

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980
NOV 26 1980
DATE ENTERED

**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 Fort Russell Neighborhood Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Block bounded by Jefferson, Main, 3rd and 4th Sts

CITY, TOWN

Moscow

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Idaho

VICINITY OF
CODE

16

COUNTY

Latah

CODE

057

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER: Sr.

OWNER OF PROPERTY

Citizens' Clu

NAME

multiple; see continuation

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Latah County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Moscow

STATE

Idaho

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Idaho Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1972

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Idaho State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Boise

STATE

Idaho

7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT | <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED | <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD | <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS | <input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED | <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Fort Russell Historic District consists of 116 structures in nine square blocks, and fractions of twelve contiguous blocks, in the hilly northwest section of Moscow, Idaho. The district is almost totally residential in use. Only three buildings near the perimeter stand as exceptions: a school and two church buildings, one still used for worship and the other in service as a Senior Citizen's Club. These uses reflect the ambience of the neighborhood and its environs; it is an old residential area, its southeast corner within a few blocks of Main Street, ringed with service institutions: three more school buildings, four more churches, a Carnegie Library, the Post Office and Courthouse, and a city park are within a few blocks of the district. There are no commercial intrusions within it.

The district is strongly homogeneous not only in use but in style, scale, and, as it were, texture. The houses are predominantly from the late Victorian to early twentieth century periods. Fine examples of Queen Anne, Eastlake, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Classic Box and Bungalow appear. In most of these styles, examples occur on both the "mansion" and the cottage scale. Not unexpectedly, this is especially true of the Bungalow style. The pattern prevalent in many turn-of-the century neighborhoods--whereby large homes are built on the corners of blocks, which later fill in with more modest dwellings--holds true for the Fort Russell neighborhood. But while structures in the district range from small to grand, none exceed two-and-a-half stories, and most are one or two. Finally, the homogeneous streetscapes of residential structures built largely from 1880 to 1920 and in related styles and scales are knit together by the texture of building material--mostly frame and brick--and by the texture of the rows of mature deciduous trees which distinguish the neighborhood and contribute much to its character.

The boundaries of the Fort Russell neighborhood were unusually difficult to set. A substantially larger area than is delineated on the attached sketch map contains individual structures of distinction and shares many of the characteristics of the nominated district. This is particularly true on the east side. South of the "natural" boundary which is formed on Howard between "D" and "C" streets by the old wall of the Catholic School and the new buildings which have gone up behind it, there are number of blocks where the eastern boundary had to be set by the less-than-clearcut method of identifying breakoff points at which the proportion of relatively unaltered houses built prior to 1930 seemed to fall off markedly. A similar exercise set the southern boundary, the area toward the bottom of the hill where slightly newer construction and pressures from the "through" street of Third have ragged the already more modest edges of the neighborhood. On the west side, the boundary was more obvious, falling in general where the hill begins to rise and where older residential neighborhood takes over from downtown commercial development. The northern boundary generally follows the brow of the hill, which in many places drops quite abruptly beyond it;

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 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 type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Local History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | |

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Fort Russell neighborhood District is both architectural and historic. It is manifestly significant for the rich display of early residential architecture it provides in a town of under 20,000 residents. It is significant as well for the historical connections between the houses and many of the people who built the town: the early entrepreneurs and professionals whose commodious homes expressed their positions of leadership in the community, and the more anonymous citizens whose neat cottages and bungalows grew up between the big houses--indeed, were sometimes built by the owners of them--a generation or two later.

The architectural interest of the district is immediately apparent to the eye. As specified in Section Seven, a neighborhood larger than the area which could reasonably be nominated as an historic district is generally continuous with it, and contains individual structures of substantial significance. It is noteworthy that five National Register properties--the Cornwall house, the McConnell mansion, the Carnegie Library, the Methodist church and the Federal Building are located in the less architecturally cohesive but still handsome blocks to the south and west of the district. Moscow's Main Street, which contains a high percentage of early buildings, is only a few blocks further west. Thus perhaps a fifth of the area of this small city--a town devoted primarily to servicing the wheatlands round about and the University of Idaho on the west side of town--turns out to be of unusual architectural calibre. The Fort Russell district is the most architecturally cohesive core of this generally rewarding area.

Within the core district are a number of residential buildings which are individually significant. The giant, bungalow, chalet-style Miller house (35) is without peer in the state. The much smaller, but lavishly detailed basalt-columned Creighton house (94) is another extraordinary bungalow. Among earlier houses, the gothicizing Shields house (25) is a "cottage" type unusual in Idaho. The Dernham house and the frame residence at 604 "C" (22 and 49) are perhaps the finest examples in Moscow of the Queen Anne residence executed at full scale, a type less rare but no means common in Idaho cities. The Georgian Revival Butterfield house (36) is unique for its style in Moscow and on a par with others in the state. The sprawling Day mansion (91),

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Moscow Mirror, Moscow, Idaho, 1886-1912. Historical material on Fort Russell district assembled for ISHS by David Cooper, 1976; on file at Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, Idaho.

