



Idaho Falls

11th Street Historic District Walking Tour



IDAHO FALLS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
COMMISSION



J. E. Browning House

195 10th Street

The Browning House (1) was built in approximately 1929. This home is typical of the larger Tudor Revival houses in the District. It is a two-story brick home with a steeply pitched, intersecting gabled roof covered in wood shingles. The gabled ends are stuccoed with half-timbering. Most of the windows are paired or are in groups of three with six lights over six lights. On the front elevations two pairs of multi-paned windows are demarcated by an arch of sailor bricks. In the tympanum of the arch the bricks are placed in a basket weave pattern. A soldier course is located above the other windows. The plank entry door is arched and surrounded by a soldier course of bricks. Under the front-facing gable is a rounded casement, leaded-glass window. A leaded-glass casement window is also located on each side of the entry. A massive chimney is located to the rear of the house.



Eidson House

233 10th Street

The Eidson House (5) was built in 1932 and is an early example of the Tudor Revival style within the District. This one-and-one-half story home has a main side-gabled roof with projecting gables at the front of the house. A projecting bay is nested within the main front-facing gable and is covered by a hipped roof. The secondary front-facing gable is accented by a basket-weave brick pattern in the gable end. Additional basket-weave patterns are located beneath the front-facing windows on the home. Soldier course brick banding is located above the windows and just above the foundation around most of the home. The tall windows with multiple panes are in groups of three or more. The arched plank door faces towards the central porch bounded by the front-facing gables.



Daniel J. Sweeney House

996 Emerson Avenue

The Daniel J. Sweeney House (8) was built in 1939. This was the second house built by Daniel J. Sweeney for his own residence. This home is the only example of Art Moderne style in the District. It is an excellent illustration of the style. It is a two-story stucco house with a flat roof and a ledge at the roof line, horizontal grooves, and wrought-iron balustrade along the second-floor deck. The floor of the deck forms a rounded entry above the main door. Most of the windows are double-hung sash with six lights in each sash.



Harris House

1002 Emerson Avenue

The Harris House (10) was built in 1938. It is a two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival home. The roof and walls are wood. The central door is surrounded with a fanlight and side lights. The pediment with pilasters is extended forward to create a portico supported by two simple columns. On each side of the door are a pair of windows with four lights over four lights. Three windows of six lights over six lights are located on the second floor. Wooden shutters frame each side of the windows.



Mitchell House

280 10th Street

The Mitchell House (12) was built between 1905 and 1910. This is a two-story T-shaped Queen Anne house with a medium pitched, intersecting gable roof. The roof is wood shingles and the walls are drop siding. The windows have one light over one light. The two side porches are supported by turned posts. It is an unusual example in the District and Idaho Falls in both its height and plan.



Wackerli Residence

272 10th Street

The Albert H. Wackerli Residence (14) was built between 1900 and 1905. The form of this home shows the strongest example of the Queen Anne style in the District. This one-and-one-half story framed home has a steep-pitched, hipped roof. The asphalt shingled roof has one front-facing gabled dormer and three hipped dormers. Patterned shingles and an oculus are under the gable. There are a pair of multiple-paned windows on the front-facing dormer; these windows feature five lights over one large light. The full width porch is supported by battered, round columns on a wood railing. The Wackerli Residence exhibits the subdued detailing found on Queen Anne homes in southeastern Idaho.



Toliver House

155 11th Street

The Marion Toliver House (23) was built in approximately 1910. This one-and-one-half-story residence is one of the earliest examples of the Colonial Revival style in this District. The home has a symmetrical façade with a central portico supported by simple columns. At each side of the entrance are windows in groupings of three; each of these windows is a casement type with nine lights, which is consistent with homes designed in the Prairie style. The roof has a hipped form with one hipped dormer above the front entrance portico.



