

INVENTORY SHEET FOR GROUP NOMINATIONS: IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BOISE, IDAHO

NOMINATION: Idaho Falls Downtown multiple resource area
(partial inventory: architecture)

✓ SITE NAME: Hasbrouck Building

SITE NUMBER: 12

✓ LOCATION: 362 Park Avenue

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

CMR Partnership
545 Shoup Avenue
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

QUADRANGLE AND SCALE: Idaho Falls South, 7.5 minute ACREAGE: less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nomination includes the Hasbrouck Building and the property on which it stands, the south 30 feet and the west 50 feet of lot 5 and the south 50 feet of lot 6, block 26, Railroad Addition, Idaho Falls.

UTM(S): 12/415915/4815820

DATE OR PERIOD: 1895

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: unknown

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: architecture

EVALUATED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

CONDITION: good, altered, original site

DESCRIPTION:

The Hasbrouck Building is a commercial building constructed of lava rock with a rusticated stone facade on the northwest exposure, designed in the Romanesque Revival style. The building abuts the Farmers and Merchants Bank (site 11) on the northeast and an alley on the southwest. There is a rear brick addition visible from the side alley. Rectangular and two-story, the building has a symmetrically arranged three-bay front. The lava rock walls are laid randomly, and the stone veneer is laid in rows. The roof is flat. The raised semi-circular legend stone has the inscription "Hasbrouck 1895." Below this is a denticulated cornice. The three large second-story windows are topped by segmental arches with tall keystones. The windows each have twenty panes with a four-pane casement section and outset stone sills. The storefront is altered with circa-1960's fenestration and tile and brick veneer. A long striped canopy, dating from an early period, shades the lower story. The multi-paned windows with casement sections are not typical of the 1890's but while they probably date from a later period, they are compatible with the building and have achieved significance as early alterations.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Hasbrouck Building is architecturally significant as a local example of early commercial design utilizing stone masonry construction and the Romanesque Revival style. The building is historically significant for its association with a family prominent in the early development of Idaho Falls.

During the nineteenth century stone construction was a common alternative to brick in the commercial buildings of southern Idaho. The Hasbrouck Building is Idaho Falls' best remaining example of a stone masonry commercial building. Features representative of this construction and of the Romanesque Revival style include the random lava rock side wall and coursed veneer front wall, a denticulated cornice, and keystone segmental arches.

Work on the Hasbrouck Building began in June of 1895. Originally one story with a basement, the building first housed Douglass General Merchandise, a general store opened by T. Douglass of Ogden, Utah, on 24 October 1895. In April of 1900 the building housed a furniture and crockery store. By March 1903, housing a furniture store and the post office, the building had been expanded to the rear about eighteen feet. Between 1903 and November 1905 the building was expanded to two stories, with offices on the second floor. At that time the rear addition was still one story. Beginning in 1907, city directories show the office of Hasbrouck and St. Clair, lawyers, in the building. Between November 1911 and April 1921 the rear addition was extended to two stories.

Herman J. Hasbrouck of Idaho Falls was responsible for the original construction of the Hasbrouck Building. A Nebraska lawyer who moved to Idaho Falls in 1890, Hasbrouck practiced there until 1915. From 1894 through 1896 he was a member of the Idaho Falls city council, and he served in the Idaho Senate during the 1909-10 session.