

White Spring Ranch

Genesee, Latah County, Idaho

## **2003 Nomination**

*(Before Restoration and Designation of Non-Profit Museum)*

### **Narrative Description**

The White Spring Ranch home, yard, grove, and curio buildings are located approximately two and one-half miles north of Genesee, Latah County, Idaho, in the Idaho panhandle's Palouse country. The Palouse is an agricultural area of rolling hills, particularly suited to wheat farming. The White Spring Ranch house began as a small one and one-half story side-gabled house and evolved over two decades into a Late Victorian structure with Queen Anne characteristics that unite the old and new sections of its east-facing main façade. The surrounding yard and adjacent grove were densely planted to trees and shrubs, creating a park-like effect on the Palouse prairie property. The curio buildings to the west of the house face south and are distinct in style: one is a vernacular structure built on the site and the other is a relocated log cabin. *(relocated in 1924)*

The setting of the White Spring Ranch house and yard, curio buildings, and grove remains rural. The property is plainly visible from the nearby state highway; a secondary road curves off the highway and to the property. A large barn, a shed, and a small house, all built during the property's period of significance and all in deteriorating condition, are located approximately one-quarter mile to the south. The view between the house and these buildings is partially obscured by a modern steel barn/shed. A new house, built by Dan and Janet Lorang in the 1980s, *(1984)* sits on a slight rise to the south and west of the original house and curio buildings. The original house, yard, curio buildings, and grove as a unit retain historic integrity and illustrate the development of this family farm property between 1885 and 1918.

### **White Spring Ranch House and Yard**

The White Spring Ranch house consists of a two-story t-shaped section joined to a one-and one-half story wing on the north, and

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including two one-story, adjoining additions on the northwest. The one and one-half story wing, approximately 14 feet by 22 feet, comprises the original homestead house, which was built about 1885 (1884) and originally faced east. In 1890, John and Mary Lorang, who had purchased the property in 1886, added two one-room, one-story additions to the original structure. One addition was placed at the north end of the house, and the other, a kitchen wing with cupola for ventilation, was probably located to the west. In 1904, the Lorangs turned the original house ninety degrees, moved the kitchen addition to adjoin the other addition, now located on the west end of the original house, and built a t-shaped, two story section adjoining the original house and facing east. 1

The foundation of the house is stone and concrete and is crumbling and cracked in several places. (*restored*) The east-facing façade features a boxed bay on the one and one-half story original section of the house, located at the north end. The bay holds a pair of one over one double hung windows facing east, and a single window on each side. The bay has a hood roof, topped by a flat roof section; the original wooden cresting has been removed (*restored*). One double-hung window is centered above the bay, beneath scrollwork bargeboard in the gable.

The remainder of the east façade consists of the two-story, 1904 t-shaped section, which is about twenty-eight feet in length. A porch extends between the wing created by the original house and the t-section of the 1904 addition. The steps to the porch have been replaced. (*restored*) The wide porch entrance is flanked by turned posts with fan-shaped brackets at the corners. Spindlework characterizes the balustrades to each side of the porch entrance. Two original doors open off the porch. A square window at the north end features colored multi-lights, and paired, nearly full-length one over one windows are located at the south end. The porch has a deck roof which has deteriorated significantly; the original balustrade has been removed. This roof features a spandrel with tin decorative elements including swags and stars, and supports a narrow front gabled second-story porch roof with turned posts, fan-shaped brackets, and finial. A door under this roof opens into the second story. (*Entire porch is restored*)

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The southern end of the east-facing façade holds a bay window with one-over-one double hung windows on each side of a single light window under a rectangular colored pane. The second floor contains paired double hung windows, decorative shingles in the gable, and a finial. Clapboard siding on the 1904 addition was extended to the original house; this, as well as the application of decorative elements, served to draw the two sections together visually, and to present an imposing appearance to the public road which the house faces.

