

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.

VLR Listed: 6/18/2020
NRHP Listed: 8/12/2020

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Coates Barn

Other names/site number: DHR ID# 056-5050

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 934 Champe Plain Road

City or town: Etlan State: Virginia County: Madison

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

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:

___ A ___ B X C ___ D

<hr/>	<hr/>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____	_____
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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE: storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Gothic barn

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, METAL, CONCRETE

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 Coates Barn, located at 934 Champe Plain Road in northern Madison County, Virginia, is a cinder-block and frame Gothic barn built in 1949. The barn was used for weaning calves, which occurred in the cinder-block ground level, storing hay, and other purposes. The tall frame hay mow, which has the lancet-arched profile known as a Gothic roof, has metal roof cladding and weatherboard-sided ends. A poured concrete silo was added to the barn in 1952. The barn's interior is simple, with an elevated feed alley running down the center of the ground floor and a largely unobstructed hay mow with a hay carrier and triangular wind bracing. A concrete watering trough stands in front of the barn, and though it is a separate structure it is small enough, close enough, and integral enough with the barn that the two are considered a single resource. The barn stands at an elevation of 700 feet above sea level on a level site on the northeast side of Champe Plain Road about a mile north of the village of Etlan. West of the barn, and readily visible from it, is Old Rag Mountain in Shenandoah National Park. The setting is agricultural, consisting of open pasture land dotted with historic and modern houses and farm buildings.

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Barn Exterior

The barn is rectangular in plan and oriented on a diagonal so that its front faces southeast and its two long sides face southwest and northeast. It measures 50 feet long and 36 feet wide with the silo projecting another 16 feet from the northwest end. The metal roofing is applied in relatively small pans. A section of roofing at the west corner was torn off in a March 2019 windstorm and has been temporarily patched. The cinder-block ground level stands on a poured concrete foundation. At the southeast end are two large rectangular openings with poured concrete lintels through which cattle passed. Steel pintles on the sides of the openings may be associated with former gates (there is no evidence the openings had full doors). Between the calf openings is a section of cinder-block wall containing a batten door hung on plain strap hinges. The door is elevated a foot or two off the concrete pavement in front of the barn because it served as the entrance to the elevated feed alley inside. At the foot of the door, and extending inside the left cattle entrance, is a blocky poured concrete buttress from which projects a steel pipe. At the right or east corner of the front elevation is a triangular poured concrete buttress and a lower, blocky buttress like the one at the left opening. Directly above the center door is a hay mow door of similar batten and strap hinge construction. It, the door below, and the weatherboard siding of the front and back ends of the hay mow are painted white. At the top of the front hay mow elevation is a large batten door, hinged at the bottom, which is sheltered by a prowlike hay bonnet. The end of a metal hay carrier track extends to the tip of the bonnet, with a stop to prevent the carrier trolley from running off the end of the track.

The ground-level side elevations have four metal-framed windows per side. These have poured concrete sills and cinder-block lintels. One of the windows on the northeast side has a set of iron hooks associated with it. One of the hooks is set into the bottom surface of the lintel; another projects from the bottom of an iron strap that extends up to the eaves; and the third projects from the joint between the cinder block and the concrete foundation below. The function of these features is unknown, although the secure way in which they are mounted (the shaft of the bottom hook projects all the way through the wall to the interior) suggests they were part of a system that involved considerable force. A corral formerly adjoined the barn on that side so perhaps the hooks were used in working cattle.

The roof has flared eaves supported by exposed outriggers with beveled ends. The spaces between the outriggers are open to ventilate the hay mow. The northwest end of the hay mow has a center batten door at its base, an off-center door higher up that was used for loading square bales into the barn by elevator (an inclined conveyor belt), and a rectangular louvred vent at the apex. The roofless cylindrical silo stands a couple feet from the north corner of the barn, attached to it by a low cinder-block room. The seams of the square panels of the formwork used to construct the silo are readily apparent, as are the impressions of the round nail heads of the formwork. A rounded silage drop runs the length of the silo on its south side. Near its top is a

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hole created by a lightning strike. Iron ladder rungs climb the north side of the silo to a platform at the top. A small projecting concrete panel in the gap between the silo and the barn is inscribed "W E Coates July 1952." The connecting room has a batten door (which like all the other doors is hung on plain strap hinges), a metal-framed window, and a flat poured concrete roof. Extending from the room is a square concrete pad with a metal hook set in it. As the pad appears to be of a piece with the room and silo, it presumably dates to the same year, 1952.

