UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MW 2.1 1979

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SEE	INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW 7	O COMPLETE NATION COMPLETE APPLICAB		3	
1 NAME	TIFE ALL ENTRIES	CONT LETE AFFLICAB	LL SECTIONS		
HISTORIC					
HISTORIC	Wallace Historic Dis	trict			
AND/OR COMMON					
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STREET & NUMBER	•	,			
			NOT FOR PUBLICATION		
CITY, TOWN	Wallace	VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	First	
STATE	wallace	VICINITY OF CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
	Idaho	16	Shoshone	979	
CLASSIFI	CATION				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP STATUS		PRESENT USE		
X_DISTRICT	XPUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
BUILDING(S)	XPRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	PARK	
:STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS	
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	$oldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ government	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION	
-		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:	
OWNER O	F PROPERTY				
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REGISTRY OF DEEDS	Shoshone County Co	ourthouse			
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REPRESE	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
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	Idaho State Historic	Sites Survey			
DATE	1972	FEDERAL X	STATECOUNTYLOCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR	Idaho State Historica				
CITY, TOWN	ruano state mistorica	ir occiera	STATE		
,	Boise		Idaho		
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CONDITION

**CHECK ONE** 

**CHECK ONE** 

\_\_EXCELLENT X\_GOOD

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS
\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_UNALTERED

ORIGINAL SITE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Wallace Historic District embraces the commercial core of downtown Wallace. It is a distinct area of the city, bounded by mountainsides on the south and east. To the west is the residential section of Wallace and to the north are more modern commercial structures, such as motels, service stations and automotive dealerships. The areas at the corners of Fifth and Bank, Seventh and Bank, and Seventh and Cedar, which are excluded from the district, either contain intrusions or are vacant due to building attrition.

The district contains forty-two buildings, of which all but two are devoted to commercial or professional purposes. The buildings range in height from one to three stories, with thirty-four being two stories. Thus a continuous, unified streetscape exists, with only slight variations due to changing elevations. Brick is the predominant building material, being employed in thirty-five of the structures. Other materials include concrete block (3, 36), stucco (6), terra cotta (39) and stone (14). These exceptions, coupled with the varying colors of brick and the different decorative motifs, provide a dimension of diversity within the confines of the harmonious district.

The district was primarily built in the years 1890-1891 immediately following the conflagration of July 27, 1890, which destroyed the entire business section of Wallace. As such, many of the structures employ a commercial style typical of the late Victorian period which included cast iron elements and sheet iron cornices. Later styles are also present, since frame buildings were either removed in favor of brick or destroyed by fire.

The most notable of these twentieth century designs are the Second Renaissance and Neo-classical revival styles as represented in the Elks lodgehall (1), Shoshone building (22), Masonic lodge (38), First National Bank (39), and the Idaho Building (40). Several buildings also employ an Art Deco look: the Gearon building (41), Ryan Hotel (12), and Tabors (13). The last two buildings were erected in 1933 after flames devoured the southeast corner of Cedar and Sixth, and were the last major buildings to be constructed in the district. Several modest one-story structures were built in the late 1930's and two one-story brick intrusions (5, 15) were added within the past fifteen years. The styles are all typical of their period, convey a sense of historic continuity, and add to a cohesive commercial center.

The intersection of Sixth and Bank displays the most diversified and imposing group of buildings in the district. The White and Bender (28) and the Rossi Insurance (27) buildings stand on the two southern corners, their pressed metalor corner turrets facing each other. The Second Renaissance Revival terra cotta First National Bank (39), Neo-classical Revival Masonic Lodgehall(38), and the 1920's commercial style Idaho building (40) occupy the northeast corner. The two-story Delasmutt building stands on the northwest corner and served as the courthouse until the present county courthouse was erected. This group of buildings contain some of the finest examples of their various styles in the state. These buildings are in excellent condition and are the aesthetic core of the city.

### 8 SIGNIFICANCE

#### PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
I 600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

**PECIFIC DATES** 

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### TATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wallace Historic District is architecturally significant as one of the more intact urban cores in Idaho. Spanning the period 1890-1933, it presents a variety of styles including commercial, Neo-classical Revival, Second Renaissance Revival and art deco. The large number of extant nineteenth century buildings gives Wallace one of the highest concentrations of Victorian commercial architecture in the state. The amount of intact cast iron, much of it the product of a Spokane foundry, with work of the Coeur d'Alene foundry also predominating, is very high.

The district includes some of the finest examples of commercial architecture in the state. The Rossi (29) and White-Bender (28) buildings with their turrets are the best examples of Queen Anne commercial architecture in the state. The Ryan Hotel (12) and Tabor (13) buildings have good art deco motifs, a rarity on Idaho's commercial structures. Other outstanding structures in the district include the Shoshone building (22), the Elks lodge-hall (1), the Masonic temple (38), and the First National Bank (39), all of which are comparable to most of the commercial structures in the state. All of the buildings are typical of their period and convey a sense of historic continuity.

With the arrival of a local narrow gauge railroad in 1887 Wallace became the major supply point for the rich lead-silver Coeur d'Alene mining district, in whose mountainous terrain the city is located. As such it was the economic center for the region and in 1898 became the political center as well, when it was made the county seat. The substantial bank buildings (14, 29, 39, 42) mercantile houses (13, 31, 33, 38, 34, 40 and 41), hotels (6, 12, 25) and the courthouse (36) all attest to the prominent role Wallace has played in the development of Shoshone County. The town originally was built of lumber, but following the fire of July 27, 1890, brick became the primary building material as the town began to reap the vast benefits of the developing lead-silver mines in the region. The buildings in this district are reflective of the increasing prosperity visited upon the region and convey a deep sense of the history of the region.

The work of a number of Spokane architects may be seen in Wallace. Among the more prominent Spokane architects represented in the city's buildings are I. J. Galbraith, Breusse & Zittle, Albert Held, L. R. Stritesky and G. A. Pearson. At this time Spokane was the major city in the state of Washington with many Coeur d'Alene mine owners residing there. As such, it was one of the architectural centers of the Pacific Northwest.

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Wallace Press, 1890-1934.

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STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE
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ORGANIZATION	Taba Ctata L	listorios 1 Soci		DATE	
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hereby nominate this criteria and procedur		on in the National Re itional Park Service.		eservation Act of 1966 that it has been evalu	
TITLE State H	istoric Preser	vation Officer		DATE 3	April 79
and Car	Y THAT THIS PROPE	all	N THE NATIONAL	L REGISTER	8-16-79 Jugust 8, 1979
L LINCHER OF RE	MATERIAL SERVICES				11

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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AUG 1 0 1979

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

**ITEM NUMBER 7** 

PAGE 1

The majority of the buildings in the district are in good condition, although very little preservation activity has been undertaken to date. However, a downtown revitalization plan is about to be undertaken and the architectural consultants greatly favor preservation.

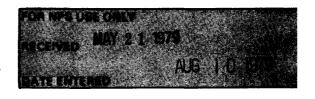
There are two one-story brick intrusions (5, 15).

#### **INVENTORY:**

- 1) The Elks lodgehall is a two-story Second Renaissance Revival brick building which was built in 1924. Designed by Spokane architect Charles I. Carpenter, this red face brick building has cast stone trim and is distinguished by its second story Palladian and round arched windows.
- 2) The A. E. Frank building is a two-story brick building, built in 1939. It replaced an earlier structure which burned. Its polychromatic brickwork is typical of the period.
- 3) The Eagles lodgehall is a three-story concrete-block building capped by a chevron proclaiming F. O. E. Designed in 1905 by Galbraith and Hall of Spokane, this building employs local concrete block which was produced from the ore tailings from the nearby mines.
- 4) The Furst building, constructed in 1900, is a three-story brick block with cast iron ornamentation. It is distinguished by its bracketed cornice and flat arched upper story windows.
- 5) Allen's Quick Lunch and the Turf bar is a modern one-story brick intrusion. It is of modest proportions and does not intrude upon the streetscape.
- 6) The Fuller Hotel is a three-story brick block which has been hideously stuccoed. Built in 1890, it was the finest hotel and largest building in Wallace for its time. Its first story iron work remains intact, although much work would have to be done to restore its upper stories to their former appearance.
- 7) The Jameson and Sweet's Hotel buildings date from the first decade of the century. They are sibling three-story structures of stone (now painted) which originally had matching stone cornices (only the Jameson section retains these) across the four bays of the facade under a parapeted roofline. There is interest in restoring these structures.
- 8) The Arment building is a two-story brick building, erected in 1911. Its first story has been remodeled to accommodate a bar and grill. However, its second story with its white brick ornamentation and cornice remains relatively intact.

