concrete foundation. There are six openings in the foundation with gates which allow

water to be passed into the pump house and into the pipes that extend out the north elevation.

A metal track, which may have been used to raise and lower the submerged intake grates for cleaning, extends the entire length of the elevation directly above the windows.

Interior
Photographs 13-22

The interior of the pump house is an open floor with electrical centrifugal pumps manufactured by Allis-Chalmers (installed in 1919) secured to the center of the concrete floor. Water from the Galloway Canal enters the building through openings in the south foundation and is transferred by the pumps to a penstock that transports the water into the Institute Canal Company ditch on the north side of the building. The original outlet pipe, or flume, was constructed of wood and carried water 72 feet uphill where it then flowed into an open lateral. Today the water is piped underground, then pumped uphill to the open canal on the north side of Indianhead Road approximately one mile north of the pump house.

The roof is open, with the trusses visible. The corbelled brick walls support metal tracks of a large metal pulley (stamped "Yale Towing") which is used to hoist and move the pumps. The north and south walls are each supported by seven brick pillars. An enclosed storage room is located at the southwest corner of the building. Two 4 x 6 plywood boards have been installed over the brick wall on the east corner of the north wall. Mechanical and electric boxes are attached to the plywood.

Galloway Canal
Photographs 5, 6

The Galloway Canal flows along the south side of the pump house. Water from the canal is pumped through the building, into a penstock on the north side. From there the water is piped underground and pumped uphill to the open canal on the north side of Indianhead Road, approximately one mile north of the pump house.

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.)

- [X] 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.)

☐ 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning & Development
Agriculture

Period of Significance
1919-1966

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Reader, William
Lowe, John

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Institute Canal Company Pump House is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under *Criterion A: Agriculture,* as well as for *Community Planning & Development.* The construction of the pump house was part of the development of an irrigation system to serve the needs of farmers and ranchers in the Weiser area, a process that was vital to the continued growth of the community. In particular, the pump house was related to the plan of Edward Anson Paddock, founder of the Intermountain Institute, to make the school self-sufficient. The pump house is still used for its original purpose and, therefore the period of significance includes the year of construction (1919) through the present day.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Institute Canal Company pump house is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under *Criterion A: Agriculture, Community Planning & Development.* The construction of the pump house was part of the greater process of developing an irrigation system to serve the needs of farmers and ranchers in the Weiser area, a process that was vital to the continued growth of the community. In particular, the pump house was related to the plan of Edward Anson Paddock, founder of the Intermountain Institute, to make the school self-sufficient.

Historical Background

Despite the important roles irrigation and irrigation technology have played in the history of Idaho, few historic buildings and structures have been documented for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. One irrigation pump house, the Richfield Pump House (83002386) was included in the 1983 multiple property listing *Lava Rock Structures in*

South Central Idaho, and small pump houses serving as covers for single pumps have been included in numerous property surveys completed in Idaho, but there is no overall inventory of larger pump houses serving multiple users. The most comprehensive source documents for the history of irrigation in Idaho include H. H. Caldwell and Merle Wells, *Economic and Ecological History Support for a Case Study for Federal Expenditures on a Water Related Land Resource Project, Boise Project, Idaho and Oregon* (Moscow: University of Idaho, 1974); Belinda Davis, "A Study of Irrigation and the Development of Ada County," IHSI Survey Report 158, August 1990; and Mark Fiege, *Irrigated Eden: The Making of an Agricultural Landscape in the American West* (Seattle: University of Washington, 1999). Although providing rich detail and information about irrigation development, and especially in the survey conducted by Belinda Davis, particulars about irrigation structures, none includes detailed information about irrigation pump houses.

Pumping water for irrigation was adopted in southern Idaho in the early years of the 20th century, when power from hydroelectric plants, originally constructed for mining operations, became available. The improved technology of pumps, combined with the availability of power to run them, resulted in the construction of several irrigation pumping plants and the associated structures, beginning in about 1905. By 1913, a trade publication, the *Electrical Review and Western Electrician*, featured an article describing pumping plants at locations throughout the southern portion of the state including the Snake River near Payette. Another publication, *Economical Irrigation by Pumping*, featured a pumping plant installed by the Snow Moody Development Company just across the river from Weiser in Malheur County, Oregon. The scale of all of these plants was much larger than the operation that was constructed on the Institute Canal, but the common factor was that the pumping plant operation allowed water to be pushed uphill for irrigation, solving problems that had bedeviled the development of a successful irrigation system for the Intermountain Institute for years.

The pump house was built by the Intermountain Institute and the Butterfield Live Stock Company, plus a number of smaller land holders to irrigate the higher bench lands north of the Galloway ditch. The project irrigated 3,000 acres of what is known as the Weiser Flat, including 1,200 acres land belonging to the Institute and 1,100 acres of Butterfield property.