The south façade, also exposed to public view, presents a more plain but still finished appearance. The first floor holds two symmetrically placed one-over-one double hung windows. The second story features a narrow gable over two double-hung windows and wooden dentil-type ornamentation under a slightly curved, shingled pent roof. The peak of the gable features a finial.

In contrast to the east and south facades, the west façade of the house is hidden from public view and holds the two additions originally ~~constructed~~ (*moved from the White farm, just to the South*) in 1890. The plain appearance of the 1904 addition and the presence of the two 1890 additions speak to the practicality of the house expansion and the desire to present elegance and decoration only on the publicly-viewed portions of the house. The southern end of this façade is the wing end of the 1904 addition and presents an off-center, one-over-one double hung window on the first floor, and a similar window on the second floor, centered under an undecorated gable. The main portion of the 1904 addition holds a one-over-one window that is partially hidden by the roof of the kitchen addition, and two second-story windows in simple surrounds.

The two 1890 additions—used as kitchen and washroom after the 1904 remodeling—join to form a double-gabled, one-story wing to the house, nearly obscuring the gable end of the original structure and measuring approximately thirty-three feet by seventeen feet. The southernmost end of this portion of the house is a porch with a deep roof. Windows resemble double-hung sashes laid on their side, in rustic surrounds. The southern ridgeline holds the original kitchen cupola. Exterior insulation material has been applied to the

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original plain horizontal siding. (*Foam covering this section removed.*)

The house's north façade, also hidden from public view, presents the side of the 1890 washroom addition as well as the main façade of the original house. The first house's front porch has been enclosed and serves as a furnace room and bathroom. (*now restoring and opening*) A new door and new windows have been installed in the washroom addition and furnace room/bathroom additions. (*Removed*)

The house has a shake roof, new in 1978, (*reroofed with asphalt shingles*) and three brick chimneys: one on the original house roof, one on the 1904 addition roof, and one on the kitchen addition. The various roof heights and intersecting gables clearly illustrate the house's evolution. Paint on the house has worn away. (*repainted*)

The interior of the house reflects the configuration of the original structure and the subsequent additions. The original part of the house contains a first-floor hallway, a bedroom, another small room, and a bath converted from the original porch. A furnace room adjacent to the bath is inaccessible from the interior of the house. A door leads from the hallway into the newer part of the house. The second floor holds two small bedrooms and storage space. (*Homestead section*) There is no access to the second floor of the newer section of the house (*from the Homestead Upstairs*). The 1890 additions comprise the kitchen and a washroom. The washroom retains the original sink and zinc backsplash; its walls remain lined with sawdust for insulation. A well rests underneath the washroom floor.

In contrast to the original house and the 1890 additions, the 1904 section reflects the Lorang family's growing prosperity. The southernmost front door leads from the porch to a large dining room. A room off the dining room originally used for sewing and as a nursery has been converted to a bathroom (*now a library*). Pocket doors separate the dining room from the parlor, and a guest bedroom is located off the parlor. An ornate staircase in the adjoining hallway leads to the second floor; a hallway at the front of the house passes in front of two large bedrooms and leads to the

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wing section, which also contains two bedrooms. Each bedroom has a spacious closet.

The 1904 section of the house retains its original windows and woodwork, although some of the woodwork has been painted. The first floor rooms are wallpapered. Insulation holes have been drilled into the interior walls. Some water damage (*before 1978*) is evident, particularly in the dining room (*ceiling*).

The house yard is planted in deciduous and fir trees. A willow grove to the west of the property and a number of fruit trees were cut for firewood after John Lorang's death.

The front yard retains many of the trees originally planted by John Lorang, as well as a small number of trees planted by his son Henry and grandson Dan. The front yard also contains three stone and cement planters and an imposing fountain designed and constructed by John Lorang. The fountain, made of concrete, features an eight-sided base with recessed panels, one of which bears the inscription "By IL Oct 1913." The fountain pedestal, approximately seven feet high, is also eight-sided, with a broad basin topped by a smaller basin. A bronze sculpture of a boy with an umbrella which rested in the smaller basin is missing. (*restored*) The original front entrance to the yard is marked by two concrete pillars, also constructed by John Lorang; a cement walk leads to a half-circle cement patio in front of the front porch. A split rail fence built by Dan Lorang replaces the original fence.

