listed 8 August 1997

NPS Form 10-900
(Revised Feb. 1993)

OMB No. 10024-0018

NRHP # 97000863

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Eleventh Street Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by S. Boulevard, 13th St., S. Emerson Ave., 9th St., S. Lee Ave. and 10th St.

N/A not for publication

city or town Idaho Falls N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Bonneville code 019 zip code 83404

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 ___nationally ___statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan Pengilly Dirtad Deputy SHPO 7 July 97

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___meets ___does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

___ entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ removed from the National Register.
___ other, (explain:)

Eleventh Street Historic District
Name of Property

Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
76	37	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
76	37	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single family dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single family dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission-Spanish Colonial Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, STONE/basalt
walls BRICK; WOOD/clapboard, shingle; STUCCO, METAL/aluminum, steel, SYNTHETICS/vinyl
roof ASPHALT, WOOD/shingle, METAL/steel, CERAMIC TILE
other

Narrative Description

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

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- x **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ___ **B** removed from its original location.
- ___ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ___ **D** a cemetery.
- ___ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ___ **F** a commemorative property.
- ___ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1900-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sundberg, Howard M.:Architect
Sweeney, Daniel J.: Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ___ previously listed in the National Register
- ___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ___ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- ___ Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- ___ Local government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Name of repository:

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

Eleventh Street Historic District
Name of Property

Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 28.2

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	1/2	4/1/6/4/6/0	4/8/1/5/3/8/0
B	1/2	4/1/6/6/2/0	4/8/1/5/4/6/0
C	1/2	4/1/6/8/6/0	4/8/1/5/4/6/0
D	1/2	4/1/6/9/0/0	4/8/1/5/1/7/0

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

x See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

x See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Renee R. Magee, Assistant Planning Director
organization City of Idaho Falls date
street & number P.O. Box 50220 telephone (208) 529-1276
city or town Idaho Falls state ID zip code 83405-0220

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

6 A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Introduction. The Eleventh Street Historic District embodies the ideal American residential neighborhood of the early 20th-century. Single family homes, most with front porches, are separated from the narrow streets by sidewalks and treed planting strips. The plat of which the District is part was laid out by one developer prior to 1900, but the homes were built individually, lot by lot, by various contractors, architects, and owners over a period of almost fifty years. The district, with its array of housing styles ranging from Queen Anne to Art Moderne, contains a concentration of relatively unaltered homes which reflect residential styles popular in southeastern Idaho in the early twentieth century.

General Characteristics. The Eleventh Street Historic District includes all or portions of eleven blocks in Crow's Addition. Crow's Addition is a rectilinear grid of sixty-four blocks which was platted as an addition to Eagle Rock (now Idaho Falls) in September, 1890. When originally platted, a small slough wound through the center of the addition but the creek was covered in 1916 and is no longer an important part of the landscape. The primary streets of the district run east-west and, with only thirty-seven feet of paving, are narrow for communities in southeastern Idaho. The streets are bordered by a planting strip where the first homeowners planted ash, maple, cottonwood, and other larger trees. The terrain in Crow's Addition is level, and the yards of the district's homes rise only a few feet above the street grade. The houses are set close to the street, and the lots are deep and narrow and cover slightly over 6,000 square feet. Although constructed in a variety of styles and materials, most of the houses are similar in scale and are one story, many with an open front porch.

By 1900 the original townsite was fully developed. People who wished to build homes in Idaho Falls looked to the vacant lands in the numbered streets of Crow's Addition, especially Eleventh Street. By 1921, seventy percent of the homes in the district were built, and public utilities and sidewalks had been laid. Most of the remaining vacant properties in the district were filled in during the 1930s. By 1945, virtually all the existing homes within the district had been built. The district has changed little since 1945: the major portion of the streetscape has retained the canopy of trees, the narrow spacing between homes, and the pedestrian scale. Although some of the homes have been altered by the use of newer exterior materials, the district, has a whole, has undergone little alteration.

Defining Elements. The Eleventh Street Historic District is defined as well as unified by its street pattern and design, the age and variety of homes, and the uniform sighting of buildings. The streets in the earliest plats of Idaho Falls paralleled the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and the major streets run from southwest to northeast. The streets in Crow's Addition, instead, parallel the surveyed section lines, and the numbered streets, upon which most houses face, run east-west. South

Boulevard, a major north-south street serving both the original townsite and Crow's Addition, clearly demarcates the western boundary of the district and severs the Eleventh Street area from its eastern neighbors.

Crow's Addition was platted in 25 foot lots. Most owners purchased two lots resulting in a majority of 50-foot lot widths. The owners placed their homes close to the street, separated from the curb by a small yard, sidewalk and planting strip. The garages were placed in the rear of the lot adjacent to the alley, and long, narrow driveways, many of which were common to two properties, provide access.

The most prevalent styles in the district reflect the age of the neighborhood. In the first peak period of construction, 1900-1920, Queen Anne and Craftsman bungalow houses were constructed. In the second period during the 1930s, Tudor Revival houses were the dominant style. This architectural variety distinguishes the district from its neighboring blocks. Generally, the period of construction for the blocks to the east as well as the blocks to the south of Thirteenth Street is the late 1940s. The homes are smaller, more uniform in design, and have undergone more alterations. The tree canopy is also generally lacking in the more recently developed areas. Although tree replacement is occurring due to the age of the trees, several large trees still line the streets in the district. The trees, as well as the age, spacing, and seeding of the houses, visually tie the district together.

Architectural Styles. The homes within the Eleventh Street Historic District reflect the residential styles popular in southeastern Idaho from 1895 to 1945. Each major housing style in these years -- Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Prairie School, Tudor Revival, and Moderne -- is found in the district.

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. (Attebery, 1991, page 65) The form of Albert H. Wackerli Residence (17), ca. 1905, is the strongest example in the district. It is a one and one-half-story, frame, Queen Anne house with a steeply pitched hipped roof. The asphalt shingle roof has one front-facing gabled dormer and three hipped dormers. Patterned shingles and an oculus are under the gable. On the front facing dormer are a pair of windows with 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. Other good illustrations of the Queen Anne influence in the district are:

> The C. F. Poulsen House (66) is a one and one-half-story brick with a hipped roof with three hipped dormers and exposed eaves. 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.

The Mitchell House (15) 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 both the district and Idaho Falls in its height and plan.

The Orr House (60), a one-story clapboard house, has a hipped roof with front-facing intersecting gable. The front facing gable end has diamond and fishscale shingles and a curved fascia. An egg-and-dart frieze tops the front single-paned window.

The David Dowd House (37) is a modest one-story frame Queen Anne house with an intersecting gabled roof. It has a side porch with paired square columns resting on a solid, wood balustrade. The front window is a large single pane surrounded by four rectangular side lights and one leaded-glass light.

Craftsman bungalows are the most prevalent style of home in the Eleventh Street district. Most were built between 1905 and 1921, and brick and wood clapboard are the most popular wall materials. Front-gabled roof designs predominate:

The Charles Dowd House (38) is a one-story house with a low-pitched cross-gabled roof. The rafter ends are exposed, and triangular knee braces are under the gables. Wood shingles are under the gable end. Tapered square columns rest on massive, sloping brick piers, which dominate the front facade. The only visible alteration is the replacement of the front door.