In March of 1919 William H. Reader and John Lowe, both skilled brick masons, were contracted to build the pump house. No plans have been located for the pump house. William Reader was born in Vermont and moved to Weiser around 1900. In 1917 Reader leased the Gordon brickyard, one of the most productive brickyards in the area and took on John Lowe as his partner.[1]

The pump house was completed in May 1919. Two 150-horse power Allis-Chalmers pumps were installed to force water 72' uphill through 1,200 feet of 4' wooden pipe where it emptied into a highline ditch north of the pump house. A year later two more 100-horse power pumps were installed. The four pumps have remained in use continuously during irrigation season since they were installed. The Institute Canal Company was incorporated in 1936 when the Intermountain Institute sold portions of its land to help pay off debt. [2]

A Brief History of Weiser

The Weiser River Valley is located near the route of the Oregon Tail, and attracted Euro-American settlement by 1863. That year Rueben Olds built a ferry across the Snake River west of the Weiser Valley near Farewell Bend, and William and Nancy Logan of Baker City, Oregon, established the first way station for travelers on the north side of the Snake River. Thomas Galloway, an Oregon Trail emigrant and miner, homesteaded near the confluence of the Snake and Weiser rivers in 1864. Galloway and others built the first bridge across the Weiser River in 1865. By the 1870s, the settlement was known as "Weiser Bridge."

Mining activity stimulated the development of agriculture and ranching in the Weiser valley. Weiser became a supply hub during southern Idaho's mining boom, supporting the development of mines in the Boise Basin to the east, the Owyhee Mountains to the southwest, and placer mines located along the Snake River and its tributaries. Water supply was an issue that needed to be resolved to increase agricultural production. In 1880, a group of settlers formed the Weiser Canal and Irrigation Company, with the intention of developing a canal system to draw water from the Weiser River to irrigate farmlands. The first attempts failed and in 1883, a new entity the Weiser Water Company, constructed a ditch extending from the Snake River. In 1885 the ditch was purchased by Thomas Galloway and several investors, who improved and maintained the system for almost 20 years before selling it to the Weiser Irrigation District in 1902. Over time, the Galloway Ditch and other irrigation developments transformed the sagebrush flats west of Weiser to croplands and orchards, and Weiser became one of the major farming communities in southwest Idaho.

The land around Weiser also had good range grasses for cattle and sheep. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Weiser area was known as sheep country. An estimated 130,000 sheep were in the area in 1900. Many sheep ranchers built houses in Weiser. The sheep industry lent stability to the local economy for several years.

The construction of the Oregon Short Line railroad across southern Idaho in the 1880s also contributed to Weiser's growth, tying the community to larger regional transportation and supply networks. A wood frame railroad depot was constructed in 1886 near the west edge of town. In 1899 the Pacific and Idaho Northern railroad constructed a second rail line to Weiser.

In May of 1890, a fire destroyed much of Weiser's business district. Reconstruction after the fire occurred west of the original location. Before much rebuilding occurred, Weiser suffered major economic setbacks with the national Panic of 1893 when, as in many other communities, it experienced a bank failure. It was several years before the local economy recovered, but as things stabilized after the turn of the century, Weiser again began to grow. The population, which stood at 700 in 1886, grew to approximately 3,500 by 1910.[3]

Irrigation in the Weiser Valley

Settlers in the Weiser area began to work cooperatively as early as the 1880s to construct irrigation canals to bring water to their fields and pastures from the Weiser River. Such efforts were not usually successful as the number of miles of canals that were needed and the rough, often steep and unstable terrain, required more skill, time, and equipment than small groups of farmers could afford. T. C. Galloway, who built the first house in what became Weiser in 1864, started a ditch to irrigate his land. Through the years he worked with the cooperative groups to lengthen the ditch, and in 1884 ended up finding investors to help extend what was known as the Galloway Canal. Galloway's direct involvement with the canal continued until 1892, and he was later instrumental in forming the Weiser Irrigation District, which still owns and maintains the canal.

Landowners built lateral ditches to move water to agricultural land all along the seventeen-mile length of the Galloway Canal, but without a storage facility, irrigation was still an iffy proposition. Efforts were made to build storage reservoirs, such as the Nutmeg Flat reservoir northeast of Weiser. In 1894, a group of investors formed a company to build an earthen dam on Cove Creek; the dam was constructed, but almost immediately washed out. The original investors sold out to a new group of investors, the Weiser Irrigation, Land and Development Company, who determined to rebuild to original dam and a second one, bringing water first to the area east of Weiser and south of the Weiser River known as Sunnyside. In May 1896, the *Weiser Signal* reported that a new, improved dam would be built at the Nutmeg location and a second site had been identified for a second dam. But the challenges of dam building technology and financing took their toll, and the project was never completed.[4]

Crane Creek, located northeast of Weiser, was first mentioned as a possible reservoir site in 1902, when D. W. Ross, the state engineer, ordered a survey of possible reservoir sites in the Weiser River area. In September 1905, the *Weiser World* reported that "interested parties" (unidentified in the report) had done testing at a site on Crane Creek (east of Crane Creek) that looked promising for the location of a big reservoir, with the storage capacity to "furnish water for two or three months for 20,000 acres of land." According to the report, the unidentified developers intended to provide water to the north side of the Weiser River, and particularly mentioned the "high land" near the Institute. Four years later, in June 1909, reports began to appear about the organization of a new company, Crane Creek Irrigation, Land & Power Company (CCILPC). The incorporators included local landowner Edwin C. Ford, real estate agent R. C. McKinney, and Aubrey G. Butterfield. Their ambitious plans for the project included the construction of a reservoir for the storage of water sufficient to irrigate 20,000 acres of land, generate power for Weiser and its surrounding area, and develop a new town, Appleton.