### **White Spring Ranch Grove**

A dense grove planted by John Lorang is located in an irregular, slightly pie-shaped area to the north of the house and yard, on a slight incline overlooking the property. According to an obituary of Lorang, his plantings included "oak, hickory, ash, sycamore, bass wood or linden, elms, nut trees, haws, persimmon, sassafras, and scores of other varieties."<sup>2</sup> The grove--sometimes referred to as "the forest" by contemporary members of the Lorang family--presents an image more imposing than that of the typical farmyard windbreak. Historical photographs illustrate orderly rows of trees in the grove and depict the Lorang daughters engaging in a snowball fight in its

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midst. <sup>3</sup> The grove has been thinned out by logging but retains its original borders and massing.

### **White Spring Ranch Curio Cabin and Log Cabin**

John Lorang was an inventive and intellectually curious farmer who pursued a number of outside interests, including photography, numismatics, taxidermy, and natural history. After he and his wife Mary enjoyed a six-month tour of Europe and the Middle East in 1910, Lorang began to retire from day-to-day farming and to spend more time on his collections and hobbies. Until about 1918, Lorang housed his collections in his farm home; (*and Curio cabin*) around that year, he established (*restyled*) two buildings directly to the west of his house to serve as repositories for his interests. Although many local residents enjoyed viewing his exhibits, these informal museums remained private enterprises. (*The 1878 Log cabin was moved in 1924 from the neighbor's yard, Goswin Sievert.*)

The Curio Cabin is approximately fifty-five feet west of the White Spring Ranch house. John Lorang ~~built~~ (*remodeled*) this structure on the site, probably about 1918. The front-gabled, shingle-sided, rectangular building is on a foundation covered by wood planks. Its main façade faces south, with a door and entrance surround cut into its southeast corner. Steep steps lead to the entrance. The southern façade features one window with multi-lights visible on top; the bottom of the window is boarded. The eastern and western façades hold double six over six windows in simple wooden surrounds. The northern façade reveals a small flat-roofed addition that is used for storage. The chimney of the curio cabin's fireplace is visible above the roof of the addition. The structure is covered by a corrugated metal roof. (*Now asphalt shingle*) The single-room interior contains a number of display cabinets and the fireplace at the northern end.

The Log Cabin is located directly north of the Curio House. The cabin was built on the homestead north of the Lorang property (*in the Spring of 1878*); sometime between 1914 and 1918 (*1924*), John

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Lorang disassembled the cabin, numbered the logs, and reassembled the structure on his property. The rectangular, front-gabled cabin, which rests on cement blocks, is built of hand-hewn logs with lapped corners (*full dove-tailed*). The cement chinking was put in place by John Lorang. The southern façade features a full-width rustic porch with peeled log supports. The low-pitched roof extends over the porch; cross-braces have been replaced. The original, rustic door opens into the cabin; one window is boarded, the top board carrying the inscription "J. Lorang 1914." (*gone now, stolen*) The eastern façade has no windows; the western façade features one six pane window to the right side of the rock fireplace chimney, which extends up through the roof. The rear, northern façade reveals a missing gable and a six-beside-six window. The shake roof was laid over the original roof in the 1970s The whitewashed one-room interior of the cabin features log beams; the center beam has been reinforced. The rock fireplace on the west side is the interior's prominent feature. (*added in 1924 and built into the original short door. John added a larger door.*)

The White Spring Ranch home and yard, curio cabin, log cabin, and grove reflect the success of the Lorang family as farmers and the development of a prosperous agricultural economy in the Palouse. This prosperity allowed the family to expand and upgrade their farm home and gave John Lorang the freedom to pursue hobbies that enriched his family members lives and provided entertainment and recreation to the surrounding residents.