Sheppard House

179 11th Street

The Harold Sheppard House (25) was built in the year 1917 and is a strong illustration of the Colonial Revival style. It is a two-and-one-half-story house with a side-gabled roof with gabled dormers. A semi-circular fanlight and side lights accentuate the central six-panel door, which is surrounded by a wood entablature with dentil molding and two pairs of columns. The façade has three bays, and pairs or groups of three windows are symmetrically balanced. The windows have eight lights over one. Although a small unsympathetic addition has been added to the east side of the house, the house remains a strong example of this historic style.



Charles Dowd House

227 11th Street

The Charles Dowd House (28) was built in 1911. This one-story brick bungalow has a low-pitched cross-gabled roof. The rafter ends are exposed, and triangular knee braces are located under the gables. The gabled ends also feature wood shingles. The large tapered square columns rest on massive, sloping brick piers that dominate the front façade. The only visible alteration is the replacement of the front door.



Charles Aitken House

261 11th Street

The Charles Aitken House (30) was built in approximately 1907. This one-and-one-half-story front-gabled bungalow has knee braces under the gable end and exposed rafters. The house has a large gabled dormer on one side. The full-width, inset porch is supported by four sloping, square columns resting on a solid balustrade. On the end under the front gable are a pair of windows with eight lights over one and a balcony with a simple balustrade and additional knee braces.



John Collette Residence

302 11th Street

The John Collette Residence (32) was built in 1935 in the Tudor Revival style. This one-and-one-half story home has one large front-facing gable with a central arched door opening and symmetrical fenestration on each side of the entrance. The steeply pitched roof has exposed rafters at all eave edges. The roof features salt-box type dormers with small multi-paned windows. Each of the large windows on the main level consist of 30 small divisions of glazing panes.



Fisher Residence

250 11th Street

The Fisher Residence (36) was built in approximately 1915. This one-and-one-half story bungalow features a main side-gabled roof with a large gabled-roof dormer and projecting partial-width porch that is covered by a front-gabled roof. The original exterior wall and roofing materials have been replaced; however, the architectural features, including exposed rafters, decorative braces and beams, tapered columns, windows and doors, have been preserved and the original form is intact. The porch supports of the partial-width porch of the Fisher House are massive, basalt, sloping piers topped by square wood columns.



Hops Residence

248 11th Street

The Hops House (37) was built in approximately 1916. This is a brick one-story bungalow with front-gabled roof, exposed rafters and false beams under the gables. The roof of the partial-width porch is a separate gabled element; massive, square brick piers support the porch. A stone water table provides a cohesive horizontal element by forming the banister of the porch as well as the sill of the windows. The front façade and west façade have a ribbon of four windows, each with three lights over one.

Daniel J. Sweeney, contractor, essentially repeated this design in his own residence (8) and in the Baker Residence (53).



Sunblade House

218 11th Street

The Spencer Sunblade House (38) was built in 1916. This front-gabled Craftsman with a partial-width front porch is the paradigm of the modest bungalow. The roof has exposed rafters and knee braces. Wood shingles are under the gables and the wall materials are clapboard. The porch is supported by sloping, wood columns on massive, concrete piers. The main windows are stationary and are twelve lights over one.



Abbott House

200 11th Street

The William Abbott House (39) was built in 1929, during the second peak period of construction in the District. This one-and-one-half story brick home is a strong example of the Tudor Revival style found in the District. The home has a general side-gabled configuration with one large front-facing gable at the entrance. A prominent tapered chimney is also located at the front of the home. Several details are found in the brick including the brick quoins and arch surrounding the front door, corbeling at the front gable near the eave edges of the roof, and an accent panel on the chimney featuring both inset and projecting brick.



Lyons House

150 11th Street

The L. C. Lyons House (41) was built in approximately 1915. This large two-story brick home features exposed rafters, shingle siding in the gables and bracket detailing in the gables that are representative of the craftsman influence. The foundation of the home is stone. A large porch wraps around the northeast corner of the home and features a solid stone balustrade wall and classical influenced columns with a banded fascia along the porch. Some of the windows are single hung with multiple lights in the upper sash and a picture window in the operable sash; other windows are large single lights. All of the windows feature stone sills. The original owner of this home had three bungalows built on 12th Street; the Johnson Residence (46), the Scott House (48), and the Sidley House (49) remain good examples of the front-gabled bungalow style.