Progress on the project bogged down, and although initially, the plan was to have the reservoir built and water available within two years, supply difficulties, construction challenges, and funding issues brought construction to a halt. By 1918, when the developers were unable to pay the contractors, the unpaid contractors took possession of the reservoir through a Sheriff's deed. In 1920, the Weiser Irrigation District bought out the CCILPC's interest, paid the debt and funded the completion of the project.[5]

Irrigation systems developed slowly, but over time, the combined results of the construction and development of the Galloway Canal, the construction of lateral ditches from that large canal to the land areas nearby, and the gradual development of reservoir storage brought more water to the crops and livestock in the Weiser vicinity. At the turn of the 20th century, irrigation pumping systems began to appear. For E. A. Paddock and Aubrey Butterfield, a pumping system would be the key to ensure that during dry or overflow seasons, their lands on the Weiser Flat, irrigated by small gravity-based irrigation systems (reservoirs with ditches and canals) would have an adequate supply of water.

The Intermountain Industrial Institute

The Institute Canal Company Pump House is affiliated with the Intermountain Industrial Institute, an innovative 20th century vocational school in Weiser. Established in 1899 as the Idaho Industrial Institute by Edward Anson Paddock, Jane Slocum and Thomas Maryatt, the school's mission was to offer an education, both vocational and academic, for young people who lived far from a high school and were unable to pay for lodging in town. Students not only followed the usual high school curriculum, but were also required to take either manual training or domestic science courses. They worked five hours each day, grubbing sage, milking cows, cooking, and gardening in addition to their academic courses. The progressive education system attracted teachers from Eastern schools and colleges. The strong vocational program and the academic curriculum marked the school as a very progressive one for its time. The campus, which began with a single building in 1899, grew to include Beardsley Hall (1907) which housed the girls' dormitory, as well as the school's dining hall and chapel; Slocum Hall (1909), the boys' dormitory; a Carnegie Library (1919); and H.M. Hooker Memorial Hall (1924),the administration and class room building. . In addition to classrooms and living quarters for students and staff, there were barns, greenhouses, a shop, and a pump house to provide water for the kitchen, dormitories, and the school garden. In 1917, after the Idaho legislature created the Idaho Industrial School, a reform school, in the southeastern Idaho town of St. Anthony, Paddock encouraged the board of the Weiser institute to change the school's name to avoid confusion and it became the Intermountain Industrial Institute.[6]

Edward Anson Paddock

Edward Anson Paddock was born in Wisconsin in 1843. He served in the Civil War and then returned home for a few years before attending Oberlin College and the Oberlin Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1876. He later would say that, coming from a poor family, his college career would not have been possible if he had not had a trade. He supported himself through his college career because he owned a saw and could cut wood for a living. It was this experience that later inspired his desire to found a school which would combine college preparatory education with a vocational technical training program.

Before coming to Idaho, Paddock worked as a circuit minister in mining camps such as Cripple Creek, Colorado. He arrived in Weiser in 1892, where he established a Congregationalist Congregation, first meeting in available space, before beginning the

construction of a church building, which he and church members finished building in 1894. While the church was under construction, he also worked to establish a school, and helped found The Weiser Academy in 1896, which was operated by the Congregational Church. The Academy board was not interested in pursuing the combined classical and vocational curriculum that Paddock envisioned and within a few years, Paddock resigned from the school and, with the help of Jane Slocum and Thomas P. Maryatt, both teachers at the Weiser Academy, established the Idaho Industrial Institute, on a portion of Paddock's homestead located about two miles from town on the bench to the north of Weiser.

Rev. Paddock was a tireless fundraiser and worked six months out of the year to encourage numerous benefactors to contribute money. A gifted and persuasive speaker, he planned extensive trips to the East, presenting lectures filled with stories of his experiences in the Cripple Creek Mining District and other western locations and descriptions of his plans for the school in Weiser. He often brought boxes of apples and alfalfa honey, produced by the Institute, as gifts for donors, or as promotional items which he sold "at reduced rates," to those who attended his lectures. The school's mission, published on the letterhead and in every article and pamphlet Paddock produced was, "an education and a trade, for every boy and girl willing to work for them." Supporters included Teddy Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, George Eastman, and Andrew Carnegie, among others. Money raised provided funds for the construction of the school buildings, teacher salaries, and other projects. The Institute grounds included agricultural land which grew to include 2400 acres, with about 1200 acres under irrigation. As early as 1903, plans were made to construct a system of reservoirs and ditches to supply the fields and the school property with water, and funding requests often include specifics about the work done by students in building ditches and dams.

Over two thousand students attended the school during the thirty-four years in operation. The Institute usually had a waiting list which equaled its total annual enrollment of approximately one hundred, and the students stayed anywhere from one to five years. The Great Depression eventually forced its closing in 1933 as former benefactors could no longer contribute. Paddock, age eighty-seven, was not able to make fund raising trips and his plan for a self-endowed school died.