### **Endnotes**

1. Kurtis I. Zenner, "The Legacy of John Lorang: A History of John Lorang, An Architectural Classification of the John Lorang House," unpublished manuscript, May 14, 1986, pp. 11-15, Lorang Family Collection, Diane Conroy, Seattle, Washington. Mr. Zenner obtained much of his information about the house's evolution from Peter Daniel (Dan) Lorang, grandson of Henry Lorang.
2. The Genesee News, February 26, 1926.
3. Undated photographs, Lorang Family Collection, Diane Conroy, Seattle, Washington.

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### **Narrative Statement of Significance**

The White Spring Ranch property, which includes a house and yard, two buildings that served as curio museums (*one is an 1878 Log cabin*), and a grove, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places on the local level under Criterion A (Agriculture and Entertainment/Recreation.) This property illuminates the agricultural history of Latah County in Idaho, the Palouse country of Idaho and Washington, and the American West during the period from 1885 to 1918. In addition, the property reflects the leisure and creative activities afforded local farmers by agricultural prosperity during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

The White Spring Ranch is located approximately two and one-half miles northwest of Genesee, Latah County, Idaho and approximately thirteen miles south of Moscow, Idaho. The property is in the Palouse country of the Idaho panhandle and western Washington, an area comprising over one million acres of rolling hills and rich, deep soil that is particularly suited to wheat production. Significant immigration into the area began in the late 1870s, and by the mid-1880s, most of the prime farmland had been settled. Although most of the Palouse lies within what is now Washington state, settlers particularly valued the Idaho portion of this prairie because of its proximity to timbered mountain foothills that gave them access to building materials and firewood. In the early 1880s, crop failures in Europe increased the market for Palouse wheat. The demand grew as railroads built into the area and provided farmers a ready outlet for their product. The fast-growing community of Moscow was designated the seat of Latah County and became an important commercial center. A branch of the Northern Pacific reached Genesee in 1888; the town incorporated in 1889 and served as a major market and shipping point for wheat and other crops. <sup>2</sup>

This robust local agricultural economy suffered a downturn in 1893. In the midst of a national financial depression, unseasonably heavy rains during harvest in the Palouse led to almost total crop failure. Many farmers lost their land, and numbers of area businesses failed. Low prices in 1894 and 1895 proved additional hardship to wheat growers. The hard times, however, did not last

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long in this rich farming country. <sup>3</sup> As local historian Simon K. Benson stated, within ten years of the disastrous crop failure, Latah County went from "poverty to affluence, from depression to prosperity." <sup>4</sup> By the early twentieth century, wheat was Idaho's most valuable crop, and Latah County was one of its most productive areas. That productivity became visible in the built environment, as local farms began to boast attractive, well-kept houses and buildings, reflecting their owners successes. <sup>5</sup>

### **The Lorang Family and White Spring Ranch**

The history of the John and Mary Lorang family's farm property reflects this agricultural development in the Idaho panhandle. John Lorang (b. 1858) and Mary Gesellchen (b. 1860), married in their native state of Wisconsin on February 19, 1884. Two weeks later, they departed for the West in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Dahm, encouraged by Mr. Dahm's enthusiastic reports of the Palouse country's potential. The two couples traveled by train, steamboat, and wagon to reach Colton, Washington Territory, where they shared a rented, two-story cabin. <sup>6</sup>

John Lorang bought a team of horses and a wagon and supported his new family by cutting trees in the forested area near Moscow, Idaho. From the timber, he produced rails for sale. In traveling back and forth, he often camped in the vicinity of White Spring, located near the town of Genesee and on the homestead of D. M. White. He admired this land, and in about 1885, rented an adjacent 160-acre farm owned by George and Arsula Jamison and originally homesteaded by William Dillingham. <sup>7</sup>