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 40 acres.

QUADRANGLE NAME Moscow East

QUADRANGLE SCALE 7.5 minute

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,1 | 50,16,7,0 | 5,17,58,4,0

B 1,1 | 50,17,8,0 | 5,17,55,8,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,1 | 50,15,9,0 | 5,17,53,2,5

D 1,1 | 50,14,1,0 | 5,17,52,6,5

E 1,1 | 50,11,2,0 | 5,17,53,4,0

F 1,1 | 50,11,2,0 | 5,17,54,8,0

G 1,1 | 50,14,8,0 | 5,17,57,8,0

H | | | | | | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Fort Russell Neighborhood Historic District is shown as the dotted line on the attached sketch map entitled "Fort Russell Neighborhood Historic" (see continuation sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Patricia Wright, Architectural Historian

2 Jan 80

ORGANIZATION Idaho State Historical Society

DATE

STREET & NUMBER 610 North Julia Davis Drive

TELEPHONE 3356
(208) 384-2120

CITY OR TOWN Boise

STATE Idaho

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE X 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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Mule Wells

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 2 Jan 80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. Roy Luce
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 11/26/80

ATTEST: *W. Roy Luce*
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 11/26/80

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 14 1980
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 1

Owners List
Fort Russell Neighborhood Historic District

| <u>Property:</u> | <u>Owner:</u> | <u>Address</u> <u>(if different):</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| 425 N. Howard | Gene E. Bobeck | |
| 419 N. Howard | Morris Hemstrum | |
| 411 N. Howard | Richard L. Wallace | |
| 405 North Howard | Dwain J. Marten | |
| 630 E. "C" Street | Allen S. Janssen | |
| 622 E. "C" Street | Bernice H. Sokvitne | |
| 616 E. "C" Street | Paul L. Blanton | |
| 604 E. "C" Street | Frank A. Cronk | |
| 420 N. Polk | Ronald Meldrum | |
| 415 N. Polk | Roger T, Root | |
| 407 N. Polk | William J. Brown | |
| 405 N. Polk | Madeline E. Espe | |
| 401-403 N. Polk | Arthur D. Smith | Route 1, Box 202 Deary, ID 83823 |
| 424 E. "B" Street | Silas L. McHenry | c/o John Wallace 424 E. "B" Moscow, ID |
| 418 E. "B" Street | Roland D. Brooks | |

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 2

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 410 E. "B" Street | William P. Sloan | |
| 404 E. "B" Street | Mary Elizabeth Banks | |
| 503 E. "C" Street | Abe McGregor Goff | |
| 511 E. "C" Street | Herbert M. Day and Cathy Nakao | |
| 517 E. "C" Street | Alan C. Stephens | |
| 325 N. Polk Street | Neta M. Bailey | c/o Lloyd Skramstad P.O. Box 8457 Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 307 N. Polk Street | Elizabeth Jane Taylor | P.O. Box 8777 Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 301 N. Polk Street | Donald D. DuSault | |
| 120 N. Howard Street | Jessie L. Neal | 122 N. Howard Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 518 E. "B" Street | Ronald Edward Clement Winkler | |
| 512 E. "B" Street | Carol Boas Allison | |
| 304 N. Van Buren Street | Frances F. Dowd | c/o John W. Childers 3313 Willow Street SW Tacoma, WA |
| 310 N. Van Buren Street | Barbara P. Carey | 910 E. "A" Street Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 328 N. Polk Street | Howard David | |
| 605 E. "C" Street | George H. Smith | |
| 615 E. "C" | Peter E. Isaacson | |

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

DATE ENTERED

NOV 26 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 3

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 621 E. "C" Street | Jimmy Colbert | |
| 323 N. Howard | Otise M. Maize | c/o L. Belli & J. Betz Box 8596 Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 321 N. Howard | W.W. Bolles | c/o William Gibbs 321 N. Howard Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 315 N. Howard | Lydia E. Mickey and Richard Hart | |
| 634 East "B" Street | Dick Sanchez | |
| 622 East "B" Street | W. Kent Hackmann | |
| 610 E. "B" Street | John H. Sullivan | |
| 605 E. "B" Street | Thomas E. Hipple | |
| 214 N. Polk | Brent M. Snow | |
| 604 E. "A" Street | Steven J. Cox | |
| 608 E. "A" | Effa A. Rollefson | c/o Carl L. Olsen 608 E. "A" Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 217 N. Howard | U.I. Trustee (Stillinger Trust) | Office of Financial Affairs Ad Annex University of Idaho Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 703 E. "B" Street | Vaughn McDonald | c/o Kenneth Purnell 703 E. "B" Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 707 E. "B" | Steven P. Howard | |

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| |
|----------------------|
| FOR HCRS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