In 1939 the property was deeded to the public schools to be used as a vocational training school under the National Youth Administration, a New Deal program. This federal program remained in operation until 1943, after which the city, in conjunction with the state, maintained the school as a vocational project. After World War II the Institute attempted to recover its property without success, and the buildings were used to house the Weiser high school.[7]

In addition to his work at the Intermountain Institute, Paddock was active in local affairs. He served as senator from Washington County in the 1921-22 legislative session and served as the chaplain and commander of the Idaho State Grand Army of the Republic Encampment.[7]

Butterfield Livestock Company

Aubrey G. Butterfield, Jr., was born in 1868 in Key West, Florida, while his father was serving as the British Vice Consulate for Bermuda. In 1871 the Butterfield family returned to Bermuda, where Aubrey Sr. served in the Treasury before receiving an appointment to the Colonial Post Office. Although passenger lists indicate that the family frequently traveled to the United States, nothing more is known about Aubrey, Jr., until he appeared in the young town of Weiser. According to Frank Harris's *History of Washington and Adams County*, Butterfield arrived in the late 1880s, first going into the hardware business with fellow Bermudan Benjamin Watlington and others, before branching into ranching. He started his ranch career raising horses but soon changed over to sheep. His sheep business was successful, and in 1903 he organized the Butterfield Live Stock Company. The company survived a brush with bankruptcy in 1911, then went on to achieve world-wide fame, importing pure breeding stock from Canada, England, and Scotland. By the time Aubrey Butterfield left the company in 1922, the Butterfield Live Stock Company property included more than 50,000 head of sheep and more than 9,000 acres of land in combined farm, meadow and grazing lands. The property encompassed four ranches, two of which—the Home Ranch and the Spring Grove Ranch—were located in the vicinity of Weiser. The other ranches—the New Meadows Ranch and the Price Valley Ranch—were located in Adams County.

After selling his shares in the Butterfield Livestock Company, Aubrey Butterfield moved to Wallowa County, Oregon, where he took over management of another sheep company until again buying his own herds and going in to business for himself. He died in Portland, Oregon, on August 1, 1947.

Aubrey Butterfield married Mary Galloway, the daughter of Thomas Galloway, in Weiser in 1899. The couple were the parents of four children, Katherine, Aubrey, Albert, and Dulcie.
In addition to his sheep company and other business ventures, Aubrey Butterfield was a director and investor in land development and irrigation companies, including the Crane Creek Irrigation, Land & Power Company.[8]

The Institute Canal and Pump House

E. A. Paddock dreamed of making the Intermountain Institute self-sufficient. He believed that the school could create its own water supply and increase its income from all of the farming and ranching activities, if he could build a water storage and delivery system for the school. From the earliest days of fundraising, as he was traveling in the eastern United States, "begging," as he called it, money for dormitories, classrooms, a shop building, farm buildings, supplies, and student scholarships, he was also planning an ambitious project to create three reservoirs, and several miles of canals that would provide the needed water. T. J. Maryatt, a civil engineer and a Weiser homesteader who helped establish the Institute, had located reservoir sites and helped plan construction of a small dam, and other irrigation features. All of this information was mapped out and included in the materials Paddock created to take with him on his fundraising tours. When he succeeded in obtaining donations earmarked for the irrigation project, he, along with the male students and faculty members, would include construction of the facilities in their schedule.

During an eastern tour in 1903, Paddock established a relationship with Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage. Russell Sage (1816-1906) was a successful businessman in Troy, New York. He began in business as a grocer, but eventually shifted his interests to shipping goods and livestock on the Hudson River. He was elected to Congress in 1852 and served two terms. In the late 1850s he became involved in railroads, and continued to make money, eventually establishing a business relationship with Jay Gould. In 1863, he moved to New York City, continuing to invest in railroads, but also entering the stock market. He was a market wizard, and generally succeeded in his investments. By the time of his death, his estate was valued at more than $70 million dollars, close to $2 billion dollars in today's currency.

Olivia Slocum Sage was Russell Sage's second wife. When they married in 1869, she was 41 years old, and had supported herself for years as a teacher. As the wife of a wealthy man, she became involved in a number of charitable causes, although Russell Sage himself was not a philanthropist and during his life generally limited her monetary donations. When Sage died in 1906, she became heir to a fortune that is estimated at more than $1 billion dollars in today's currency.

Mrs. Sage was especially interested in supporting women's education programs, and, having grown up poor after her father's business failures, she appreciated the goal of providing students with a way to make a living. The Institute's program, which was open to both boys and girls, must have appealed to her. In 1909, she made the first of many gifts to the school--$5,000 for the construction of a boy's dormitory. Although Paddock wanted to name the building after her, she had decided that she preferred not to allow her name to be used in naming buildings. Instead, the building was named for Jane Slocum, one of the Institute's founders, who happened to be a distant relative of Mrs. Sage.

For the next nine years, Paddock visited or wrote to Mrs. Sage on every trip he made to the east. He provided her with many shipments of alfalfa honey. After the first gift was received, his requests for funds were specifically geared toward the irrigation project, and she did provide additional monies for it. From 1911 to 1918, she made additional gifts for a total donation of $60,000. Although no detailed records have been located, based on Paddock's comments in letters written to Mrs. Sage, these funds were used to complete the reservoir project. (Fig 2)[9]

The project as originally envisioned was based on a gravity flow irrigation system, with the three reservoirs providing the water which was then directed to the fields and pastures through a system of ditches. There were problems throughout the construction of the dams and canals, and when completed, the reservoirs and the ditches frequently leaked. Paddock and his student work force put in many hours digging, building, and repairing the facilities. In 1910, while Paddock was away on one of his fundraising trips, the then-general manager stopped construction on a chapel and music hall, and instead constructed a pump house and reservoir on the north edge of the campus, near the Upper Road.

Although Mr. Paddock may have been dismayed by the unapproved change, the project resulted in a good water supply for the kitchen, dormitories and shop building. Perhaps it was the inspiration for the decision to build a ditch from the Galloway Canal to the Institute land northwest of Weiser up on the Weiser Flat and the associated pump house. Whatever inspired the decision, it took a major influx of funds to bring the plan to fruition.