On October 21, 1886, John and Mary Lorang bought the property from the Jamisons for \$1100. In 1890, John Lorang and his brother Theodore bought an adjoining 160 acres from W. J. White, son of the original homesteader, for \$3520. With this purchase they acquired the White Spring, which gave the Lorang property its name. *(and they moved the White family farmhouse to create the Washroom and Kitchen additions)* Mary and John Lorang had ten children--five boys and five girls-- between 1884 and 1902. All ten lived to survive their parents, and all but two were born at the farm: the oldest, Peter was born in 1884 in the cabin in Colton, and the

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youngest, Charles, in Gritman Hospital in Moscow in 1902. At White Spring Ranch, John and Mary Lorang raised a large family and established a farm that grew wheat, barley, oats, and hay, and corn, along with potatoes and other root crops. Like most area farmers, they lived modestly and struggled with economic and weather conditions during the early years of developing their property.

Increasingly good conditions and banner years--particularly 1903, exactly ten years after the disastrous 1893 crop failure, and 1909--enabled the Lorangs to improve their home and to pursue interests outside farming. In 1904, the Lorangs expanded their farm home significantly, and purchased a house in Genesee that provided a dwelling for children working or going to school in town. In 1910, John and Mary Lorang took advantage of the prosperity their diversified farm had provided them by traveling in Europe and the Mid-East for six months. The couple saw the Sphinx, rode camels in the desert, visited the shrine at Lourdes, France, and had an audience with Pope Pius X.<sup>9</sup> In a letter to the local newspaper John Lorang focused on the weather, a farmer's abiding concern. "The weather was very hot in the Orient during our stay there," he noted; "however, since we have climbed the Alps to a height of over twelve thousand feet above sea level ... we have gotten so chilled that we are not yet thawed out. "<sup>10</sup>

John Lorang was an inventive farmer and property-holder. He installed gas lights and then an electrical system in the family home, built works to bring water from one of the ranch's springs to the barn and the house (*fields and the handmade fountain*), invented a clothes washing machine for family use, and constructed a gate that could be opened by rope without exiting wagon or automobile. Over the gate he erected a prominent arched sign with the property's name: "White Spring Ranch." He won a medal at the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition for barley, and he served as a delegate to the 1915 National Dry Farming Congress. <sup>11</sup> John Lorang (*appointed by Gov. Moses Alexander*) also had interests less connected to the business of farming, (*carving canes, creating chairs*) A few years after he and Mary Lorang returned from their 1910 travels (*where over 300 photographs were taken. Both John*

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*and Mary journaled their trip), he began to retire from the daily activities of farming and to more avidly pursue these other interests, which included the development of landscape elements for the farmhouse yard, photography, taxidermy; and the collection of coins and natural specimens, particularly eggs and seashells. He grew goldfish in one of the farm's ponds and sold some of them to the Davenport Hotel in Spokane, Washington. 12*

John Lorang died suddenly in 1926, and Mary Lorang moved to Spokane the following year (*in 1928*). Their son Henry took over the farm after his father's death. Shortly before Henry Lorang died in 1968, his son Peter Daniel (Dan) purchased the farm. Dan Lorang died in 1998, and the property is now owned by his wife, Janet Shollenberger Lorang. Dan and Janet Lorang lived in the farm home before building a new house on the property in the 1980s (*1984*). 13

### **White Spring Ranch House, Yard, and Grove**

From 1885 until 1904, the Lorang family lived in the original homestead house, built in about 1884. The house was a one and one-half story side-gabled structure with a full width, one-story porch facing east and a box bay on the southern end. The house contained two rooms on the first floor and two under the eaves of the upper floor. In about 1890, the Lorangs added two one-room additions to the house. One addition was placed at the north end of the house. The other addition comprised a kitchen and included a cupola on the ridge line to provide ventilation. This addition was probably placed to the rear of the house, with its entrance facing south.

