Listed 20 May 1993

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10/90)

OMB No. 1024-0018
93000388

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Ridge Avenue Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Bound by N. Eastern Avenue and South Boulevard n/a not for publication

city or town Idaho Falls n/a vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Bonneville code 019 zip code 83402

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official — Date: 26 May 93

John R. Hill, Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet

___ determined eligible for the National Register. ___ See continuation sheet

___ determined not eligible for the National Register.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
X private	___ building(s)	93	53 buildings
___ public-local	X district	___	___ sites
___ public-State	___ site	___	___ structures
___ public-Federal	___ structure	___	___ objects
	___ object	93	53 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

n/a

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
EDUCATION	school
DOMESTIC	apartment building
RELIGION	church
HEALTH CARE	hospital

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single swelling
DOMESTIC	apartment building
RELIGION	church
COMMERCE	office building
FUNERARY	funeral home
OTHER	day care facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Queen Anne
Colonial Revival
Craftsman
Prairie School
Tudor Revival
Neo-Classical
Shingle Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation Stone/basalt
walls Weatherboard; stone; shingle; aluminum, brick, stucco; concrete
roof Shingle; metal, asphalt, asbestos
other Terra cotta (trim)

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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" in all the boxes that apply.)

X A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ B removed from its original location.

___ C a birthplace or a 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.)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	1895-1940	
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	1895-1920	

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sundberg and Sundberg; J. C. Fulton

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): n/a

___ 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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 40

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	/	//////	//////	3	/	//////	//////
2	/	//////	//////	4	/	//////	//////

_X_ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Renee Magee
organization City of Idaho Falls — date February 5, 1993
street & number P.O. Box 50220 — telephone _____
city or town Idaho Falls — state Idaho — zip code 83405

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and 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

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ — telephone _____
city or town _____ — state _____ — zip code _____

INTRODUCTION. Ridge Avenue is the focal point of a clearly defined residential area of Idaho Falls which developed soon after the turn of the century. This triangular residential area in which Ridge Avenue holds a central position is sharply delineated by the former Oregon Short Line Railroad on the west, South Boulevard on the east, and West 13th Street on the south. The City of Idaho Falls began as a crossroads west of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and adjacent to the Snake River. As southeastern Idaho developed into an irrigated agricultural region in late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the residential development of the city moved east of the railroad tracks. Ridge Avenue and the surrounding streets became the home of the community leaders of early Idaho Falls. Peak construction occurred from 1900 to 1911. Those who built homes on Ridge Avenue and the neighboring streets used a variety of styles and materials to visibly express themselves. Today that variety of styles and materials is unified by scale (generally one and one-half stories), density (most lots are 7,000 square feet in size), and mature deciduous trees.

The Ridge Avenue Historic District is being nominated under Criterion A, community development, and Criterion C, architecture. The district offered residents an opportunity to construct substantial homes reflecting their growing prosperity in a fledgling agricultural economy. Although intrusions have been encouraged by the local zoning pattern of forty years as well as the original mixed nature of the housing, the neighborhood continues to be a distinct neighborhood in which many significant and unaltered homes illustrate the changing residential tastes of its early occupants.

General Characteristics. The Ridge Avenue Historic District is defined by the mature tree canopy, the street pattern, the age of the buildings, and two major community structures. Originally an irrigation canal severed the area from its eastern neighbors as distinctly as the railroad on the west does. The canal has since been covered, but the newer north-south street pattern continues to isolate the area from the newer residential areas on the east. The height of the district's mature trees unify the area as does its street pattern which parallels the railroad.

Two early community buildings form a nucleus for the defined district. Those who first constructed homes in this area built near Central School, one of the earliest schools. Central School was built in 1882 on a site interior to this residential neighborhood. It is now the site of the former O. E. Bell Junior High School, a contributing building. In addition to the school, one formidable church, which is on the National Register, is adjacent to O. E. Bell. These two imposing buildings contribute to the sense of time and place of the Ridge Avenue Historic District.

The first homes in the Ridge Avenue Historic District were built in the 1890's, adjacent to the Central School site, and were constructed of native stone with basalt foundations. Later homes often retain the use of basalt for foundations. The area bordering South Boulevard is higher in elevation than Eastern Avenue and the railroad. Because many of the residential lots sit approximately three feet above the street, native stone retaining walls have been used; this feature contributes to a cohesive street appearance.

Density of development also creates a cohesive street appearance. Ridge, Water, and Placer avenues are a portion of the Original Townsite of Eagle Rock (the early name of Idaho Falls). The townsite was platted in 1884 in lots of 50' by 140'. Although many first owners bought one or more lots, the final development pattern has generally been 7,000 square foot lots. This common density is a unifying feature in the district's physical appearance.

Homes that contribute to the district possess good integrity and are examples of the styles that were popular in the region and the West in the early twentieth century: Late Queen Anne, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, and Prairie School. The homes were built in the period when stables and garages were located in the rear of the property and served by the alley. Detached accessory buildings remain a unifying feature among a variety of housing styles.

Isolated by the Union Pacific Railroad line (formerly the Oregon Short Line Railroad) and the east-west street pattern of neighboring neighborhoods, the Ridge Avenue neighborhood is demarcated by its tree-lined streets, the use of basalt and other native stones, the age of the buildings, and bulk and height of development.

Property List. The streets in the Ridge Avenue Historic District are Ridge Avenue and portions of Placer, Water, Eastern Cedar, Ash and Maple streets. Buildings are listed by the site numbers assigned on the attached map.

Dates of construction are based primarily on city directories and deed records. Unfortunately, there were no city directories published prior to 1907. Therefore, when possible, listings in city directories were verified against recorded deeds. For biographical information, the city directories of 1911-1912 or later were the principal source of information. Issues of the *Post Register* were consulted as well as the publication *Beautiful Bonneville*.

Properties labeled noncontributing include office buildings or multi-family residences which were built within the past fifty years and have such bulk and height that they do not replicate the density or size of the original structures.

Detached garages are typically gable-front and single bay. They are generally constructed with clapboard siding and corner boards. In at least three instances, the garages were former stables with a loft. Garages were rated as noncontributing if they were built after 1940 or do not retain integrity due to exterior materials or additions. Detached garages of sufficient age, integrity and compatible design are designated contributing.

The properties within the district are generally in sound structural condition. The only properties that are beginning to deteriorate are the Thomas and Mary Wilson boarding house (94), an imposing basalt structure, and O. E. Bell Junior High (19). The roof has been recently replaced on the boarding house, and the O. E. Bell is simply experiencing the effects of being empty for years. It is still structurally

sound, and its owner is actively seeking to find investors. The George Apartments have also been neglected. Unsympathetic window replacement has characterized recent attempts at improving the apartments.