The concrete pavement that extends across the front of the barn and around its east corner is partially scored to provide footing for cattle. The scoring ends abruptly in front of the barn, which suggests the pavement was poured at different times, some or all of it presumably before ca. 1970. Across the pavement from the barn is a rectangular poured concrete watering trough. The trough was fed with spring water from a nearby farmhouse. It retains a cast iron spigot stamped Woodford, Iowa, Variable Flow. The trough is presumably contemporaneous with the barn and therefore historic. Off the northeast side of the barn and outside the nominated area is a modern corral constructed of treated wood posts, untreated boards (which are grayer and more weathered than the posts), and steel gates.

Barn Interior

The ground-level interior features two wide spaces for calves to walk, bed down, and feed, with an elevated feed alley between. The walls are unpainted cinder block, the ceiling has exposed joists, and the floor is dirt. The poured concrete feed alley floor/platform has a center walkway between lower mangers with scooped or coved sections. Two rows of heavy square wood posts rest on the outer edges of the mangers and support beams that in turn support the ceiling joists. Between the posts are fence-like partitions with a series of vertical boards that frame openings through which the calves could feed in the mangers (additional boards were added in recent decades). At the front south corner of the space, just inside the jamb of the left cattle opening, parging is smeared on the cinder block and inscribed "W. E. Coates/John E. Coates/Nov. 29/1949." On the side walls are intermittent posts, two of which on the northeast wall have metal latches mounted on them. One of the latches is stamped "Sure-Latch/Coline Welding Inc./Sully Iowa." At the northwest end of the feed alley is a wood medicine cabinet mounted on the wall by a back door. On the other side of the doorway is a Square D Electric Equipment fuse box. The back door leads into the room that connects to the base of the silo. On the unpainted cinder block of the room's wall is a patch of parging inscribed W. E. C. 1952.

Around the midpoint of the feed alley a ceiling opening provides access to the hay mow. The mow is spanned by the arcing composite rafters of the roof, which have curved center members sandwiched between lengths of straight boards. The rafters support slatted nailers to which the metal roofing is attached, and they are crossed by diagonal wind braces formed from long boards. The rafters rest on plates on top of low cinder-block knee walls, and to their nearly vertical bases are nailed the slanted outriggers that create the flared eaves on the exterior. From the ridge hangs a metal hay carrier track with the cast iron carrier and its trolley parked at the northwest end of the space. The carrier has pincers that were used to lift the hay and a length of the heavy rope that once operated the carrier is still attached. Two open-sided shafts rise into the space of the mow. The shafts allowed access to the top of the hay pile, allowed hay to be

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dropped through them, and may also have aided ventilation. The shaft at the northwest end has the exterior center door at its base where hay could be taken out of the barn. A ladder rises beside it and across its top spans a catwalk for use in maintaining the hay carrier. To either side of it are tall triangular wind braces with z-bracing formed of boards. The other shaft rises above the ceiling/floor opening and has a ladder built into it. Hay could be dropped from it to the feed alley on the ground level.

Integrity Statement

The Coates Barn possesses good overall integrity. The barn possesses integrity of design, workmanship, and materials in that it retains its historic form, cinder-block construction and weatherboard siding, roof structure, and key features such as the silo, ground-level feed alley, hay carrier, and wind-bracing system. The integrity of the barn's immediate setting is high in that it retains its historic character as pastureland. The adjacent modern corral is in keeping with the barn's historic use. A modern riding rink to the north of the barn was removed in March 2020. The integrity of the intermediate setting, which is agricultural in character with dispersed modern and historic domestic and farm buildings, is also high, as is the integrity of the far setting, which includes views of the heights of Old Rag Mountain and other peaks and outliers of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The barn's character-defining features and the high integrity of its setting also contribute to the integrity of feeling and association.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1949-52

Significant Dates
1949

1952

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Henshaw, Joseph Holden Sr.
Coates, William Ebert
Coates, John Edward

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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 Coates Barn, located at the foot of Old Rag Mountain in northern Madison County, Virginia, was built in 1949 by farmer W. E. Coates for use in weaning calves from their mothers and for hay storage and other cattle raising-related purposes. Coates and his son John E. Coates built the barn's cinder-block ground level and contractor Holden Henshaw built the roof. The barn has notable architectural features such as a lancet-profile Gothic roof and a system of wind bracing that was probably modeled in part on a design published in 1935 by barn expert A. W. Holt. The wind bracing reflects the barn's windy location below Old Rag Mountain and the wind resistance requirements of the tall and lightly framed Gothic roof. W. E. Coates added a concrete silo to the northwest end in 1952. A concrete watering trough, contemporaneous with the barn, stands in front. The Coates Barn was built during a period of expansion and improved husbandry practices in local cattle farming, and it stands today as a well-preserved example of a dwindling barn type in the county. The barn is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the architecture area of significance at the local level of significance. The period of significance begins in 1949, the year the barn was built, and ends in 1952, the date of the silo.