After the successful farming year of 1903, John and Mary Lorang took advantage of their growing prosperity to expand their home. In doing so, they met the needs of a large family and presented an image in keeping with a successful farm operation in the Palouse. The Lorangs, however, also employed the practicality and inventiveness that had helped them become successful. Rather than building a completely new structure, they incorporated the original house with its additions, using decorative elements to tie the structures together visually. The alignment of the house allowed the appearance of a prominent façade to the public view from the

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nearby road, while the more mundane parts of the house remained hidden to the rear.

The Lorangs began the process by removing the kitchen wing, then turning the original house with its end addition 90 degrees, so that the porch faced north and the box bay east. Then they attached the kitchen addition to the west end, next to the other addition. The new section of the house, in a T-shaped configuration, was built attaching to the now south side of the original house. Decorated gables, the box bay and a bay window, a prominent front porch with turned porch supports, and a second story gabled porch roof provided unifying elements that presented the elaborate eastern façade and the less decorated southern façade to the public as a unified whole. The northern façade remained largely unchanged from its former design, and the western-facing façade, hidden from public view, received no decoration.

John Lorang planted dozens of trees in the farmhouse yard, and additionally planted a dense grove to the immediate northeast of the house, creating a striking "forest" on the Palouse prairie. He probably began this planting around or before 1904; historical photographs show the yard trees well established before 1913. <sup>17</sup> An obituary notes that his plantings included "oak, hickory, ash, sycamore, basswood or linden, elms, nut trees, haws, persimmon, sassafras ... [and] nearly every wild shrub and flowering plant to be found within the state." <sup>18</sup> He also planted a group of willows on the property and experimented with nut and fruit trees. In addition, he created decorative elements for the farmhouse yard, including three rock and cement planters, cement gateposts, and, in 1913, a two-tiered concrete fountain topped by a bronze sculpture of a boy holding an umbrella. <sup>19</sup>

The home, yard, and grove served as a setting for elegant and entertaining social functions. In June 1913, John and Mary Lorang's daughter Amalia, dressed in white silk, married Charles Whalen at St Mary's Catholic Church in Genesee. The wedding party and their guests enjoyed a six course dinner at White Spring Ranch following the ceremony, visited all afternoon, and ate a light supper before the guests departed. <sup>20</sup> On July 5, 1914, the Lorangs

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entertained fifty friends and neighbors at a noon dinner, followed by an afternoon on the lawn. The local paper reported that "the beautiful yard was converted into a large sitting room... the guests were entertained, gathering around the fine fountain under the trees where the air is cool on the warmest day." The newspaper story added that "Mr. Lorang has one of the finest ranch homes in this part of the country... His home is modern in every way-or as nearly so as is possible to make a country home."<sup>21</sup> One of the Lorang daughters remembered a Fourth of July celebration at White Spring Ranch that included a merry-go-round propelled by horses, candy booths, games, and races.<sup>22</sup> The Lorang home and its surroundings presented the image of a successful farm family and provided leisure and recreation for family members, friends, and area residents.

### **Curio Cabin and Log Cabin**

Until at least 1914, John Lorang kept his growing collection of stuffed birds and animals and natural history specimens in his house (*in his Curio cabin.*) Sometime between 1914 and 1918 (1924), he disassembled, moved, and reassembled an (1878) log cabin from a neighboring farm to the north, locating it to the west of the farm house. Immediately south of the log cabin, he ~~constructed~~ (*remodeled*) another building, referred to by the family as the "curio cabin" or curio house." These buildings became repositories for his extensive collections. Although many local people viewed his exhibits, the facilities remained private.<sup>23</sup> In 1953, the Lorang family donated a portion of these holdings to the University of Idaho. (*now at the Connor Museum, WSU*) That institution called the resource "one of the largest private collections of mounted birds and birds' eggs in the Pacific Northwest."<sup>24</sup>

### **Summary of Significance**

White Spring Ranch, with its expanded farm home, landscaping, grove, and buildings devoted to its owner's hobbies, illustrates the progression from a newly established farm to a prosperous agricultural property. In doing so, the property illuminates agricultural history in Latah County, the Palouse country of Idaho and Washington, and the American West. The property also

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signifies the development of entertainment and recreational opportunities that the area's successful agricultural economy afforded its residents.