The Charles Aitken House (41), a one and one-half-story frame bungalow with a gabled dormer, has knee braces under the gable end and exposed rafters. 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 above one and a balconet.

The Hops Residence (54) 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 facade and west facade have a ribbon of four windows, each

with three lights over one. Daniel J. Sweeney, contractor, essentially repeated this design in his own residence (81) and the Baker Residence (80).

The Redfield Residence (82), a one and one-half-story stucco and brick bungalow, has a cross-gabled wood shingle roof with exposed rafters and false beams under the gables. False half-timbering is on the gable ends. The partial-width front porch has a separate gabled roof supported by square, brick columns on a brick balustrade. Sweeney, the contractor, again used the stone water table as the porch banister and sill of the windows.

The Beachy Residence (84) and the VanBlaricom Residence (98), which were probably both built by Richard VanBlaricom, carpenter, have very similar designs. Both are one and one-half-story bungalows with cross-gabled roofs and front gabled full-width porches. A pair of windows with one-over-one lights are located under the gables. The Beachy residence, with wood shingle walls, has triangular knee braces under the gables and exposed rafters. The porch is supported by a pair of four square, wood columns resting on concrete piers. The porch on the VanBlaricom residence is supported by tapered wood columns on a solid wood balustrade.

The Spencer Sunblade Home (56) is the paradigm of the modest bungalow. It is a one-story front-gabled Craftsman with a partial-width front porch. 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 stationery and are twelve lights over one. The Hartert House (86), although larger, is very similar.

L. C. Lyons, owner of an imposing two-story bungalow (62) in the district, had three brick bungalows built by Jack Eastman on 12th Street. All three, the Johnson Residence (71), the Scott House (74), and the Sidley House (75), remain good examples of the bungalow style with their front-gabled roofs, exposed rafters, knee braces, false beams, and partial-width porches supported by square, brick columns on brick balustrades. Stone is again used for a water table in each home as well as lintels above the windows. The original windows have multi-lights over one.

Three of the more imposing Craftsman bungalows, the Fisher House (53), the Torneten House (104), and the Porter Residence (78), have had the original exterior wall and roofing materials replaced or covered. However, the architectural features, including exposed rafters, decorative braces and beams, tapered, square columns or pedestals, windows and doors, have been preserved and the original form of each house is intact. The porch supports of the partial-width porch of the Fisher House are massive, basalt

sloping piers topped by square, wood columns. The Torneten House has retained its ribbon of eight leaded-glass windows on the facade and its partial-width front porch with square, wood columns on sloping, brick piers. The Porter Residence has a wrap-around porch with square wood columns resting on a wood balustrade.

Both the Briggs Home (26) and the Blair Residence (68), one-story bungalows with intersecting gabled roofs, have wood shingles under the gable ends which curve into recessed windows. Each have partial-width front porches. The Briggs Home has sloping, basalt piers. The foundation is also basalt. The Blair Residence, with a stone foundation and balustrade, is similar in plan.

The Prairie School influenced the design of the Collins Residence (92). 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 located in each side bay.

There are thirteen examples of Colonial Revival homes in the district, and their years of construction span the period of significance. Important examples are the Toliver House (31), the Harold Sheppard House (33), and the Harris House (12):

One of the earliest and more modest examples is the Marion Toliver House (31), a one and one-half-story frame house with a hipped roof which has one hipped dormer. Above the central door, which has nine lights, is a portico supported by four paired columns. Windows on either side of the entry are grouped in threes. The casement windows contain nine lights and are a type of window common in Prairie-style homes.

Although a small unsympathetic addition has recently been added to the east side of the house, the Harold Sheppard House (33) is a strong illustration of Colonial Revival styling in the district. 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 facade has three bays, and pairs or groups of three windows are symmetrically balanced. The windows have eight lights over one.

The Harris House (12), built in 1938, is a two-story side-gabled house. The roof and walls are wood. As with the Sheppard house, 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.

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 J. E. Browning House (1) is typical of the larger Tudor Revival houses in the district. It is a two-story brick house with a steeply pitched intersecting gabled roof covered in wood shingles. The gable ends are stuccoed with half-timbering. Most of the windows are paired or 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. The Collette House (46) has metal casement windows with multi-panes and exposed eaves.

The north half of the 200 block of 10th Street, developed in the early to mid-1930s, contains a concentration of Tudor Revival homes which have undergone very little alteration. The David Sweeney House (4), the Eidson House (5) which has decorative brick in a basketweave pattern under the secondary gable and a soldier course above the windows, the Monsen House (7) with its Flemish bond, and the Ring House (8) are all excellent examples of smaller Tudor Revival homes. They have multiple front-facing gables. The narrow, tall windows with multi-panes are in groups of three or more. The plank doors are usually arched and contain one round light. Many display accentuated entries with such features as pediments, porticos, or concrete quoins.

In the past few months the wood shingle roof of the Ball Apartments (91), a two-story stucco complex of three buildings, has been covered with steel roofing; yet the stuccoed walls and decorative half-timbering strongly convey the Tudor Revival influence.

The second Daniel J. Sweeney House (10), 1939, 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.

The impressive Third Ward Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was designed by H. M. Sundberg and built from 1928 to 1934. It is a flat-roofed brick building constructed in a pavilion plan oriented to the south. The central wing is one-half story taller than the side wings. The roof line has decorative concrete trim. The two-story entry is framed by a rounded, concrete surround. In the upper portion of the surround is a rounded tri-part, multi-paned window. On each floor beside the entry is a window with eight lights over eight lights. The upper window has a concrete hood mold. The windows are flanked by brick pilasters topped with concrete pinnacles. Brick pilasters with concrete pinnacles and tall, hooded windows alternate down the side of each elevation on the wings of the building. Only the front door and surrounding glass sections appeared to have been altered. This property is being included in the National Register for it's architectural merit only and not for any religious significance.

There are numerous detached garages in the district. They are typically gable-front and single bay buildings. Some are double-bay structures built on the property line to be shared by neighboring home owners. They are usually constructed with clapboard siding and corner boards or of masonry.

Property List. The streets in the Eleventh Street Historic District are South Boulevard, 10th Street, 11th Street, 12th Street, South Lee Avenue, and portions of South Emerson Avenue and 13th Street. Buildings on the property list are organized by street, and site numbers have been assigned on the attached map. For each property it is noted whether the principal building is contributing or noncontributing. If there is a garage on the property, the status of the garage is also noted. Garages were not included in the count of contributing and non-contributing properties. They have been included and assessed in the context of this nomination for local planning purposes only.