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

Historic Context and Criterion C Architecture Significance

The Coates Barn stands on property that was part of Mollie E. Smith's Champe Plain (or Champlain) Farm at the turn of the twentieth century. The farm was subdivided in 1914 and lot number seven, consisting of 87.49 acres, created. William Ebert Coates (1904-82) and his wife, Bernice A. Finks Coates (1905-84), purchased the lot from Mazie E. Yowell and others in 1944. W. E. Coates built his barn on the lot in 1949, as indicated by a date on the barn's cinder-block ground level. The 1955 county land book lists W. E. Coates as the owner of 125-2/3 acres at "Champlane" with buildings valued at \$865. Coates raised cattle and hogs and grew apples and peaches.¹

¹ Danny Rider personal communication; Cebula, "Cebula Farm;" Findagrave website; Madison County Deed Book 59, p. 461. William Ebert Coates sometimes appears as a "junior" in Madison County records, although his father's name was William Edgar Coates. A number of individuals assisted with this report, foremost among them the owners of the Coates Barn and sponsors of the nomination project, Marian and Bryan Cebula. Others who assisted included Senior Extension Agent Carl Stafford, Madison County Library librarian Pam Nelson, Joseph Henshaw, Joseph Holden Henshaw Jr., Tony Utz, Anne Weakley, and Aubrey Von Lindern and Lena Sweeten McDonald with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

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W. E. Coates and his son, John Edward Coates (1925-2007), served as their own masons in the construction of the cinder-block ground level; their names and the date November 29, 1949, appear on a patch of parging near one of the entrances to the barn. They are said to have cut the lumber for the barn on the place and to have sawn it at the construction site using a portable sawmill. For the frame superstructure Coates tapped local contractor Joseph Holden Henshaw Sr. (1907-1970), a custom home builder who also specialized in the construction of Gothic roof barns in Madison and Culpeper counties. Gothic roof barns, known more simply as Gothic barns, have a self-supporting roof constructed of nailed dimensional lumber with a curved and pointed profile like a Gothic lancet-arched window. According to Holden's grandson Joseph Henshaw, Holden built the following Gothic barns in Madison County: the Graves Barn near Syria, a dairy barn near Oak Park, a barn in the Slate Mills vicinity, a barn for his own farm at Novum, the Axel Faulk Barn in Pratts, the Strickler Barn in Criglersville, the Frank Armstrong show barn at Gilnocki Farm near Mount Carmel Church (a Colonial Revival brick church Henshaw built in 1954) in Haywood, and a barn beside the Robinson River. A number of the barns have or had triangular braces like the ones that survive in the Coates Barn, a response to the wind loads the high-roofed barns experienced. Holden Henshaw was "very good at what he did," recalls his grandson, who is also a builder. According to W. E. Coates's son-in-law Everette Weakley, Henshaw previously built Coates's house, and Coates "liked his work so much that he had him build the barn."²

Holden Henshaw's son Joseph Holden Henshaw Jr. recalls additional details of his father's barn-building business. Holden built his first barns around 1932 or 1933 and his last one was the Armstrong show barn at Gilnocki Farm, built in 1952 or 1953 (the Armstrong barn, which Joseph Jr. remembers being built, formerly had a show ring with circular seating and an auctioneer's box in an annex; it was later altered). Joseph Jr. is unaware that his father used published plans or other sources. Holden, who was assisted in his business by old time barn-builder Glen Gaines, occasionally used triangular wind braces in his hay mows, and that feature was especially necessary in the Etlan area. "Etlan's a windy place," Joseph Jr. notes, the wind "when it comes over that Old Rag Mountain" particularly strong. Holden nailed but never glued his rafters, and the curved sections he cut to form rather than bending. The hay mow floor was completed first and the rafters assembled on it and raised into place. Holden and his crew did concrete work but did not build silos, and only a few of the barns he worked on, such as the Coates Barn and the Graves Barn at Syria, had cinder-block ground levels, the rest were frame. Joseph Jr. considers the Coates Barn "fairly big size" compared to his father's other barns, but some were two or more times longer. He estimates about seven of his father's Gothic barns survive, although several are in poor condition or, like the Armstrong show barn, have been substantially altered.³

² Joseph Henshaw and Everette Weakley personal communication; Cebula, "Cebula Farm;" Frank Armstrong obituary, *Richmond Times Dispatch*, May 9, 1954. John Ed Coates farmed fulltime with his father.