Olivia Sage died on November 4, 1918. Ten days later, her will was made public. Among the bequests was one of $200,000 to the Intermountain Institute. Articles published in the Boise and Weiser newspapers celebrated the importance of the gift—and most indicated that the money would likely be used to complete the school's irrigation system. Few reports were published regarding the progress of that project, but on January 5, 1919, the *Idaho Statesman* published a special feature article by Rudolf Jennes, who stated:

> "The entire ranch includes 2200 acres of land. Most of this can be cultivated and the remainder is used for pasturing. About 600 acres are now under cultivation, most of it under dry farming methods, that is without irrigation. Reservoir systems are under construction, which will add greatly to the acreage under irrigation. A pumping plant and ditch to carry water from a lower level to the school ranch is practically completed, and this alone will put about 600 acres under water."[10]

By March of 1919, the *Weiser American* reported that a new ditch had been dug from the location of the pump house, 1100 feet north and 73 feet up to 'the hi line ditch" (now the Institute Canal) which extended for a distance of seven miles, past the old Weiser Academy to a location north of the Intermountain Institute buildings, across Jenkins Creek, then along the foothills to Scott Creek. The system was intended to bring water, when needed, up to land belonging to the Intermountain Institute, the Butterfield Live Stock Company, and a few other unidentified landowners. The waters to be pumped included high water from the Weiser River during runoff and then later, water from Crane Creek for which the Institute held a water right. The pumped water would enhance the water supply from the reservoirs and canals that had been built by the Institute and others in the vicinity of Weiser Flat, helping to cover the water that was not available during a dry year, or lost to seepage and other infrastructure issues.[11]

The Intermountain Industrial Institute never achieved the self-sufficiency envisioned by E. A. Paddock, who continued to make his fund raising trips to the East until the Great Depression, when many of his faithful benefactors were no longer able to donate to the school. The Depression brought an end to the dream when the school did not open in 1934.

In 1936, the Institute Canal Company was organized, and took over operation of the canal and the pump house. The system is now part of the Weiser Irrigation District and is still operating to supply water users on the bench to the northwest of Weiser.[12]

<u>End Notes</u>

[1] "Three Thousand Acres Under New Pumping Plant, *Weiser Signal,* March 27, 1919; Jenna Gaston, "Weiser Brickyard History," *Weiser Signal* January 3, 1985.

[2] Betty Derig, "Mr. Paddock and His School," *Idaho Yesterdays* (1978), p. 10-17.

[3]The history of Weiser is based primarily on Betty Derig, *Weiser the Way It Was* (Weiser: Rambler Press, 1987) and Frank Harris, *History of Washington County and Adams County* (Weiser: Weiser American, c 1938).

[4]Derig, p115-117.

[5]Derig, *Idaho Yesterdays.*

[6] The Intermountain Industrial Institute was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. During the 1980s Hooker Hall was renovated for use as the local historical museum. Following a devastating fire in 1994, the museum reopened. Volunteer staff continues to work on repair and renovation of the building.

[7]E. A. Paddock was married in 1882 to Martha Darrow; she died in 1896, leaving him with three young children. He married Elizabeth Summer in 1900. She died in 1927. In 1931, at the age of 88, the Rev. Paddock married Sara Blount, who survived him. Harris, p. 59; "Reverend Paddock Laid to Rest," *Weiser American*, January 25, 1940, p. 1.

[8]Harris, p. 40-41; Derig, p. 109; records related to Aubrey G. Butterfield, accessed via ancestry.com; Butterfield Live Stock Company investment advertisement, *Idaho Statesman*, December 3, 1922 and subsequent dates.

[9]Biographical information about Russell and Olivia Slocum Sage is found in Ruth Crocker, *Mrs. Russell Sage: Women's Activism and Philanthropy in Gilded Age and Progressive Era America* (Bloomington and Indianapolis: University of Indiana Press, 2006, 2008); correspondence between E. A. Paddock and Olivia S. Sage and her secretaries is found in the Russell Sage Collection, held by the Rockefeller Center Archive, Sleepy Hollow, New York.

[10]"Idaho School Gets $200,000" *Idaho Statesman*, November 14, 1919, p. 1; "Big Gift Made to Institute: Intermountain Institute Gets $200,000 From Mrs. Sage," *Weiser American*, November 14, 1919, p. 1.

[11]"Three Thousand Acres Under New Pumping Plant," *Weiser American,* March 27, 1919, p. 1.

[12]Telephone interview with Kim Gibbs, secretary of the Institute Canal Company, August, 2015.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Crocker, Ruth. *Mrs. Russell Sage: Women's Activism and Philanthropy in Gilded Age and Progressive Era America.* Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 2006, 2008.

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Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Benjamin H. Barrows. *Irrigation Its History, Methods, Statistics and Results. Lands Irrigated Along the Union Pacific System*. 1894. <http://books.google.com/books?id=vuFAAQAAIAAJ>.

"Weiser's Intermountain Institute," Reference Series #977, Boise: Idaho Historical Society, 1979.
Wright, Patricia and Don Hibbard. Intermountain Institute, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979.

Newspapers

Idaho Daily Statesman (Boise), various dates, articles cited in notes. "T. C. Galloway Dies at Home in Weiser," June 7, 1916; "Idaho School Where All Expenses May Be Paid in Brawn and Brains," January 5, 1919; "Makes Desert Bloom for Youth of Gem State," January 6, 1919; "E. A. Paddock Dies in Weiser," May 21, 1940.