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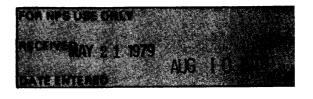
**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

- 9) The Northcut building is a modest one-story brick. Built in 1895 it still retains its cast iron pilasters despite its first story remodeling.
- 10) The Bradley building, constructed in 1911, is a two-story brick distinguished by its second story's white brick trim. The remodeled first story still retains some of its original iron work.
- 11) The Barnard block is a two-story, beige brick building. Designed by I. J. Galbraith in 1907, it has a metal cornice with a brick parapet.
- 12 and 13) The Ryan Hotel and the J. W. Tabor block are two-story brick buildings with art deco designed terra cotta trim. Designed by G. A. Pearson of Spokane, these buildings were erected in 1933, after a fire had destroyed the pioneer buildings located on the corner. Their art deco ornamantation is among the finest to be found on commercial buildings in Idaho.
- 14) The Bank of Commerce is a three-story stone building which was built in 1900-1901. Built for Holahand and McKinley, it is in the Second Renaissance Revival style. It is distinguished by a Corinthian columned entry with a round arched pediment.
- 15) Theodore's Men's Ware is a diminutive one-story brick intrusion.
- 16) The Follett block is a one-story brick building with a broken brick parapet. Built in 1898, its facade was remodeled ca. 1915.
- 17) The one-story light, polychromatic brick drug store was erected in the 1930's. Its brickwork is typical of the period.
- 18, 19, and 20) These two-story brick buildings were constructed in 1908 for Mahoney, Redding and Brase. These modest two-story buildings have been remodeled on the first floor. However, the second stories remain intact.
- 21) Three-quarters of the present Day building, the 75-foot frontage adjoining the corner of Cedar and 5th, dates ca. 1904. It was built to house the Baker Dry Goods Store. When the building was acquired in 1916 by the Day Brothers, the remaining 25-foot frontage, was constructed to house their mining operations. The facades were harmonized at that time. The resulting continuous facade is of buff brick, two-story, with metal cornice and cast-iron pilasters. Spokane architect Albert Held designed the addition.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

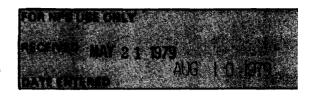
ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

- 22) The Shoshone building, built in 1916 for Julius Cohn, is one of the more handsome buildings in Wallace, It is distinguished by its second story round arched windows which have polychromatic tiles in their spandrels. A bracketed cornice caps the building and a cast stone entry provides access to the second floor apartments.
- 23) The two-story brick post office building was erected in 1905. It is three bays wide and still retains such cast iron features as a first story pilaster and second story flat arched window lintels.
- 24) The original Elks lodgehall was built in 1905, contemporaneously with the post office. Its first story has been remodeled, but its second story segmental arched windows and cornice remain. It was designed by Preusse and Zittle of Spokane.
- 25) The Herrington Hotel was built in 1898 by Herman Rossi. This two-story brick structure still retains its original facade including its cast iron pilasters.
- 26) The two-story brick Finch block of 1892 has been painted white. For many years it has served as office space for local mining companies.
- 27) Adam Albach's two-story brick was erected in 1891. It retains its cast iron entry and its segmental arched second story windows and brick cornice. It housed the Wallace Press on the first floor and served as a Masonic Hall on the second.
- 28) The White-Bender building is one of the more outstanding buildings in Wallace. The 1890 two-story brick block is distinguished by its pressed metal turret and cornice and its beautiful beveled glass first story transoms. White-Bender was the major wholesale distributing company in the Coeur d'Alene mining region.
- 29) The Rossi Insurance building was erected in 1890 as the Bank of Wallace. In 1895 Herman Rossi purchased the building and added a second story and the turret. The ornate floral designed turret, cornice and parapet are of pressed metal. The Rossi and White-Bender blocks are two of the finest Queen Anne style commercial structures remaining in Idaho.
- 30) The two-story brick Manheim building of 1890 has been painted white. It retains its brick cornice and first story cast iron pilasters.

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#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 4

- 31) The two-story brick Howes block was the first brick building completed in Wallace following the fire of July 27, 1890. Although somewhat remodeled, its original form is readily distinguished.
- 32) The two-story beige brick Heller building was erected in 1891 as a hotel. It is distinguished by its segmental arched second story windows. Again the original cast iron pilasters remain intact.
- 33) The two-story brick Otterson building was erected near the turn of the century. Its original facade, with its tall false front and large segmental arched windows, remains intact. Its cast iron front is exceptionally well preserved.
- 34) The Coeur d'Alene Hardware store is eleven bays wide, with the original corniced, round arched window section having been erected in 1890. This two-story brick building received an addition near the turn of the century. This false front treatment on the addition is similar to that of the Otterson building (33).
- 35) The Otterson building was completed in the fall of 1890. It is a modest two-story brick whose first story has been remodeled. This was the first of the two Otterson buildings.
- 36) The Shoshone County Courthouse, designed by L. R. Stritesky and Sweatt of Spokane in 1905, is a three-story building sitting on a raised foundation. Constructed of painted concrete block made from ore tailings, the building is rendered in a Neo-classical Revival style. It is distinguished by its two-story round-arched window above the central entry with its balustraded balcony supported by modillions. Other attractive features include the non-derivative fluted pilasters, denticulated cornice and high parapet.
- 37) The Stevens block of 1906 is a modest two-story brick building which has lost its cornice. The first story has been remodeled but the second with its flat arched windows remains intact.
- 38) The Masonic Temple, designed by G. I. Hubbell of Spokane in 1917, is a two-story brick building with terra cotta and granite trim. It is distinguished by the extensive use of terra cotta on its second story, the roundarched entry with a bracketed curvetto and the denticulated cornice.
- 39) The Second Renaissance Revival, white terra cotta First National Bank was built in 1916. Distinguished by its engaged Doric columns, round-arched windows, pedimented entry and cornice and parapet, this one of the city's more handsome buildings. It is comparable to the First National Bank in Pocatello and Alexander's store in Boise.

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#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

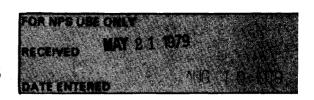
ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 5

- 40) This Idaho building is a two-story brick building designed in the commercial style. Built for Mrs. Otterson and O. D. Jones in 1917, this 50'x 100' structure retains its mezzanine windows and is distinguished by its applied terra cotta ornamentation.
- 41) The two-story Gearon building was built in 1927. The  $50' \times 75'$  polychromatic brick building retains its original appearance. Terra cotta trim enhances this business block.
- 42) The two-story Delasmutt block was built in 1890 as a brick building. This two-story brick building is  $50' \times 75'$  and retains most of its iron cornice and entry pilasters. This building housed the first county courthouse to be located in Wallace.

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**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

and Elks Lodgehall to the west of Fifth street are also included.

#### Property Owners--Wallace Historic District

Walter A. Haldi Sweet's Hotel Wallace, Idaho 83873

David Maron 112 Bank Street Wallace, Idaho 83873

Fred Kottrey P.O. Box 319 Wallace, Idaho 83873

Irene Blum P.O. Box F Osborn, Idaho 83849

Darlene Murphy c/o Delores Arnold P.O. Box 1153 Wallace, Idaho 83873

Frances Gillies Wallace, Idaho 83873

Frank Morbeck P.O. Box 684 Wallace, Idaho 83873

Idaho First National Bank P.O. Box 7009 Boise, Idaho 83707

Eugene Huber 512 Cedar Street Wallace, Idaho 83873

Fraternal Order of Eagles P.O. Box 71 Wallace, Idaho 83873

Donald Hess 10 High Street Wallace, Idaho 83873 Small Business
Administration
c/o Harry Magnuson
P.O. Box 469
Wallace, Idaho 83873