SITE NUMBER		ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
		10TH STREET	
19-17275	1	193 10th Street Browning House, ca. 1929 Tudor Revival style	Contributing
19-17274	2	999 South Lee Avenue John Bybee House, ca. 1938 Colonial Revival style	Contributing
19-17273	3	221 10th Street Pennington House, ca. 1939 Colonial Revival style	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17272	4	231 10th Street David Sweeney House, 1936 Tudor Revival style	Contributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17271	5	233 10th Street Eidson House, 1932 Tudor Revival style	Contributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17270	6	257 10th Street Scholer House, 1936 Tudor Revival	Noncontributing Garage: contributing
19-17269	7	261 10th Street Monsen House, 1932 Tudor Revival style	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17268	8	265 10th Street Ring House, 1936 Tudor Revival style	Contributing
19-17267	9	269 10th Street Hahn House, 1935 Tudor Revival style	Noncontributing

SITE NUMBER		ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
19-17206	10	996 South Emerson Avenue Daniel J. Sweeney House, 1939 Art Moderne	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17205	11	960 South Emerson Avenue Schwendiman House, 1935 Tudor Revival style	Contributing
19-17302	12	1002 South Emerson Avenue Harris House, 1938 Colonial Revival style	Contributing
19-17301	13	284 10th Street Williams Residence, ca. 1919 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17300	14	282 10th Street Simpson House, 1915-1921 Craftsman bungalow	Noncontributing Garage: contributing
19-17299	15	280 10th Street Mitchell House, 1905-1910 Queen Anne	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17298	16	278 10th Street Wackerli House, ca. 1916 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17297	17	272 10th Street Albert H. Wackerli Residence, 1900-05 Queen Anne	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17296	18	250 10th Street Nuss House, ca. 1909 Bungalow	Noncontributing Garage: contributing
19-17295	19	240 10th Street Bills House, 1940 Colonial Revival	Noncontributing

SITE NUMBER		ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
19-17294	20	230 10th Street Stumbo House, ca. 1905 Queen Anne	Contributing
19-17293	21	224 10th Street Blakely House, ca. 1905 Queen Anne	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-18112	22	218 10th Street Constructed in 1982	Noncontributing
19-17292	23	204<br~~200~~ 10th Street Farr House, 1938 Mission Revival	Contributing
19-17291	24	194 10th Street Smith House, ca. 1915 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing
		11TH STREET	
19-17360	25	1053 South Boulevard Briggs Residence, ca. 1915 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17359	26	1083 South Boulevard Briggs House, ca. 1906 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17358	27	121 11th Street Thomas Fiscus House, ca. 1912 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17357	28	125 11th Street Dennis Home, 1935 Tudor Revival	Noncontributing Garage: contributing

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
19-17356 29	131 11th Street Coy House, 1905-1911 Queen Anne	Noncontributing Garage: contributing
19-17355 30	151 11th Street Kaufman House, ca. 1906-1910 Bungalow influence	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17354 31	155 11th Street Marion Toliver House, ca. 1910 Colonial Revival with Prairie influence	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17353 32	165 11th Street Robbins House, ca. 1917 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17352 33	179 11th Street Harold Sheppard House, 1917 Colonial Revival	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17351 34	191 11th Street Roy W. Sheppard Home, 1917 Colonial Revival	Contributing
19-18113 35	1055 South Lee Avenue, ca. 1905	Noncontributing
19-17350 36	209 11th Street, ca. 1905 Queen Anne	Noncontributing
19-17349 37	211 11th Street David Dowd House, ca. 1903 Queen Anne	Contributing
19-17348 38	227 11th Street Charles Dowd House, ca. 1911 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: noncontributing

SITE NUMBER		ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
19-17347	39	239 11th Street Early J. E. Browning House, ca. 1910 Queen Anne	Noncontributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17346	40	251 11th Street Amy L. Browning House, ca. 1914 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17345	41	261 11th Street Charles Aiken House, ca. 1907 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17344	42	279 11th Street Mooney House, ca. 1914 Bungalow	Noncontributing Garage: contributing
19-17343	43	293 11th Street Smith House, ca. 1920 Colonial Revival influence	Noncontributing Garage: contributing
19-17342	44	1056 South ~~Lee~~ Emerson Avenue Pierce House, ca. 1920 Craftsman bungalow	Noncontributing
19-17341	45	311 11th Street Alice Hansen Home, 1938 Tudor Revival	Contributing
19-17379	46	302 11th Street John Collette Residence, 1935 Tudor Revival	Contributing
19-18114	47	292 11th Street Constructed after 1948	Noncontributing
19-17378	48	288 11th Street Crumley House, ca. 1919 Bungalow	Noncontributing

SITE NUMBER		ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
19-17377	49	286 11th Street Evans House, 1916-1920 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17376	50	266 11th Street Chubb House, 1915 Bungalow	Noncontributing
19-17375	51	262 11th Street F. A. Carleson House, ca. 1919 Bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17374	52	260 11th Street Thornton House, ca. 1913 Bungalow	Contributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17373	53	250 11th Street Fisher House, ca. 1915 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17372	54	248 11th Street Hops House, ca. 1916 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: noncontributing
19-18115	55	228 11th Street Constructed after 1944	Noncontributing
19-17371	56	218 11th Street Spencer Sunblade House, 1916 Bungalow	Contributing
19-17370	57	200 11th Street William Abbott House, 1929 Tudor Revival	Contributing
19-18116	58	1100 South Lee Avenue Constructed after 1944	Noncontributing

SITE NUMBER		ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
19-173609	59	192 11th Street Hanson House, ca. 1910 Tudor Revival	Noncontributing Garage: contributing
19-173608	60	182 11th Street Orr House, ca. 1906 Queen Anne	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-173607	61	168 11th Street Jonathan Davis House, ca. 1906 Colonial Revival influence	Noncontributing
19-173606	62	150 11th Street Lyons House, 1915 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-173605	63	138 11th Street Lundberg House, ca. 1910 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-173604	64	132 11th Street Best House, ca. 1910 Bungalow	Noncontributing
19-173603	65	128 11th Street Jay R. Mason, ca. 1906 Queen Anne	Noncontributing
19-173602	66	126 11th Street C. F. Poulson House, ca. 1905 Queen Anne	Contributing
19-173601	67	108 11th Street Cotton House, ca. 1905 Bungalow	Contributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17437	68	1195 South Boulevard Preston A. Blair House, ca. 1920 Bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing

SITE NUMBER		ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
		12TH STREET	
19-17436	69	121 12th Street Nelson House, ca. 1905 Queen Anne	Noncontributing Garage: contributing
19-18117	70	135 12th Street Fogg Residence, 1947 Tudor Revival	Noncontributing
19-17435	71	141 12th Street John Johnson House, 1918 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17434	72	149 12th Street Taylor Residence, 1931 Tudor Revival	Contributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17433	73	157 12th Street McCutcheon House, ca. 1903 Queen Anne	Noncontributing
19-17432	74	167 12th Street Scott House, 1918 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17431	75	171 12th Street Sidley House, 1918 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17430	76	173 12th Street Hazen House, 1911-1914 Queen Anne	Noncontributing Garage: contributing
19-17429	77	185 12th Street Chattin House, 1931 Tudor Revival cottage	Contributing Garage: contributing

