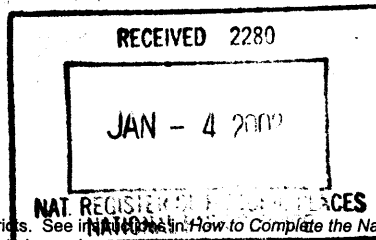


IRRADIATED

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



13

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Edwards/Gillette Barn

other names/site number Kellar Barn

2. Location

street & number 3059 Rush Creek Road N/A not for publication

city or town Cambridge N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Washington code 087 zip code 83610

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.)

Kenneth C. Reid 29 OCT 01

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
KENNETH C. REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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 or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 2/19/02

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
<u>1</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
<u>1</u>	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/animal facility-barn

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/animal facility-barn

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Dutch-style barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Wood
roof Metal
other _____

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Edwards/Gillette Barn
Name of Property

Cambridge, Washington Co., Idaho
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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

1916

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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
- Other State agency
- 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
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Edwards/Gillette Barn
Name of Property

Cambridge, Washington Co., Idaho
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 11 523691 4937648 B 1 11111 11111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 11111 D 1 11111 11111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna Hartmans,

organization Arrow Rock Architects, PLLC date May 16, 2001

street & number 600 N. Latah telephone 208 344 3722

city or town Boise state Idaho zip code 83706

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/or 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.) Floor plan

Property Owner

Name Larry Kellar

street & number 3059 Rush Creek Road telephone _____

city or town Cambridge state Idaho zip code 83610

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Name of Property Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., Idaho

SUMMARY

Built in 1916, the Edwards/Gillette Barn represents an agricultural building based on the tradition of Dutch-style barns of the Netherlands and upstate New York. The plan and function of the barn have served the farmstead through the past eighty-five years and remain as a viable part of the farm complex.

SITE

The Edwards/Gillette Barn is part of a farm complex of buildings on approximately 350 acres of land in Washington County, Idaho. It is located about two and one-half miles northwest of the community of Cambridge, Idaho on Rush Creek Road. From a rise on Rush Creek Road, the farm complex is clearly visible, situated along Spring Creek, which passes from north to south through the property just west of the complex of buildings and corrals. The barn dominates the scene, and in its former days of splendor, when its red paint was fresh, provided the viewer a powerful architectural element against the backdrop of agricultural fields and the sagebrush foothills of the Cuddy Mountains to the west. The driveway to the farm buildings extends westward from the county road passing through pastures with tall trees lining each side of the lane, then it turns northward directly towards the barn. The drive passes between the house and other outbuildings before reaching the barn, where it then turns westward, crosses Spring Creek, and on towards the agricultural fields.

STRUCTURE

The barn measures 46' – 6" from east to west and 101' – 0" from north to south. It is built upon a concrete foundation, evident only at the southwest corner, which appears to be in good condition. The floor structure is 2 x 12 construction, spacing unknown. The peak of the gambrel roof rises to approximately forty-five feet in height. The structure of the barn is a combination of balloon framing at the exterior walls with post and beam construction at the interior first-floor level. The east and west walls are comprised of full 2 x 6 studs at twenty-four inches on center in twenty-foot lengths. The gambrel end walls are sectioned into four-foot intervals as seen at the interior loft level. The barn remains in excellent structural condition.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

The barn is patterned after the Dutch barns found in New York and New Jersey.¹ The first-floor plan is based upon a central aisle with large doors at each end for wagon passage. The area to each side of the central aisle is dedicated to stalls for livestock defined by the layout of the post and beam system. The Edwards/Gillette Barn has a center aisle measuring twenty feet in width with thirteen-foot deep stalls at each side (see floor plan). The center aisle is bisected by a narrow cross-aisle leading to doors at the east and west. At the west are nine major 6 x 8 posts with two secondary 4 x 6 posts. The east side has seven 6 x 8 posts with one secondary 4 x 6 post. These braced posts support two, 2 x 12s upon which bear the 2 x 12 ceiling joists. The ceiling joists at the stalls are at twenty-four inches on center with a ceiling height of 8' – 6". The southern two-thirds of the center section of the barn has ceiling joists fourteen inches on center with a ceiling at nine feet in height. The northern third of the barn at the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 **Page** 2

