

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 18A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Enders Hotel

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 76 South Main Street n/a not for publication

city or town Soda Springs n/a vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Caribou code 29 zip code 83276

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 28 Mar 93
Signature of certifying official Date

John R. Hill, Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Patricia Andrews 5/14/93

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Property Name Enders Hotel

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<u>1</u> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Total
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

Name of related multiple property listing: _____ No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

_____ N/A _____

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Hotel</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>Restaurant</u>
_____	<u>Specialty Store</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Hotel</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>Restaurant</u>
_____	<u>Bar</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY MOVEMENTS

Commercial Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Pressed metal cornice trim

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

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B. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1919 - 1943

Significant Dates

1919

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

C. K. Blocker

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

Property Name Enders Hotel

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
___ preliminary determination of individual listing
(36 CFR 67) has been requested
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
 State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .356 acres

UTM References

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

2 / / / / / / / / / / 4 / / / / / / / / / /

___ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Craig M. Call
organization _____ date 2/13/93
street & number P.O. Box 7486, 802 W. Bannock telephone (208) 344-8383
city or town Boise state Idaho zip code 83707

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

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

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

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County and State Caribou County, Idaho

The Enders Hotel is located in Soda Springs (1986 pop. 3770) in the southeast corner of Idaho. The structure is situated on Main Street (formerly Dillon Street) and is the only commercial structure on the streetscape with a facade intact that predates the 1950s. It was built in 1919 and reflects the commercial style popular in the period. The structure is three stories: The ground level forms a rectangle while the upper two levels form a "C" shape with the area between the wings opening to the south for added light and air. Thus, all the hotel rooms had outside windows.

The building is oriented east, faced with a light grey brick on that facade, and trimmed with a metal cornice embellished with common period details such as block modillions and stylized cartouches capping each pier at the cornice line. Windows, recessed between piers, are paired, double-hung sash with one light in each sash. The only change made over time to the second and third level of the east facade is the addition of non-operative shutters as trim to the windows. The parapet extends beyond the cornice line, with a triangular name block centrally located.

The ground level front originally consisted of three bays, the center being the lobby entrance to the hotel. This bay remains relatively unchanged. Side bays were for shops, and each has been changed to eliminate transoms and glass storefronts. A metal sign marquee was added several decades ago, replacing a lighter metal and glass structure that appears in older photographs. The original marble trim near the bottom of the store fronts has deteriorated in several locations. The northern bay, now a bar, is completely obscured by a new storefront. The southern bay, now a restaurant, has retained the transom line although it is covered with newer materials.

The south wall of the building adjoins a neighboring one-story structure, so that the ground-level wall is not visible. The second and third levels of the south wall as well as all three levels of the west and north walls are of common orange brick. Windows are one-over-one light double-hung sash headed by segmental brick arches as was common in many turn-of-the-century commercial buildings. The configuration of the upper level walls appear to be original. On the north wall are vintage signs painted some decades ago and dating to the historic period of the hotel.

The ground level of the north and west facades were remodeled about 1935 when the dining room of the hotel was divided into apartments. An entrance to each unit was created through a series of new vestibules built on the side of the building, each with a steeply pitched roof that defined the entrance location. Entrances to the store that occupied the south bay and to the basement were also enclosed in a similar vestibule.

Inside the "C" configuration of the upper levels the exterior walls are covered with galvanized metal.

Each of the upper levels of the building is divided into 24 guest rooms with closets and shared shower and restroom facilities. Three rooms on each floor were originally provided with private bath. The main stair terminates on each floor at a centrally located landing in the center of the "C" room arrangement.

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The upper levels remain largely unchanged, with the addition of doors into the former private baths from the hallways being the only change in the floor plan. About 70-80% of the woodwork has never been refinished and retains a dark reddish varnish applied over the pine moldings. Original brass letters and room numbers remain. Old cast-iron fire bell assemblies with brass bells, a dumb waiter, newel posts and hardware are all part of the historic fabric that remains.

Almost every room is furnished with iron beds, mission oak dressers and chairs, cast-iron sinks and metal light fixtures that remain from the original furnishings. The most significant change in these rooms other than the surface coverings is the deterioration of the ceilings due to roof leaks which appear to have been recently repaired. In all other respects the guest rooms appear as they would have when the hotel opened in 1919.

The ground-level lobby received temporary partitioning several years ago. These new walls do not extend to the ceiling and have not damaged or obscured the original woodwork. Wall paneling, ceiling moldings, doors, bannister and newel post are all original. The check-in desk, mail boxes and wall clock all date to the original hotel opening. Tile floors have been carpeted. A 1930s era phone booth also remains.

The south bay storefront, originally a store, is now a restaurant. Interior surfaces have been refinished and the ceiling lowered. No historic fabric appears on the interior. The north bay, originally a barber shop, is now a bar. All original surfaces have been covered over and the ceilings lowered.

The basement level has remained unfinished from the original construction and continues as a storage area. Original mission oak and leather chairs and couches from the lobby are stored in the basement.