RIDGE AVENUE

19-15615 1 (309 S. Ridge) Early Louis A. Hartert House; 1903-1907; one and one-half stories simple wood drop siding with corner boards, hipped roof with gabled dormers on each hip; good example of Queen Anne with classical details; first occupant, real estate and loans. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-15595 2 (284 S. Ridge) Arthur W. Holden House; 1903; one story; wood shingled bungalow with hipped roof; front dormer; ribbon of three windows on front; first occupant, an attorney with Holden and Eckhardt. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-15594 3 (258 S. Ridge) C. Fred Chandler house; 1906; one story; basalt foundation; clapboard siding with corner boards; gable front and gambrel wing; fishscale shingles on gable ends; cut-away bay window; unusual Queen Anne with classical detailing including two fan lights on dormers. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-17012 4 (240 S. Ridge) Ethyl and Jay Smith house; 1921-1925: two stories; aluminum siding with wood shingled roof; Colonial Revival with portico over front door; constructed by Ethyl Smith, daughter of Kate and Bowen Curley, as a rental unit. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-15593 5 (288 Maple) Kate and Bowen Curley house: 1898-99; two and one-half stories; exterior wall materials on first floor are stone and basalt; wood shingles on upper stories; steeply pitched cross-gabled roof with composition shingles; ribbons of multi-paned lights over one; locally rare and impressive example of Shingle style; first occupant, president of American National Bank, served two terms as Mayor of early Idaho Falls; wife, Kate, president, Village Improvement Society, a group of community women organized to improve appearance and quality of life in early Idaho Falls. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-15610 6 (205 S. Ridge) Late Louis A. and Phoebe Hartert house; 1918; one story; good example of Prairie style home with wide overhanging eaves, massive porch supports, and ribbons of windows; stucco and brick exterior; second home of L. A. Hartert on Ridge Avenue; President, Louis A. Hartert and Co., real estate, insurance, and farm loans. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15611 7 (225 S. Ridge) Bertha Anderson house: 1903-1907; one and one-half stories; simple drop wood siding with corner boards; hipped roof with gabled dormer on each hip; combination of plain and diamond shingles on gable of dormer; excellent example of Queen Anne with classical detailing; second occupant, Benjamin R. Crandall, 1907-1914, superintendent of Idaho Falls City schools; boarder Frank E. Lord, principal, Riverside School. (Contributing)

19-15612 8 (237 S. Ridge) Alexander C. Gamble house; 1903; one and one-half stories; originally wood sided but faced with brick prior to 1915; hipped roof with lower cross gable; Queen Anne with fishscale shingles on gable and dormer; originally boarding house; inset porch apparently removed and enclosed entry added after 1943; original massing, materials, and detailing remain. (Noncontributing)

19-15613 9 (~~257~~ 267 S. Ridge) D. B. Bybee house; 1901; originally one and one-half story stone structure with one-half story frame addition added prior to 1915 to both front and rear exterior; side-gabled roof with gabled dormer; metal siding; front porch enclosed; scale and massing similar to other residences on block although now multi-family dwelling; first occupant, 1901 to ca. 1910, proprietor, The Idaho Saloon; second occupant, Addison V. Scott, real estate, insurance, and loans; Mrs. Scott served as one of first trustees of local school district. (Noncontributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15614 10 (291 S. Ridge) L. O. Naylor house; 1916; two stories; beveled wood siding with corner boards; gambrel roof with shed-roofed dormer; excellent example of Colonial Revival; portico with columns, fanlight over door, four side lights; first occupant, manager, N. O. Taylor Company, Studebaker Motor Cars. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15592 11 (190 S. Ridge) Guy and Ethel Smith Residence; 1917; one story; stucco with hipped roof; Mission Revival with arched porch entrance, wide overhanging eaves, ribbons of windows; first occupant, dentist. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-17891 12 (188 South Ridge) Carl Nation home; 1926; one story; clapboard siding; corner boards carved to resemble Doric columns; Colonial Revival with portico and multi-paned windows; first occupant, manager, Sanitary Cash Grocery Company. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15591 13 (156 S. Ridge) Henry F. Kunter house residence; 1920; one story; metal siding with hipped roof; partial front porch with massive square piers; wide overhanging eaves; bungalow style; first occupant, manager, Idaho Falls Wholesale Company. (Noncontributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15587 14 (290 Walnut) Nils Hoff residence; ca. 1900; one and one-half stories; originally front-facing T-shape; wood siding with cross gable; multi-paned over one light on majority of windows; side porches enclosed and entrance altered since 1943; massing, materials, and some detailing such as window entablature with simple frieze remains; first occupant, owner, Nils Hoff Grain and Coal Co. Ltd. (Noncontributing)

19-15588 15 (101 S. Ridge) O. J. Ellis residence; 1903; one and one-half stories; hipped roof with lower cross gables; asbestos shingles on exterior walls with composition roof shingles; full front porch with simple square supports; one-over-one windows; although exterior materials altered, original massing and design remain; first occupant, assistant cashier, The State Bank. (Contributing)

19-17892 16 (145 S. Ridge) Andrew McCauley residence; 1926-28; two stories; intrusive metal siding and wrought iron detailing; asphalt shingled gambrel roof with hipped dormer; windows are predominantly eight lights over one; portico over front entrance; Colonial Revival; first occupant, osteopath physician. (Noncontributing)

19-15590 17 (159 S. Ridge) M. B. Denlinger residence; 1902; one and one-half stories; asbestos shingles; hipped roof with lower cross gables; inset porch has been enclosed; windows with one light or one-over-one; Queen Anne; first occupant, owner of Denlinger Coal and Ice Company. (Noncontributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-17893 18 (185 S. Ridge) Rollin C. Scott residence; 1938; one and one-half stories; brick with wood shingled roof; hipped roof with lower intersecting front gable; ribbons of multi-paned windows; Tudor Revival style; first occupant, owner of Geo. M. Scott and Sons, stationers. (Contributing)

19-420 19 (151 N. Ridge) O. E. Bell Junior High School; 1928-1937; two stories; designed by Sundberg and Sundberg, southeastern Idaho architects who worked primarily in Prairie, Art Deco and Art Moderne; brick with terra cotta door surround and terra cotta pinnacles with crocketts at decorative parapet; metal sash windows. (Contributing)

19-15578 20 (310 Elm Street) Clinton G. Peck house; ca. 1901; two stories; cross-gabled roof; fishscale on gable end; full front porch with delicate spindlework porch supports; Queen Anne; first occupant, cashier, The State Bank. (Contributing)

19-15580 21 (346 Elm Street) John W. Dill House; ca. 1908; one story; hipped roof with hipped dormers; wood shingled roof; brick; wide overhanging eaves with false decorative rafters; massive porch supports; porch has unusual curved railing; Craftsman with excellent integrity; first occupant, architect. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-17702 22 (158 N. Ridge) Catharine A. Hubbell House; 1917; one story; wood shingled intersecting gabled roof; metal siding; full front porch with tapered piers; bungalow style. (Noncontributing)

19-17701 23 (142 N. Ridge) George R. Dunmire residence; 1900-1907; one and one-half stories; front-facing gabled roof; cubical massing; stucco exterior; originally stone exterior. (Noncontributing)

19-17894 24 (120 N. Ridge) Matilda Meppen House; 1952-1954. (Noncontributing)

19-1298 25 (315 Walnut Street) P. B. VanBlaricom House; 1896-97; one and one-half stories; basalt foundation; gabled roof with lower cross gable; rock faced irregular coursed stone; fishscale on gable ends; quoins at corners of rectangular plan; segmental arches over windows and doors; first occupant, harness maker. (Contributing)

19-17895 26 (341 Walnut Street) John Fisher House; 1946-1949. (Noncontributing)

19-880 27 (325 Elm Street) First Presbyterian Church; 1918-1920; Neo-Classical Revival style with impressive dome and Ionic portico; designed by J. C. Fulton, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and is almost exact replicate of church he designed in Uniontown; listed on National Register. (Contributing)

19-15431 28 (262 N. Ridge) Harrison Linger House; 1903; one and one-half stories; wood shingled roof with two gabled dormers; brick; half-timbering on gable ends and dormers; inset porch with short, upper columns resting on square brick piers; pairs and ribbons of multi-paned lights over one; bungalow style; first occupant, attorney. (Contributing)

19-15430 29 (288 N. Ridge) Frank and Minnie Hitt House; ca. 1903; two and one-half stories; hipped roof with hipped dormer on front; exposed eaves; brick with stone lintels over windows and doors; stone foundation; good example of Queen Anne with Craftsman detailing; partial front porch with short, wood square columns on sloping stone piers; first occupant, Minnie, cashier, loan officer, Anderson Brothers Bank. (Contributing)