Name of Property Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., Idaho

center section is 11' – 6" in height. The center ceiling joists are supported secondarily by 4 x 6 beams and diagonal 4 x 6 posts. These diagonal posts also define the structural members of the continuous feed bunks along the front of the stalls. These bunks are four feet in height and 4' – 6" wide at the top, projecting towards the center of the barn.

The ceiling of the center section is punctuated by two hay "drops" or chutes, each measuring three and one-half feet square. Historically, these "drops" accommodated the movement of long hay from the second floor to wagons below for outside feeding.

At the ceiling of the stalls, running continuously from north to south on each side, is a track for a manure bucket used for cleaning the stalls. The west side has twenty stanchions with feed bunks for milk cows. The east side provided space for workhorses with six double stalls, three single stalls, and a single box stall, all with feed bunks.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

The differences in ceiling heights at the first floor define varying floor levels at the second story. Used exclusively for storage of hay and straw, the change in levels is not noticed unless the floor is cleared of bales.

The gambrel roof is a clear-span, gothic-arch roof truss structure constructed of 2 x 6s at twenty-four inches on center. If the floor is cleared of hay the peak of the roof rises thirty-two feet above the floor creating a grand cathedral-like space. Even with the presence of hay stacked five or six bales deep, the volume of the second-story space is impressive. The son of the current owner, Larry Kellar, said that historically thirty tons of long hay could easily be accommodated in the upper level, giving credence to the design, construction, and volume of the loft space.

EXTERIOR

The exterior of the barn is sheathed in rough-cut vertical boards measuring 1" x 12". The joints between boards are covered with ½" x 2" beveled battens. At the east and west walls these boards are continuous, measuring almost twenty feet in length. The height of the boards at the north and south walls preclude the use of continuous boards. Each of these elevations is divided into three horizontal sections. Where board ends abut at these horizontal locations, the joint is detailed with a band of crown molding. The barn is roofed with corrugated metal sheets.

The functionality of the barn is defined on the exterior by the location of openings. The south elevation features a large pair of sliding doors at the center. Two smaller, single sliding doors positioned to the left and right at the south ends of the stalls align with the track of the manure bucket at the interior. This allows for the waste to be moved out of the barn.

The upper level of the south elevation has a large, framed opening approximately sixteen feet wide by twenty-eight feet high capped with a small hay hood projecting from the peak of the roof. This opening, originally used for moving long hay into the barn, has been partially infilled at the top half with horizontal boards. The bottom half, partially enclosed with vertical boards, retains smaller openings for moving baled hay into the loft. The hay hood has lost most of its shingle roof and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Name of Property Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., Idaho

remains merely as an expression of earlier 20th century haying methods. A beam with pulley also remains.

The east elevation features a sliding door located off center to the left (south). To each side of this door are six windows symmetrically arranged measuring twenty inches by thirty-six inches. Originally, these openings featured rectangular, six-pane, fixed windows. Most of the windows have been broken or removed. The second level features four large, symmetrically arranged openings used for dropping hay to the feed yard below.

The north elevation reveals a hint of the barn's former glory as a dominant feature in the rural landscape. A faint trace of red paint remains on this wall, while all the other walls have faded to a weathered brown. This elevation features a large pair of swinging doors at the center. These doors are divided into three horizontal sections, each section being filled with diagonal tongue and groove boards. Each section alternates with the direction of the boards creating a herringbone pattern. Again, two smaller, single, sliding doors positioned to the left and right at the north ends of the stalls align with the track for the manure bucket at the interior thus allowing for the waste to be moved out of the north end of the barn as well.