Emil Landside1 P.O. Box 1007 Wallace, Idaho 83873

M. Rieske 609 Bank Street Wallace, Idaho 83873

M. J. Bury Blackcloud Wallace, Idaho 83873

White and Bender Wallace, Idaho 83873

A S & R P.O. Box 440 Wallace, Idaho 83873

Mr. Rullman P.O. Box 139 Wallace, Idaho 83873

Chemodron P.O. Box 29 Wallace, Idaho 83873

Henry Day
Day Mines, Inc.
P.O. Box 930
Wallace, Idaho 83873

George Bangart 519½ Cedar Street Wallace, Idaho 83873

Darrell Juelfs
P.O. Box 107
Wallace, Idaho 83873

Vickie Furey c/o Roger Kellmer 622 Bank Street Wallace, Idaho 83

Coeur d'Alene Hardware 612 Bank Street Wallace, Idaho 83873

Shoshone Lodge #25 AF&AM P.O. Box 118 Wallace, Idaho 83873

Mr. Tabor P.O. Box 620 Wallace, Idaho 83873

Rossi Insurance Company c/o John H. Wimer Wallace, Idaho 83873

Sam Brooks P.O. Box 851 Wallace, Idaho 83873

Dillon Inskip 515 Bank Street Wallace, Idaho 83873

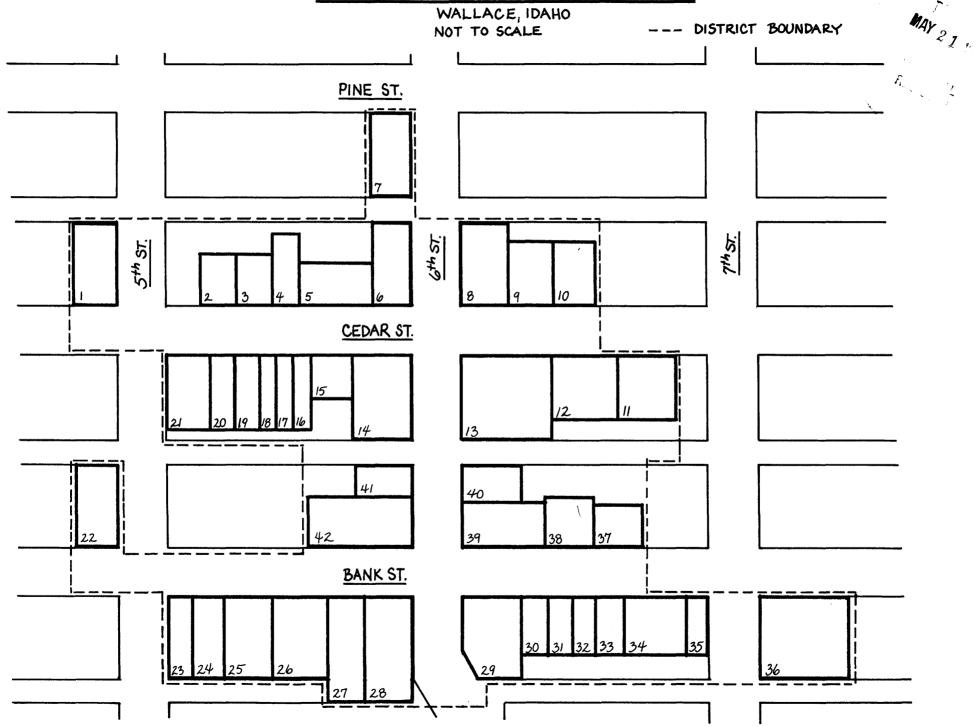
Mr. and Mrs. John Mahoney 514 Cedar Street Wallace, Idaho 83873

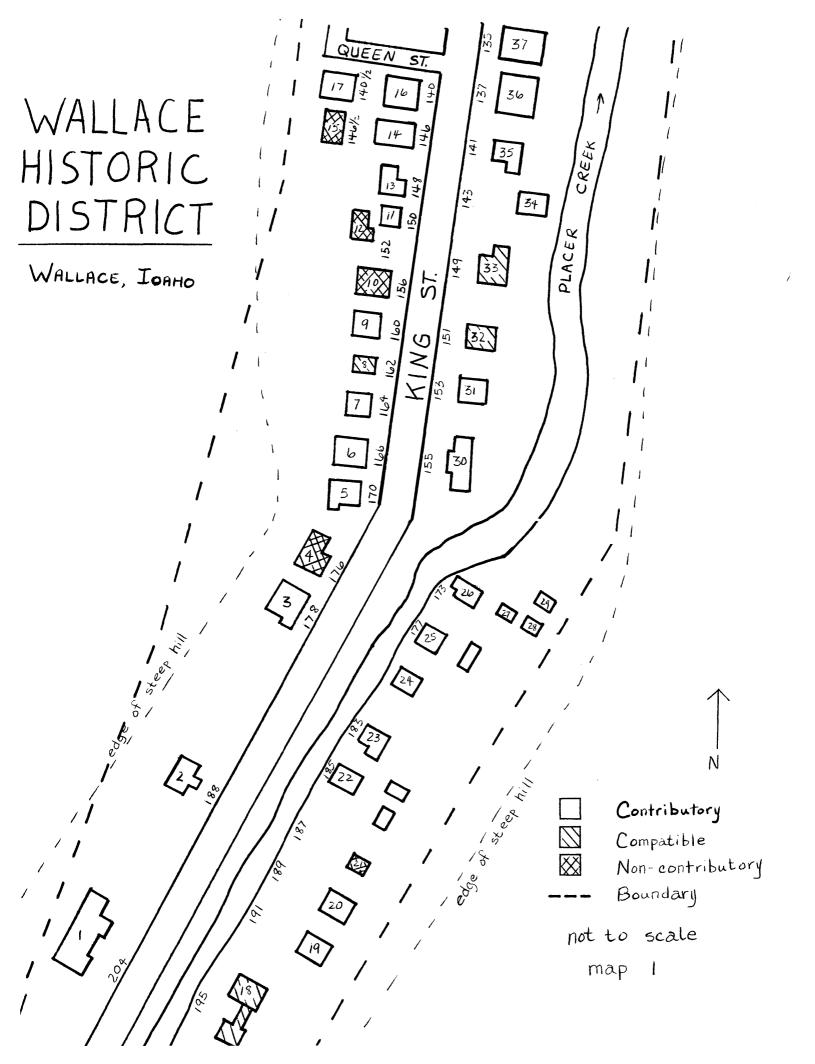
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frank 509 Cedar Street Wallace, Idaho 83873

L. Higbee c/o William Kramer 405 West Park Wallace, Idaho 83873

Food Center Thrift, Inc. 806 Bank Street Wallace, Idaho 83873

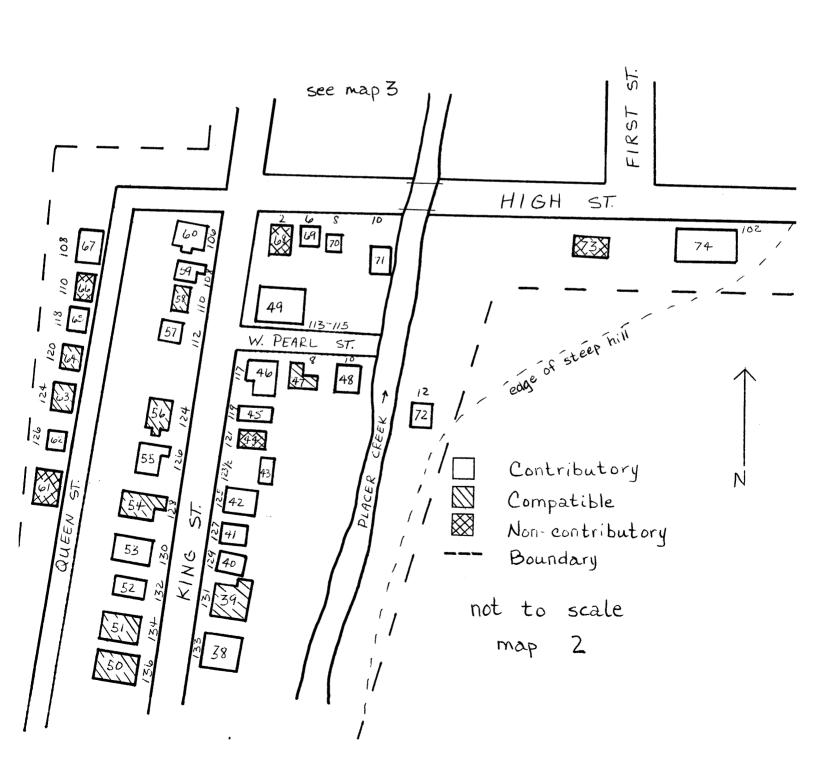
### WALLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