19-17896 30 (273 N. Ridge) Fred P. Shuttleworth House; 1912; two stories; hipped roof with hipped dormer; one large bay window on each second floor exterior; converted to funeral home. (Noncontributing)

19-17897 31 (275 Ash Street) Modern offices. (Noncontributing)

19-15559 32 (345 N. Ridge) Orley K. Wilbur residence; ca. 1914; two stories; intersecting cross gables shingled with wood; stone foundation and watertable; stone lintels over first floor windows and doors; brick; coursed shingles on gables; inset porch with brick square columns on stone piers; excellent example of bungalow in brick and stone; first occupant, vice-president, Farmers and Merchants

Bank. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15558 33 (353 N. Ridge) Oscar Johannesen House; 1907-1910; one and one-half stories; hipped roof with gabled dormers on each hip; stone foundation and watertable; brick on first floor, coursed shingles on dormers and porch supports; Queen Anne with classical detailing and unusual singled porch supports; first occupant, lawyer, partner of Hartert, real estate and loans. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15557 34 (~~317~~ 371 N. Ridge) Gilbert G. Wright House; 1909; two stories; hipped roof; brick; wrap-around porch; excellent example of Queen Anne with classical detailing including modillions and Ionic columns; first occupant, manager, Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, Idaho Falls Milling Company. (Contributing) (Garage: Contributing)

19-17898 35 (390 N. Ridge) Emery Owens House; 1940; one and one-half stories; gable roof with two gabled dormers; clapboard siding with corner boards resembling Doric columns; portico over front door supported by two square wood columns resembling Doric columns; front door sided by four lights; multi-paned windows with six-over-six or eight-over-eight; Colonial Revival. (Contributing)

19-15426 36 (370 N. Ridge) Late William Luxton House; 1917; one story; hipped roof; wide overhanging eaves; brick with lower lineal pattern of masonry; ribbons of decorative casement windows; Prairie style; partner, Luxton Brothers, meats. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15425 37 (360 N. Ridge) Early William Luxton House; 1903; one story; second story added to rear; hipped roof with lower cross gable; asbestos shingles; altered significantly according to 1921 Sanborn map. (Noncontributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15424 38 (340 N. Ridge) Charles A. Merriman House; ca. 1908; one story; hipped roof with lower cross gables; clapboard siding; fishscale shingles on gables; partial front porch with two short square wood supports on clapboard wall and piers; unusual Queen Anne with classical detailing. Apartment over garage in rear; flat roof; stucco exterior; metal casement windows; International style. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15423 39 (328 N. Ridge) William A. Taylor Residence; ca. 1901; one and one-half stories; front gable with intersecting lower gable; clapboard siding; originally had inset porch; altered. (Noncontributing)

19-15422 40 (312 N. Ridge) Eugene Wright House; 1910; two stories; wood shingled gabled roof with front shed dormer; clapboard siding; partial front porch with tapered wood columns; multi-paned windows; front door with twelve lights sided with eight lights; locally unusual example of Colonial Revival; first occupant, president, Wright Mercantile Company. (Contributing)

19-15421 41 (355 Ash Street) Eugene Wright Rental; 1915-1921; one and one-half stories; front-facing gabled roof with shed-roofed dormer; metal siding; bay window; altered. (Noncontributing)

19-15408 42 (255 Cedar Street) Henry Scarborough Rental; ca. 1915; one story with garden-level basement; front gabled with exposed rafters; asbestos siding; partial front porch with square wood piers resting on solid railing; multi-paned over one windows; although exterior materials altered, massing and detailing remain strong; bungalow; first owner, optometrist. (Contributing)

19-15407 43 (409 N. Ridge) Albert L. Campbell House; ca. 1907; two stories; gabled with lower front gable; wood shingles on second floor; asbestos shingles on first floor; recessed arch on gable over second floor balcony; full front porch partially enclosed; altered. (Noncontributing)

19-15406 44 (423 N. Ridge) A. M. Brookfield House; ca. 1903; one and one-half stories; gable roof with five-sided dormer with hipped roof; asbestos shingles with asphalt shingled roof; full-width front porch enclosed; altered; first occupant, dentist. (Noncontributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-15405 45 (441 N. Ridge) Henry M. Wilson House; one story; clapboard siding; intersecting gables; fishscale shingles on gable; according to 1911 Sanborn, had wrap-around porch; altered; first occupant, stockman. (Noncontributing)

19-17899 46 (463 N. Ridge) Modern duplex. (Noncontributing)

19-15404 47 (485 N. Ridge) Louis A. Haley Residence; 1907; one and one-half stories; clapboard siding; wood shingled front gabled roof; wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters; ribbon of one-over-one windows on second floor; balcony below ribbon of windows; although front window altered, bulk, materials, and design remain; bungalow style; first occupant, travel agent. (Contributing)

19-15403 48 (495 N. Ridge) Thomas H. Kelly House; ca. 1915; two stories; wood shingled front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; brick with lower lineal pattern of masonry; ribbons of three windows with four lights over one; although porch supports replaced, home retains substantial degree of integrity; bungalow style; first occupant, manager, Western Machinery and Equipment Company. (Contributing)

19-15414 49 (498 N. Ridge) Wilbert J. Coltman House; ca. 1903; one story; gabled roof with lower cross gable; wood shingles on roof; clapboard siding; fishscale shingles on gables; although rear porch enclosed, retains high degree of integrity; Queen Anne; first occupant, associated with Western Land Company in 1907. (Contributing)

10-15415 50 (344 Popular Street) W. J. Coltman; 1915-1921; one and one-half stories; front gabled with shed dormers; clapboard siding; multi-paned over one window light; fanlight over front door; although front porch removed, massing and classical detailing appears original; built by Wm. Coltman. (Contributing)

10-15413 51 (482-486 N. Ridge) Wilbert J. Coltman; ca. 1915; one and one-half stories; intersecting gabled roof with wood shingles; wide overhanging eaves with brackets; clapboard; full-width porch with square short wood supports on brick piers; constructed and maintained as duplex; excellent integrity; first occupants, Wilbert J. Coltman, postmaster in 1916, and W. E. Collins of W. E. Collins Company. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

10-15412 52 (460 N. Ridge) Barzilla Clark House; 1907; one and one-half stories; front-gabled roof with two gabled dormers; wood shingles on roof and coursed on gable ends; wide overhanging eaves with false rafters; brick on first story; stone foundation; full front porch with square brick piers; curved railing; all windows one-over-one; excellent integrity; bungalow style; first occupant, manager, Thousand Springs Land and Irrigation Company, mayor of Idaho Falls from 1927 to 1936, governor of Idaho, 1937-38. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

10-15411 53 (442 North Ridge) Fred L. Huston Residence; 1905-1906; one and one-half stories intersecting gabled roof; coursed shingles on gable end; brick; significantly altered; may have been built by Barzilla Clark as a rental; first occupant, Fred Huston, president, Huston-Churchill Co., irrigated lands, farm loans, insurance, brokerage. (Noncontributing) (Garage: contributing)

10-15410 54 (406 N. Ridge) Wilford D. Huffaker House; ca. 1905; one and one-half stories; front gabled with lower gable; fishscale shingles with spindlework detailing under gables; asphalt shingles; inset porch altered; rare example of Queen Anne with spindlework; although altered, residence with gables conveys sense of style and time of construction; first occupant, served as Chairman of Board of Bonneville County Commissioners, president of Iona Mercantile Company, a farm implement company. (Contributing)

10-2013 55 (514 N. Ridge) George Apartments; ca. 1917; two stories; flat roof with wide overhanging eaves; brick building in shallow U plan; symmetrical Prairie style with white stone trim and terra cotta pendants; marble wainscoting in interior; advertised in 1920 as foremost apartments in Northwest, boasted that cost of construction was $75,000. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