At the uppermost part of the north wall, beneath the peak of the roof, is a set of three rectangular windows, featuring four panes each. Above this set of windows is a triangular vent, spanning the width of the windows, composed of horizontal boards.

The west elevation is similarly characterized as the east with a sliding door offset to the right (south). To each side of the door are four windows symmetrically arranged. Originally, these openings, too, featured rectangular, six-pane, fixed windows. Most of the windows have been broken or removed. The second level of this wall, however, does not have openings for dropping hay to the feed yard below.

ALTERATIONS

By the mid-1930s tractors began to replace draft horses on farms in the Salubria Valley. In addition, the advent of balers in the 1940s provided neatly baled hay that could be more easily transferred and stored.

Baled hay brought the demise of the use of large barns for hay storage. By the 1950s hay sheds were coming into vogue as the manner in which to store baled hay.² The stacking of hay in these open-sided structures made for easier transfer of feed to the animals and the hayloft in large barns became obsolete. This, however, was not the case in the Edwards/Gillette Barn. In 1946 the large holes were cut into the east wall at the second level to accommodate the transfer of bales and the loft has remained the prime storage area for baled hay and straw.

The roof of the Edwards/Gillette Barn was originally sheathed in wood shingles. In the 1950s this original material began to fail and was replaced with the corrugated metal roofing.

The historic flooring at the loft is 1 ½" by 18" boards. Some of these boards have been removed and used for other purposes; the size being optimal for the use as check gates in Spring Creek to divert

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 **Page** 4

Name of Property Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., Idaho

water to the ditches in the fields. Unfortunately, these areas in the loft floor now feature smaller boards of lesser quality lumber.

FARM COMPLEX/LANDSCAPE

The Edwards/Gillette Barn is situated among other buildings and an assortment of corrals on the farm site. The land south of the barn was originally part of the County Poor Farm which met its demise in 1916 shortly before the construction of the barn. Some of the buildings on the site derive from the time of the Poor Farm.

Many of the buildings have long served their original function, have been moved, and are now used for storage. The majority of the farm's buildings have been altered or have lost their integrity due to lack of use. The barn is the only structure that has been continuously used and its integrity maintained; the other buildings are not deemed eligible for the National Register.

Surveyed in 1996, the farmstead consists of thirteen buildings – see site plan.³ A one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style residence, built in 1935, is the first building encountered upon driving into the complex. To the southwest of the residence is a one-story, gable-roofed cellar, date unknown, but believed to pre-date the house. Directly west of the residence is a gable-roofed wood shed, date unknown. North of the wood shed is a shop with a shed roof, date unknown. This shop is believed to have been attached to another building that has since been demolished. The corncrib is located north of the shed, date unknown. It features a gable roof with a drive-through and cribs to each side. Parallel to the driveway, north of the corncrib, is a pen-like structure – a walk-in scale used for weighing animals.

Across the driveway to the east, is the gable-roofed milking barn, built in the 1940s. Across Spring Creek to the west sits the gable-roofed cream separator building, date unknown. The building is said to have been part of the Poor Farm complex. It was originally situated near the cellar and house, but was later moved. Next to the cream separator building is a smaller structure, the chicken brooder house, date unknown. This building was also moved to this location.

Dominating the farm complex is the three-story barn located perpendicular to the driveway. To each side of the barn are corrals. Spring Creek widens into a pond area bordering the west corral. The east corral is surrounded by pasture which extends to the road. North of the barn is another corral and four outbuildings dating from post-World War II when the Kellar family was engaged in raising pigs. The first two buildings serve as pig sheds, the third is a granary for pig feed, and the northernmost building is a pig barn. The granary and pig barn are sheathed in corrugated metal siding.

