

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Pocatello Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number An area roughly bounded by West Fremont, West Bonneville, and Garfield streets and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. N/A not for publication

city, town Pocatello N/A vicinity of congressional district Second

state Idaho code 016 county Bannock code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bannock County Courthouse

street & number Center and Fifth

city, town Pocatello state Idaho

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Idaho State Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1972 federal state county local

depository for survey records Idaho State Historical Society

city, town Boise state Idaho 83702-7695

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Pocatello Historic District embraces all or part of fourteen city blocks and includes a total of seventy-four buildings. Of these, fifty are contributory to the architectural and historical character of the area, ten are compatible with the character of the district, and fourteen are intrusive. Many of those buildings judged to be compatible or intrusive may become contributory to the district with restoration or rehabilitation, as it is likely that much of their original fabric is present under newer materials. The district is comprised primarily of two- and one-story commercial buildings. The first floors are generally occupied by retail businesses; the top floors provide office space, storage, and short- and long-term housing. The general appearance and density of development in the district is typical of mid-sized western cities. Most buildings are contiguous and share common side walls. A consistent set-back line is maintained, the buildings being separated from the street by an eight-foot-wide concrete sidewalk. The primary building material is brick, although hand-hewn stone and terra cotta were also used. The predominant facade line is the top of the second floor, which is often accentuated by a tin cornice. As has been the case historically, most of the open space is occupied by parking areas. The district conveys the impression of a moderately dense, unified cityscape.

A variety of architectural styles is represented in the district, including Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Sullivanesque, and art deco as well as many adaptations of early-twentieth-century commercial styles with classical details rendered in either tin or terra cotta. Several buildings of individual architectural significance are present, including the Gothic Revival style Trinity Episcopal Church, the seven-story Bannock Hotel, the Union Pacific Depot, and the Standrod-Daniels Building.

The architectural integrity of the buildings within the district varies but is generally quite good. Some buildings have undergone modifications of storefronts and facades, but these are generally confined to the first floor and most can be reversed. Several owners have renovated their buildings in a manner sympathetic with the original architecture, and the general trend in the area now seems to be toward rehabilitation rather than modernization.

The district is surrounded by railroad development on the east, more recent commercial development on the south and west, and residential development on the north. Commercial development from the period of significance extends north on Main Street past West Lander, but these blocks include only a light scatter of buildings that could contribute to the district in their current condition.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) <u>Immigration</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1892–1939

Builder/Architect Various architects—see inventory

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Founded in 1882, Pocatello began as a collection of boxcars and construction workers' tents in an Indian reservation, where forty acres had been set aside for railway purposes. Located at a junction where Utah and Northern narrow gauge and Oregon Short Line standard gauge service interchanged, Pocatello quickly gained importance as a rail and commercial center. After Utah and Northern conversion to standard gauge, July 23, 1887, repair shops for both lines were consolidated in Pocatello. A townsite was provided for by a special act of Congress, September 1, 1888, and a temporary business district was developed pending availability of city lots. Pocatello's Union Pacific repair shops--largest between Omaha and Portland--supported a substantial community, and in 1892, a permanent business district was developed around a core of two-dozen major buildings built that year. Pocatello's Historic District is architecturally and historically significant as one of Idaho's most diverse and well-preserved urban streetscapes. The significant buildings span the period 1892–1939 and represent the main period of Pocatello's development as the major transportation, trade, and social center of southeastern Idaho. The district's architecture represents work of several Pocatello architects in a wide variety of building styles and techniques. Commercial, Renaissance Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Romanesque, Gothic Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Sullivanesque, and art deco architecture are all present in the district. Together, these diverse elements combine to convey a strong sense of historical continuity. Recent architectural trends also are represented in Pocatello's business district, which covers nine decades of community as well as architectural history. Several churches and a major school complex, as well as a theatre, form part of Pocatello's downtown historic district.

AGREEMENT NOT VERIFIED
UTM NOT VERIFIED

9. Major Bibliographical References

Robert L. Wrigley, "Early History of Pocatello, Idaho," Pacific Northwest Quarterly (October 1943), 34:353-65; Pocatello, Idaho's Potential Metropolis (Pocatello, 1915); Pocatello Tribune, 1892-1941; Polk City Directories, 1929-1941; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921, with 1931 pasteovers.

10. Geographical Data

Acieage of nominated property approximately 40

Quadrangle name Pocatello South

Quadrangle scale 24,000

UMT References

A

1	2	3	8	1	4	4	0	4	7	4	6	5	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	2	3	8	1	8	5	0	4	7	4	6	2	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	2	3	8	1	7	7	0	4	7	4	6	1	4	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	2	3	8	1	5	0	0	4	7	4	6	1	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

1	2	3	8	1	1	5	0	4	7	4	6	3	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

1	2	3	8	1	1	9	0	4	7	4	6	5	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code NA county NA code NA

state N/A code NA county NA code NA

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Terrence W. Epperson, Preservation Historian
Jennifer Eastman Attebery, Architectural Historian

organization Idaho State Historical Society date February 2, 1982

street & number 610 North Julia Davis Drive telephone 334-3356

city or town Boise state Idaho 83702-7695

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

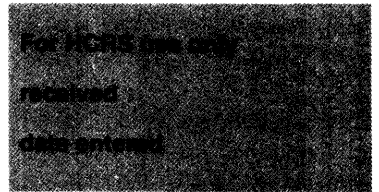
State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mark Wells

title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 21, 1982

For HGRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>Delores Byers</u>	Entered in the National Register date <u>6/3/82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

Inventory:

1. Reuss Building Contributory
North corner of Main and Lander
Built 1896 or before

The Reuss Building is a two-story rusticated stone commercial building with a massive second-floor concrete cornice that joins a small, nonfunctional round turret at the right front corner. The first-floor facade is divided into two largely glass store fronts with large windows and recessed doorways. A narrow doorway in the center of the facade opens onto stairs leading to the second floor. The evenly spaced second-story windows are all double-hung sash. An arch spans the center two windows, each of which is topped by a rounded triangular transom. The building is nearly unaltered; even the original store fronts are intact.