10-15380 56 (511 N. Ridge) Hiram F. Haskins House; 1904; one and one-half stories; hipped roof with lower cross gable; metal siding; full front porch with square wood supports; altered. (Noncontributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-17900 57 (527 N. Ridge) Mary McCann; ca. 1926; one and one-half stories; steep gabled roof with intersecting hipped front gable; brick with half-timbering; multi-paned windows; arched opening on front door; excellent example of modest Tudor Revival; first occupant, corsetiere. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-15379 58 (543 N. Ridge) Otto E. McCutcheon; 1907; two-stories; gambrel roof with two lower cross gambrels; wood shingles and vertical wood siding; full front porch now enclosed; altered; Colonial Revival style; first occupant, attorney. (Noncontributing)

19-15378 59 (557 N. Ridge) Oscar Johnson (Johannesen); ca. 1907; one story; intersecting gabled roof; fishscale and diamond shingles on gable ends; half-timbered detailing on upper gable extension; clapboard with corner boards; inset porch with square wood support and curving porch supports; first occupant, partner of Johannesen and Hartert, real estate and loans. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15377 60 (573 N. Ridge) Charles C. Wilson House; ca. 1908; one story; front gabled with lower gable over porch; wood shingled roof with coursed shingles on gable ends; wide overhanging eaves with brackets; wood siding with corner boards; short square wood porch supports on solid wood piers and railing; ribbon of four one-over-one windows; good example of modest bungalow; Wilson, assistant post master. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

PLACER AVENUE

19-1088 61 (101 N. Placer) Fuller and Soderquist Hospital; ca. 1910; two and one-half stories; hipped roof with lower cross gables; fishscale shingles on gable ends; wood siding with corner boards; two-story bay; full front porch two stories in height; porch supported by four square wood columns; wood balustrade on both floors; Queen Anne with classical detailing; first use, hospital. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15582 62 (135 N. Placer) Edward Rowles House; ca. 1920; one and one-half stories; brick; side-gabled roof with two gabled dormers; wide frieze boards as part of cornice; windows are multi-paned over one light; substantial gabled portico with columns; interesting classical detailing on sun porch; locally excellent example of Colonial Revival; first occupant, president, Rowles-Mack Company, men's furnishings. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-17901 63 (149 N. Placer) Modern duplex. (Noncontributing)

19-15581 64 (173 N. Placer) Flora Keddie House; ca. 1915; one and one-half stories; front-gabled roof; wide overhanging eaves with false rafters and brackets; coursed shingles on gable ends; brick with stone foundation and watertable; inset porch with wood columns resting on solid wood railing; false

balcony on upper floor window; unusual bungalow with strong integrity. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-1089 65 (197 1997 N. Placer) Frank Sheppard House; 1908; one and one-half stories; side gabled with two gabled dormers; wood shingled roof; coursed shingle siding; front-gabled porch with short wood supports on massive stone piers; although windows and side porch altered, massing, materials, and front exterior retain substantial integrity; bungalow; first occupant, loan business. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-15420 66 (309 N. Placer) Herman J. Hasbrouck House; 1907; one and one-half stories; English front-facing gambrel roof; coursed wood shingles on gable; rock-faced regular coursed ashlar stone with watertable; full front porch with round columns resting on stone support; wood balustrade on porch; excellent example of Colonial Revival; first occupant, attorney, (Contributing)

19-15419 67 (311 N. Placer) Charles St. Clair House; 1908; two and one-half stories; side-gabled roof with gabled front dormer; wide overhanging eaves with brackets; wood siding with corner boards; windows are one-over-one; had full front porch but now enclosed; altered; bungalow; first occupant, attorney. (Noncontributing)

19-17902 68 (333 N. Placer) Max Clark; ca. 1931; steep gable with two intersecting front gables; altered; first occupant, manager, Soft Water Service. (Noncontributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-17903 69 (363 N. Placer) Lynn Crandall House; ca. 1931; one story; steep gabled roof with intersecting front gable; wood siding with half-timber; windows have six lights over one; excellent integrity; Tudor Revival influence; first occupant, district engineer, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of Interior. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15418 70 (383 N. Placer) Albert W. Rates House; ca. 1911; one and one-half stories; hipped roof with lower cross gables; fishscale shingles on gable; wood siding with corner boards; cut-out bay window; pairs of one-over-one windows; entablature over door with dentils; front porch removed; massing, materials, classical detailing remain; Queen Anne; first occupant, partner, Vogel and Rates, meats. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

19-15417 71 (391 N. Placer) Geo. H. Warner House; 1910; one and one-half stories; hipped roof with front gabled dormer and two shed dormers; metal siding; windows are one-over-one; one large light on door; partial front porch with spindlework supports; modest Queen Anne; although sided with metal, retains integrity in massing and detailing; first occupant, painter; paint shop in rear remodeled into residence. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-15438 72 (340 N. Placer) John Brand House; 1903; one and one-half stories; intersecting gabled roof; metal siding; windows are one-over-one; front window, stained glass over one; cut-away bay; brick originally; altered; Queen Anne style; first occupant, owner, Mint Saloon. (Noncontributing)

19-16004 73 (425 Ash Street) D. F. Richards House; 1939; two and one-half stories; low-pitched side gabled roof with wood shingles; stone finished with rock-faced ashlar in irregular course; portico, with curved underside and gabled roof with modillions, supported by Doric columns; multi-paned windows with shutters; excellent example of Colonial Revival; first occupant, president, American National Bank, served as director on Federal Reserve Board of San Francisco. (Contributing)

WALNUT STREET

19-15586 74 (258 Walnut Street) A. D. Morrison residence; 1896; one and one-half stories; steeply pitched front facing gabled roof; exterior walls of cut sandstone with basalt foundation; imposing example of vernacular with Colonial Revival influence, Palladin windows, segmental arching, inset porch with massive square columns; first occupant, local manager of Chicago-based Great Western Canal and Improvement Company; second occupant Claude C. Campbell, president, Anderson Brothers Bank. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

WATER STREET

19-15566 75 (313 N. Water) A. George Changnon House; 1896-97; one and one-half stories; steeply pitched hipped gabled roof with lower cross gables covered with wood shingles; stone in rock-faced regular coursed ashlar; stone foundation and watertable; Israel Vadboncoeur, stone mason; windows are one-over-one; prior to 1921, Craftsman-style porch with wide overhanging eaves and false rafters added to front; porch supports are short square brick columns on sloping stone piers; good example of changing domestic styles from Queen Anne to bungalow; first occupant, former station master for Oregon Short Line Railroad and produce distributor. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-15565 76 (327 N. Water) Dr. G. W. Cleary House; 1907; one story; hipped pyramidal roof with lower cross gable over entrance; wood siding with corner boards; porch supported by four spindlework supports; supports connected by wood railing; front windows, leaded glass over one large light; good integrity; simple Queen Anne; first occupant, physician. (Contributing)

19-15564 77 (343 N. Water) Ralph A. Lewis House; 1907; one story; duplicate of 323 N. Water Avenue with exception that this home does not have bay window on south side; excellent integrity; first occupant, partner of Wm. Luxton, mayor of Idaho Falls in 1917-1919 and 1921-1927. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

10-15616 78 (361 N. Water) Frank C. Bowman House; 1903; one story; hipped pyramidal roof covered with wood shingles; metal siding; altered with addition and enclosure of porch; first occupant, secretary and manager of The Security Trust Company; consideration for 1903 sale suggests that home may have been built for Mark Austin prior to 1903. (Noncontributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