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The Enders Hotel is worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. Historically it is significant as the only extant hotel associated with a historic crossroads community where transcontinental trails, railroads, and highways met. Architecturally, it is the last remaining original commercial building on the main street in the community and retains a remarkable percentage of its original furnishings, floor plans and appearance while carrying on with its original commercial uses.

Soda Springs was founded by a splinter group that left the Mormon settlements in Utah in 1863; Thus, it is one of the three or four oldest towns in Idaho. In 1870 a new townsite was platted as a function of the coming of Mormon settlers sent to the area to establish a commercial corridor from Utah north to the mines and agricultural resources in Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. Dillon Street (now Main) became the main north/south thoroughfare. The Oregon Short Line Railroad was completed to Soda Springs in 1882, making the intersection of Dillon Street with the railroad into a major crossroads of the area.

Miners, merchants, ranchers and those who supplied and served them required adequate accommodations while temporarily in town or just passing through. Soda Springs became a hotel community, with six lodging facilities located on Dillon Street at one time. The oldest were frame structures with improvised partitions and facilities. At least two were elegant, state-of-the-art facilities built to meet the demands of discriminating travelers on the railroad, of those who came to the area to take advantage of its supposed medicinal waters (promoted nationally as the "Saratoga of the West").

The most elegant of these, the Idan-ha Hotel, was built in 1887 by the Natural Mineral Water Company. It was a high Victorian structure that was located directly adjacent to the railroad. The Idan-ha Hotel was still standing at the time the Enders was conceived, but lacked integrity as it had been renovated into apartments. There were several smaller, older, and less imposing lodging facilities in Soda Springs in 1919, however, none had the quantity, character, and scale of facilities that the Enders provided when opened.

The Idan-ha burned shortly after the Enders opened. No other facilities were built for lodging in Soda Springs, other than a motor court offering twelve rooms, until the Caribou Lodge opened about 1948. The Enders Hotel remained as the most significant lodging facility in the community from its initial construction, until the first motel of any size opened in the late 1940s.

About 1916 William and Theodore Enders, both bachelors, expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of lodging available to stockmen and tourists alike in the area and resolved to build a new, modern hotel. They acquired the land in that year, and in 1918 borrowed \$16,207 dollars from Dr. Ellis Kackley to build the Enders Hotel, (completed in 1919). In May of that year, William Enders entered into a lease agreement with George Sutherland for the hotel at the rate of \$5400 per year. Sutherland agreed to allow no "spirituous or alcoholic liquors" on the premises and to not "clean or mop the dining room floor in such a manner as would be detrimental."

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Other tenants in 1919 were Skadden Hardware Co. in the south bay and a barber shop in the north. A dining room occupied the northeast corner of the main level. This area was later divided into six apartments about 1935.

The Enders family owned the hotel and operated it for most of fifty years. A sale was agreed upon during the 1940s and 1950s, but the final payments were never made and the Enders returned to management until 1976. Lynn and Beth Beus acquired it then and sold to the current owner, Louise Collard, in 1992. As of 1992, the owner operates the Enders Cafe in the south store area and has leased the north commercial space to The Alibi Bar.

Architecturally the building is significant as the last remaining historic commercial building on the community's Main Street. It remains almost completely intact in its original use, with its original furnishings and woodwork. Alterations and deterioration which have occurred since the historic period have not significantly detracted from the building's integrity: the original design, configuration, finishes and furnishings remain.

As a health spa and crossroads there are no other buildings in the community that relate to the early hospitality industry in the area, nor to the community's role in the heyday of railroad transportation. It housed the residence of the area's country doctor, Ellis Kackley, and for a time the Eastman Drug Store, the oldest pharmacy in the state, was located in the Enders. The Enders, 1902 City Hall, and 1919 Caribou County Courthouse remain as the only buildings on Main Street that have not been modernized in the last several decades, making this one of the few reminders of the city's historic origins.

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Bybee, Faunda. Now and Then - "A Picture Book of Caribou County, Idaho." Soda Springs, Idaho
1977.

Collard, Louise O., Interview with Craig M. Call, August 11, 1992. Soda Springs, ID. Present
address of subject 76 South Main Street, Soda Springs, ID.

Kackley, Dr. Evan., Interview with Craig M. Call, August 11, 1992. Soda Springs, ID. Present
address of subject 2323 Ellis Ave., Boise, ID.

Lease Agreement. William Enders, Lessor; George Sutherland, Lessee. Recorded as instrument #191
in Book 1 of Miscellaneous at Page 4, records of the Caribou County Recorder, Soda Springs,
Idaho.

Title Records in possession of Caribou County Recorder, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Title Records in possession of Caribou Land and Title, Soda Springs, Idaho.

TOSOIBA - "Sparkling Waters." Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Camp Meads. Soda Springs, Idaho
1958.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Commencing at a point 142 feet east of southwest corner of Lot 2, Block 39, in the Plat of the City of Soda Springs; thence South 3 feet; thence East 63 feet; thence North 101.5 feet to a point 98.5 feet North of the South line of Lot 1; thence East 125 feet to the East line of Lot 1; thence North 82.5 feet; thence West 188 feet; thence South 181 feet to the point of beginning.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Includes the original legal description for the hotel plus parking areas added later and now essential to its continuing function in its historic use.