C. F. Poulsen House

126 11th Street

The C. F. Poulsen House (43) was built in approximately 1905 and illustrates the Queen Anne style in the District. It is a one-and-one-half story brick home with a hipped roof and three hipped dormers and exposed rafters at the eaves. The dormers feature shingle-style siding. The front window has a leaded-glass transom over a large single-paned fixed window; other windows are single-hung with two lights over two lights. Each window has a stone sill, and the foundation is stone. The partial-width, inset porch is supported by battered round columns on a solid wood balustrade.



Ball Apartments

302 - 306 12th Street

The Ball Apartments (61), which were built in 1935, illustrate a compilation of Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles. The two-story stucco buildings feature a half-basement with generous windows. The concrete foundation extends several feet above grade acting as a water table feature around the building. The half-timbered framing accents at the gables and between window groupings illustrate the Tudor Revival influence in the building. Other aspects such as roof forms and general proportions of the building are consistent with the Craftsman style. The moderate-pitched roofs run parallel to the main building form and are interrupted by gabled dormers. The entrances are covered with additional gabled roofs. Exposed rafters, wide eaves and knee braces add the Craftsman style of the buildings. The original windows and roofing materials have been replaced/covered, but much of the original character of the building exterior has been well-preserved.



Larch House

264 12th Street

The Larch House (65) was built in 1930 and illustrates the Spanish Colonial Revival style within the District. This one-story stucco home has low-pitched, intersecting gable roofs with minimally overhanging eaves. The prominent tower feature at the entrance has a hipped roof, circular windows and arched openings. Two groupings of large vertically-oriented multiple-paned windows are located on each side of the tower. Small punched rectangular windows are located on the main gable-ends of the home.



Collins House

294 12th Street

The Collins Residence (62) was built between 1916 and 1920 and is the only significant example of Prairie School influence in the District. This two-story Foursquare, with a low-pitched hipped roof, has wide overhanging eaves. The one-story, full-width porch has massive, square supports at the porch ends and round columns resting on a solid balustrade at the central entrance. The porte cochere is also supported by columns on a solid balustrade. The second story has a segmental dormer with a three-part window in the central bay. There are two ribbons of three windows with six lights over one light located in each side bay.