### **Endnotes**

1. Carlos A. Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows: A History of Idaho* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991), p. 97; Marvin Moore, "Palouse Hills Farmstead Architecture, 1890-1915," *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 85 (Summer 1984): 182.
2. D. E. Livingston-Little, *An Economic History of North Idaho, 1800-1900* (Lorrin L. Morrison and Carrol Spear Morrison, Publishers, for *Journal of the West*, 1965), pp. 53, 57-58, 61; Keith Peterson and Richard Waldbauer, *Troy, Deary and Genesee: Photographic History* (Moscow: Latah County Historical Society, 1979), p. 14.
3. Livingston-Little, *An Economic History of North Idaho*, p. 61; Keith Peterson and Richard Waldbauer, *Troy, Deary and Genesee*, p. 14.
4. Simon K. Benson, *History of No. Idaho, Latah county: Troy Moscow Genesee Deary Bovill Potlatch Kendrick Julietta Princeton Harvard Stanford Yale Vassar Onaway Avon Helmer Viola Joel* (Provo, Utah: 1973), p. 94
5. Benson, *History of No. Idaho*, p. 118; Hiram T. French, *History of Idaho: A Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress, Its People and Its Principal Interests* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1914), pp. 323-324.
6. Kurtis I. Zenner, "The Legacy of John Lorang: A History of John Lorang, An Architectural Classification of the John Lorang Home," unpublished manuscript, May 14, 1986, Lorang Family Collection, Diane Conroy, Seattle Washington, P. 1; John Lorang obituary, *The Genesee News*, February 26, 1926; Henry Lorang, unpublished manuscript, [1967], Lorang Family Collection, p. 1.
7. Lorang," p. 2 Henry Lorang, unpublished manuscript, pp. 2-3; Zenner, "The Legacy of John
8. *Ibid.*, pp. 2-4; Martha Lorang Johnson, "Facts and Fun of the Early John Lorang Family and Genesee, Idaho Ranch," unpublished manuscript, 1985, Lorang Family Collection, Diane Conroy, Seattle, Washington, p. 6.
9. Zenner, "The Legacy of John Lorang." pp. 3-4; Johnson, "Facts and Fun," pp. 8, 15.
10. *The Genesee News*, August 26, 1910.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheets Section 7

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11. Johnson, "Facts and Fun," pp. 4-5, 11, 15; Zenner, "The Legacy of John Lorang," pp. 6, 31. The arched sign is currently in storage on the property.
12. Zenner, "The Legacy of John Lorang," p. 7; The Genesee News, February 26, 1926; Johnson, "Facts and Fun," p. 8.
13. Zener, "The Legacy of John Lorang," p. 10; Information provided by Janet Lorang, White Spring Ranch, August 5, 2003.
14. Zenner, "The Legacy of John Lorang," p. 11.
15. Ibid., pp. 11-13.
16. Ibid.
17. Historical photograph c. 1907, Lorang Family Collection, Diane Conroy, Seattle Washington
18. *The Genesee News*, February 26, 1926.
19. Johnson, "Facts and Fun," pp. 2-3; Photograph Album #2, Latah County Pioneer Association, p. 12, Latah County Historical Society Museum, Moscow, Idaho; Photograph, n. d., Lorang Family Collection, Janet Lorang, White Spring Ranch, Genesee, Idaho.
20. The Genesee News, June 27, 1913.
21. The Genesee News, July 10, 1914
22. Johnson. "Facts and Fun," p. 6.
23. The Genesee News, July 10, 1914; "University of Idaho Reports, December 1953," quoted in Zenner, "The Legacy of John Lorang," Pp. 7-8; Undated newspaper clipping in Zenner, "The Legacy of John Lorang," appendix.
24. "University of Idaho Reports," quoted in Zenner, "The Legacy of John Lorang," Pp. 7-8

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### **1. Name of Property**

- a. Historic name: White Spring Ranch
- b. Other names/site number: John and Mary, Lorang Farm

### **2. Location**

- a. Street and number: 1004 Lorang Road, N/A not for publication
- b. City or town: Genesee, X vicinity
- c. State: Idaho
- d. Code: ID
- e. County: Latah
- f. Code: 057
- g. Zip code: 83832

### **3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

- a. As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered locally.