The Railroad YMCA was located in the second floor of the building from 1896 until 1907. The Central Meat Market (Joseph Reuss & Company, Proprietors) was located in the first floor of the building.

2. Masonic Building Contributory
East corner of Main and Lander
Built 1902-1903

The three-story cream-colored brick Masonic Building has a corbelled brick cornice line and brick pilaster strips running up through the first story to the cornice. Except for the altered Main Street store fronts and signs, the building is unaltered.

Constructed at a cost of \$35,000, the Masonic Building was begun in 1902 and dedicated March 10, 1903. On October 9, 1921, the building was damaged by fire, and on March 10, 1922, it was re-opened. In 1927 the first floor contained the Townsend Furniture Company, the second floor was used for hotel rooms, and the third floor served as the Masonic temple.

3. 250 North Main Contributory
Built before 1927

This one-story brick building is constructed of brown brick and has a concrete cornice. The original brick facade and remnants of an early canvas awning are still present, but the store front has been altered.

In 1931 this building housed the Emil K. Kahn New and Second-Hand Furniture Store.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Pocatello Historic District

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

4. 246-248 North Main Contributory
Built before 1927

This one-story brick building is painted a light pink color. The corbelled facade is capped with rusticated stone. The building's store fronts have been remodeled, but its original exterior fabric is still fully visible above and on either side of the store front.

The building housed the Pocatello Gas and Power Company and the Abstract and Title Guaranty Company in 1927. The first half of one building was not built until at least 1931.

5. 234 North Main Non-contributory
Built before 1927

The facade of this single-story brick building has been extensively remodeled and the building is currently intrusive, but it could become contributory if enough of the original fabric is present and retrievable under the masked facade.

The building contained the Chris Christensen confectionary and bakery in 1927. The rear half of the building was not built until at least 1931.

6. 228-230 North Main Contributory
Built before 1927

This single-story brick building has a cornice of corbelled brick. The brick facade, which has been painted red, is visible above the remodeled store front.

In 1927 James C. Jensen and the Maytag Shop were the occupants of this building.

7. 220-226 North Main Contributory
Built in 1913

This building rises four stories above sidewalk level and has a mezzanine and basement. It is constructed of cream-colored brick, and the front facade is graced with a massive denticulated cornice. The north and south sides of the building have large painted signs that have advertised Peterson Furniture Company since its earliest days. The top three floors are four window bays wide, and the windows have a common sill line of rusticated stone. The original leaded glass "P" ornamentation of the second- and third-floor windows is intact. The store front and transom windows have been remodeled.

Originally owned by T. C. Martin, this building has housed the Peterson Furniture Company from at least 1921 until the present. The secretary-treasurer and manager of the business was Arthur M. Peterson, who came to Pocatello from Omaha in 1889.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

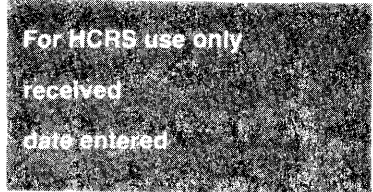
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3



8. 218 North Main Contributory
Built 1921

This single-story brick building retains an early canvas awning and a modillioned tin cornice. The building's store windows have been altered.

In 1921 the Chance-Tatro Hardware Company occupied the front half of the building, while a tin shop occupied the rear half.

9. North corner of Main Street and Clark Street Compatible

This is a recent concrete block structure, built after the district's period of significance. It is compatible with the other buildings in the district in scale, proportions, color, and materials.

10. West corner of Clark Street and Union Pacific Avenue Compatible
Built after 1931

This is a recent concrete block structure, built after the district's period of significance. It is compatible with the other buildings in the district in scale, proportions, color, and materials.

11. East corner of Main Street and Clark Street Non-contributory
Built before 1927

The first floor of this two-story brick building has been remodeled and the second floor has been covered with aluminum panels. A brick side wall is visible over the cornice of site 12. Rehabilitation of the building to make it contributory may be possible.

In 1927 this building housed the Quality Shoe Company and the Stratford Furniture Company.

12. 136-144 North Main Street Non-contributory
Built before 1927

This one-story brick building has been extensively remodeled, but rehabilitation to make the building contributory may be possible. In 1927 the building housed Skaggs United Stores and Fred's Cafe.

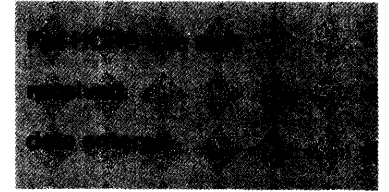
13. 134 North Main Street Non-contributory
Built before 1927

The first floor of this two-story brick building has been remodeled and the second floor has been covered with aluminum panels. Rehabilitation to make the building contributory may be possible.

In 1927 this building contained the O. P. Skaggs meat and grocery store on the first floor and the Carlyle Hotel on the second.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

14. Franklin Building Contributory
124-128 North Main Street
Built in 1915

In the words of its architect, Frank Paradice, this two-story Italian Renaissance Revival style building was "the first real terra cotta job" in Pocatello. The cream-colored pressed Denver brick is accentuated by a terra cotta parapet, cornice, central entrance, and "Franklin" plaque over the entrance. The store fronts have been slightly remodeled.

The Franklin Building was constructed in 1915 and named for its first owner, N. G. Franklin. The second floor served as the Knights of Pythias Hall, and the first floor contained the Bannock National Bank. In 1925 the Ku Klux Klan was one of the occupants.

15. North Corner of Center Street and Main Street Contributory
Built in 1892

This two-story rusticated sandstone building is an excellent example of the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style. The Center Street facade is divided into three bays by pilasters on the first floor that terminate in round arches over the second-story windows. Short foliated columns support the central arch. The Main Street second-floor facade has transomed double-hung sash windows topped by segmental arches. The flat-roofed structure has a balustrade above the roofline. Although the recent signs and awnings are not fully compatible with the building's design, the building is in excellent condition and has seen few alterations.

The building originally housed the Idaho Furniture Company, which was organized by L. A. West and later owned by William Rampton. The company claimed to carry the greatest stock of home furnishings in the state.