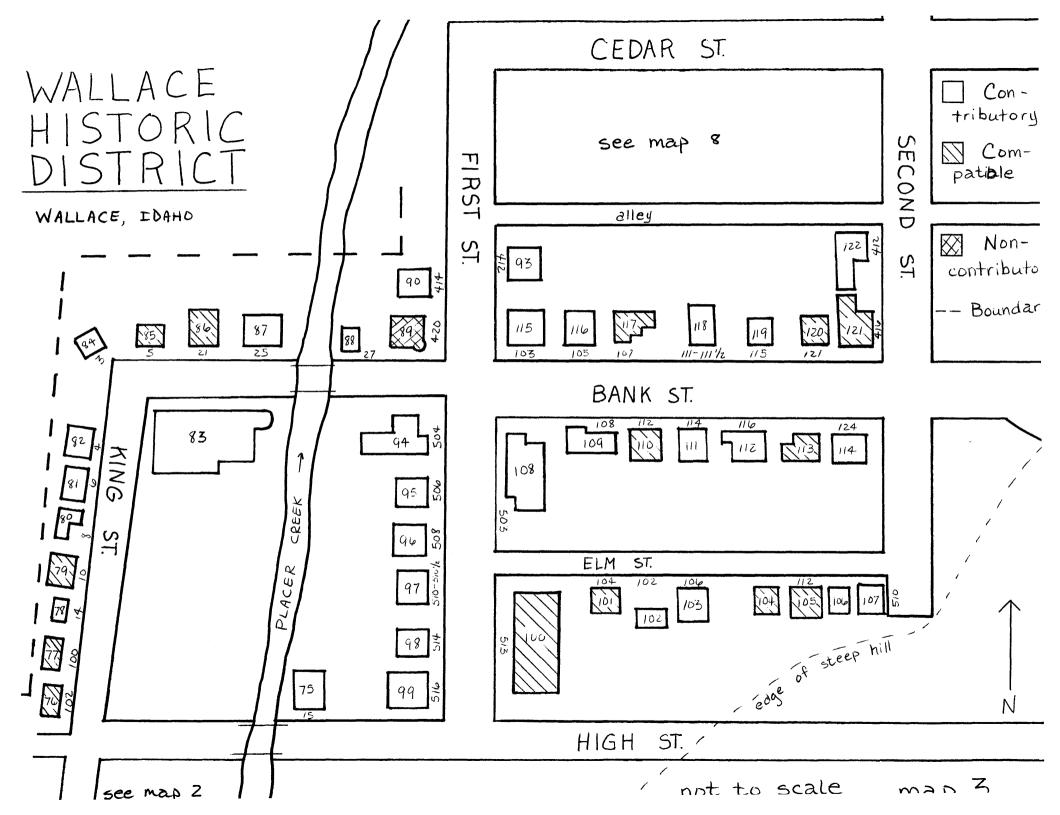


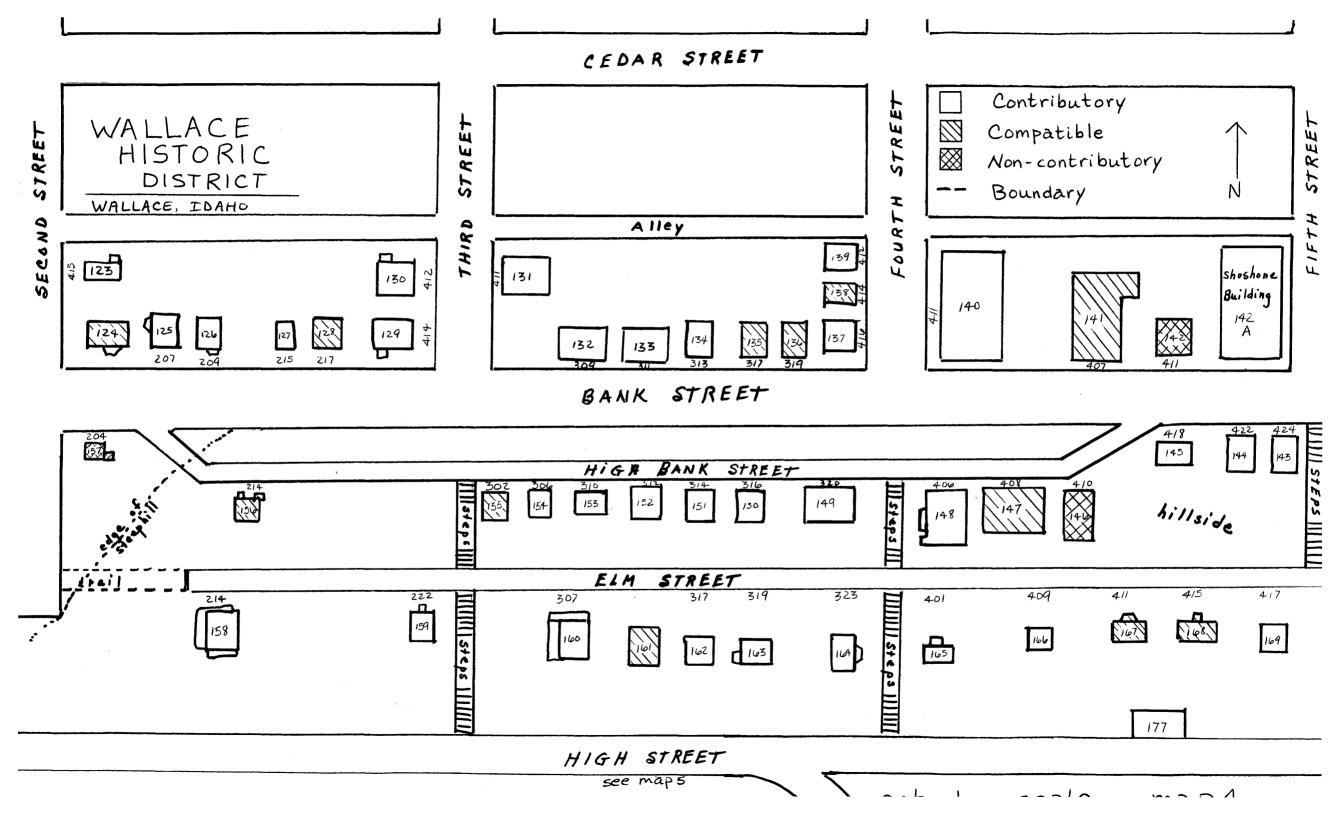


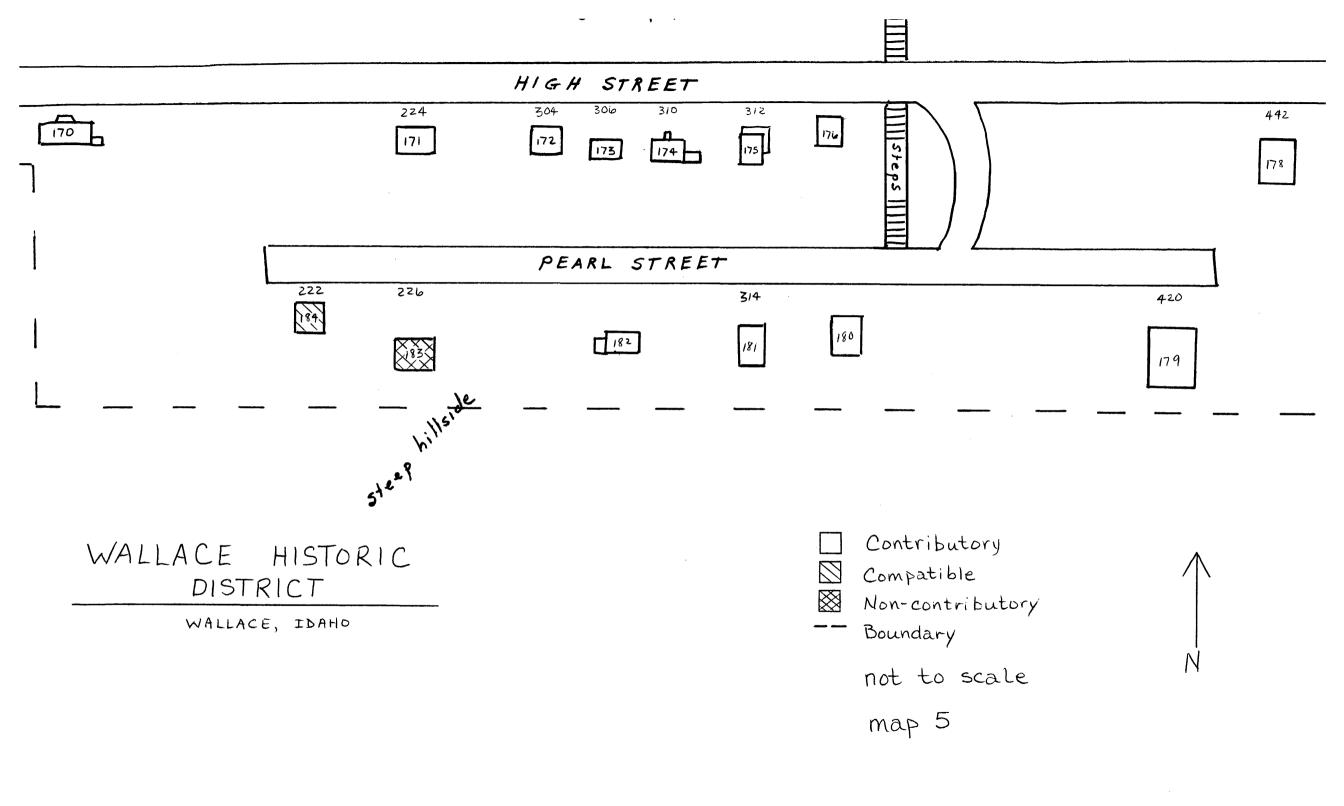
# WALLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