The buildings are surrounded by an assortment of corrals and fences, of old and new materials, which define areas for the animals. Immediately in front of the barn are a number of small calving pens used to shelter calves.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

Name of Property Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., Idaho

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Edwards/Gillette Barn represents a fine example of a gambrel-roofed, Dutch-style barn in the Cambridge, Idaho agricultural community. Under Criterion C, the barn exemplifies "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" used in the style and construction of the barn. The period of significance, 1916 – 1946, reflects the thirty years when the barn was used for storage of long hay and for sheltering the draft horses. The use of draft horses decreased in the 1930s and 1940s with the introduction of tractors. Also in the 1940s, agricultural methods transitioned and the use of new equipment – hay balers – changed the way hay was stored in the loft. In 1946 large openings were cut into the east wall of the barn to accommodate the hay bales, thus eliminating the use of the hay hood and pulley system at the south end of the barn for moving long hay. Given these changes in framing technology, the Edwards/Gillette Barn retains its historic integrity and remains in use as a meaningful part of the farm with few alterations to compromise the original construction. It is the largest barn and the only one of this style in the Cambridge area. Many of the area's large barns fell into disuse when agricultural methods changed after World War II; these barns deteriorated and are no longer extant.⁴

DEVELOPMENT OF SALUBRIA VALLEY

The Salubria Valley, drained from the northeast by the Weiser River, was explored in the mid-1860s following the gold rushes in central and southwest Idaho in 1862-1863 with the first settlers coming to the area in 1865. Other drainages directly related to the property are defined on a survey map of 1870; Spring Creek and Rush Creek run north-to-south emptying into the Weiser River near present-day Cambridge. The Salubria Valley proved to be good agricultural land for farming and livestock, supplying the surrounding mining towns in the mountains to the north and west. The 1870 census for the Cambridge area listed twenty families in the area. Early settlers in the location of the Edwards/Gillette Farmstead in Section 33 include Isaac Powell, 1883; Daniel T. Cole, 1888; and E. S. Jewell, 1890.⁵ Settlement of the town of Salubria occurred in the late 1860s with the first official store opening in 1885. The town was located on the east side of the Weiser River just north of the confluence of the Weiser and Little Weiser rivers. In the late 1890s railroad officials debated the route of the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railroad, whether it was to follow the east or west side of the Weiser River. Inducements and securing rights-of-way from landowners kept the issue lively. In the summer of 1899 the fate of Salubria was settled as the railroad's tracks edged along the west side of the Weiser River causing the demise of the thirty-year-old town. Landowners on the west side of the river cheered the railroad's arrival on December 29, 1899. The town of Cambridge developed around the train tracks and businesses from Salubria moved two miles north to the new town site.⁶

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

In 1883 the State of Idaho enacted legislation to care for the indigent sick and dependent poor, enabling each county to purchase and equip a poor farm and hire a director to manage the facility. Shortly after the turn of the 20th century, there was increased interest in Washington

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Name of Property Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., Idaho

County to establish such a facility. On April 17, 1903 a request was sent out for bids for a farm to be located in the center of the county. Whitfield Eddy offered 160 acres located about three miles west of the town of Cambridge in Section 33, Township 15N, Range 3W.⁷ By 1911 there were two buildings established; a two-story structure for the residents and the steward's home. A few years later, most of the residents had died and the County Commissioners felt that the Poor Farm was too expensive to operate. On March 1, 1916 it was decided to auction the property.⁸ It was sold to E. E. [Eddie] Edwards in April of 1916 for \$4,500. The Edwards family land adjoined the Poor Farm to the north in Section 28.⁹ The two Poor Farm structures became the first buildings on the Edwards farmstead. Within a month of the purchase, Eddie Edwards began erecting the barn.¹⁰ On June 23, 1916 the framework was assembled and carpenters began shingling when a windstorm reduced the structure to a total wreck. The construction was begun again and successfully completed.¹¹

Gillette Family

The Edwards family retained the farmstead for only six years. In 1922 the Gillette family moved to the area, purchasing the farmstead from the Edwards family. In 1935 the original Poor Farm house burned and the present Craftsman-style home was built for the Gillette family. The current owner, Larry Kellar, is the great grandson of the original Gillette family.