16. Monarch Building Contributory
236-244 West Center Street
Built in 1909

The three-story Monarch Building was constructed in 1909 of red brick. The facade is topped with a corbelled brick cornice and is divided into three bays by brick pilaster strips. The exterior of the top floors remains unchanged. The left store front remains unaltered, even retaining an early canvas awning, and could serve as a model for the restoration of the other two store fronts.

The Monarch Building was originally owned by Canadian-born Philip St. Marie. The top two floors served as the Monarch Hotel, and in 1927 the first floor housed the Solor Cigar Store and the Savoy Cafe.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCERS use only

received

date entered

Pocatello Historic District
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

7. Bannock National Bank Building
234 West Center
Built before 1915

Compatible

The store front of this single-story brick and stone building has been remodeled, but the original stone pilasters are still visible. Although the building is currently non-contributory, enough original fabric may be present for its rehabilitation into a contributory building.

The right side of this building originally housed the Bannock National Bank before it was transferred to its later location at site 14. The left side contained the Monarch Cafe.

18. Pioneer Building
East corner of Main Street and Center Street
Built in 1892

Non-contributory

The store fronts of the two-story brick Pioneer Building have been remodeled and the second floor has been covered with aluminum panels. The original brick, including the corbelled cornice and pilasters, is still intact behind the panels. The building is currently non-contributory, but if it were properly rehabilitated it would become contributory to the district.

Constructed in 1892, the Pioneer Building was one of the first brick business buildings in Pocatello. It originally housed the First National Bank, organized in Pocatello in 1889. The bank was initially located in a small frame building on this site and was given five years' free rent there for locating on the west side of the railroad tracks. In April of 1915 the bank was merged with the Farmers and Traders Bank, of which Carl Valentine was president. Valentine became president of the consolidated bank, which was 1916 to a new building on the east corner of Center and Arthur streets.

19. 245 West Center Street
Built before 1898

Contributory

The front of this single-story, gable-roofed, frame building has been remodeled, but the structure remains contributory to the historical character of the district.

The building was constructed before 1898 and housed the Harrison Jewelry store from that date until 1929. Harrison's has operated continuously from 1898 to the present. The original owner, Edwin D. Harrison, was born in London in 1860 and came to Pocatello in 1892 by way of Salt Lake City.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

20. 237 West Center Street
Built after 1931

Compatible

The recent single-story red brick building is compatible with the character of the district in materials, scale, and design.

21. Hotel Nicollet
122 South Main Street
Built in 1905, rebuilt in 1913-1914

Contributory

The Hotel Nicollet began as a two-story Eagles Lodge constructed in 1905. In 1913-1914 the building was redesigned by Boise architects Visser and Elliott to serve as a four-story hotel. The buff-brick hotel was originally owned by Canadian-born Philip St. Marie and managed by Mrs. J. M. Embree. When opened, the hotel was one of the best in the city; it contained eighty rooms, forty of which had private baths. The first-floor green terra cotta pilasters remain intact, as do the shield-bearing lions. The original, bracketed tin cornice has been removed or masked by aluminum panels. The first-floor store fronts have been remodeled.

22. 132 South Main Street
Built before 1927

Non-contributory

The front half of this brick building is two stories tall; the rear half is one story; the facade has been stuccoed and painted with a colorful mural; the store front has been remodeled. If the building's original fabric is retrievable, the building could be rehabilitated to become contributory to the district.

23. 140 South Main Street
Built before 1931

Non-contributory

This single-story brick building has only a small part of its original brick exterior visible on either side of a canopied modern store front. If the building's original fabric is retrievable, the building could be rehabilitated to become contributory to the district.

24. Kress Building
144-152 South Main Street
Built before 1927

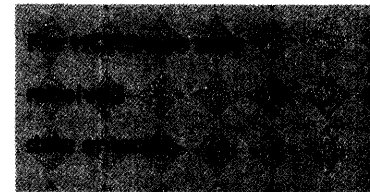
Contributory

This two-story tan brick building retains its original bracketed tin cornice, an early canvas awning, and its attic-story "Kress" nameplate. The first-floor store fronts have been remodeled.

The S. H. Kress and Company department store originally inhabited the first floor of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

25. North corner of Lewis Street and Main Street Compatible
Probably built after 1941

This international style building, designed in red brick and concrete, is compatible in scale and materials with the surrounding district buildings.

26. Fargo Building Contributory
East corner of Lewis Street and Main Street
Built in 1916

Designed by Pocatello architect Frank H. Paradise, this two-story cream-colored brick building is topped by a tin cornice on both street facades. The second-floor windows are all double-hung sash, and an atrium provides light for the second-floor apartments. An addition to the south side of the building, added before 1927, is in the same style as the original structure.

This building opened on October 7, 1916, to house the Fargo-Wilson-Wells Mercantile Company. Lyman Fargo, the senior partner, came to Pocatello in about 1890 as part owner of the Blyth and Fargo Mercantile. The Stafford Apartments were located on the top floor. The addition originally housed the Western Union telegraph office.

27. 228 South Main Street
Built after 1931

This small single-story red brick building has been painted white. Although the store front has been altered, the original brick facade, concrete coping band, and proportions are intact and visible. The building appears to have been built within the district's period of significance, which extends to 1939.

28. 236 South Main Street
Built after 1931

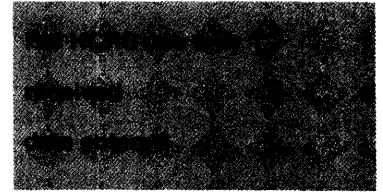
This small single-story red brick building has a triangular pediment capped with a concrete coping band. The building appears to have been built within the district's period of significance, which extends to 1939.

29. 244 South Main Street
Built after 1931

This small one-story red brick building has a concrete coping band. It is compatible in scale and materials with the surrounding district buildings, but it appears to have been built later than the district's period of significance.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

30. 252 South Main Street Contributory
Built before 1927

This small single-story red brick building has had store-front alterations, but its original fabric, cornice details, and proportions are intact and visible.