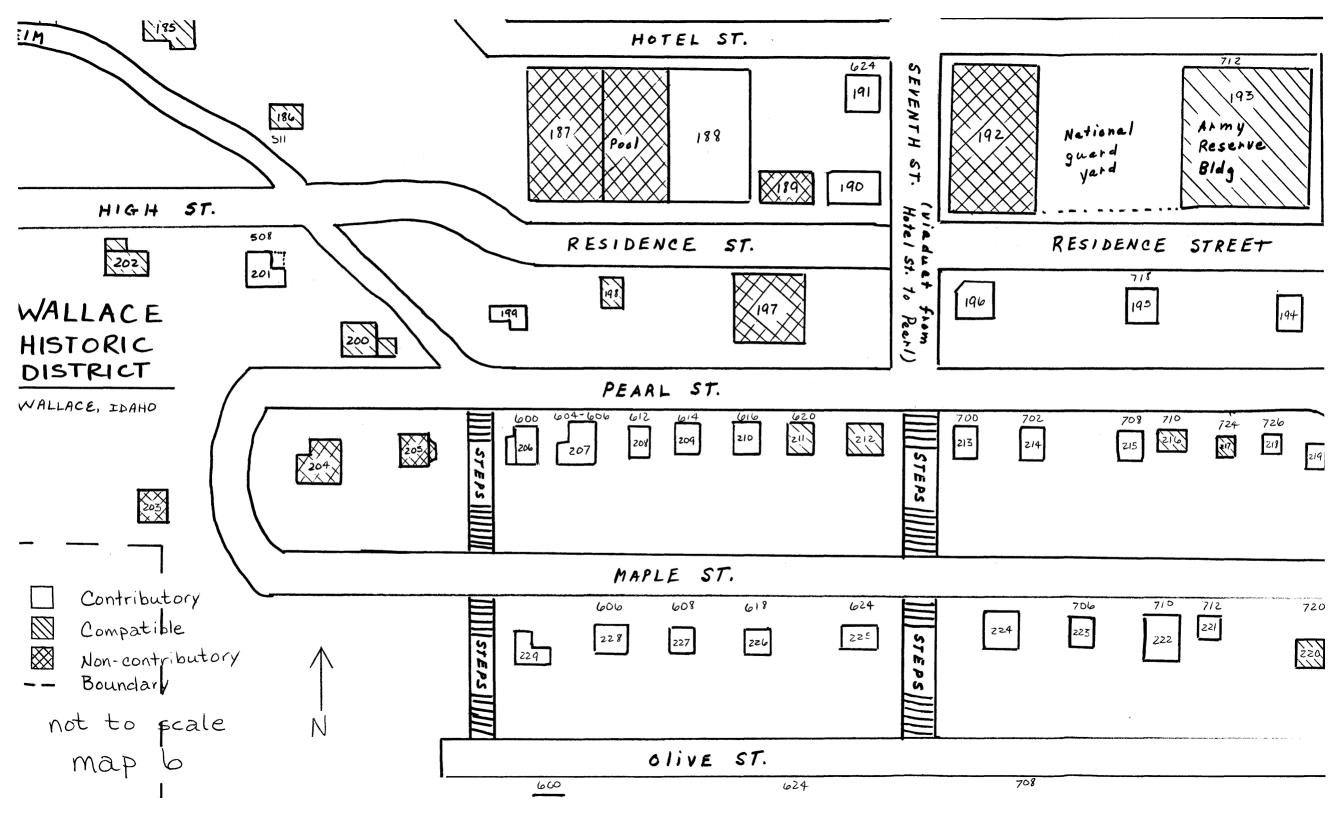
WALLACE, IDAHO

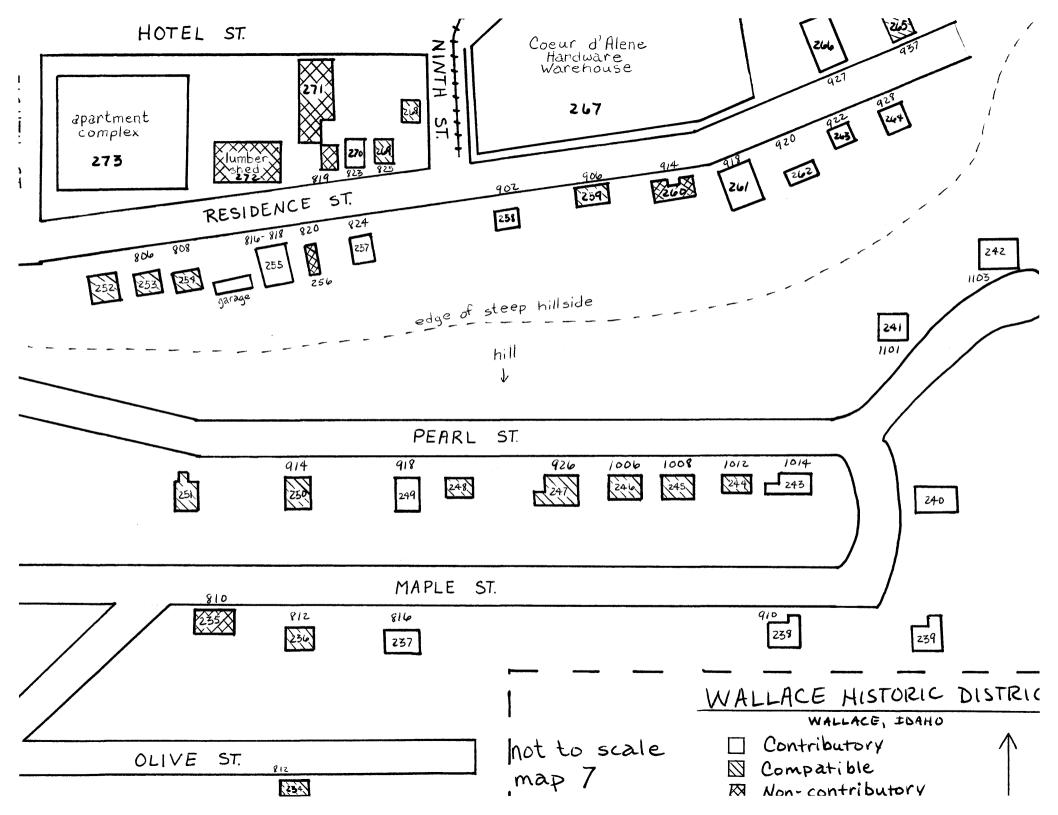


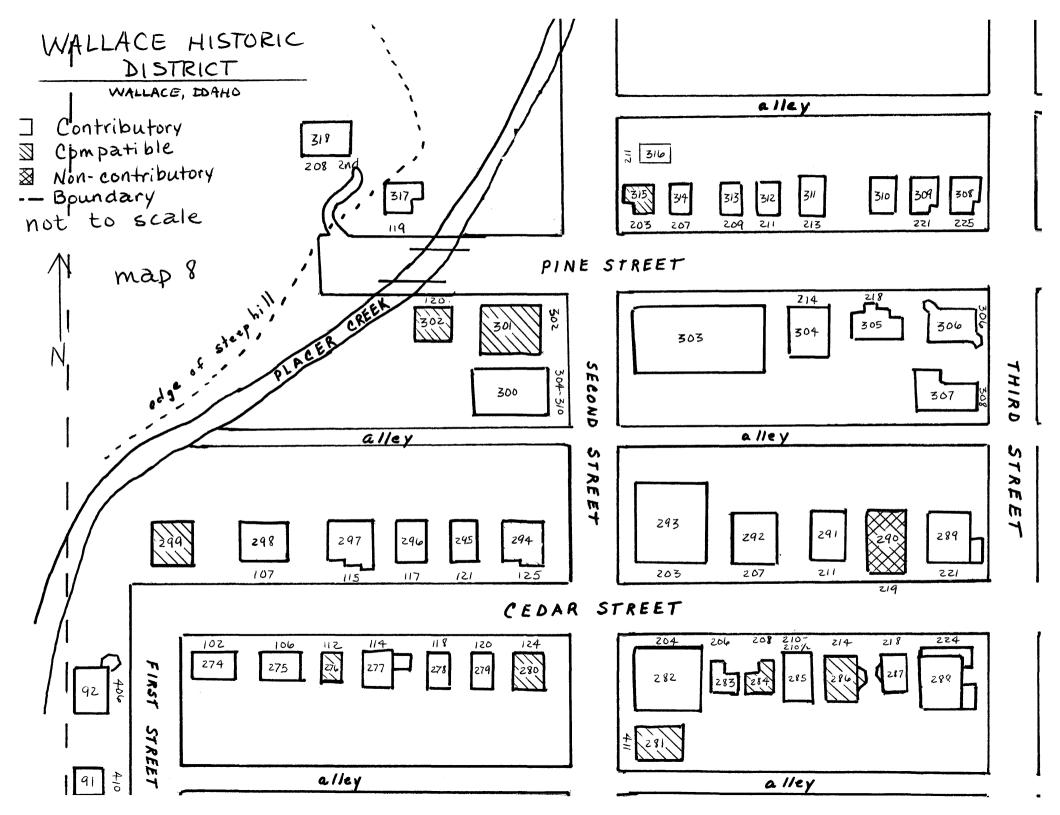


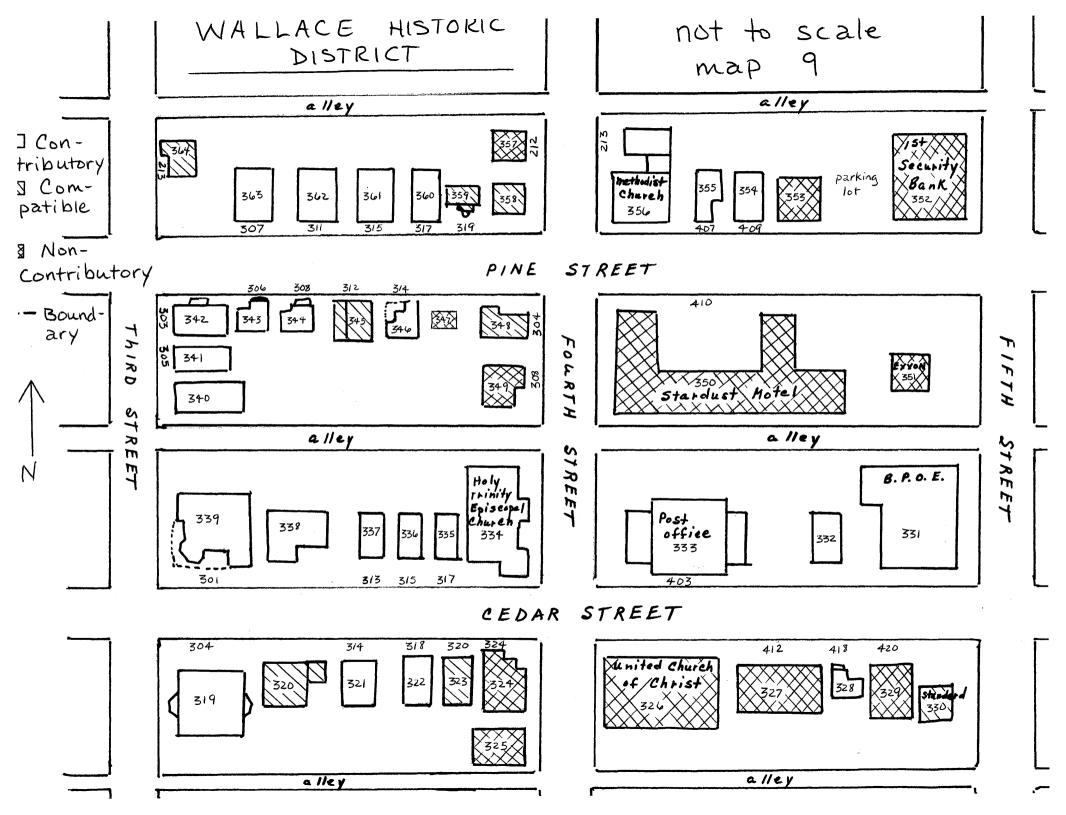