10-15397 79 (387 N. Water) Edward P. Coltman House; 1906; one and one-half stories; hipped pyramidal roof with hipped dormers; metal siding on roof and walls; full-width front porch with short wood supports resting on wood piers; wood railing between piers; illustrates transition from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival; altered; first occupant, owner of Coltman Lumber Company. (Noncontributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

10-15563 80 (392 N. Water) Wm. H. Hyde House; 1903; intersecting gables covered with asphalt shingles; fishscale and diamond shingles on gables; asbestos shingles; stone foundation; original windows one-over-one; originally had wrap-around porch; altered; Queen Anne; first occupant, yardman, Coltman Lumber Company. (Noncontributing)

10-15562 81 (360 N. Water) Dr. Franklin LaRue House; ca. 1905; two stories; hipped roof with modillions under eaves; metal siding; basalt foundation; windows replaced; converted to multi-family; first occupant, physician; one and one-half story stable and garage with wood shingles and siding. (Noncontributing) (Garage: contributing)

10-15561 82 (344 N. Water) Richard and Sadie Barry House; ca. 1906; one and one-half stories; steeply pitched intersecting hip-on-gabled roof covered with wood shingles; one hipped dormer; stucco; inset porch with one short wood square support on sloping pier; windows on upper floor, pair of one-over-one; front door has arched opening. (Contributing) (Garage: contributing)

10-15560 83 (328 N. Water) Jay Mason House; ca. 1903; gabled front and wing; asphalt roof and vertical siding; partial front porch enclosed; altered; second owner Jackson, owner of billiards hall. (Noncontributing)

10-17904 84 (225 Ash) Modern apartment building. (Noncontributing)

10-15390 85 (409 N. Water) Marquis L. McKee House; 1899; one and one-half stories; steeply pitched cross-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; cut stone in regular course; two bay windows on front; vernacular influenced by Queen Anne; first occupant, teamster. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

10-15391 86 (161-171 Cedar) Marquis L. McKee apartments; 1907-08; two stories; side-gabled with shed dormer covered with composition shingles; brick; two-story front and rear porches supported by square columns; altered. (Noncontributing)

19-15389 87 (441 N. Water) W. S. Morgan House; prior to 1907; one story; gabled front and wing; front porch enclosed; windows replaced. (Noncontributing)

19-15388 88 (461 N. Water) F. J. Hollister House; ca. 1909; hipped roof with cross gables; fishscale shingles on gables; wood siding with corner boards; full front porch with wrought iron supports; although altered, massing, materials, and detailing remain. (Contributing) (Garage: noncontributing)

19-15387 89 (477 N. Water) Dr. T. M. Bridges House; ca. 1905; one and one-half stories; hipped roof with hipped front dormer and one shed dormer covered with wood shingles; wood siding with corner boards; cut away bay window; one-over-one windows; full porch with spindlework supports and frieze; first occupant, physician, in practice with Dr. Franklin LaRue. (Contributing)

19-15386 90 (491 N. Water) William P. Dawe House; ca. 1905; one and one-half stories; hipped roof with hipped dormer; wood siding with corner boards; one-over-one windows; portico supported by brackets over door; first occupant, City Clerk, Idaho Falls. (Contributing)

19-15385 91 (156 Popular) William P. Dawe rental; ca. 1905; one story; hipped roof; wood siding with corner boards; full front porch with spindlework supports; simple Queen Anne cottage; high integrity. (Contributing)

19-15402 92 (498 N. Water) A. J. Wipperman House; 1900-1905; two stories; cross-gabled roof; wood siding with corner boards; 2 story bay with hipped roof; full two story porch now enclosed; altered; Queen Anne with classical detailing; first occupant, jeweler. (Noncontributing)

19-15401 93 (478 N. Water) Ellen Moen Residence; 1903; one and one-half stories; hipped roof with lower cross gables covered with wood shingles; fishscale on gables; gabled extension with decorative half-timbering; brick; inset porch with wrought iron supports; originally had rear exterior stairwell; although windows and porch supports altered, integrity remains due to massing, materials, and detailing. (Contributing)

19-15400 94 (460 N. Water) Thomas and Mary Wilson Boarding House; 1907; two stories; deck roof (flat topped, hipped) with metal siding; basalt with watertable; pink tuft; altered; Prairie style; owner, boarding house. (Noncontributing)

19-15399 95 (440 N. Water) Charles W. Mulhall House; ca. 1905; hipped roof with curved lines; shed-roof dormers; metal roof; brick; full-width front porch with spindlework supports; one-over-one windows; simple Queen Anne; first occupant, real estate, loans, and insurance. (Contributing)

19-15398 96 (408 N. Water) Leslie B. Murphy House; ca. 1905; one story; cross gabled roof; wood siding with corner boards; fishscale on gable; bay window; one-over-one windows; round window on gable

and side wall; first occupant, partner, Clay and Murphy, automobile dealership, ca. 1912. (Contributing)

19-15409 97 (233-241 Cedar) Leslie B. Murphy rental; 1915-1921; one story; low-pitched side gabled roof with false rafters; cross-gabled porches; metal roof; wood siding; stone foundation; trellised wood supports on massive concrete piers; wood railing between piers; pairs of one-over-one windows; although roof material altered, still conveys strong sense of style; Craftsman; duplex. (Contributing)

EASTERN AVENUE

19-15393 98 (400 N. Eastern) W. Jay Brown Boarding House; ca. 1905; two and one-half stories; front gabled with lower cross gables; cement block; bay window; one-over-one windows; full front porch with wood columns; wide frieze boards under cornice; Queen Anne with classical detailing; first owner, proprietor, The Idaho Cafe. (Contributing)

19-15392 99 (145 Cedar) W. Jay Brown Rental; ca. 1910; one story; front gable with metal roofing; brick; multi-paned over two or one lights; inset porch enclosed; roof line altered; bungalow. (Noncontributing)

19-15394 100 (422 N. Eastern) W. Jay Brown Rental; ca. 1905; front gable roof covered with wood shingles; wood siding with corner boards; front porch with square wood supports; windows are one-over-two large lights in front; one-over-one elsewhere; Folk Victorian; high integrity. (Contributing)

19-15395 101 (468 N. Eastern) Before 1911; front gabled with front gabled porch; exposed rafters; stucco; multi-paned windows; partial front porch with pair of wood square supports; bungalow. (Contributing)

19-15416 102 (798 South Boulevard) ca. 1921; hipped roof with gabled dormers; stucco exterior; one-over-one windows; in 1921 Dr. H. D. Spencer moved his hospital from 101 N. Placer (61) to this building; it functioned as a general hospital until 1941 when it was acquired by the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Order Adoration and became Sacred Heart Hospital; the Sacred Heart Hospital was moved in 1949; presently a daycare facility; although altered, the building is still strongly associated with its past use as a hospital and retains its massing and bulk. (Contributing)

The Ridge Avenue Historic District symbolizes early Idaho Falls. From 1895 to 1920, Idaho Falls grew from a settlement on a transportation route to Idaho's third largest city. During this development, the Ridge Avenue area became the city's prominent residential neighborhood. Today it remains a clearly demarcated neighborhood that reflects the variety of residential styles favored by the city's early residents. The variety of styles not only reflects the taste of the owners but also trends that were found in southeastern Idaho and the state. With its distinctive, relatively unaltered appearance and its association with the city's first period of growth and prosperity, the Ridge Avenue Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (community development) and Criterion C (architecture).