³ Joseph Holden Henshaw Jr. personal communication. Joseph Jr. estimates his father built about twenty houses over the course of his career. He is aware of a few barns built by his father in addition to the ones listed by his son.

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Gothic barns were a popular American barn type during the early and mid-twentieth century. Of the evolution of American barn form during the period, barn historian Lowell J. Soike writes, “If any barn improvement’s popularity was fostered through the mutually reinforcing activities of agricultural engineering and the commercial and governmental services, the curved gothic roof certainly was.” The form marked the culmination of decades of development toward the creation of self-supporting hay mows without posts or other obstructions to hinder the operation of a hay carrier. Key to the form was the curved rafter, first experimented with in the late 1800s, which could be either sawn or bent and was often laminated (built up from layers.) A widely publicized bent-rafter version built in California in 1916 is thought to have kicked off the period of the Gothic barn’s greatest popularity. The Gordon-Van Tine Company, a mail-order supplier of kit houses and farm buildings, recognized the form’s appeal and featured a Gothic barn in its 1917 catalog. Most or all laminated rafters were initially nailed together, but in the 1930s Iowa State College researcher Henry Giese experimented with glues in the quest for a stronger rafter that would better withstand wind forces.⁴

Another Iowa State College researcher, William Test, examined wind-loading on barns in the 1930s partly to assess the Gothic barn’s performance. Test noted that over half of all wind damage losses to Iowa farm buildings occurred to barns, and though it was possible to build barns capable of withstanding extreme winds, it was not cost-effective; it was cheaper to replace a barn than to build one with overly elaborate and hence expensive wind-resistance features. Test noted that the “popularity of the gothic style [was] on the increase,” due “no doubt, to its more pleasing outlines and clean-cut appearance.” Gothic roofs were prone to sagging, Test observed, though if properly structured they were “the most economical type in maintenance and cost per cubic foot of mow space.” Also in the 1930s, the US Forest Products Laboratory conducted strength tests and found that glued laminated rafters were two to four times stronger than nailed laminated rafters.⁵

Holden Henshaw embraced aspects of period Gothic roof construction to which he added features from other sources or of his own invention. Notable among the features he apparently borrowed was a wind brace design published by barn expert A. W. Holt in 1935. Little is known about Holt other than he may have been a native of Minnesota where his father was involved in barn construction at the turn of the twentieth century, and at some point prior to 1935 he published a “barn book” entitled *ABC Barn Cost-rates*. In August 1935 Holt published “How to Build a Wind-proof Gothic Barn” in the journal *American Builder*. Holt actually illustrates two forms of wind bracing in the article, both labeled “gable braces.” In figure 1 he shows a narrow triangular brace with its wide end attached to the floor and reinforced with z-bracing which is very similar to the braces Henshaw added to the northwest windward end of the Coates Barn. Holt actually shows this brace in a gambrel-roofed barn, whereas the brace he shows for a Gothic barn is of a different form. Holt implies that the Coates Barn variety of brace was used in a 1902 Minnesota barn that his father worked on, and he notes that engineers at the University Farm of St. Paul and the Iowa State College “approved my original ideas of construction and suggested a change of the gable bracing that greatly enhanced its strength at no more cost.” This “enhanced”

⁴ Soike, “Within the Reach of All,” 160-162.

⁵ Ibid., 164; Test, “Design of the glued, laminated, bent rafter,” 5-9.

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version of the bracing, which flipped the triangle upside-down and attached its wide end to the roof, was not the version used for the Coates Barn.⁶

Other aspects of Holt's designs appear in the Coates Barn, and though the Holt article may have been their source, it is also possible they are standard Gothic barn features that Holden Henshaw adopted from other sources. Holt shows composite laminated and nailed rafters with a curved 1x8 layer wafered between straight of unequal size (1x4 and 1x8). The Coates Barn rafters are similarly composite with a curved layer wafered between straight layers, though the straight layers are of equal size. The Holt roof design has flared eaves, as does the Coates Barn, though the Holt detail has a plancier or soffit, whereas the Coates Barn eaves are open, a detail that encouraged ventilation and helped keep the hay fresh. The Coates Barn incorporated wind bracing elements not illustrated by Holt, such as the long, arcing, diagonal boards that attach to the undersides of the rafters and span from the eaves to near the peak of the roof. It is unclear whether the triangular concrete buttress at the east front corner of the ground level was added for additional wind resistance—it is positioned opposite the prevailing wind direction, as are the triangular braces in the hay mow—or to correct non-wind-related damage to the corner, as suggested by W. E. Coates's grandson Danny Rider, though the buttress is known to post-date the construction of the barn. The barn also has the two blocky masses of poured concrete at the base of its southeast front elevation that may have served for extra wind bracing, to correct damage, or for both purposes.⁷