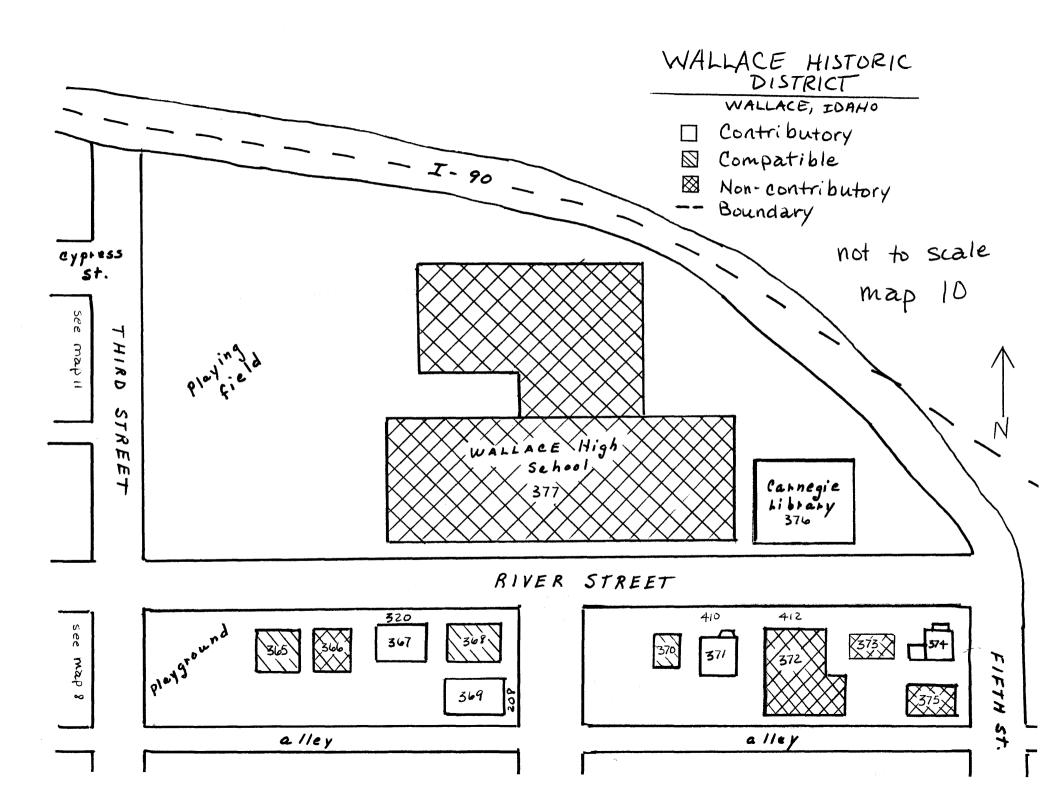


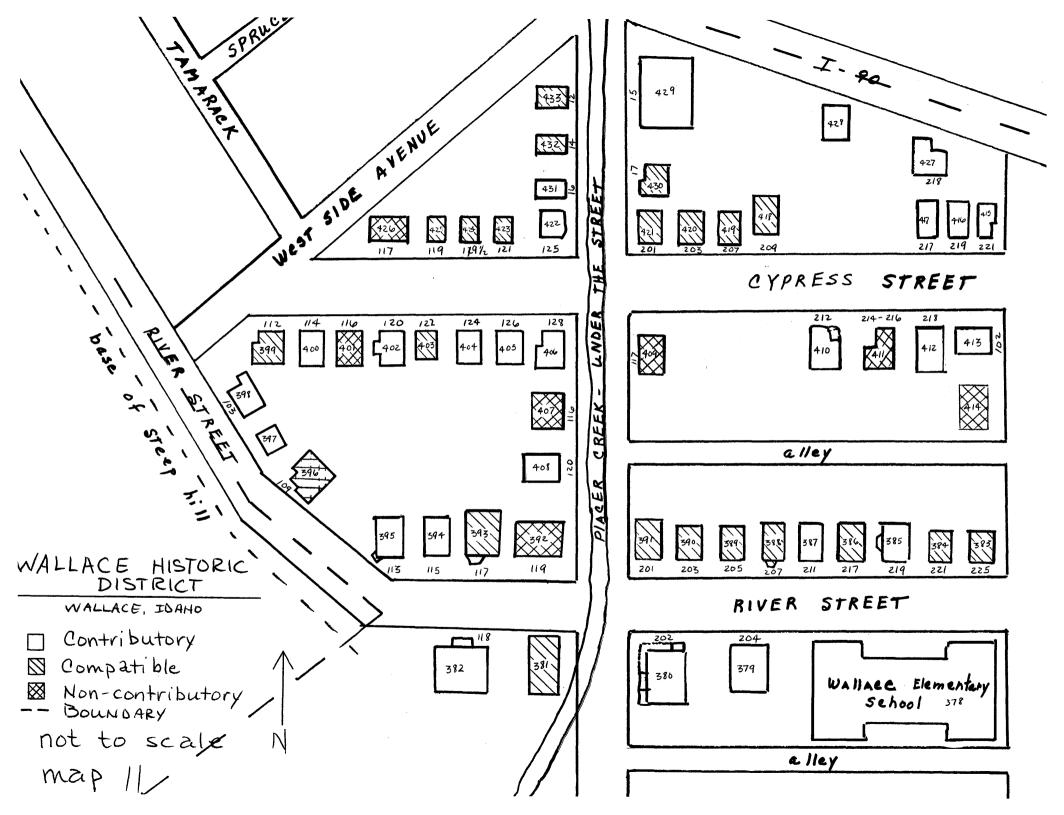


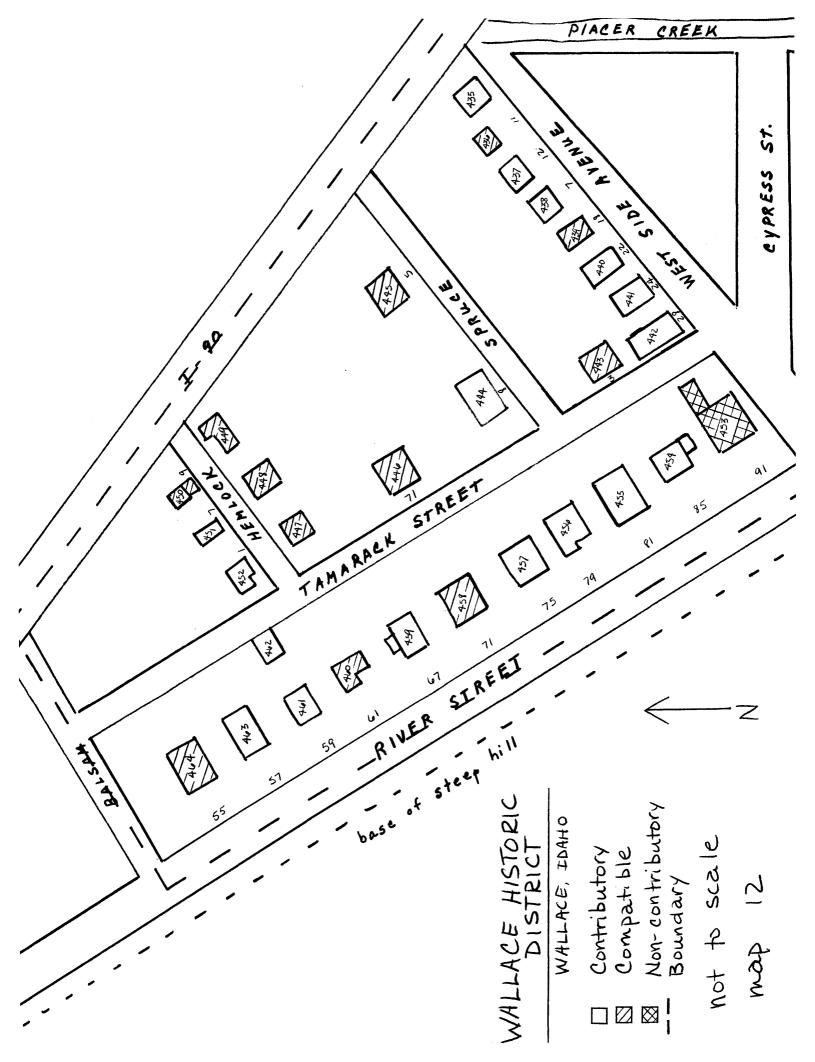


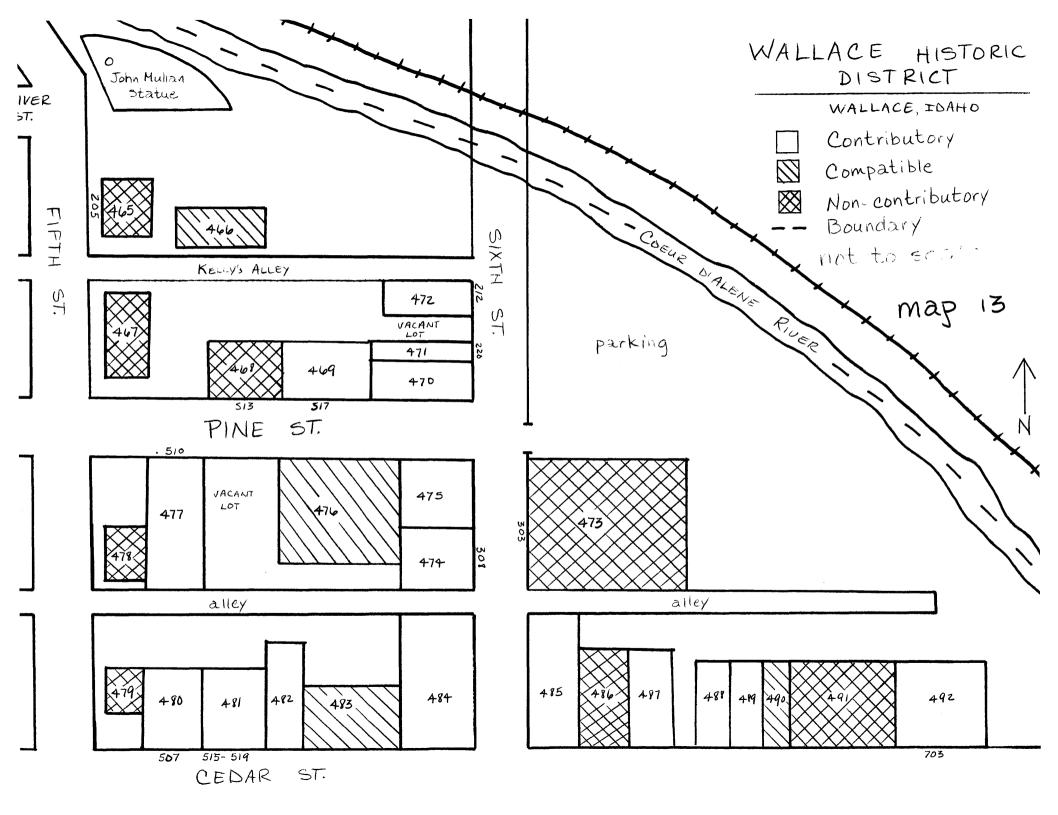