Idaho Falls began as Taylor's Crossing on the Snake River in 1864-1865 when Taylor constructed a bridge to serve miners and freighters moving supplies from Salt Lake City to gold fields in Montana and northern Idaho. Soon after the bridge was built, Robert Anderson and his brother, J. D., opened a store and a bank at the bridge crossing. In June, 1872, the citizens of the small community, believing that its name implied a "wide place in the road," changed its name to Eagle Rock. Beginning in 1873, the Utah Northern Railroad began to extend north from Brigham City, Utah, and reached Eagle Rock in March, 1879. In the summer of 1881, the Oregon Short Line Railroad began to serve Eagle Rock and, when negotiations failed in Pocatello, built its shops in Eagle Rock. Workcrews for the Oregon Short Line Railroad brought people and growth to Eagle Rock, and in 1882 the community boasted that it had 670 residents. Negotiations succeeded in 1884, and the shops were moved to Pocatello. With removal of the shops, the population quickly dwindled, and the future of Eagle Rock began to look bleak.

In site of a number of irrigation projects within the Snake River Valley, during this period the young community remained little more than a crossroads. With the arrival of the railroad, Mormon expansion north from Utah, and the efforts of Midwest developers, major canal systems began to transform the upper Snake River Valley after 1880. The Anderson Canal, which waters approximately 6,000 acres, was built during the years of 1879 and 1880 by the Anderson Brothers and others. In 1884, construction was begun by the Eagle Rock and Willow Creek Canal Company to supply water to the area lying east and northeast of Idaho Falls. In 1891, the Great Western Canal and Improvement Company was conceived by Bernard McCaffrey, a developer from the Midwest, to bring water to the west of Idaho Falls. By 1894 construction had begun on the Great Western and Porter Canal, and in 1900 the irrigation improvements of the Great Western Land and Irrigation Company were purchased by the New Sweden Irrigation District. In 1904, the Osgood Project was conceived by the Idaho Falls Dry Farm Association to supply water to about 7,000 acres northwest of Idaho Falls. These were just a few of the major canal projects to be developed in the arid region around Idaho Falls in the thirty-year period from 1880 to 1910.

The city itself developed a canal soon after the turn of the century to provide electric power to the city. A portion of this canal originally formed the east boundary of the Ridge Avenue residential area.

During this time of canal construction, the city again began to gain population. By 1900, the city had a population of 1,262. In 1910, the residents of the city numbered 4,827, and by 1920 the population nearly doubled with 8,064 residents. Before 1890, the residential area of the city was confined to the area adjacent to the Snake River, south of Eagle Rock Street and west of the railroad. By the turn of the century the commercial area had begun to move north to the present downtown area, and residences had moved east of the railroad. In 1895, the Idaho Register reported that Mr. Crow had established his lawn at the first home built on the east side of the railroad track two years earlier. With the start of the homes of A. D. Morrison and Marquis McKee, the Register reported that a building boom was beginning east of the railroad in late 1896.

The Ridge Avenue area was to become the home of many of the community's leading residents. A. D. Morrison was the general manager for the Great Western Canal and Land Improvement Company, which began to settle and develop the New Sweden area west of Idaho Falls. Bowen and Kate Curley built their Queen Anne/Shingle-style home, in 1899 on Ridge Avenue. Both were instrumental in bringing cultural facilities to the fledgling city and in beautifying the city being built in sagebrush. Many of the hardwood trees that line the streets of the Ridge Avenue area were planted by Bowen Curley. Adelia Scott was the first woman Justice of Peace in Idaho. She also served as county treasurer and served on the school board. Barzilla Clark, Mayor of Idaho Falls from 1927 to 1936 and Governor of the State of Idaho from 1937 to 1938, constructed a home on Ridge Avenue. In fact, many of the early mayors of the city were residents of the Ridge Avenue area; Bowen Curley, Alvin T. Shane, Edward P. Coltman, D. G. Platt, and Ralph A. Lewis. Merchants such as G. G. Wright who were instrumental in the growth of the city chose to build their homes in this area as well as attorneys of the area, such as O. E. McClutcheon from Saginaw, Michigan, who assisted the residents of New Sweden in the passage of new laws for irrigation districts. Minnie Gibson Hitt, who started working in the Anderson Bank in the 1890's, became the cashier and a member of the Board of Directors. Until she retired in the 1940's, Mrs. Hitt was a well-known and respected banker.

Although many living in the district were community leaders, not all of the homes within the district are large or impressive. Many are modest homes. This variety in size and value within a neighborhood is a pattern that remained in Idaho Falls residential neighborhoods until the 1960's. Some of the homes on the western edge of the district (North Eastern, North Water) were rentals which may have housed those working for the Oregon Short Line Railroad and those working in the developing downtown. Other modest homes simply belonged to businessmen, attorneys, or physicians who occupied smaller homes, most of them Queen Anne cottages. These modest homes, as well as larger homes which had boarders, were scattered throughout the district.

Within the district, the styles and materials of the homes are as varied as the first occupants, reflecting the popular styles and patterns found in Idaho early in the twentieth century. The first homes were

built from local materials--stone and basalt--and are represented by the homes of VanBlaricom, Morrison, Changnon, McKee, Curley, and Hasbrouck. As Idaho Falls grew into the center of an irrigated agricultural economy, the use of native materials waned.

By the turn of the century, Idaho architects were using such new materials as pressed brick and poured concrete. Home owners in the Ridge Avenue area began to construct with brick; between 1900 and 1920, fifteen buildings were constructed with brick. One concrete-block residence was built soon after the turn of the century.

Not only does the district reflect the growing use of materials in Idaho but also it reflects the growing sense of styles in the state as well as locally. Idaho Falls developed too late to have any examples of the Italianate style. The Queen Anne style is prevalent in the district. As rendered in the Ridge Avenue area, it is typical of the examples found in southeastern Idaho:

> In southeast Idaho the style's complex massing was rendered with a conservatism that deemphasized its variety and playfulness, and builders continued to use ornamentation with classical origins throughout the Queen Anne period (Attebery, 1991, p. 65).

Late Queen Anne with its classical detailing is the dominant form, and the homes of Wright (34) and Anderson (7) are excellent examples. The district reflects another characteristic of southeastern Idaho--the unpopularity of the Shingle style. Only the Curley home (5), one of the most impressive in the district, reflects the Shingle influence.

In Idaho, contractors never entirely discarded the taste for classicism. Colonial Revival designs began to appear at the turn of the century and became standard in the state's building boom from 1902-1910 (Attebery, 1991, p. 68). The home (74) constructed for A. D. Morrison, a native of Chicago, is a very good example of the early influence of Colonial Revival on vernacular architecture. The Hasbrouck home (66) represents the rendition of the style in native materials. The Rowles house (62), although built after the state boom, is one of the strongest examples in the district.

Although there are a few homes influenced by Tudor Revival designs within the district, Craftsman and Prairie styles provided greater guidance for most of the later owners and contractors in the district. The Frank Sheppard home (65) is one of the earliest examples of Craftsman and still retains a strong front facade. The district contains very good examples of the popularized Craftsman styles in the Wilbur residence (32), Kelly house (48), Coltman duplex (51), and Clark house (52). The duplex constructed for Murphy (97) is an excellent example of Craftsman.

In southeastern Idaho, Prairie style was favored by many who were influenced by Utah designs (Attebery, 1991, p. 87). Within the district, the George apartments (55), the Late Louis Hartert house (6), and the Late William Luxton house (36) are excellent examples of the buildings with a Prairie-style flavor.

The Ridge Avenue Historic District is significant for two reasons. The city went through its first major period of growth at the turn of the century. During this time the Ridge Avenue area developed. It is the only neighborhood which retains a substantial sense of its time and place in the city's history. Not only do residents still associate the homes in the district with the city's early founders but also the homes are a fine representation of the variety of acceptable residential styles found in southeastern Idaho in the early twentieth century.

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The Idaho Register. 1894-1900.

Title search for certain properties provided by Idaho Title and Trust Company, Park and Constitution, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402.