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
19-17428 78	195 12th Street Porter House, ca. 1919 Bungalow with Prairie influences	Contributing
19-17427 79	201 12th Street Wood House, 1940 Tudor Revival	Contributing
19-17426 80	213 12th Street Baker House, ca. 1918 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17425 81	221 12th Street Sweeney House, ca. 1918 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing
19-17424 82	229 12th Street Redfield House, 1918 Craftsman bungalow with Tudor Revival influence	Contributing
19-17423 83	237 12th Street Morden House, 1906-1910 Queen Anne	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17422 84	245 12th Street J. W. Beachy House, ca. 1910 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing
19-17421 85	255 12th Street Crowley House, ca. 1914 Foursquare	Contributing
19-17420 86	267 12th Street Hartert House, 1916-1920 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: noncontributing

SITE NUMBER		ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
19-17419	87	275 12th Street Roberts House, 1930 Tudor Revival	Contributing
19-17418	88	279 12th Street Bates House, ca. 1911 Queen Anne	Noncontributing
19-17417	89	293 12th Street Roberts House, ca. 1912 Bungalow	Noncontributing
19-17416	90	305 12th Street Nandorf Home, ca. 1915 Bungalow	Noncontributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17460	91	302-306 12th Street Ball Apartments, 1935 Tudor Revival	Contributing
19-17459	92	294 12th Street Collins House, 1916-1920 Foursquare with Prairie features	Contributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17458	93	286 12th Street Miller House, ca. 1916 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17457	94	274 12th Street Verran House, 1928 Tudor Revival	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17456	95	264 12th Street Larch House, 1930 Spanish Colonial Revival	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17455	96	256 12th Street Blixt House, 1911-1915 Queen Anne	Noncontributing

SITE NUMBER		ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
19-17454	97	252 12th Street Dawson House, 1916-1920 Bungalow	Noncontributing
19-17453	98	250 12th Street VanBlaricom House, ca. 1914 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17451	99	234 12th Street Daniger House, 1938 Colonial Revival	Contributing
19-17450	100	224 12th Street Smith House, ca. 1908 Queen Anne	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17449	101	212 12th Street Kelson House, ca. 1911 Queen Anne	Noncontributing
19-17447	102	200 12th Street Bistorious House, ca. 1921 Bungalow	Noncontributing
19-17448	103	1223 South Lee Avenue Ellingston House, ca. 1919 Bungalow	Noncontributing
19-17446	104	190 12th Street Torneten House, ca. 1917 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing
19-17445	105	180 12th Street Poitevin House, 1940 Colonial Revival	Contributing
19-17444	106	170 12th Street McMullen House, ca. 1911 Bungalow	Contributing

SITE NUMBER		ADDRESS AND NAME OF PROPERTY	STATUS
19-17443	107	158 12th Street Walton House, ca. 1920 Craftsman bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17442	108	~~148~~ 1460 12th Street King House, ca. 1908 Bungalow	Contributing Garage: contributing
19-17441	109	136 12th Street Poulsen House, 1938 Colonial Revival	Contributing
19-17440	110	126 12th Street Anderson House, ca. 1903 Dutch Colonial Revival	Noncontributing
19-17439	111	114 12th Street Corey House, 1930 Tudor Revival	Noncontributing Garage: noncontributing
19-17438	112	104 12th Street Fanning House, ca. 1900 Queen Anne, Colonial Revival features	Contributing
19-17505	113	187 13th Street 3rd Ward Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1928-34	Contributing

In general the dwellings located in the Eleventh Street Historic District retain a high level of historic integrity. Roofing materials on some of the homes in the district have been replaced: asphalt or fiberglass shingles for wood shingles has been the most common replacement. Application of asbestos, metal or vinyl siding is present. The accumulative effect of non-historic alterations to properties in the district has been made on a case by case basis. The determination of contributing or non-contributing status has been made based on the ability of the individual building to convey its association to the period of significance for the entire district.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Eleventh Street Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The district exemplifies early 20th-century growth and development in Idaho Falls. The architecture in the district, which ranges from modest Queen Anne dwellings to impressive Colonial and Tudor Revival houses, echoes the popular American housing styles of the period from 1900 to 1945.

Criterion A

Idaho Falls began as Taylor's Crossing in 1864-65 when Matt Taylor built a log bridge across the frozen Snake River to move wagons and supplies from Salt Lake City to the mining districts of northern Idaho and western Montana. On the east bank of the Snake at the base of the bridge, one of his partners, J. D. Anderson, constructed a bank and post office. In 1879, the Utah Northern Railroad extended north from Brigham City, Utah, and constructed its track east of the settlement. In the summer of 1881, the Oregon Short Line Railroad began to serve Taylor's Crossing.

By 1884, the settlement east of the Snake, by now named Eagle Rock, had 670 residents. In that year the Oregon Short Line Railroad shops were moved to Pocatello, making the future of Eagle Rock looked bleak. As a result of Midwestern promotional efforts and the construction of irrigation projects in the upper Snake River Valley, however, the community was able to share in the State's economic expansion of the 1890s and early 1900s. As canals and dams were constructed, agriculture became the economic base of Idaho Falls -- as the town came to be known.

The Original Townsite of Eagle Rock was platted between 1886 to 1890. The street pattern in the original plat was dictated by the railroad right of way, and most of the settlement was located between the Snake River and the railroad. In 1893, W.H.B. Crow built the first home east of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, on Ridge Avenue in the Original Townsite. Crow also acquired land to the east of the original plat and laid out Crow's Addition.

Idaho Falls quadrupled in size from 1,262 in 1900 to 4,827 in 1910 and doubled again to 8,084 in 1920. The area where Crow built his home, Ridge Avenue, was to receive much of Idaho Falls' first decade of growth. Its peak period of construction was 1900 to 1910.

At the beginning of the century a few community leaders such as Burdice J. Briggs, one of the first lawyers in Idaho Falls, Edward Fanning, owner of Dinwoody Furniture and Funeral Parlor, and Albert Wackerli, farmer, crossed Boulevard Avenue and constructed houses in Crow's Addition. However, it was not until the second decade of the twentieth century that substantial growth occurred in the district. During World War I, Idaho did not develop large scale industries but

assisted the war effort by providing agricultural products. It was a time of good farm prices and prosperity for agricultural southeastern Idaho. During this decade, the Eleventh Street district experienced its greatest development. Businessmen, professionals, and tradesmen purchased homes on 11th and 12th streets. Craftsman bungalows became the most popular housing style in the district. New construction also brought additional public improvements such as street, sidewalk, and sewer main construction. By the end of the decade, seventy percent of the homes in the district were built.

Farm prices began to slide after 1920, and the agricultural depression of 1921 jolted Idaho. Idaho lost population during the 1920s, and accelerated growth for Idaho Falls did not continue. The City, which had a growth rate of 640% from 1900 to 1920, only grew by 17% in the 1920s. It was not until the end of the 1920s and during the Great Depression, at which time Idaho experienced in-migration, that the City again grew substantially. The city population increased by 5,600 people in the 1930s. The empty lots in the district began to fill; this time with homes built primarily in the Tudor Revival style.

The next wave of construction in Crow's Addition was not until after the Second World War. Post-war homes were smaller and exhibited less architectural variety. Each home had a tendency to look like its neighbor, and the numbered streets east and south of the district were filled with Cape Cod or ranch-style dwellings. The Eleventh Street district is a unique reminder of the City's early 20th-century growth, spurred by the agricultural development of the Snake River Valley.