The Coates Barn was built during a period of expansion in the cattle raising industry both locally and statewide. Cattle featured as an important component of Virginia agriculture extending back to the colonial period, but cattle numbers increased substantially during the mid-twentieth century, according to statistics presented by geographer Jean Gottmann in *Virginia in Our Century* (1955). Gottmann wrote, "Virginia counted less than 800,000 head until 1910, but 896,000 in 1940, 1,129,000 in 1950 and 1,410,000 in January, 1954." Returns from cattle raising and dairying combined amounted to nearly \$100 million in 1950, approaching the \$133.6 million value of agricultural crops sold that year. "Interest in cattle raising is very high," Gottman noted. In 1954, Madison County Soil Conservation District Supervisor L. W. Kipps described a rise in cattle production between the 1920s and the date of his writing, noting a three to four times increase in local livestock numbers during the period. "This area has grown rapidly into a livestock section of Virginia," Kipps summarized. Period editions of the *Madison County Eagle* are full of articles on cattle raising and the paper even geared its July 29, 1954 "Special Pasture Edition" toward cattle farmers. In 1954 local cattlemen formed the Madison Feeder Yearling Association, which county historian Margaret Davis writes "was the first yearling sale in the state of Virginia." Soon after the association's formation, notes Extension Agent Carl Stafford, it joined with the Culpeper Feeder Calf Association to create Culpeper Agricultural Enterprises, which remains an important force in the area's agriculture.⁸

⁶ Holt, "How to Build a Wind-Proof Gothic Barn," 46-47.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 48; Danny Rider personal communication. For the buttressed corner it would seem rebuilding of the corner would be a better way to correct damage, rather than buttressing.

⁸ Carl Stafford personal communication; Gottmann, *Virginia in Our Century*, 132, 334; *Madison County Eagle*, July 29, 1954; Davis, *Madison County*, 251.

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Danny Rider recalls many aspects of the barn's operation. In addition to weaning calves the barn was used to feed out steers to a weight of between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds. In Rider's recollection, which reaches back to the late 1950s, the mow was used for storing square bales only. Salt was tossed onto the tops of the stacked bales to keep any green hay from generating heat and combusting. Silage was transferred from the silo room to the feed alley by wheelbarrow. W. E. Coates's daughter Cornelia M. Rider also helped with the operation of the barn and silo. The barn and silo remained in use for hay storage and the making of silage into the 1980s and possibly into the early 1990s. Rider lives on Champe Plain Road and confirms the location is extremely windy. "It can blow here and nowhere else in Madison County," he says.⁹

In the late twentieth century, Madison County cattle farmers switched from storing loose hay or square bales in hay mows to storing hay in large rolled bales left in the field, making hay mows like that of the Coates Barn obsolete. In 2019 current owners Marian and Bryan Cebula purchased the barn, which they plan to rehabilitate, and surrounding acreage.¹⁰

⁹ Danny Rider personal communication.

¹⁰ Marian Cebula personal communication; Cebula, "Cebula Farm."

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Gottmann, Jean. *Virginia In Our Century*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1955.

Henshaw, Joseph. Personal communication with the author, February 2020.

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Rider, Danny. Personal communication with the author, March 2020.

Soike, Lowell J. "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected." In Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, eds. *Barns of the Midwest*. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995.

Stafford, Carl C. Personal communication with the author, February 2020.

Test, William D. "Design of the glued, laminated, bent rafter." Thesis (1937), Iowa State College.

Utz, Tony. Personal communication with the author, February 2020.

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Weakley, Everette. Personal communication with the author, February 2020.

Yowell, Claude Lindsay. *A History of Madison County, Virginia*. Strasburg, Va.: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1926.

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR ID# 056-5050

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 1/4 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.540255 Longitude: -78.266872

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area is a rectangle centered on the barn. The barn and attached silo measure approximately 66 feet in dimension in the northwest/southeast direction and approximately 36 feet wide. The boundaries extend 40 feet beyond the southeast end of the barn, 20 feet beyond the silo at the northwest end, and 20 feet beyond the two sides, defining a rectangle 126 by 76 in dimensions encompassing an area of approximately 9,576 square feet or just under a quarter acre. The nominated area is depicted on the accompanying 1:75 scale map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are drawn closely around the single nominated resource in order to exclude Champe Plain Road, which begins about 30 to 40 feet southwest of the barn, and a modern corral located about 40 feet to the northeast. The boundary extends sufficiently far at the southeast end to include the watering trough that stands in front of the barn.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates
street & number: 6 Houston St.
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450
e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net
telephone: (540) 464-5315
date: March 13, 2020

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

Coates Barn

Name of Property

Madison County, Virginia

County and State

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: Coates Barn

City or Vicinity: Etlan County: Madison State: Virginia

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni (same for all photos)

Date Photographed: February 2020 (same for all photos)

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

Barn with Champe Plain Road and, in the distance, Old Rag Mountain. View facing northwest. Photo 1 of 12.