Weiser American, various dates, articles cited in notes. "Three Thousand Acres Under New Pumping Plant," March 27, 1919;
"Pumping Plant Putting Water on Bench Lands," May 29, 1919.

Archival Material

Idaho Secretary of State, Records of Incorporation for the Institute Canal Company and the Weiser Reservoir, Land and Irrigation Company.

Rockefeller Archive Center. Russell Sage Foundation Collection. Subgroup 1, Series 1, Mrs. Russell Sage, Correspondence, 1903-1918.

Weiser Museum. Intermountain Industrial Institute Collection. Reservoir-Bulletin, 1916, typescript of information from Esther Hettinger, Salem, Oregon.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
__X__ Local government

____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 11 Easting: 502408 Northing: 4900379

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary of the property encompasses only the footprint of the pump house.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
There are no contributing exterior features associated with the pump house and the property has no associated landscape. The boundary is drawn to encompass the building and no additional ground.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: *Barbara Perry Bauer & Elizabeth Jacox*
organization: *TAG Historical Research & Consulting*
street & number: *P.O. Box 7333*

city or town: *Boise* state: *ID* zip code: *83707*
e-mail *bpbauer@taghistory.com; ejacox@taghistory.com*
telephone: *208-338-1014*
date: *August 15th, 2015*

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: *Institute Canal Company Pump House*
City or Vicinity: *Weiser*
County: *Washington* State: *ID*
Photographer: *Elizabeth Jacox*

Date Photographed: *Exterior photos* May 6, 2015*; Interior photos* August 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 25 Façade (east elevation) and south elevation, view looking W

2 of 25 Façade (east elevation), view looking W

3 of 25 Façade (east elevation) and north elevation, view looking SW

4 of 25 North and west elevations, view looking SE

5 of 25 Façade (east elevation) and south elevation, view looking NW

6 of 25 South elevation, view looking NE

7 of 25 Detail view, segmental arch and window, façade

8 of 25 Detail view, knee braces and exposed rafter tips, façade and south elevations

9 of 25 Door, north elevation (close-up)

10 of 25 Outlet pipes, north elevation, view looking SE

11 of 25 West elevation, view looking S

12 of 25 South elevation, view looking NE

13 of 25 Interior from main entrance, view looking W

14 of 25 Interior from rear of building, view looking E

15 of 25 Interior, view looking NW

16 of 25 Close up of inlet pipe for pump

17 of 25 Interior view of roof and upper walls, view looking W

18 of 25 Pulley rail, corbelled wall, and segmental arch, north wall

19 of 25 Pulley system, detail

20 of 25 South wall, view looking SE

21 of 25 Enclosed storage room, southwest corner of building

22 of 25 Switch boxes mounted on north wall

23 of 25 Fairview Street from Short Street, view looking N. When the pump house was constructed, a wooden pipe carried the water up this incline to the open ditch at the top. The water is now pumped underground along this road up to its intersection with Indianhead Road.

24 of 25 Canal at the top of the hill, intersection of Fairvew Street and Indianhead Road, view looking SE. The water from the pump house comes out in this ditch.

25 of 25 Pump house from the intersection of Short Street and Fairview Street, view looking SW

Figures

Figure 1 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Weiser, 1928/1949, sheet 20

Figure 2 Map of Intermountain Industrial Institute Reservoir Project, from a leaflet in Subseries 1, Olivia Slocum Sage, Russell Sage Collection, Rockefeller Archives.

Figure 3 Map showing relationship of Butterfield properties in the Weiser vicinity to Intermountain Institute properties.

Photograph 1 of 25 Façade (east elevation) and south elevation, view looking W

Photograph 2 of 25 Façade (east elevation), view looking W

Photograph 3 of 25 Façade (east elevation) and north elevation, view looking SW

Photograph 4 of 25 North elevation and west elevation, view looking SE

Photograph 5 of 25 Façade (east elevation) and south elevation, view looking NW

Photograph 6 of 25 South elevation, view looking NE

Photograph 7 of 25 Detail view, segmental arch and window, façade

Photograph 8 of 25 Detail view, knee braces and exposed rafter tips, façade and south elevation