Criterion C

The houses in the Eleventh Street Historic District are a strong representation of the variety of residential styles found in southeastern Idaho in the early 20th century. They were built for farmers, businessmen, professionals, and tradesmen over a period of fifty years and reflect the major popular styles found throughout the country from 1900 to 1945.

The Queen Anne style dominated domestic architectural fashion in the United States between 1880 and 1900. In Idaho Falls, the style was popular until at least 1910. The style is distinguished by two characteristics: shape and decorative detailing. The identifying features are a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, often with a front-facing gable, patterned shingles under the gables, and an asymmetrical facade with a full- or partial-width front porch one story in height. In Idaho Falls, decorative detailing is limited and classical columns rather than turned posts are often used for porch supports. The Queen Anne homes in the district are modest in size. The Wackerli Residence (17) is the best example in the district. Although its brick construction dictated smoother wall surfaces, the C. F. Poulsen House (66) is a good illustration of a Queen Anne with a simple cross-wing plan. Other good examples are the Mitchell House (15), the Orr House (60), and the David Dowd (37)

House. The Blakely House (21) is a very modest example but unusual in Idaho Falls due to its turned post supports and decorative brackets.

The Craftsman bungalow was the middle-class house of choice in the early 20th century. It provided an ideal home at an affordable price, and it became the prevalent style in the early development of the Eleventh Street Historic District. Most were built in the district between 1910 and 1920 -- at the height of the style's popularity across the United States. The Craftsman stylistic elements found in the district include: a low-pitched front-gabled roof; wide, overhanging, unenclosed eaves; exposed roof rafters; and false beams or braces under the gables. Porches are generally partial- or full-width and supported by square columns or sloping piers. The Spencer Sunblade House (56), with its wood wall materials; sloping wood columns; massive, concrete piers; and multi-lights over one, is an excellent example of the smaller Craftsman homes built throughout the country. The Charles Dowd House (38), the Charles Aitken House (41), and the Hops House (54) are larger examples as are the two-story Beachy House (84) and the VanBlaricom House (98). The Redfield House (82) is a good example of the Tudor influence on the bungalow style, and the Porter Residence (78) is a good example of a bungalow with Prairie detailing.

Colonial Revival houses were standard domestic fare during the Idaho building boom from 1902-1910 (Attebery, 1991, p. 68); however, the style did not appear in the district until the second decade of the 20th century. Nationwide, the Colonial Revival was popular in various forms from 1895 to 1940. Those built in the district are modest examples. They are generally side-gabled with simple door surrounds, cornices, and details that suggest the style's early origins. The most impressive example in the district is the Harold Sheppard House (33). The Harris House (12) is an excellent example as well. The Toliver House (31) is an early home with a symmetrical facade and a portico supported by simple columns.

The Prairie School is one of the few architectural styles native to America. The style was developed at the turn of the century by a group of creative Chicago architects, most notably Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. As with Craftsman, this style was spread by pattern books and flourished prior to 1920. The roofs of Prairie homes are low-pitched and hipped with wide overhanging eaves. Eaves, cornices, and wall detailing emphasize horizontal lines. Porches have massive, square supports. Facades are dominated by rows of windows, which often have geometric patterns of small lights. In southeastern Idaho, designers were influenced by Utah designers and constructed apartments, schools, and houses with a Prairie-style flavor. (Attebery, 1991, p. 87) In the district, the house with the strongest Prairie influence is the large foursquare home first owned by Collins (92). The three brick bungalows built by Sweeney, (54), (81), and (80), have Prairie details as well as features of Craftsman styles.

There were two periods of peak construction in the Eleventh Street district. During the second

peak, 1929-1939, Tudor Revival was the dominant style. Nationally, the earliest models of the style were built late in the 19th century, but Tudor Revival houses did not become popular with the middle class until the 1920s when brick veneering techniques became common. As the vacant lots in the district were filled in the 1930s, many were occupied by Tudor Revival homes. The Eleventh Street district contains the principal concentration of this style in the City of Idaho Falls. Typically, the roof is steeply pitched, and the facade is dominated by one or more prominent front-facing gables. False half-timbering is common. Pairs or groups of tall, narrow casement windows are located on the facade, although in the district one large pane is common as well as pairs of double-hung, multi-paned windows. The chimney is often massive and crowned by decorative chimney pots. The J. E. Browning House (1), the Collette House (46), and the Abbott House (57) are larger, excellent examples of the Tudor Revival house. The houses on the north side of the 200 block of 10th Street, (4), (5), (7), and (8), are fine examples of modest Tudor Revival homes as are the Taylor House (72) and the Verran House (94).

Daniel J. Sweeney built the only Moderne house (10) in the district. It is a paragon of the style and was built in 1939, close to the end of the period of the popularity of the style nationally. There are less than six homes of this style in the City of Idaho Falls. The district also contains two Foursquares, (92) and (85). The Larch House (95) is a very good example of a modest Spanish Colonial style house with a low-pitched intersecting roof with bell tower and an arcaded entry porch.

Both prominent local architects and contractors contributed to the Eleventh Street Historic District. Howard M. Sundberg designed the Third Ward Church (113). He was the senior partner in Sundberg and Sundberg, an architectural firm established in Idaho Falls in 1926. In addition to Mormon churches, the Sundbergs designed three Works Projects Administration (WPA) courthouses in Jefferson, Jerome, and Onedia counties, numerous schools, and a few commercial buildings. They designed the O. E. Bell Junior High School, which is listed as contributing in the Ridge Avenue Historic District in Idaho Falls. Architects Charles Aitken and Lionel Fisher both had homes in the district. The firm is responsible for the design of the Bonneville County Courthouse (1918), and Fisher designed the Idaho Falls City Hall (1929), both of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Daniel J. Sweeney built at least five homes in the district. Sweeney, a native of Ireland, was the contractor for the first Idaho Falls Public Library (1916), the Trinity Methodist Church (1917), and the O. E. Bell Junior High (1928, 1935), all of which are listed in the National Register. He also completed the exterior remodel of the Farmers and Merchants Bank Building (1917), which was listed in the National Register in 1984.

Summary. The Eleventh Street Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C. It developed when Idaho Falls was an agricultural community, and its periods of growth reflect the agricultural fortunes of the city and region. The district grew substantially during the 1910s,

faltered during the agricultural depression of the 1920s, and completed its growth during the Great Depression of the 1930s when Idaho, especially the Snake River region, experienced substantial in-migration. The district convincingly conveys its time and place in Idaho Falls' history. The houses strongly represent the architectural styles -- Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial and Moderne --- popular in the region and country from 1900 to 1945. They are set in a streetscape which, with its tree-lined streets, open front porches, and narrow front yards, has come to be associated with middle-class, suburban neighborhoods developed throughout our country in the first half of the 20th century.