Barn southwest side. View facing east. Photo 2 of 12.

Barn northwest and southwest sides. View facing east. Photo 3 of 12.

Barn southeast and northeast sides. View facing west. Photo 4 of 12.

Hooks on northeast side of barn. View facing west. Photo 5 of 12.

1952 date at base of silo. View facing north. Photo 6 of 12.

1949 date inside left entrance to ground level. Photo 7 of 12.

Ground level interior. View facing. Photo 8 of 12.

Hay mow showing front (southeast) openings, wind brace attached to rafters, and ventilation openings at northeast eaves. Photo 9 of 12.

Hay mow showing shaft, ladder, and hay carrier at northwest end. Photo 10 of 12.

Hay mow showing bases of shaft and triangular wind brace at northwest end. Photo 11 of 12.

Watering trough in front of barn. View facing north. Photo 12 of 12.

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.460 et seq.).

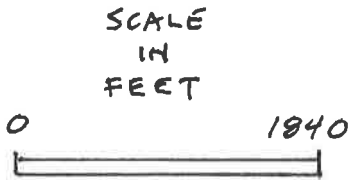
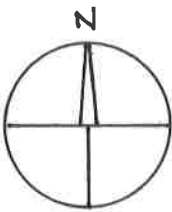
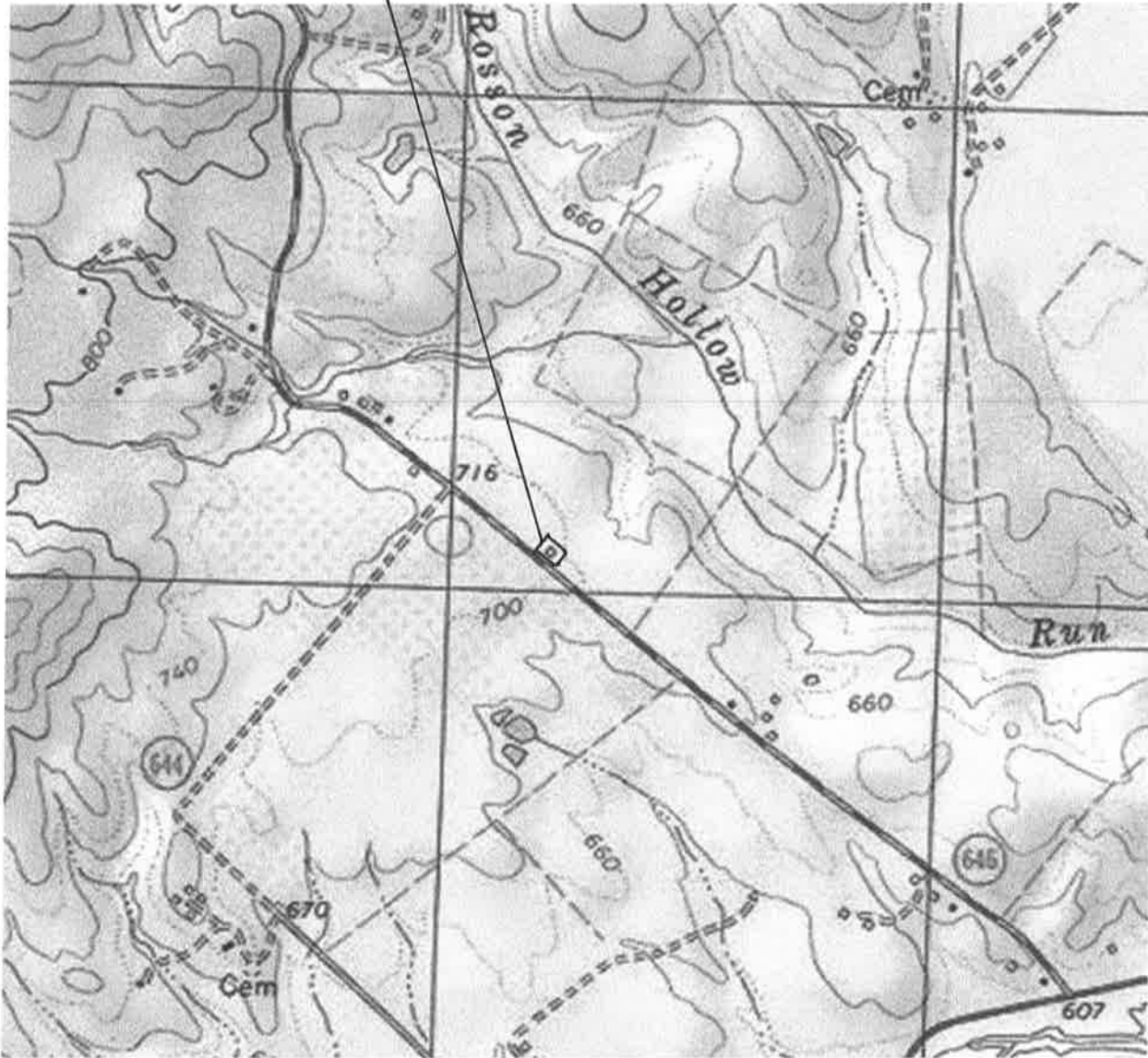
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Coates Barn