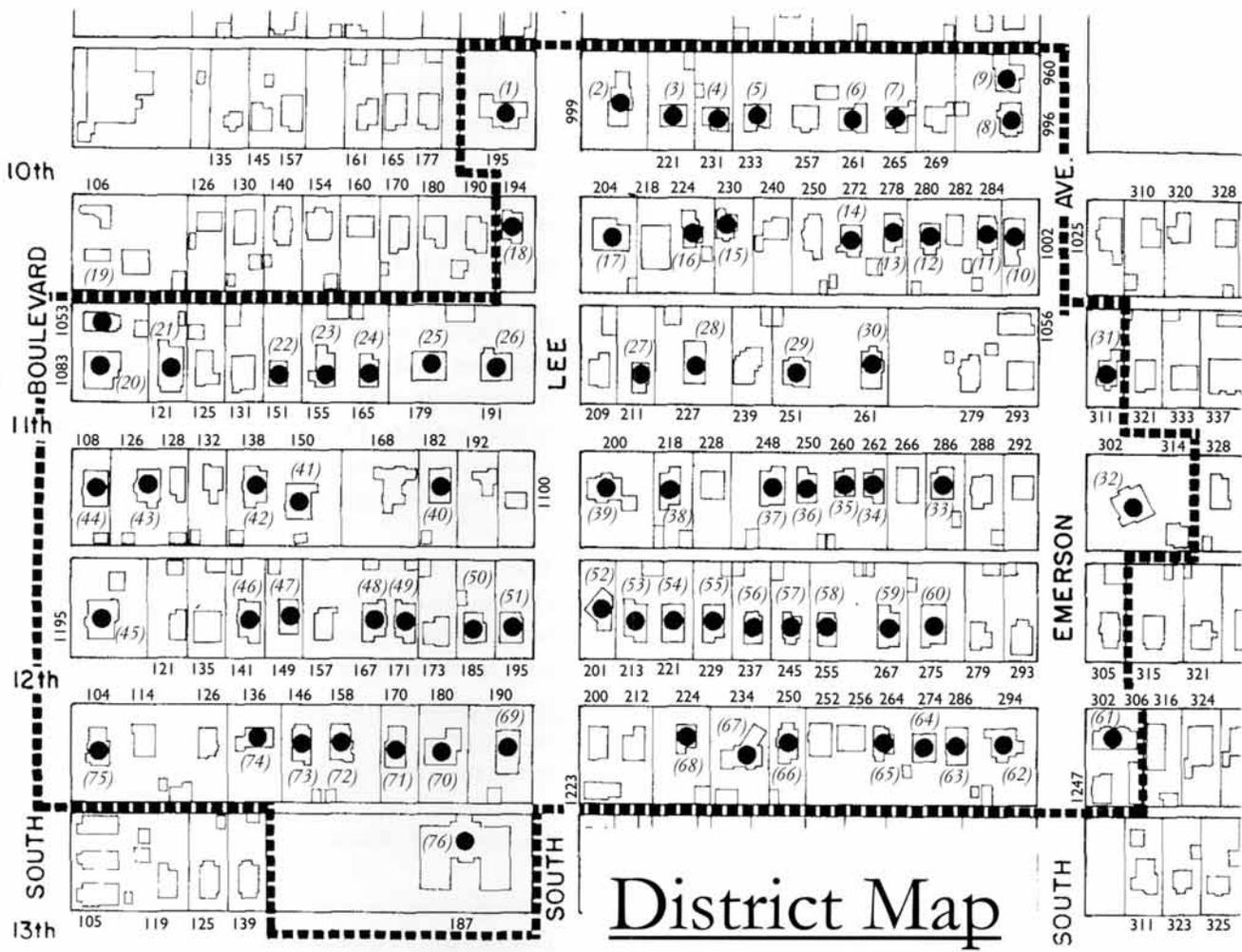
Poitevin House

180 12th Street

The Poitevin House (70) was built in 1940 and is an example of the Colonial Revival style. This one-and-one-half story home extends a full two stories at the rear. The home was built from plans designed by 300 members of the Berkeley, California, Women's City Club in 1939. The house was the Berkeley women's "Dream Home," with all of the features that they had always wanted in a modern home. The Berkeley Dream Home caught the attention of several leading magazines for the time, *Sunset* and *McCall's*, both of which featured articles. Idaho Falls' version of the Berkeley Dream Home was later described in the local newspaper, the *Post Register*, as a "simple, roomy, very sunny, and very comfortable" home with everything a family could want, even in the 1980s. The main form of the side-gabled house runs parallel to the street with a side-gabled roof. The roof is penetrated on the front of the house by two small hipped-roof dormers with six-light-over-six-light windows. Although garages were typically set back behind the home, the hipped-roofed garage that projects from the front of the home was part of the original design for the home.