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UTM (Continued)

E: 12 416460 4815170

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 25-48, Block 35; Lots 45-48, Block 36; Lots 1, 2, and 25-48, Block 37; Block 38; Lots 25 and 26, Block 39; Lots 21-24, Block 42; Block 43; Block 44; Lots 1-24 and 42-48, Block 45; Lots 1-24, Block 46; and Lots 22-24, Block 47 of Crow's Addition.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Crow's Addition encompasses 64 city blocks from First Street to Seventeenth Street and from South Boulevard to Holmes Avenue. It is rectangular and four blocks in width. Although platted prior to 1900, Crow's Addition developed over a sixty-year time span. According to the Sanborn maps, the earliest area for concentrated growth in Crow's Addition was the area adjacent to Eleventh Street and South Boulevard. On Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth streets the boundaries were determined by the date of home construction and age and integrity of houses. Generally the 400 blocks and a portion of the 300 blocks of Crow's Addition did not develop until after World War II. The west boundary was determined by South Boulevard, which clearly separates Crow's Addition from earlier additions. Other boundaries were determined by the age and integrity of the buildings, the bulk, scale, and lot coverage, the mature tree canopy, and the style of homes. Care was taken to include both sides of the north-south streets (Lee and Holmes) in order to include entire historic streetscapes.

PHOTOS

Common Label Information

1. Eleventh Street Historic District
2. Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho
3. Photographer: Renee Magee
4. Date: July 1995 or January 1997
5. Negative on file at Idaho Falls City Planning and Building Division

Photo No. 1
11th Street facing east from intersection with South Boulevard

Photo No. 2
12th Street facing west from the center of the first 100 block
158 12th Street (107)
148 12th Street (108)

Photo No. 3
10th Street looking west towards south side of 200 block
278 10th Street (16)
272 10th Street (17)
250 10th Street (18)

Photo No. 4
11th Street looking east towards from south side of 200 block
286 11th Street (49)
288 11th Street (48)
292 11th Street (47)
302 11th Street (46)

Photo No. 5
272 10th Street (17)

Photo No. 6
126 11th Street (66)

Photo No. 7
280 10th Street (15)

Photo No. 8
237 12th Street (83)
One of the modest, older homes in the district

Photo No. 9
227 11th Street (38)

Photo No. 10
261 11th Street (41)

Photo No. 11
248 11th Street (54)

Photo No. 12
229 12th Street (82)

Photo No. 13
250 12th Street (98)

Photo No. 14
245 12th Street (84)

Photo No. 15
218 11th Street (56)

Photo No. 16
267 12th Street (86)

Photo No. 17
141 12th Street (71)
149 12th Street (72)

Photo No. 18
195 12th Street (78)

Photo No. 19
190 12th Street (104)

Photo No. 20
1083 South Boulevard (26)

Photo No. 21
294 12th Street (92)

Photo No. 22
155 11th Street (31)

Photo No. 23
179 11th Street (33)

Photo No. 24
1002 South Emerson Avenue (12)

Photo No. 25
193 10th Street (1)

Photo No. 26
302 11th Street (46)

Photo No. 27
233 10th Street (5)

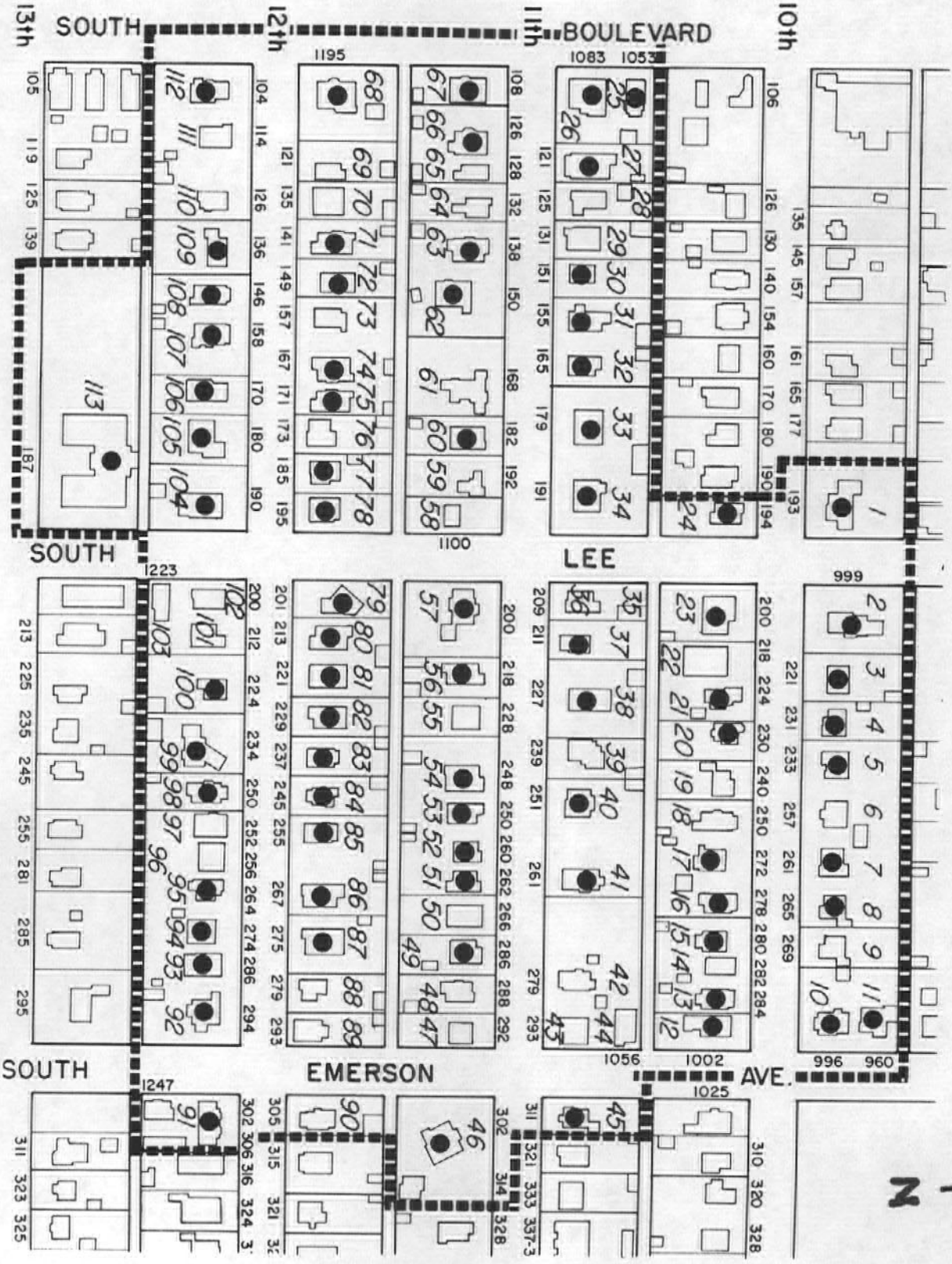
Photo No. 28
261 10th Street (7)

Photo No. 29
200 12th Street (91)

Photo No. 30
996 South Emerson Avenue (10)