934 Champe Plain Road
Madison County, Virginia
DHR ID# 056-5050

National Register of Historic Places Location Map
Latitude: 38.540255 Longitude: -78.266872

Location of NR property

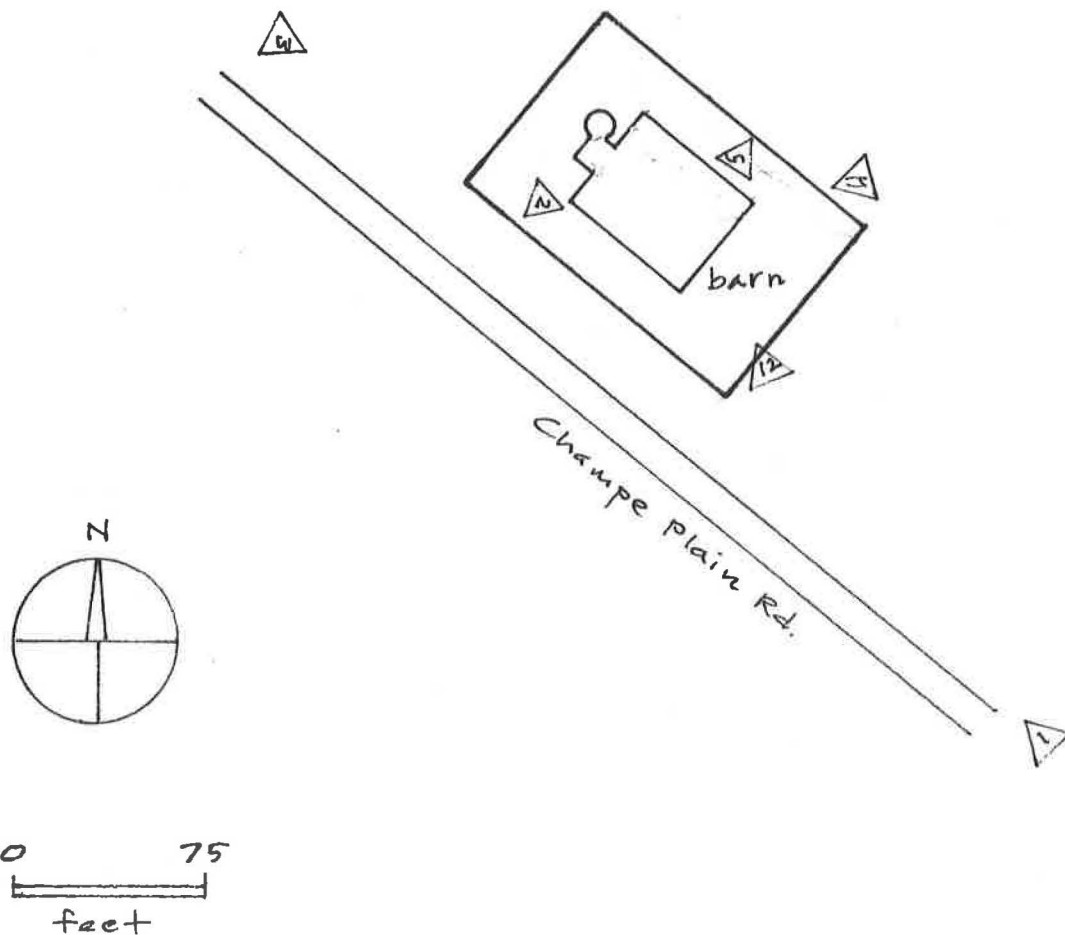


Coates Barn

934 Champe Plain Road
Madison County, Virginia
DHR ID# 056-5050

National Register of Historic Places Boundary Map, Site Plan, and Photo Key
Latitude: 38.540255 Longitude: -78.266872

Rectangle around barn indicates nomination boundaries. The barn is the sole resource and is contributing. Triangular markers indicate number and direction of nomination photos and are keyed to the photo log in the nomination. The depiction of the barn and silo and their relation to the road is approximately to scale.