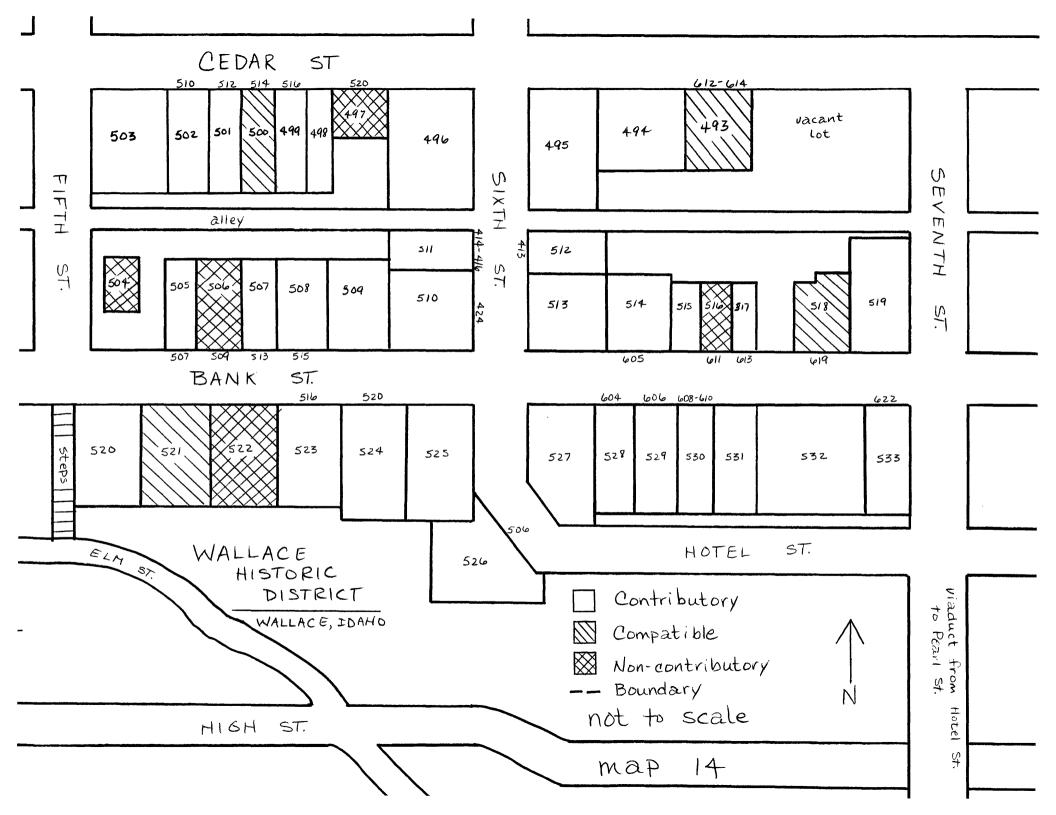


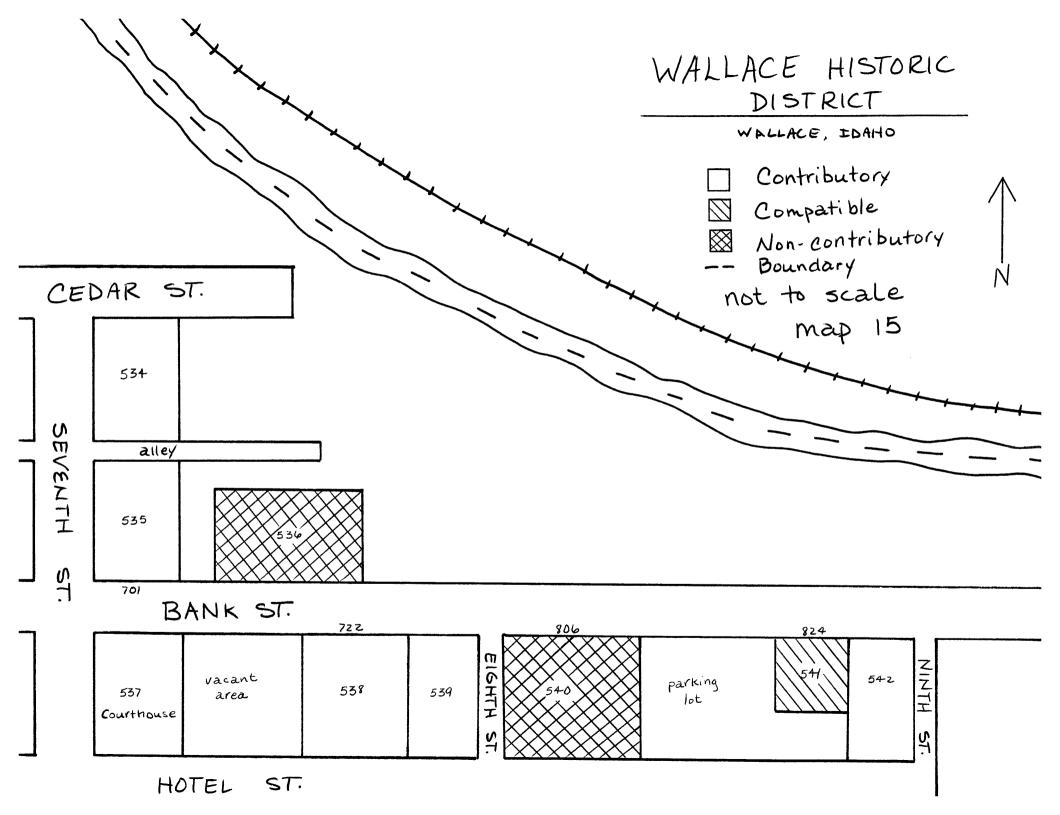


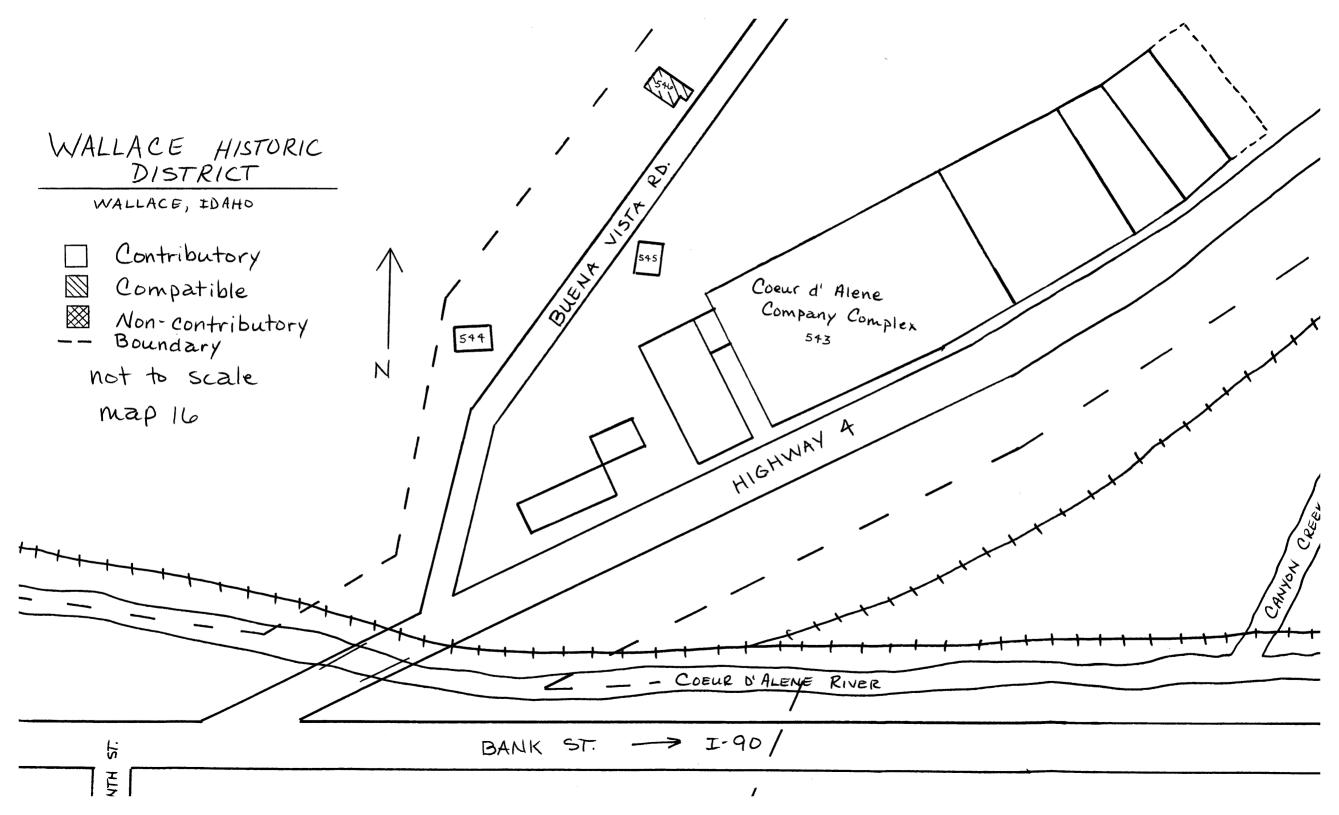


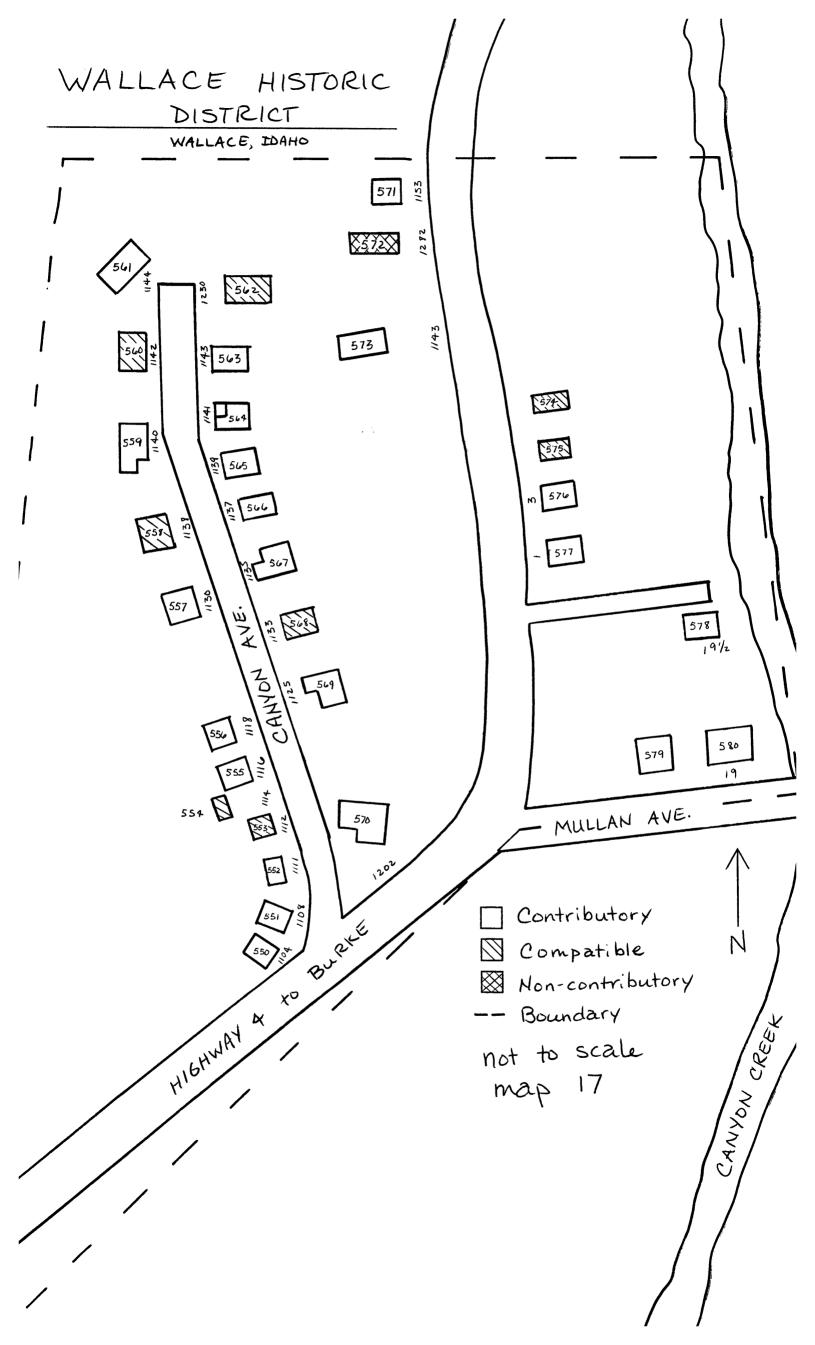












# WALLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT WALLACE, IDAHO Contributory Compatible Non-contributory Boundary not to scale map 18