Design and Construction of Barn

Though the designers and builders are unknown, the Edwards/Gillette Barn is built in the tradition of Dutch-style barns. The Dutch barn or *loshoe* is characterized in layout based upon the "Basilica" whereby the plan embraces the order of a central nave and side aisles similar to that of the early Christian churches.

The Dutch barn of the Netherlands has two points of visual affinity with the church: the end entrance, and a plan based on nave and aisles which in the barn, serve as threshing floor and cattle stalls.....The plan of the Dutch North American barns has come to be called "basilican" by historians, and the term obviously apt. It came about, perhaps as long ago as two millennia, to meet the requirements of a central wide space for threshing that was convenient to narrower spaces for cattle and horses, and a simple structural system in timber that would support the roof and a snow load, as well as whatever was stored as fodder over the threshing floor.¹²

When the Dutch settled in New York State along the Hudson, Schohaire, and Mohawk Rivers, they brought their familiar building techniques with them. Challenges in the New World caused the barn plan to evolve and adaptations to be made with the new climate and local building materials. The double doors at the gable end of the barn were echoed at the opposite end for the convenience of moving a wagon and livestock through the building instead of backing out. The side aisles were divided into stalls for livestock.

As people migrated westward, the plan for the Dutch barn traveled with them. The plan of the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 **Page** 3

Name of Property Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., Idaho

Edwards/Gillette Barn embodies the Dutch barn plan, expanding upon it in size, siting, and construction methods. The deviation in plan occurs with the introduction of secondary side entrances to the east and west. Structurally, the Edwards/Gillette Barn weds the Dutch timber-frame techniques with balloon-framing construction practices of the early 20th century. Traditionally the Dutch barn was timber-framed relying upon joinery to connect structural members. In the Edwards/Gillette Barn, the interior timber framing is nailed, not connected with mortise and tenon joints. The exterior walls do not adhere to the timber structure, but instead are balloon-framed, using 2 x 6 studs in lengths of twenty feet spaced twenty-four inches on center.¹³ This stud-construction method was less labor intensive and provided a more efficient use of wood rather than post and beam construction.

The gambrel roof form indicates a European influence. The purpose of the gambrel roof is to make the most use of the space within the roof area.¹⁴ In Dutch barns the traditional roof form would have been a double pitch on each side with a flare at the eaves, structured with timber framing and covered with thatch. The gambrel roof of the Edwards/Gillette Barn exhibits a very minimal flare at the eaves. The roof, originally shingled, now covered with corrugated metal roofing, is again structured with 2 x 6 stud framing at twenty-four inches on center. It is unknown where the lumber came from for the construction of the barn; probably from an area mill no longer in operation.

Summary

Though the builders and their influences upon the design and construction of the Edwards/Gillette Barn remain unknown, the building strongly embraces the characteristics of a Dutch-style barn in its plan, roof form, and construction. The adaptations of early 20th century building techniques were used instead of the typical timber-frame construction; however, the barn continues to uphold the distinctive characteristics of the style.

The barn remains in good condition and continues to be used for agricultural purposes, though changes have occurred in farming technology over the past eighty-five years. The barn is a vibrant architectural form on the rural landscape and remains the dominant structure on the Edwards/Gillette farm.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Endnotes **Page** 1

Name of Property Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., Idaho

¹ Michael J. Auer, "The Preservation of Historic Barns" Preservation Brief #20. (Washington, D. C.: Published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, October 1989), 2.

² Farm Sites - Endangered & Abandoned Farm Houses. (Final Report - unpublished, Reconnaissance Survey, Cambridge, Idaho, 1996-1997, on file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Boise, Idaho), 8.

³ Farm Sites - Endangered & Abandoned Farm Houses, Site #4 – Kellar Farm. (Final Report - unpublished, Reconnaissance Survey, Cambridge, Idaho, 1996-1997, on file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Boise, Idaho), 2-4.