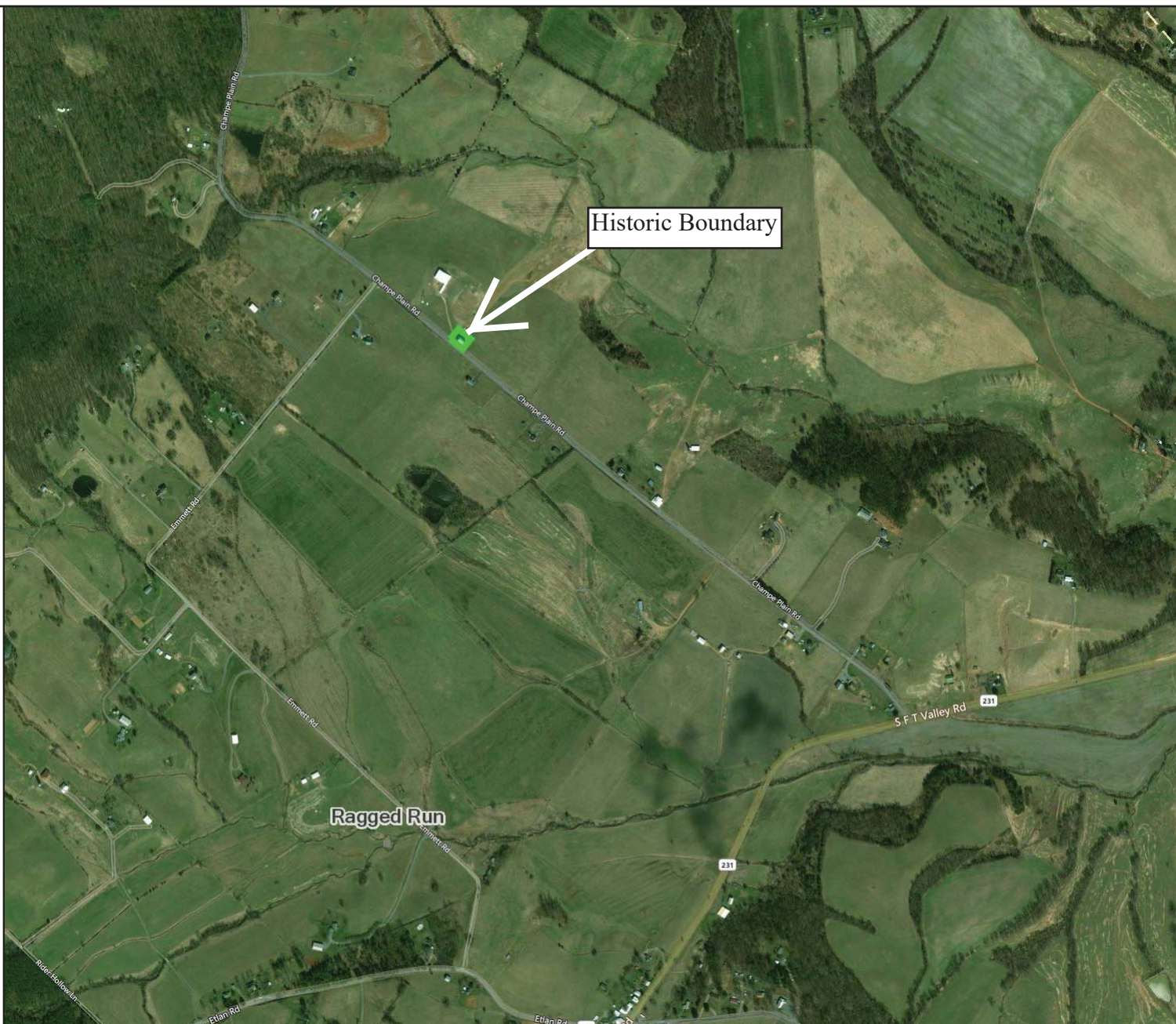


AERIAL VIEW

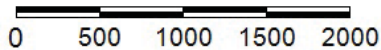
Coates Barn

Madison County, VA

DHR No. 056-5050



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title:

Date: 6/26/2020

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.