31. Standrod-Daniels (Yellowstone) Building Contributory
North corner of Bonneville Street and Main Street
Built in 1916

The four-story maroon brick Standrod-Daniels Building was designed by A. McF. McSweeney. The structure is lavishly embellished with buff-colored terra cotta trim in the Renaissance Revival style: a denticulated cornice, anthemion, lions' heads, and fascia over the first-floor entrances and fourth-floor double-hung sash windows. Parts of the first floor have been altered.

The Stockgrowers Bank & Trust was located in the building in 1917. The building also housed the Yellowstone Hotel, originally managed by Mrs. J. M. Embree, who formerly was manager of the Hotel Nicollet. The hotel was heavily dependent upon the Oregon Short Line for its clientele and was known as one of Pocatello's better hotels. A sample room was provided on the first floor for traveling salesmen.

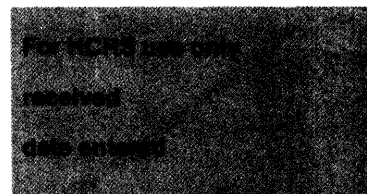
32. Oregon Short Line Railroad Depot Contributory
East end of West Bonneville Street
Built in 1915

The central section of this building is three stories tall, the north and south wings each two stories. The first floor of the structure is constructed of dressed grey ashlar; the remainder is of red brick. The center section of the depot has a strongly Romanesque flavor, with three massive round arches marking the street-side entrance. The brick over the arches is laid in a decorative herringbone pattern. The two wings have double-hung sash windows with straight keystone lintels and denticulated cornices. Unaltered on the exterior, the depot retains a great deal of its early interior design as well.

The Oregon Short Line passenger depot was constructed at a cost of \$324,000 by the Lynch-Cannon Engineering Company of Salt Lake City under the supervision of Carl Stradley, chief engineer of the Oregon Short Line. The station dedication was held on August 20, 1915, and was attended by several dignitaries, including former U.S. President William Howard Taft. In addition to housing the passenger depot, the building contained the offices of the Montana and Idaho divisions of the Oregon Short Line.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

33. 125 South Main Street

The front of this one-story brick building is masked, but its original fabric is visible on the southern exposure.

34. Central Building
South corner of Center Street and Main Street
Built in 1929

Contributory

The Central Building, designed by Pocatello architect Frank H. Paradise, was completed in the summer of 1929. The two-story commercial block's gold-brown brick contrasts with its black, blue, ivory, and gold terra cotta trim. Except for minor store-front and sign alterations, the building is unaltered.

35. Kane Building
313 West Center
Built in 1914

Contributory

This four-story cream-colored brick building has a large bracketed terra cotta cornice, quoins, and a terra cotta-trimmed parapet. It was designed by Pocatello architect Charles B. Onderdonk. The first floor has been remodeled.

The Kane Building was named after the original owner, James F. Kane, who came to Pocatello in 1890 and established the largest grocery store in the city. The building is the first office block in Pocatello to have a passenger elevator.

36. Ross-Davis Building
319-327 West Center
Built between 1921 and 1927

Contributory

The Ross-Davis Building is a two-story maroon brick structure. The second-story facade has six round-arched, double-hung sash windows with terra cotta-detailed lintels and medallions. The first floor has been remodeled.

The building was originally owned in part by C. Ben Ross, who served as mayor of Pocatello from 1923 to 1930 and as governor of Idaho from 1931 to 1937. The building originally housed the F. W. Woolworth Store on the first floor and professional offices on the second.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Pocatello Historic District

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 10

37. Seavers Building Non-contributory
West corner of Main Street and Center Street
Built in 1900

The two-story red brick Seavers Building reflects the Romanesque Revival style in its stone-trimmed, round-arched, double-hung sash windows on the second floor. A large second-floor turret with crenelations marks the building's main corner entrance. The first floor has been remodeled and the turret covered with aluminum. The second-floor windows are still visible behind a metal mesh covering. If removal of the aluminum and mesh would not damage the building, the building could easily be rehabilitated to contribute to the district.

Named for Charles Seavers, the building is best remembered as the Temple Pharmacy.

38. Walton and Curl Building Contributory
306-308 West Center Street
Built in 1892

The Walton and Curl Building is a two-story brick building with corbelled ornamentation of dark brick. The right portion of the second story has two double-hung sash windows, each topped by small round-arched windows. The right section of the building originally had a pyramidal roof. The left section has a shed roof, and its second story has a large round-arched window. Some time before 1931 an addition was placed on the rear (north) side of the building.

In about 1915 Melinelli Jewelers and a bookstore were located in the building.

39. 310-312 West Center Street Contributory
Built in 1915

This two-story cream-colored brick building with a tin cornice is connected through the rear to the Sonnenkalb Building (site 43). The early stamped-tin ceiling and canvas awning remain intact.

In 1915 this building and the Sonnenkalb Building served as the People's Store, giving the business frontage on both Center and Main streets.

40. 322 West Center Street Contributory
Built before 1931

This small single-story brown brick and stucco building was constructed prior to 1931. It has seen few alterations.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

41. 326 West Center Street
Built before 1931

Contributory

The original fabric of this two-story stucco frame building is visible around the remodeled storefront. An addition has been placed on the rear of the building.

42. 111-113 North Main Street
Built before 1927

Contributory

This small, single-story brown brick building with leaded glass mezzanine windows appears nearly unaltered.

The structure originally housed the T. B. Smith Company candy factory.

43. Sonnenkalb Building
119-125 North Main Street
Built in 1914-1915

Contributory

Designed by Pocatello architect Marcus Grundfer, the two-story cream-colored brick Sonnenkalb Building retains its bracketed tin cornice as well as a stamped-tin ceiling.

With site 39, the first floor of this building originally housed the People's Store, a retail dry goods and clothing establishment founded by George F. Gasser and Walter H. Cleare. The second floor was occupied by professional offices, including those of the building's owner, Oscar Sonnenkalb. Sonnenkalb was a German-born civil engineer who was very prominent in the early development of southwestern Idaho.

44. 127 North Main Street
Built before 1927

Non-contributory

This single-story brick building has been masked with stucco. If the original brick fabric is intact under the stucco, rehabilitation of the building might make it a contributory structure in the district.