Photograph 9 of 25 Door, north elevation

Photograph 10 of 25 North elevation, outlet pipes, view looking SE

Photograph 11 of 25 West elevation, view looking S

Photograph 12 of 25 South elevation, view looking NE

Photograph 13 of 25 Interior from main entrance, view looking W

Photograph 14 of 25 Interior from rear of building, view looking E

Photograph 15 of 25 Interior, view looking NW

Photograph 16 of 25 Close up of inlet pipe for pump

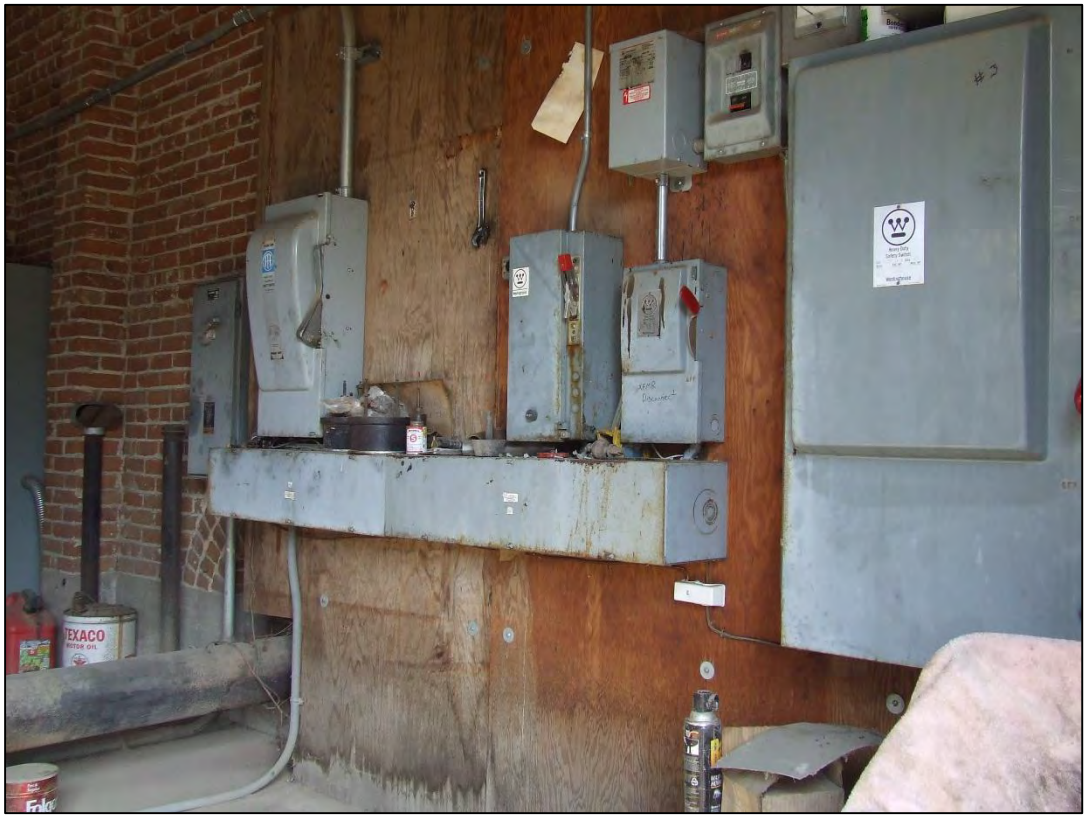
Photograph 17 of 25 Interior view of roof and upper walls, view looking W

Photograph 18 of 25 Pulley rail, corbelled wall and segmental arch, north wall

Photograph 19 of 25 Pulley system, detail

Photograph 20 of 25 South wall, view looking SE

Photograph 21 of 25 Enclosed storage room, southwest corner of building



Photograph 22 of 25 Switch boxes mounted on north wall

Photograph 23 of 25 Fairview Avenue from Short Street, view looking north. When the pump house was constructed, a wooden pipe carried the water up this incline to the open ditch at the top. The water is now piped underground along this road up to its intersection with Indianhead Road.

Photograph 24 of 25 Canal at the top of the hill, intersection of Fairview Avenue and Indianhead Road, view looking SE. The water from the pump house comes out in this ditch.

Photograph 25 of 25 Pump house from the intersection of Short Street and Fairview Avenue, view looking southwest.