⁴ Discussion via Thel Pearson with Jan Horn and Sandra Hansen. (Members of the Cambridge Historical Museum, March/April 2001).

⁵ Cambridge Area Homestead Map (Area homesteads as researched and depicted by Thel Pearson, no date, on file at the Cambridge Historical Museum, Cambridge, Idaho.)

⁶ Dale Fisk & Don Dopf. The P & IN – The Story of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway (Boise, Idaho: Writers Press, Inc. 2001), 8 – 20.

⁷ The Weiser Signal, 22 April 1903, p. 2, Col. 2.

⁸ The Cambridge News, 3 March 1916, p. 4, Col. 3.

⁹ The Cambridge News, 21 April 1916, p. 1, Col. 6.

¹⁰ The Cambridge News, 26 May 1916, p. 4, Col. 2.

¹¹ The Cambridge News, 23 June 1916, p. 4, Col. 2.

¹² Eric Arthur and Dudley Witney. The Barn – A Vanishing Landmark in North America (Ontario, Canada: M. F. Feheley Arts Co. Ltd., 1972), 37.

¹³ Randy Leffingwell. The American Barn (Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International Publishers & Wholesalers, 1997), 142 – 43.

¹⁴ Eric Sloane. An Age of Barns (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, no date), 41.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Name of Property Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., ID

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Arthur, Eric and Witney, Dudley. The Barn – A Vanishing Landmark in North America. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: M. F. Feheley Arts Company Ltd., 1972.

Leffingwell, Randy. The American Barn. Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International Publishers & Wholesalers, 1997.

Sloane, Eric. American Barns and Covered Bridges. New York: Wilfred Funk, Inc., 1954.

_____. An Age of Barns. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, no date.

Fisk, Dale and Dopf, Donald. The P&IN – The Story of the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway, The Golden Heart of Idaho. Boise, ID: Writers Press, Inc., 2001.

Reports

Attebery, Louie W., "A Contextual Survey of Selected Homestead Sites in Washington Co." Unpublished Report on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, Boise, Idaho December 20, 1979.

Auer, Michael J. "The Preservation of Historic Barns," Preservation Brief #20. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division. October 1989.

_____. Farm sites – Endangered & Abandoned Farm Houses. Final Report – Reconnaissance Survey, C.L.G. Grant; Site #4, Cambridge, Idaho. Unpublished, on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, 1996-97.

Horn, Jan and Hansen, Sandra. IMACS Site Form. Unpublished, on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, Boise, Idaho, Feb. 1988.

Newspaper Articles

Cambridge News, 3 March 1916.

Cambridge News, 21 April 1916.

Cambridge News, 5 May 1916.

Cambridge News, 23 June 1916.

Weiser Signal, 22 April 1903.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 **Page** 2 **Name of Property** Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., ID

Maps

Survey map, 1870

Map depicting homesteads in the Cambridge area as researched and depicted by Thel Pearson. On file at the Cambridge Historical Museum, Cambridge, Idaho.

Interviews

Thel Pearson, Jan Horn, and Sandra Hansen, members of the Cambridge Historical Museum, Cambridge, Idaho. March/April 2001.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 **Page** 1 **Name of Property** Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., Idaho

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is a parcel extending fifteen (15) feet from each corner of the barn to form a rectangular boundary around the barn only.

Boundary Justification

It is the intent of this nomination to register only the Edwards/Gillette Barn, not the entire acreage of the farmstead. The boundary of the property is based upon the immediate area around the barn, and is not to include any of the other buildings, structures, or objects.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