### **4. National Park Service Certification**

- a. N/A

### **5. Classification**

- a. Ownership of Property
  - i. Private
- b. Category of Property
  - i. Building(s)
- c. Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
- d. Number of Resources within Property
  - i. 3 contributing buildings
  - ii. 1 contributing site

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- iii. 4 total contributing
- e. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

## **6. Function or Use**

- a. Historic Functions: domestic/single dwelling
- b. Current functions: Vacant/Not in use

## **7. Description**

- a. Architectural Classification
  - i. Late (*Folk*) Victorian
  - ii. Other: Queen Anne
- b. Materials
  - i. Foundation: stone/concrete
  - ii. Walls: weatherboard
  - iii. Roof: shake
- c. Narrative Description: continuation of section 7 (could not find)

## **8. Statement of Significance**

- a. Applicable National Register Criteria:
  - i. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- b. Areas of Significance:
  - i. Agriculture, Entertainment/recreation
  - ii. Period of significance: 1885-1918
  - iii. Significant dates: 1885, 1890, 1904, 1918
  - iv. Significant Person: N/A
  - v. Cultural Affiliation: N/A
  - vi. Architect/Builder: Unknown/Lorang, John
- c. Narrative Statement of Significance continuation of section 8 (could not find)

## **9. Major Bibliographical References**

- a. Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office

White Spring Ranch

Genesee, Latah County, Idaho

**10. Geographical Data**

- a. Acreage of Property: 1.7 acres
- b. UTM References:
  - i. A-Zone:1/1, Easting:5/0/4/0/2/2, Northing:  
5/1/5/8/1/0/0
  - ii. B-Zone: 1/1, Easting:5/0/3/9/4/0, Northing:  
5/1/5/8/0/6/0
  - iii. C-Zone:1/1, Easting: 5/0/3/9/4/0, Northing:  
5/1/5/8/0/0/0
  - iv. D-Zone: 1/1, Easting: 5/0/3/9/9/0, Northing:  
5/1/8/0/0/0
- c. Verbal Boundary Description: see continuation sheet(s)  
for Section No. 10
- d. Boundary Justification: see continuation sheet(s) for  
Section No. 10
- e.

**11. Form Prepared By:**

- a. Name/title: Suzanne Julin
- b. Organization: dba/Suzanne Julin, Public Historian
- c. Date: September 5, 2003
- d. Street and number: 500 Hartman #F
- e. Telephone: 406-544-8606
- f. City or town: Missoula
- g. State: MT
- h. Zip code: 59802

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheets Section 7

White Spring Ranch

Genesee, Latah County, Idaho



**Our mission: to educate through the identification, preservation, and interpretation of Idaho's cultural heritage.**

**Dirk Kempthorne**  
Governor of Idaho

**Steve Guerber**  
Executive Director

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Boise, Idaho 83712-8250  
Office: (208) 334-2620  
Fax: (208) 334-2626

September 16, 2003

Janet Lorang  
1004 Lorang Road  
Genesee, ID 83832

Dear Mrs. Lorang:

We are pleased to inform you that your property

*The White Spring Ranch  
Latah County, Idaho*

will be considered by the Idaho State Historic Sites Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Register is the official national list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Attached is a notice that explains, in greater detail, the results of listing in the National Register and that describes the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register. Also enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to me before the Idaho State Historic Sites Review Board considers this nomination on **October 17, 2003, in Moscow, Idaho**. You are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

A copy of the nomination and information on the National Register and federal tax provisions are available from the State Historic Preservation Office upon request.

Sincerely,

Kenneth C. Reid, Ph.D.  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer



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