UTM REFERENCES

	E	N
1.	12.416250	4815870
2.	12.416430	4815860
3.	12.416480	4815480
4.	12.416320	4815320
5.	12.416080	4815130
6.	12.416060	4815210
7.	12.416180	4815660

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All the lots in Blocks 25, 33, 34, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, and 48; the lots on the eastern half of Blocks 24, 32, 35, 36, 37, and 38; the lots on the western half of Blocks 41, 42, and 44, Original Townsite, Eagle Rock (now Idaho Falls), Idaho.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries that have been historically connected with this residential neighborhood are the Union Pacific Railroad (originally the Oregon Short Line), South Boulevard, and West 13th Street. Unfortunately, a large portion of this area has been converted to office buildings, apartments and multi-family units within the past thirty years. Such structures generally do not contribute to the district due to their style, bulk, height, and lot coverage. Therefore, the boundaries have been determined by the existence of the mature tree canopy, the retention of the original lot coverage and bulk of the residences, and the age and integrity of the structures. Ridge Avenue has historically been the focal point of the neighborhood and is therefore the central street within the district.

Of the 146 properties in the district, there are 93 structures that are contributing. These contributing buildings include homes, garages, one church, and a former junior high school. Most of the noncontributing properties have been altered by the application of metal siding, the enclosure of porches, window replacement, and the addition of rooms.

RIDGE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
IDAHO FALLS
BONNEVILLE COUNTY, IDAHO

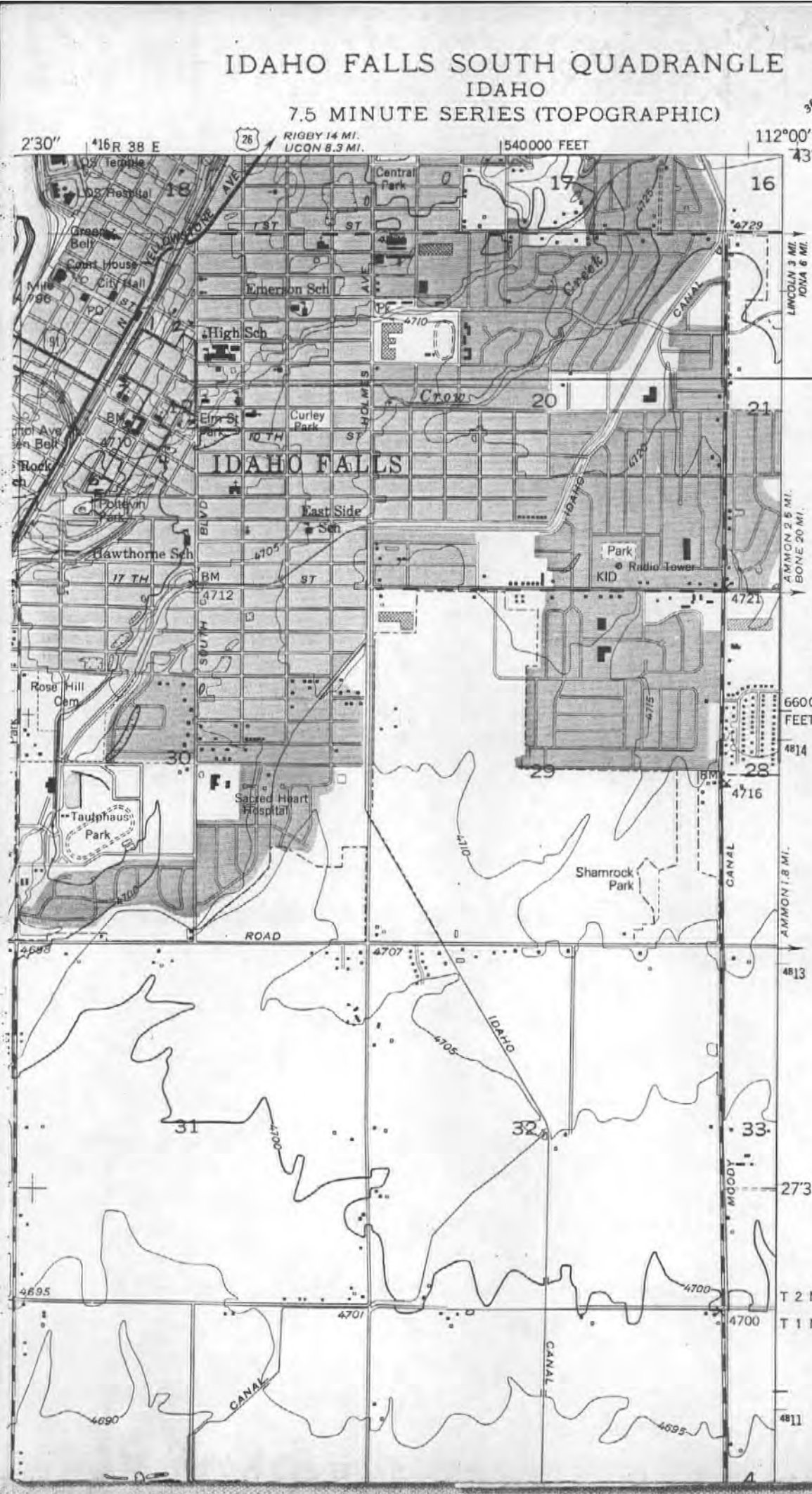
..... DISTRICT BOUNDARY

• CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Source : Map based on 1921 Sanborn Map

RIDGE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Key to photographs



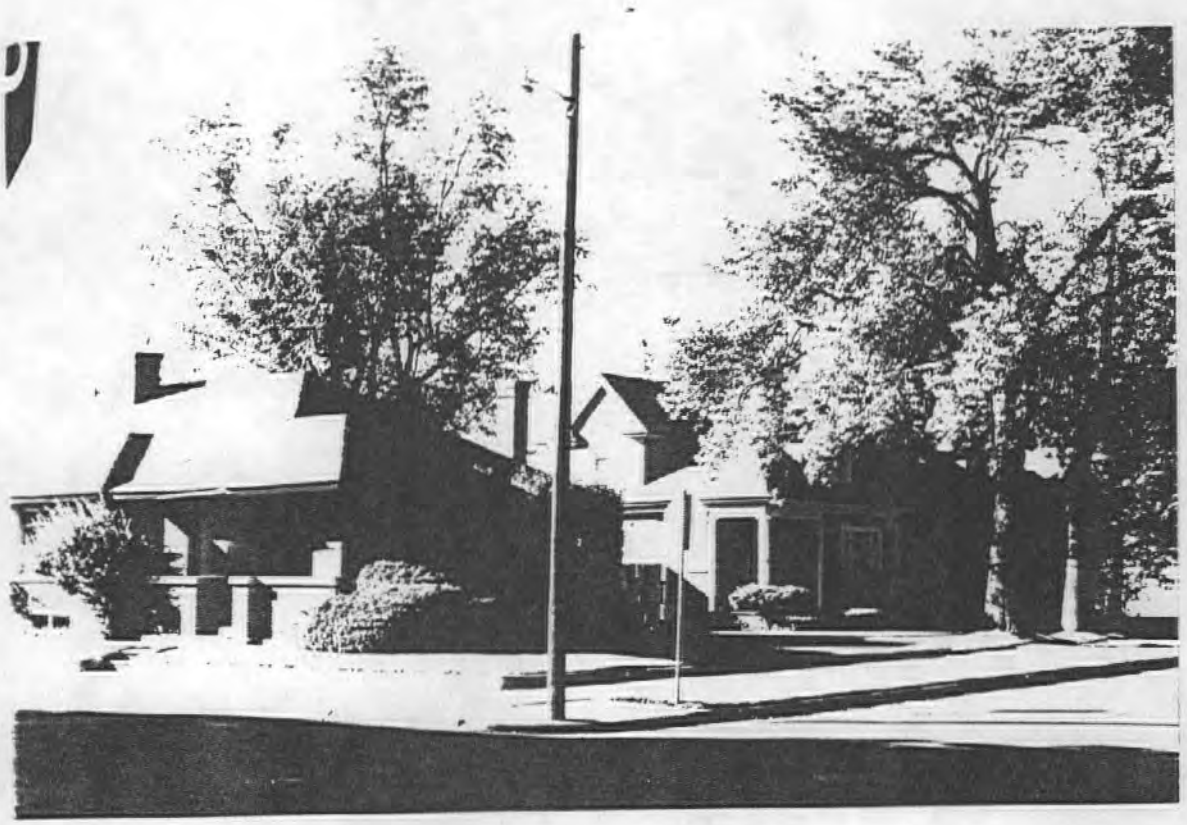
Ridge Avenue Historic District

Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho

1. 12 · 416250E · 4815870N
2. 12 · 416430E · 4815860N
3. 12 · 416480E · 4815480N
4. 12 · 416320E · 4815320N
5. 12 · 416080E · 4815130N
6. 12 · 416060E · 4815210N
7. 12 · 416180E · 4815660N