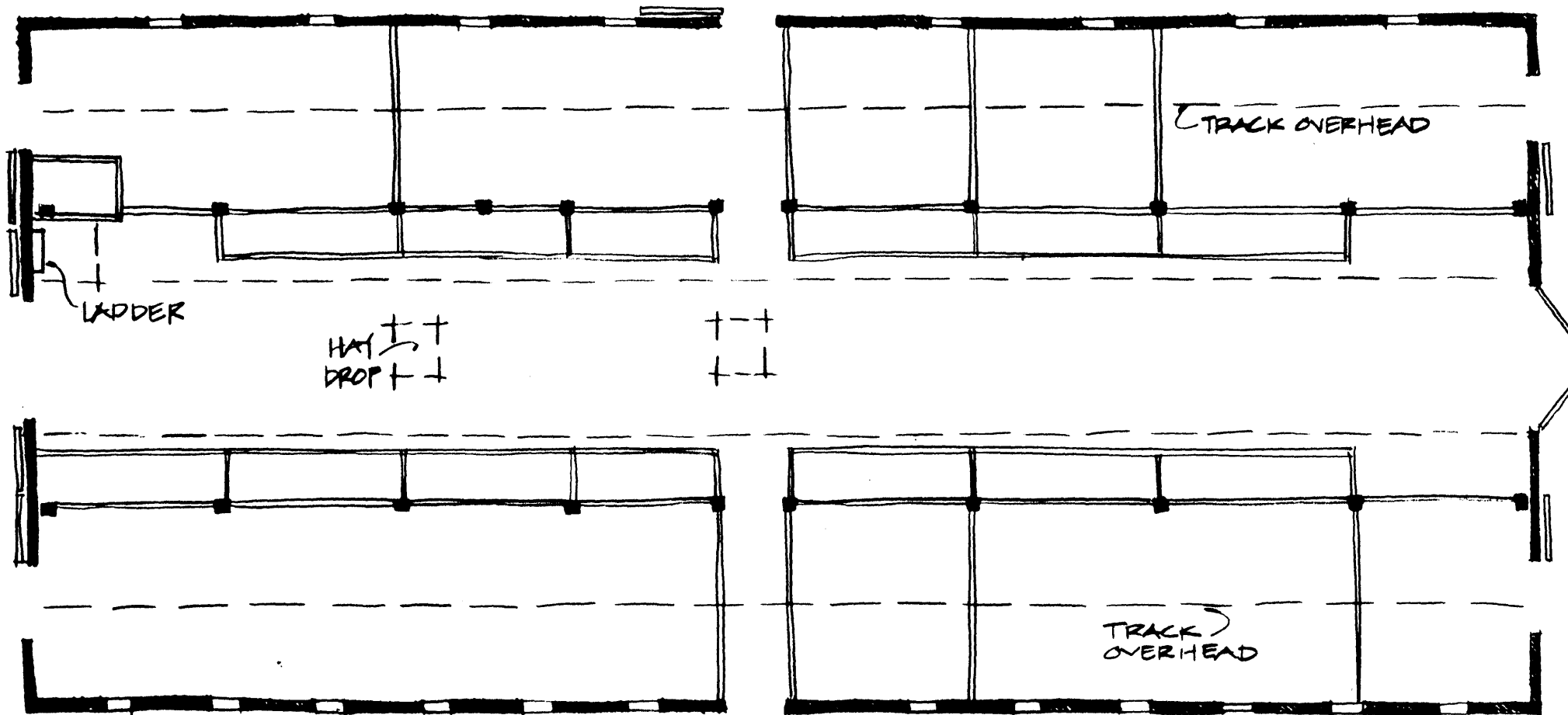
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs Page 1 **Name of Property** Edwards/Gillette Barn
County and State Washington Co., Idaho

PHOTO LOG

All photographs taken by Donna Hartmans in March 2001.
Negatives on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