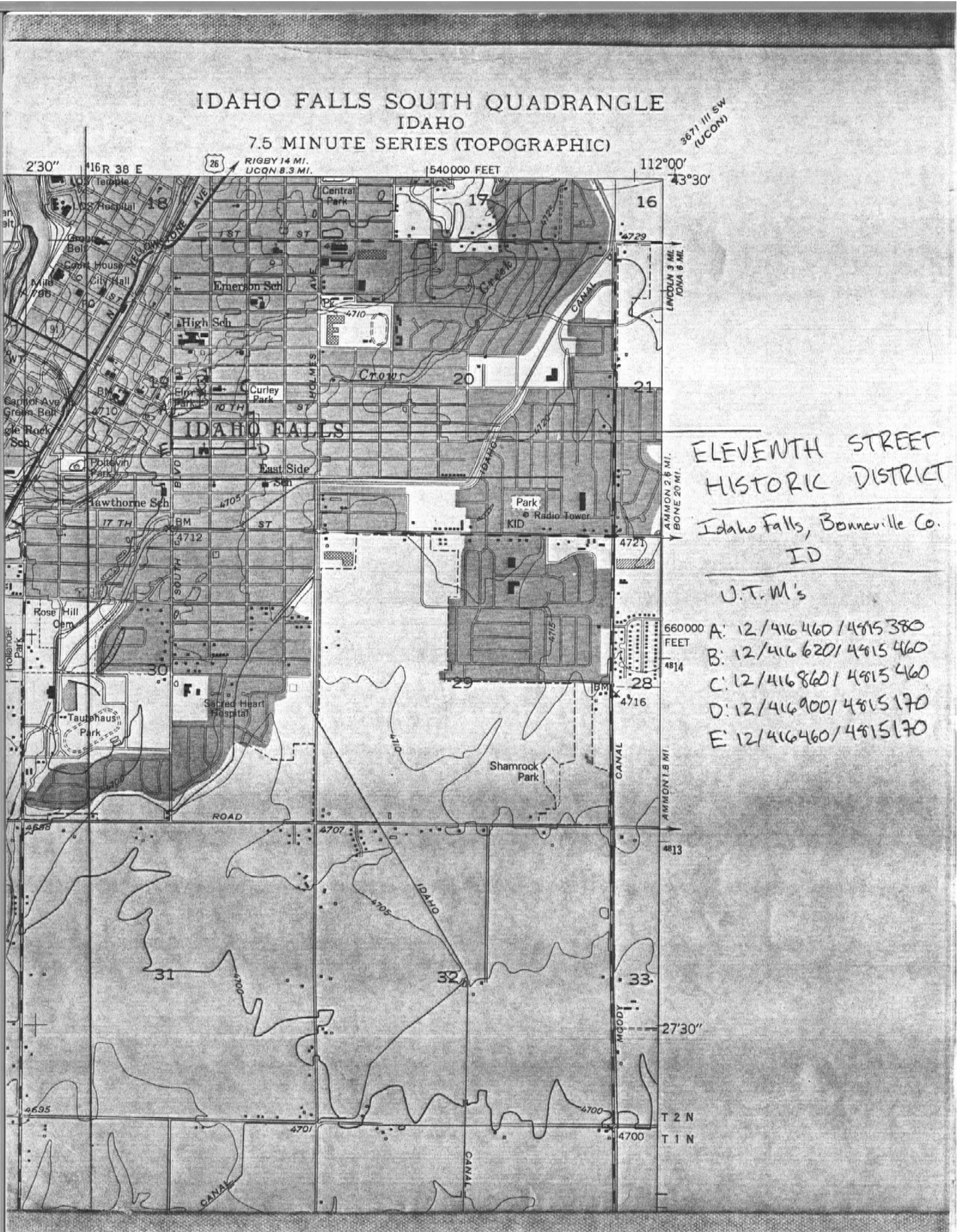
Photo No. 31
187 East 13th Street (113)

Photo No. 31
187 East 13th Street (113)



11th Street Historic District

Contributing Properties •

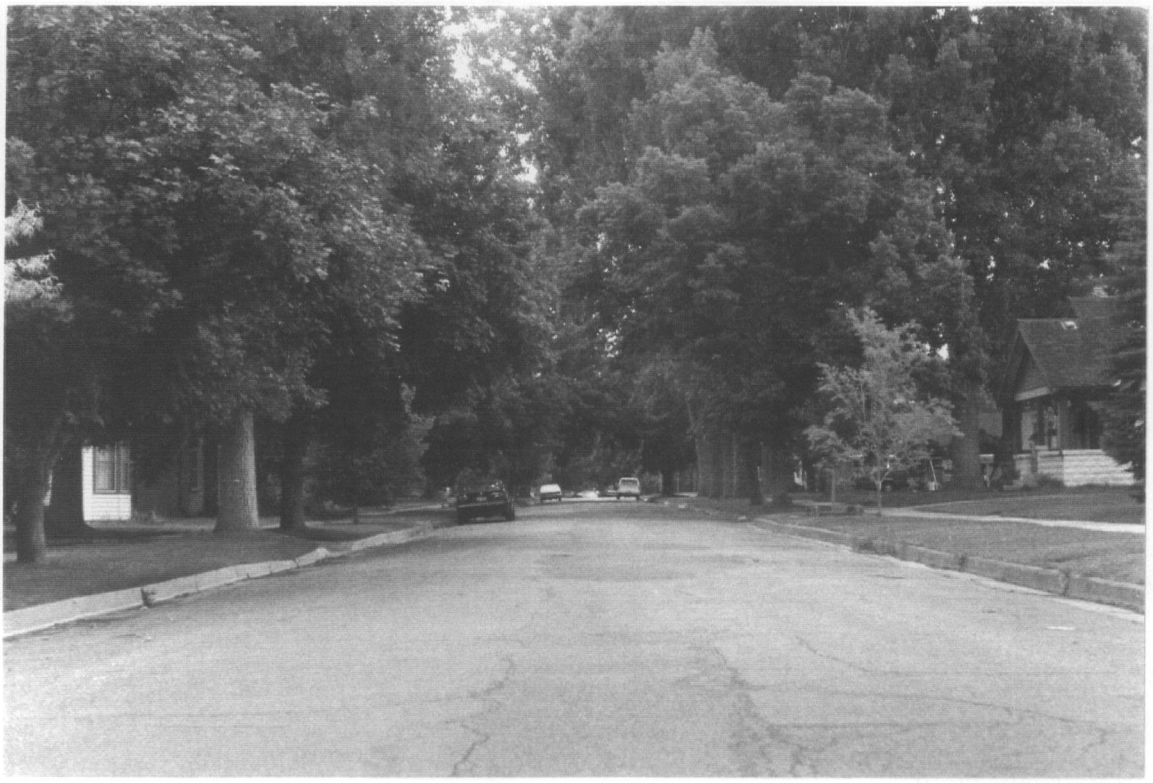


ELEVENTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co. ID

U.T.M's

A: 12/416460/4815380
B: 12/416620/4815460
C: 12/416860/4815460
D: 12/416900/4815170
E: 12/416460/4815170



11th St looking E

ELEVENTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Idaho Falls, Bonneville County

S. side of 12th St.
100 Block

S. Side 11th St
200 Block

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville County

S. Side 10th St
200 Block

Wackerli Res (17)
272 10th St

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Paulson Res. (66)
126 11th St.