1

258 S. Ridge Avenue
Southeast from Ridge



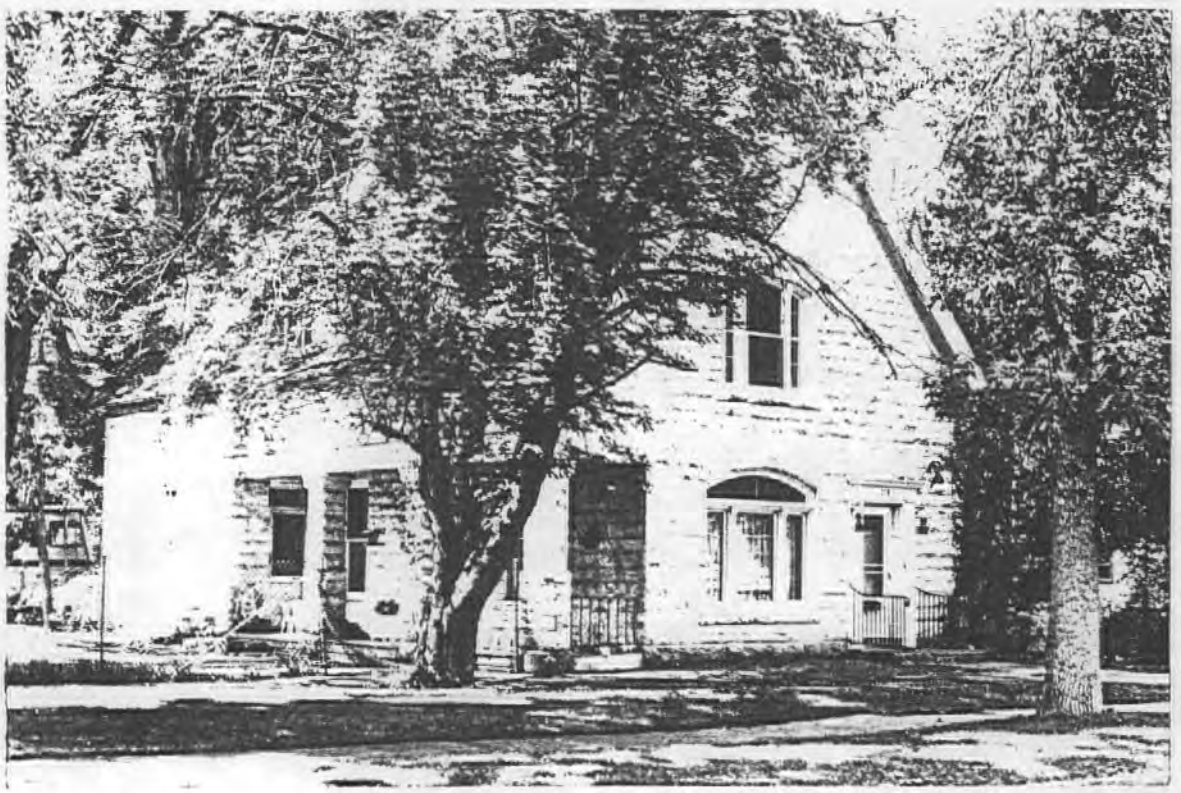
2

205 and 225 S. Ridge Avenue
Southeast from Ridge and Maple

3

288 Maple
Southwest from Ridge and Maple

4



258 Walnut
Southwest from Walnut

7

345 and 353 N. Ridge Avenue
Northwest from Ridge

9

360 N. Ridge Avenue
West from N. Ridge

10

409 N Water 233-241 Cedar 255 Cedar
Northwest from Cedar and Ridge

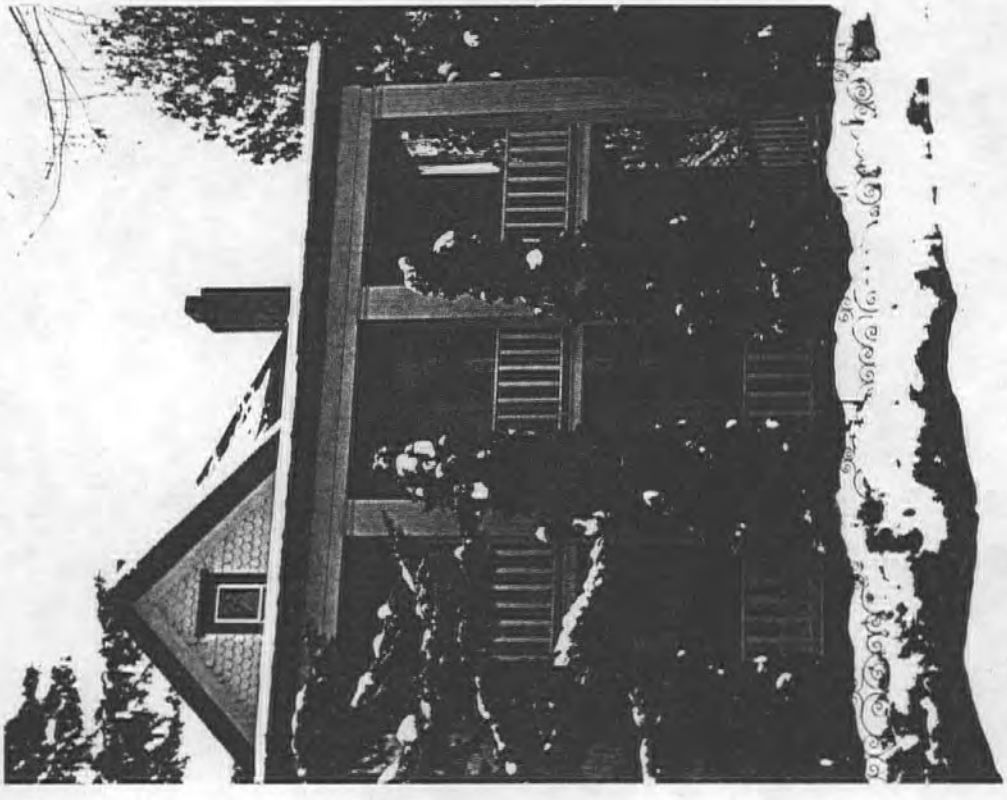
11

514 N. Ridge Avenue
Northeast from Ridge and Poplar

12

135 N. Placer
West from Placer

13



101 N. Placer
West from Placer

14

346 Elm Street
South from Elm

15

197 N Placer
South from Elm

16

425 Ash Street
Northeast from Ash

17

343 N. Water
West from N. Water

18

491 and 497 N. Water
Southwest from N. Water and Poplar