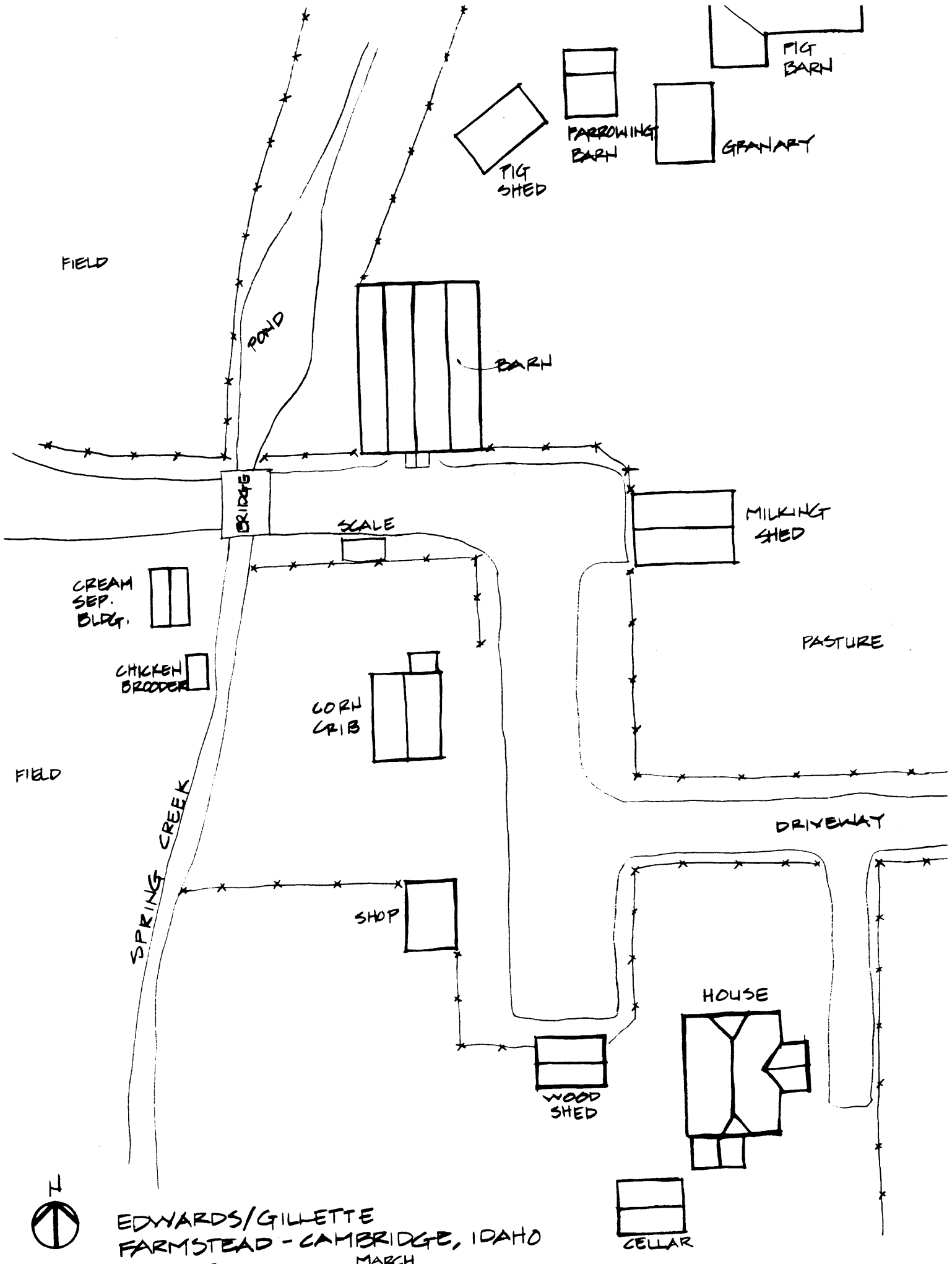
<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Direction of View</u>
1.	South and east elevations	NW
2.	South elevation	N
3.	West and north elevation	SE
4.	Interior first floor center aisle	N
5.	Interior second floor – hay loft	N



EDWARDS/GILLETTE BARN
 1" = 10'-0"

MARCH
 2001





EDWARDS/GILLETTE
 FARMSTEAD - CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO
 MARCH