45. 131 North Main Street
Built after 1931

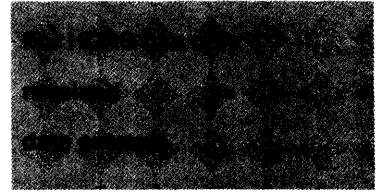
This single-story building was probably built after the district's period of significance.

46. 151 North Main Street
Built or remodeled after 1931

This building has been either constructed or extensively remodeled since the district's period of significance.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 12

47. Terrell Building Contributory
South corner of Clark Street and Main Street
Built in 1914

The two-story red brick Terrell Building has had some remodeling on the first floor only.

The building originally housed the Lewis Department Store on the first floor and the Idaho Hotel on the second.

48. West corner of Main Street and Clark Street Contributory
Built before 1921

Both street facades of this single-story red brick building have decorative brick banding. The lower store front is masked with diagonal wood siding.

49. Chief Theater Contributory
217 North Main Street
Built in 1937-1938

Designed by architect Walter Simon of Denver, the Chief Theater was constructed with a flyloft and a terra cotta street facade. The building is in the art deco style. Its cream-colored facade is decorated with stylized American Indian designs and geometric forms. A large sidewalk mosaic of an Indian chief's profile extends the art deco theme beyond the building itself. The original neon theater marquee is still in place.

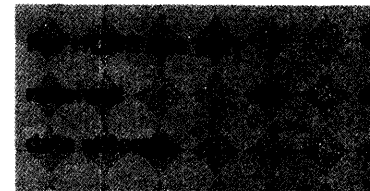
Construction of the 1,248-seat Chief Theater began August 1, 1937. Bridwell Finlayson served as the contractor, and Nathaniel Smythe designed the murals and other interior decorations. The grand opening January 5, 1938, featured the world premier of Wallace Beery's movie "The Badmen of Brimstone."

50. 225 North Main Street
Built after 1931

This small brick structure appears to have been built within the district's period of significance. The brick facade, painted white, is intact and visible. The building has a concrete coping band. A band of horizontal and vertical stretchers outlines the upper store front.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 13

51. Woodmen of the World Building Contributory
& 233 1/2-241 North Main Street
52. Built about 1907 or earlier

This site is made up of two two-story brown brick buildings sharing a common facade. The building has a corbelled brick cornice and round-arched double-hung sash second-story windows.

The first floor of the buildings has housed several variety and dry-goods stores. The left portion of the second floor originally housed the Main Hotel; the right section housed the Free Silver Camp No. 168 and the Woodmen of the World lodge hall. The popularity of the W.O.W. in Pocatello is demonstrated by the large number of W.O.W. graves in the local cemetery.

53. 251 North Main Street Contributory
Built in 1921 or earlier

The corbelled brick cornice is visible above the remodeled store front of this single-story brick building.

54. Odd Fellows Building Contributory
South corner of Main Street and Lander Street
Built in 1892

The red-brown brick street facade of this two-story building is accentuated by a triangular parapet, a corbelled brick geometric design, and a date and name plate. The store front has been remodeled.

The front half of the Odd Fellows Building was constructed in 1892 at a cost of about \$6,000. The rear half was added after 1931. In 1927 the first floor housed the Glen Brothers-Roberts Piano Company. Since the building's construction the second floor has housed the International Order of Odd Fellows lodge hall. In 1915 the Modern Woodmen of America also met in this hall.

55. Trinity Episcopal Church Contributory
East corner of Lander Street and Arthur Street
Built in 1897-1898

The Trinity Episcopal Church is a Gothic Revival style church constructed of rusticated sandstone. It has been listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 14

For HCERS use only

received

date entered

56. East corner of Lander Street and Arthur Street
Built after 1931

This is a brick annex constructed behind Trinity Episcopal Church some time after 1931. The newer building imitates the form, scale, and ornamentation of the original building.

57. 228 North Arthur Street Non-contributory

This one-story structure has been totally remodeled with an aluminum and glass facade.

58. Fire Station 1 Contributory
226 North Arthur Street
Built in 1902

The first story of this fire station has been stuccoed, but the garage door, the corbelled brick pilasters, and the second-floor double-hung sash windows all remain intact and visible. The station is two stories tall, constructed of red brick.

Originally this building served as the west-side fire engine house.

59. North corner of Arthur Street and Clark Street Contributory
Built in 1915-1916

This two-story brick building has seen only minor alterations. Some of the early store fronts and the original bracketed tin cornice remain intact and visible.

The second floor of the building served as lodge hall for Pocatello Aerie 119 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In 1927 the first floor of the building housed Hemsted Brothers, the Modern Barber Shop, and Lynn Brothers Hospital.

60. North corner of Arthur Street and Center Street Compatible
Built between 1979 and 1982

The materials, scale, and classicism of this columned concrete building make it fit very well into the surrounding streetscape, which includes the classicism of the Valentine Building directly across Center Street.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page

15

61. Valentine Building Contributory
East corner of Center Street and Arthur Street
Built in 1916

The Valentine Building was designed by Pocatello architect Frank H. Paradise in the Neo-Classical Revival style. It is distinguished by its use of white-glazed terra cotta for the exterior surface and its fine details: Corinthian pilasters, a Doric cornice and parapet, and a round arch on the west facade. The windows, doors, and signs of the building have been modernized but it remains one of the best examples in Idaho of a building with a terra cotta facade.

The Valentine Building was constructed to house the First National Bank, which had previously been in the Pioneer Building (site 18). Carl Valentine was a sheep rancher who through his banking and real estate activities became one of the most prominent businessmen in southeastern Idaho.

62. 333-343 West Center Non-contributory
Built or remodeled after 1931

This is a single-story building constructed or extensively remodeled after 1931.