Index of Contributing Properties

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3. 221 10th Street, Pennington House, ca. 1939 (C)
4. 231 10th Street, David Sweeney House, 1936 (T)
5. 233 10th Street, Eidson House, 1932 (T)
6. 261 10th Street, Monsen House, 1932 (T)
7. 265 10th Street, Ring House, 1936 (T)
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10. 1002 S. Emerson Ave., Harris House, 1938 (C)
11. 284 10th Street, Williams Residence, ca. 1919 (CB)
12. 280 10th Street, Mitchell House, 1905-1910 (Q)
13. 278 10th Street, Wackerli House, ca. 1916 (CB)
14. 272 10th Street, Albert H. Wackerli Residence, 1900-05 (Q)
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38. 218 11th Street, Spencer Sunblade House, 1916 (B)
39. 200 11th Street, William Abbott House, 1929 (T)
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42. 138 11th Street, Lundberg House, ca. 1910 (CB)
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- 72. 158 12th Street, Walton House, ca. 1920 (CB)
- 73. 146 12th Street, King House, ca. 1908 (B)
- 74. 136 12th Street, Poulsen House, 1938 (C)
- 75. 104 12th Street, Fanning House, ca. 1900 (Q & C)
- 76. 187 13th Street, 3rd Ward Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1928-1934

Legend to Styles /

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (T) Tudor Revival | (M) Mission Revival |
| (C) Colonial Revival | (P) Prairie Style |
| (A) Art Moderne | (F) Foursquare |
| (CB) Craftsman Bungalow | (S) Spanish Colonial |
| (Q) Queen Anne | (D) Dutch Colonial Revival |
| (B) Bungalow | |



Vicinity Map

The Eleventh Street Historic District is representative of qualities envisioned as key features in the ideal American residential neighborhood of the early 20th century. Single-family homes are located relatively close to the edges of narrow tree-lined street. The homes typically feature front porches, which served to strengthen the social fabric of the community through interaction with neighbors and pedestrian passersby. Although the District was platted by one developer prior to 1900, the residences were built individually over a period of approximately 50 years.

The District is roughly bounded by South Boulevard, 13th Street, S. Emerson Avenue, and 9th Street and includes primarily residential structures. Each of the major housing styles that were prevalent during the late 19th and early 20th centuries can be found in the District. Prevalent styles include Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Prairie School, Tudor Revival, and Art Moderne.

The first homes built in the District were designed in the Queen Anne style. They are typical modest examples found throughout southeastern Idaho, in which the complex massing of Queen Anne has been simplified and ornamentation can include classical elements.

Craftsman bungalows are the most prevalent style of home in the Eleventh Street District. Most of these bungalows were built between 1905 and 1921. Brick and wood clapboard are the most popular exterior materials and front-gabled roof designs are the dominant plan type in this District.

The Colonial Revival style is represented in thirteen of the contributing residences in the District. These homes are characterized by centrally located front doors with sidelites, side-gabled roofs with dormers, columns and pilasters, and architectural details such as dentil moldings, pediments and entablatures.

The Prairie School design aesthetics appears to have had a significant influence on the design of one large residence. Stylistic features include a low-pitched hipped roof with deep overhanging eaves and window groupings typical of the style.

The most common late-period style in the District is the Tudor Revival. The common elements found in the District's Tudor Revival homes include multiple front-facing gables, brick walls with simulated half-timbering, prominent chimneys on the larger houses, and multiple-paned windows.

The District contains a single example of the Art Moderne style. It is an excellent illustration of the style with its stucco exterior, flat roof and ledge at the roof line. Details include horizontal grooves in the stucco, a wrought-iron balustrade and a rounded entry.

There are numerous detached garages in the District that are included in the original nomination as contributing properties. These structures are typically front-gabled single-bay buildings. Some double-bay buildings were built on the property line to be shared by neighboring home owners. These garages are typically constructed with clapboard siding and corner boards or of masonry.

A single religious structure is included in the District for its architectural merit. The structure is a multi-storied brick building with a flat roof. The building is a pavilion plan with southern orientation. Architectural details include multi-paned windows, precast concrete accents, and brick pilasters.

The character of the historic neighborhoods in this District has been well-preserved many years after the homes in this District were developed. Quite a few of the residences have been altered only slightly, and in many cases these alterations have been done so that the original stylistic elements remain intact. The Eleventh Street Historic District remains an attractive area within the heart of Idaho Falls and provides a strong example of how residential developments can withstand the effects of time as well as cultural trends in the way we live.