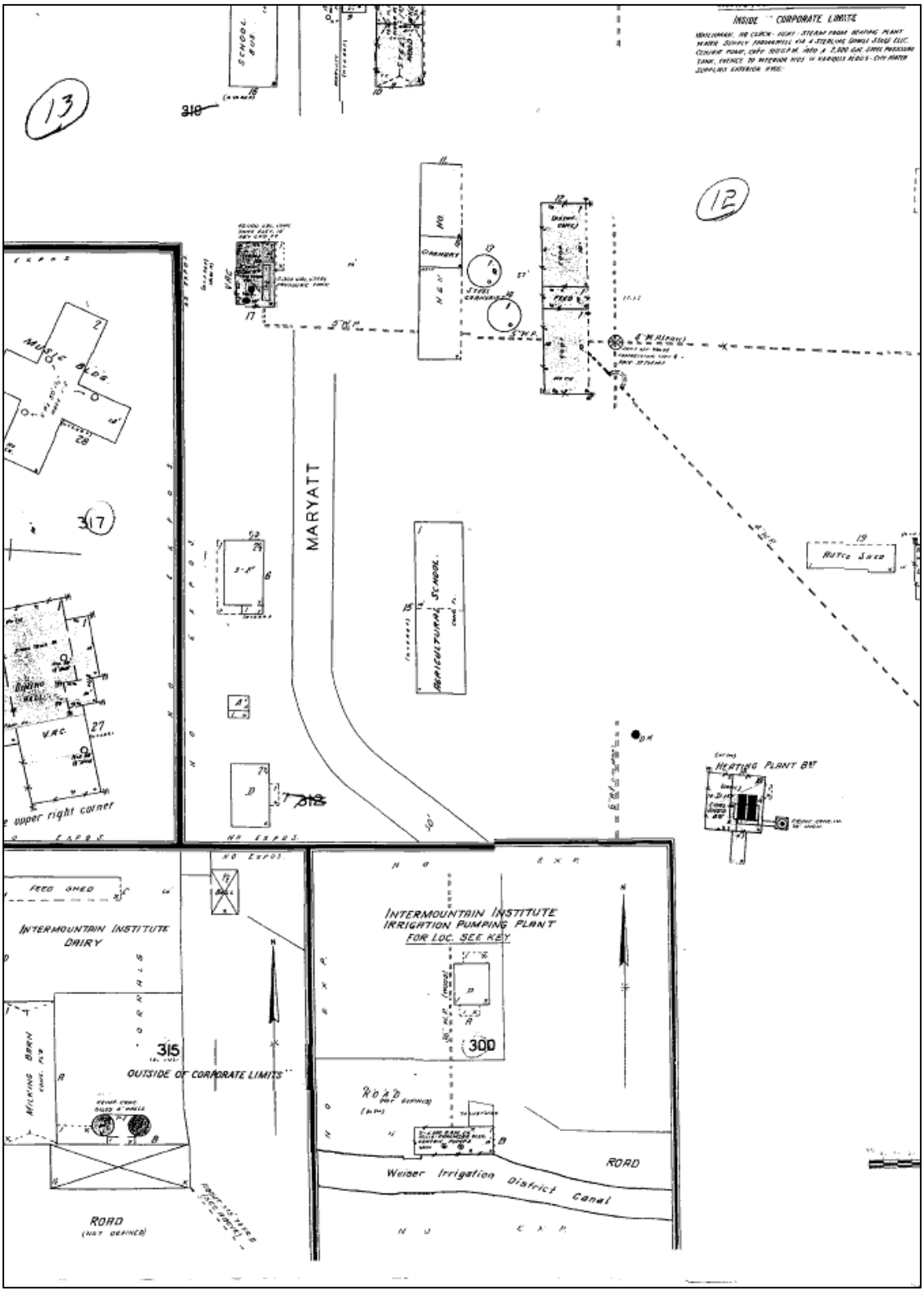


Figure 1 Weiser, Idaho, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1928/1949, Sheet 20 Inset

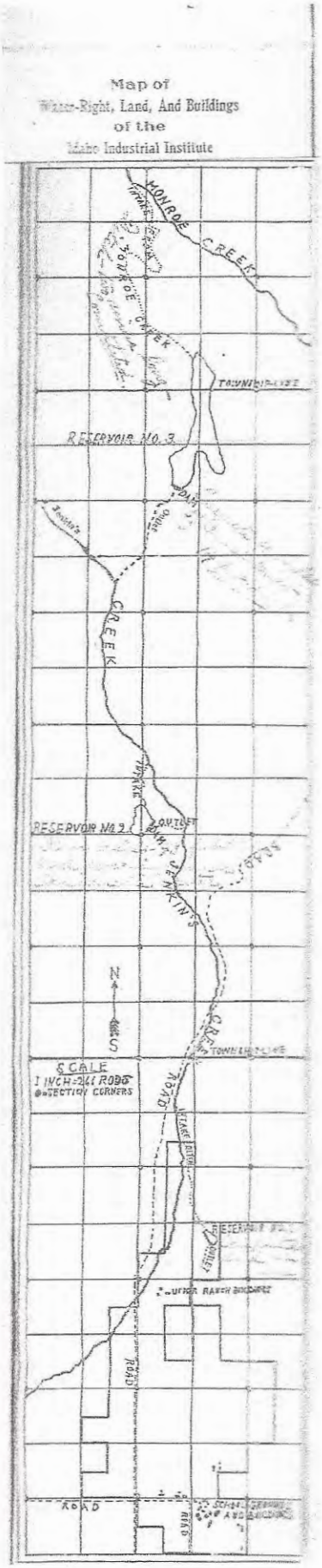


Figure 2

Map
included on
Pamphlet Describing
the Intermountain Industrial Institute

undated

Russell Sage Foundation Collecton
Subseries 1 Mrs. Russell Sage
Correspondence 1903-1918
Intermountain Institute File

Rockefeller Archive Center

Institute Canal Company Pump House

South end of Fairview Street at Galloway Canal, Weiser, Washington Co., ID

UTM 11 502408 E 4900379 N = Boundary

N

ALLIS-CHALMERS


ALLIS-CHALMERS


#3
Heavy Duty
Safety Switch
Westinghouse
XFMR
Disconnect
TEXACO
MOTOR OIL


SHORT ST


FAIRVIEW AVE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	Institute Canal Company Pump House
Multiple Name:	
State & County:	IDAHO, Washington

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
3/24/2017			5/8/2017	5/18/2017

Reference number:	SG100000958
Nominator:	State

Reason For Review:

X Accept _____ Return _____ Reject **5/8/2017** Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	Meets Registration Requirements.
Recommendation/ Criteria	

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Idaho • State Historical Society

MEMORANDUM

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore
Executive Director

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Fax: (208) 334-3225

Statewide Historic Sites
- Franklin Historic Site
- Pierce Courthouse
- Rock Creek Station and Stricker Homesite

TO: Keeper of the National Register

FROM: Jamee Fiore, Idaho SHPO

DATE: March 17, 2017

SUBJECT: Enclosed NRHP Nomination

The enclosed materials are being submitted for the following nominated property:

Institute Canal Company Pump House
Weiser, Washington County, Idaho

↘	Original signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
↘	CD containing true and correct .PDF copy of the nomination for the Institute Canal Company Pump House to the National Register of Historic Places
↘	CD containing photos in .TIF format (25 of photos)
	Other:

Additional comments:
none

If you have any questions about these documents, please contact me.

Jamee Fiore
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Idaho SHPO
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Jamee.fiore@ishs.idaho.gov