63. Pocatello Federal Building Registered 5 Oct 1977
Contributory

North corner of Lewis Street and Arthur Street
Built in 1916

The two-story brick Pocatello Federal Building is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

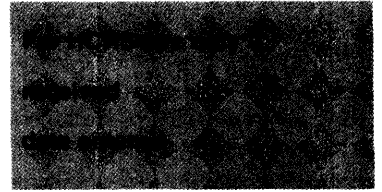
64. Kasiska Building Contributory
East corner of Lewis Street and Arthur Street
Built in 1914

The two-story brick Kasiska Building was designed by Pocatello architect Frank H. Paradise, who maintained his offices there. The original massive tin cornice and second-floor windows remain intact and visible, but the first-floor store fronts have been remodeled.

The building's original owner, William F. Kasiska, was born in Baldenberg, East Prussia, and in 1890 came to Pocatello, where he served as mayor from 1895 to 1897. The Halliwell Drug Company has been located on the first floor since at least 1927. In that year the Oregon Short Line Legal and Claims Department and Farmers Grain and Milling Company were also located on the first floor.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 16

65. North Building Contributory
West corner of Lewis Street and Arthur Street
Built 1916

The two-story North Building is constructed of cream-colored brick. It has a tin cornice. The store fronts have been remodeled.

The building was originally owned by George H. North, a clothier in Pocatello since 1890. In 1927 the first floor housed Oliver's Broadway Market, the Chamber of Commerce, Pocatello Tent and Awning Company, Carpenter Paper Company, and Jackson Realty Company. The second floor contained the Gordon Apartments.

66. 131-139 South Arthur Street Contributory
Built before 1927

This one-story brick building has brick pilasters and a bracketed tin cornice topped by a brick parapet. In the conversion of the building to its present retail and office use it has seen only minor alterations.

In 1927 the structure housed the Gem State Auto Company garage, with a capacity of 43 cars.

67. Bannock Hotel Contributory
South corner of Arthur Street and Center Street
Tower built in 1919

The main feature of the red brick Bannock Hotel is its seven-story tower, added to the building in 1919 and designed in the Renaissance Revival style by Pocatello architect Frank H. Paradise. The first-through-third-floor facade is a series of round arches accentuated by plateresque detailed pilasters supporting an entablature and a full-width balustrade. The windows of the upper floors are all double-hung sash arranged into three vertical bands with terra cotta embellishments between the floors. The middle band of windows has a small balcony on each floor. The top of the building is ornamented with terra cotta cornice and balustrade elaborated with large urn-like finials. The nomination includes a portion of the original Bannock Hotel, which has been faced over to match a 1950s addition, both on the north side of the tower. The facing and addition of red brick are compatible with the district buildings in scale and window proportions.

The Bannock Hotel property was owned by James H. Brady, who served as governor of Idaho from 1908 to 1910 and U.S. senator from 1912 until his death in 1918. The original plans for the Bannock called for three identical towers, but because of financial problems associated with Brady's death, only one tower was completed, supervised by Brady's sons S. E. and J. Robb. As the tallest and most impressive building in the district, the Bannock has always served as a very important landmark in Pocatello, its importance enhanced by the social, economic, and political prominence of the Brady family.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 17

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

68. Carlson Building Contributory
West corner of Arthur Street and Center Street
Built in 1919

The five-story brick Carlson Building was designed by architect James Chesebro of Salt Lake City. The large office building was rendered in the Sullivan-esque style with the first-floor store fronts visually separated from the higher floors, which have lintel-type window bands. The building originally had a large tin cornice that has been either covered or replaced by a neon-lit plastic cornice.

In 1927 the building contained many businesses and offices, including the Worel Flower Shop, Pocatello Flour Mills, Railway Mill Service, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Other than alteration of the cornice and first-floor store fronts, the building appears unchanged.

69. Rear of the Carlson Bulding Compatible

Built onto the back of the Carlson Building later than the district's period of significance, this two-story brick building is compatible with the buildings around it.

70. Railroad Young Men's Christian Association Contributory
133 South Arthur Street
Built in 1907

The three-story brick Railroad YMCA has a round-arched doorway. The building has seen minor facade modifications.

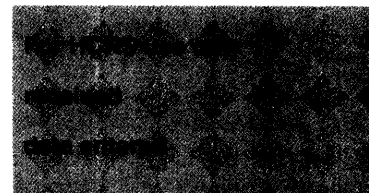
The building is one of the oldest YMCA structures in Idaho, if not the oldest. It was constructed primarily to provide meals, sleeping rooms, and recreational and educational services to transient railroad employees. In 1915 the "Y" had 1,447 members. The preceding year a total of 26,334 customers used its sleeping rooms. The residents of Pocatello, especially school children, also used the recreational facilities of the "Y," which included a swimming pool and a basketball court. Immigrant railroad employees could obtain English-language and American-citizenship training at the YMCA.

71. Idaho First National Bank Non-contributory
135 North Arthur

The Idaho First National Bank is an intrusive structure built much later than the district's period of significance.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 18

72. Pocatello High School Gymnasium-Auditorium Contributory
Block bounded by Arthur, Clark, Garfield, and Lander streets
Built 1938-1939

The Pocatello High School Gymnasium and Auditorium was designed by Frank H. Paradise. Rendered in gold-brown brick with art deco ornamentation, the building remains nearly unaltered. Especially noteworthy is the art deco style Indian applied to the east facade (the Indian being the school mascot).

The gymnasium-auditorium was built at the same time that the nearby high school building was expanded and rebuilt.

73. Pocatello High School Contributory
Block bounded by Arthur, Lander, Garfield, and Fremont streets
Built around 1900, rebuilt 1938-1939

The terra cotta bands and moulding of the Pocatello High School building accent the gold-brown brick exterior and carry the pilasters up to the flat roof top. Terra cotta fruit-bowl motifs surmount the entrances. The building survives nearly unaltered.

The original Pocatello High School was a rusticated sandstone building constructed in about 1900, in part by stonemason John S. Morgan. The building was later damaged by fire and rebuilt, and in 1938 and 1939 Frank H. Paradise again remodeled and expanded the structure, covering it with the present brick and terra cotta art deco facade. The high school and gymnasium building were funded as a Public Works Administration Project, docket Idaho 1096 D.S.