Morden House (83)
237 12th St.

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Mitchel House (15)
280 10th St.

Dowd House (38)
227 11th St.

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Aitken House (41)
261 11th St.

Hops House (54)
248 11th St.

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Redfield House
229 12th St.

Van Blaricom House
250 12th St. (98)

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Beachy House (84)
245 12th St.

Sunblade House (56)
218 11th St.

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Hartert House (886)
267 12th St.

Porter House (78)
195 12th St.

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

141 12th St. (71)

149 12th St. (72)

Torneten House (104)
190 12th St.

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Briggs House (26)
1083 South Blvd.

Collins House (92)
294 12th St.

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Toliver House (31)
156 11th St.

Sheppard House (33)
179 11th St.

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Harris House (12)
1002 S. Emerson

Browning House (1)
193 10th St.

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

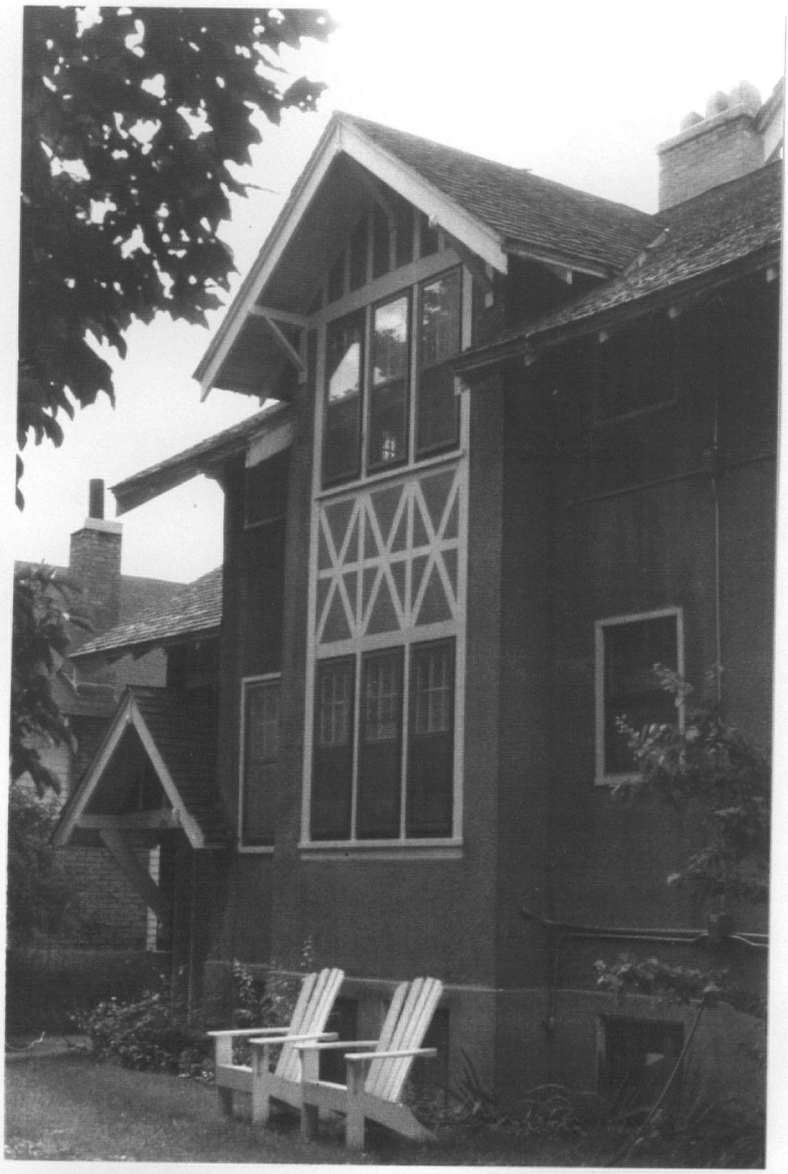
Collette House (46)
302 11th St.

Eidson House (5)
233 10th St.

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Monsen House (7)
261 10th St.

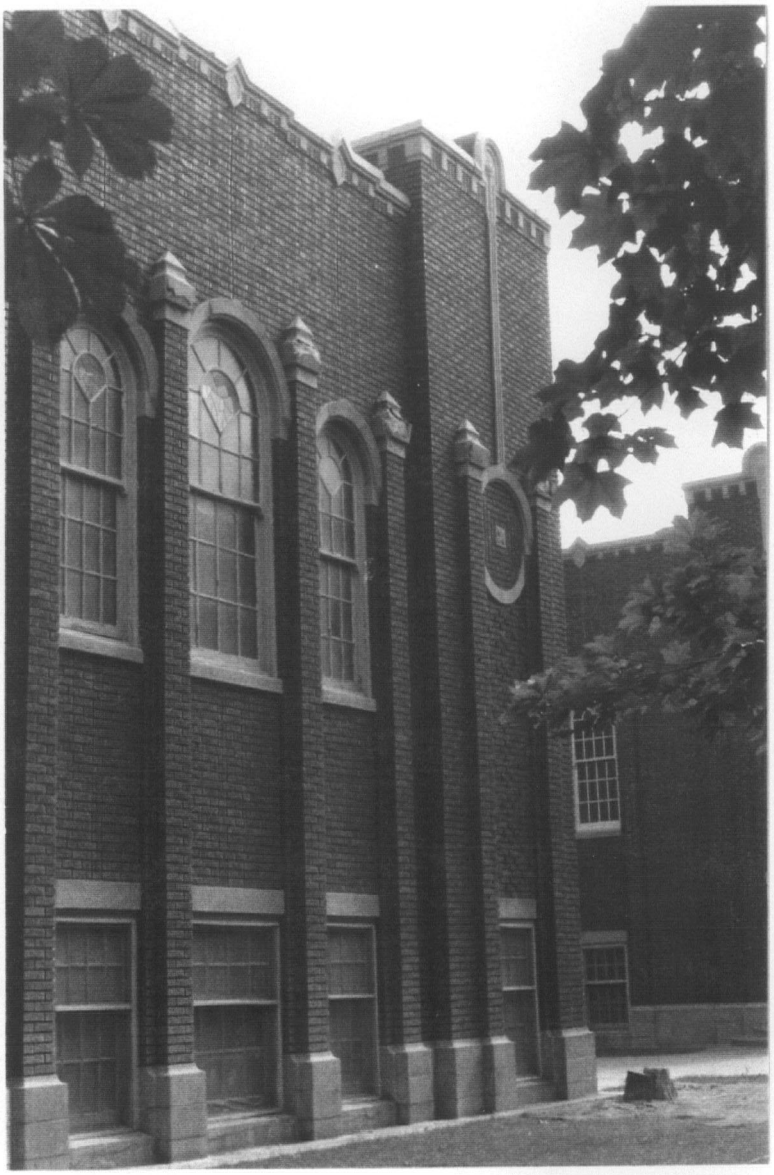
Sweeny House (10)
996 S Emerson



11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

Ball Apartments (91)
302 12th St.

S elevation



S elevation
detail

11th St. H.D.
Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co.

3rd Ward Church (113)
187 13th St.