74. Congregational Church Contributory
West corner of Lander Street and Garfield Street

The Congregational Church is a Gothic Revival style building with a corner tower. The rusticated stone facade is stepped on the southeast and northeast sides to form parapet walls and crenelations. The church appears in photographs that date it within the district's period of significance.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

One of the first substantial buildings in the district was the Richardsonian Romanesque style Idaho Furniture block (site 15), constructed in 1892. Symbolically, this building was of great significance to Pocatello because it conveyed a sense of substance and permanence, qualities for which the insecure young community longed and struggled. The prominent location of the building on the corner of Center and Main streets as well as its non-utilitarian decorative details looked forward to a successful, expanding, and aesthetically pleasing commercial district.

The years 1915 and 1916 were a period of Oregon Short Line expansion and diversification, with a concomitant increase in commercial prosperity. Many of the district's most important structures date from this period, and they reflect the community's growing sophistication. The OSL Depot and the Yellowstone Hotel (site 32, 31) are two closely related sites that were constructed at the southern edge of the commercial district during this period. Also during this period architect Frank H. Paradise moved to Pocatello from Boise and established a very active practice. His Chicago training suited him very well for the tastes of his Pocatello clients. He is known to have designed at least five important buildings in the district--Franklin (site 14), the Fargo (site 26), the Valentine (site 61), the Federal (site 63), and the Kasiska (site 64) in 1915-1916. The Renaissance Revival style Franklin Building (1915) and the Neo-Classical Revival style Valentine Building (1916) are especially important. They demonstrate the range of Paradise's work as well as his clients' predilection for eclectic, personalized buildings that incorporate strong classical allusions. Both buildings retain a high degree of architectural integrity.

The two largest buildings in the district, the Bannock Hotel (site 67) and the Carlson (site 69), were both constructed in 1919 and represent the divergent tracks of twentieth-century American architecture. The Bannock was designed by Frank Paradise in an ornate Renaissance Revival style that was closely linked to his earlier work. The Carlson was designed in the Sullivansque style by Salt Lake architect James Chesebro. As Pocatello's primary example of Chicago School architecture, the Carlson's rigid geometric forms and minimal ornamentation contrasted with the pateresque Bannock and presage the increasing dominance of utilitarian commercial styles in the district.

The art deco (site 49) style of the remodeled Pocatello High School (site 72, 73) and the Chief Theater represent the final stages of the district's significant architectural development. Constructed at a time when Pocatello was struggling to recover from the Depression, the Chief Theater (1937-1938) is of special importance as a symbol of the community's returning self-confidence. The theater opening was a major social and media event, with an entire edition of the Pocatello Tribune devoted to the celebration. The new theater was hailed as tangible evidence of Pocatello's rapid economic recovery.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Pocatello Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

COMMERCE

Historically, the location of Pocatello's commercial district has been a subject of intense rivalry between east-side entrepreneurs and those who operated west of the rail yards. Originally, businesses were located in a collection of wooden buildings just east of the rail yards, along Front Street (presently First Avenue). However, as the community became more established and began to take on the trappings of permanence, pressure developed to move the district west of the tracks.

In 1892 the stone Idaho Furniture block (site 15) and the brick Pioneer Building (site 18) were constructed on opposite corners of the Center and Main intersection, and by the turn of the century the west side of Pocatello was rapidly becoming its commercial center while the east side was developing as a manufacturing, wholesale, and shipping district. At the same time, Pocatello was emerging as the primary trade center of southeastern Idaho.

As indicated by the capsule histories, almost all of the structures in the proposed historic district are either directly or indirectly related to the commercial activities of Pocatello, and until fairly recently the district's supremacy as a center of trade was unchallenged. In the past few years, however, suburban shopping centers and adjoining communities have drawn much of Pocatello's commercial traffic. Many of the property owners see the historic-district designation and rehabilitation activities as a mechanism for drawing much of the commercial traffic back to downtown Pocatello, thereby restoring its historic primacy as a trade center.

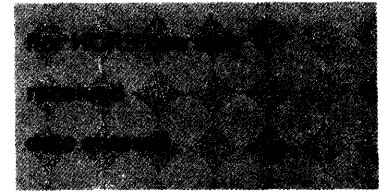
POLITICAL/GOVERNMENT

The Depression and related attempts to relieve its impact are represented in Pocatello's historic district. Idaho governor C. Ben Ross (1931-1937) was a Pocatello mayor (site 36). As governor he was responsible for administering most of the New Deal policies in Idaho and his position as a prominent Democratic politician allowed him to alter and retool the policies to meet the state's specific needs.

The 1938-1939 Pocatello High School (sites 72, 73) remodeling and auditorium construction were funded as a Public Works Administration project and served as tangible evidence of federal concern for the economic well-being of the area. People in the community seemed to view the construction as an important humanitarian project, and it did much to solidify support for President Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

TRANSPORTATION

Pocatello owes its founding and much of its continued development to the railroad industry. With construction of the north-south Utah and Northern route in 1878 and the east-west Oregon Short Line in 1882, Pocatello's future as the junction point between these two routes was assured. The town took on the appellation "The Gate City," because of its importance as a junction point and rail route through the mountains. Pocatello later became a division point and one of the major rail yards in the Union Pacific system.

The OSL Depot (site 32), constructed in 1915, was symbolic of the growing importance of railroading in the community. The district's commercial and social life were heavily dependent upon the rail passenger clientele. Today the Amtrak "Pioneer" uses the depot, as does the Union Pacific business office.

The Railroad Young Men's Christian Association (site 70) is another site in the district that is representative of the importance of transportation in Pocatello. It was constructed in 1907 primarily to serve the needs of the "boomers" or transient railroad employees and has until very recently served as an important social center for railroaders.

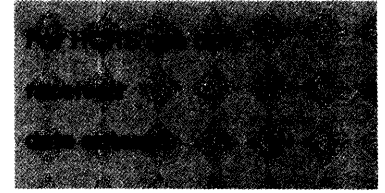
IMMIGRATION

Immigration has always been an important theme in Pocatello's social history. As an industrial and transportation center, Pocatello has consistently had a high proportion of immigrant population. Several buildings in the district were originally owned by immigrants and thereby provide tangible evidence of the importance of this theme. The Monarch (site 16) was owned by Canadian-born Philip St. Marie, as was the Nicollet (site 21). Carl Valentine was an immigrant of Italian origin who received his U.S. citizenship in 1900. He owned the Pioneer Building (site 18) and later built the Valentine Building (site 61). Edwin D. Harrison was born in London and came in 1892 to Pocatello, where he operated a jewelry store (site 19). German-born Oscar Sonnenkalb became a prominent civil engineer and original owner of the Sonnenkalb Building (site 43). William F. Kasiska, born in Baldenberg, East Prussia, served as Pocatello's mayor in 1895-1897 and later owned the Kasiska Building (site 64).

In addition to the above prominent citizens, a great number of immigrant men and women also made essential contributions to the labor force needed by Pocatello's industries and businesses, especially the railroad. The Railroad YMCA (site 70), in addition to serving as a social center, also served as an educational and acculturative institution. Immigrant railroad employees, especially Greeks and Italians, could receive citizenship training as well as English-language instruction at the "Y." For many it functioned as their initial introduction to American culture.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pocatello Historic District
Continuation sheet

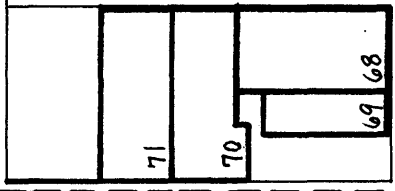
Item number 10

Page 1

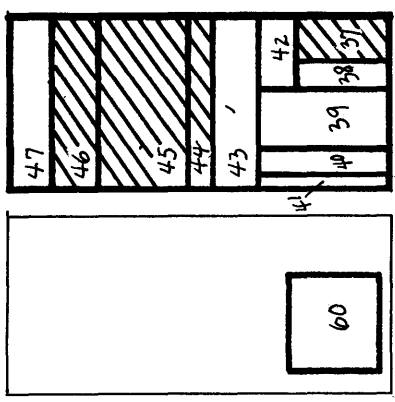
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nomination includes the described buildings and the property on which they stand, blocks 484, 485, 453, and 452; block 505, lots 1-3; block 430, lots 9 and 10; block 431, lots 1-10; block 432, lots 1-10; block 433, lots 1-10; block 434, lots 1-10; block 486, lots 1-10; block 487, lots 1-10; block 451, lots 1-5 and 11-20; block 450, lot 20; and the area bounded by the Union Pacific Railroad tracks on the northeast, the alley between Main Street and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks on the southwest, a boundary midway between Lewis and Bonneville streets on the northwest, and a boundary midway between Bonneville and Whitman streets on the southeast.

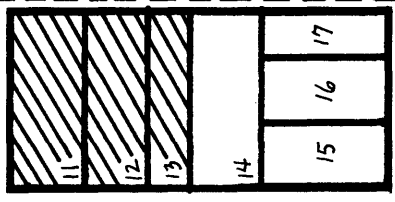
W. CLARK ST.



N. GARFIELD



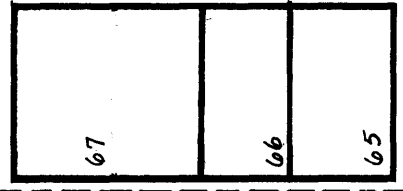
N. MAIN



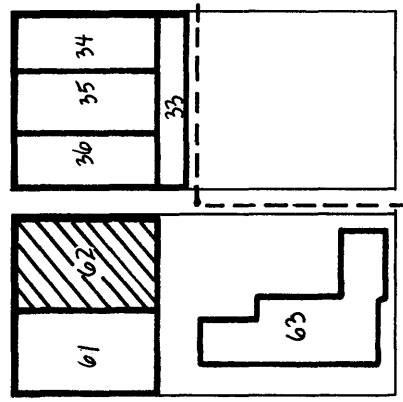
**DOWNTOWN POCATELLO
HISTORIC DISTRICT**
POCATELLO, IDAHO 1982 SHEET "B"
APPROX. SCALE: 1" = 150'

DISTRICT BOUNDARY - - - - -
INTRUSIONS 

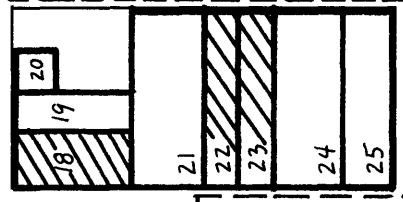
W. CENTER ST.



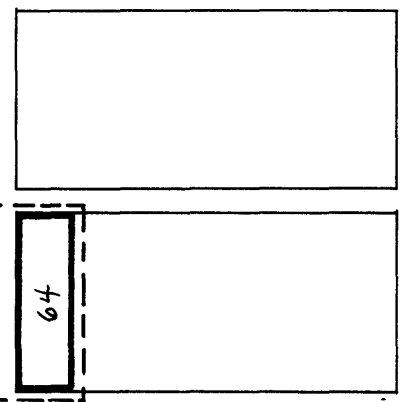
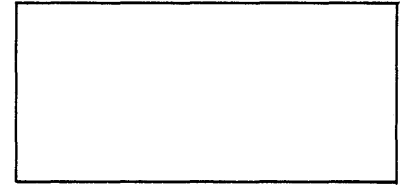
S. GARFIELD



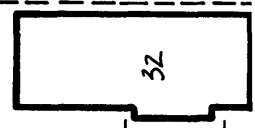
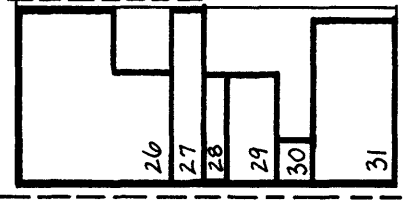
S. MAIN (B.R. 30)



W. LEWIS ST.



W. BONNEVILLE ST.



32

DOWNTOWN POCATELLO HISTORIC DISTRICT

POCATELLO, IDAHO 1982 SHEET "A"
APPROX. SCALE - 1" = 150'

DISTRICT BOUNDARY
INTRUSIONS