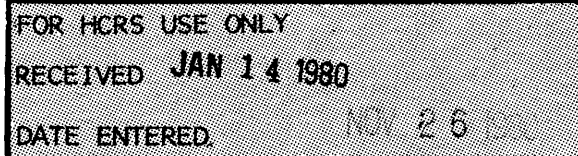
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 4

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 714 E. "B" Street | R. E. Bauer | c/o Terry N. Johnson 714 E. "B" Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 708 E. "B" Street | Alice Lundquist Morton | |
| 704 E. "B" Street | William T. Mathews | |
| 320 N. Howard | Paul A. Hedler | |
| 124 N. Polk | William C. Wernecke | |
| 120 N. Polk | Elesa C. Anderson | |
| 116 N. Polk | Everett Will | 218 N. Main Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 110 N. Polk | Harold C. Amos | |
| 618 E. First | St. Mary's Catholic Church | |
| 106 S. Polk | Kay J. French | |
| 611 E. First Street | Iva L. Gelwick | |
| 221 N. Polk | Irvin L. Standley | |
| 217 N. Polk | Elmer E. Nelson | |
| 211 N. Polk | E. L. Lloyd | Box 249 Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 210 N. Van Buren | Demetrius J. Koubourlis | |
| 220 N. Van Buren | Winfred B. Moorer | |
| 222 N. Adams | Norman L. Fraser | |
| 216 N. Adams | Lawrence V. Wood | |

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 5

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 210 N. Lincoln Street | Fred W. Handel | c/o B. H. Olsen 210 N. Lincoln St. Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 430 E. "A" Street | Mary R. Wood | c/o Peter L. Siems 430 E. "A" Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 215 N. Van Buren | E. Brian Chernecke | |
| 411 E. "B" Street | Ralph H. Farmer | c/o Richard A. Porter 411 E. "B" Moscow, Id 83843 |
| 326 E. "A" Street | Daisy D. Willis (Newman) | |
| 320 E. "A" | Paul G. Wilkins and JoAnn Lannon | |
| 310 E. "A" | Grace Rothwell | c/o Martin Pall 304 E. "A" Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 304 E. "A" | Martin L. Pall | |
| 220 N. Jefferson | Mabel W. Rentfro (Beattie) | |
| 226 N. Jefferson | Werner Pohle | |
| 232 N. Jefferson | William H. Frye | |
| 203 N. Jefferson | George H. Belt | |
| 216 E. "A" | Frederick Rinehart | 5627 S.E. Bulman Rd. Port Orchard, WA 98366 |
| 215 E. "A" | Lydia Renner | |
| 221 E. "A" | Veva Mathews | |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

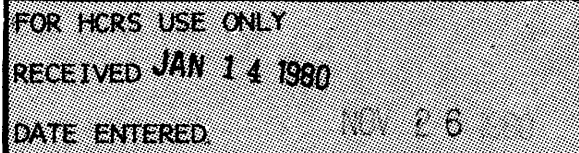
| |
|----------------------|
| FOR HCRS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED NOV 26 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 6

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 225 E. "A" | James Western Crawford | Box 8551 Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 113 N. Jefferson | Glen Southworth | 852 11th Street Boulder, CO 80302 |
| 109 N. Jefferson | Mildred Bleisoe | c/o John Bieker Route 1 Colton, WA 99113 |
| 226 E. First Street | William M. O'Meara | P.O. Box 8386 Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 220 E. First Street | Francis Nonini | |
| 216 E. First Street | Richard L. Gardner | |
| 403 E. "A" | Perry L. Farnam | |
| 120 N. Adams | Terry L. Burton | |
| 133 N. Van Buren | Barbara Peterson Carey | 910 E. "A" Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 426 E. First | George K. Moody | |
| 419 E. First | David Lee Wenny | |
| 103 S. Van Buren | Thomas L. Neal | |
| 414 E. Second | Ben C. Cooper and Jaqueline M. Rodell | Route 1, Box 159 Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 110 S. Van Buren | Joseph McCown | |
| 106 S. Van Buren | University of Idaho (Stillinger Trust) | c/o Chi-Wu Wang 2603 E. "D" Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 509 E. First | W. W. Shelton | c/o Bruce L. Brooks 509 E. First Moscow, ID 83843 |

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 7

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 517 East First | Eugene Dahmen | |
| 521 E. First | Mae F. Harney and Jack J. Kaufman | |
| 103 S. Polk | Lloyd H. Scrivner | |
| 505 E. "A" | Loyal Elmer Talbott | |
| 506 E. First | Lamona L. Garrison | c/o Donald Atkinson 506 E. First Moscow, Idaho 83843 |
| 514 E. First | John G. Warren | c/o Maynard Miller 514 E. First Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 528 E. First | Harry E. Davey, Jr. | |
| 115 N. Polk | Helen L. Orland, Executrix | c/o Robert W. Driscoll 115 N. Polk Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 121 N. Polk | Inga Marie Swan (Sundquist) | P.O. Box 223 Troy, ID 83871 |
| 515 East "A" | Nick Vietri | |
| 712 E. "D" | James L. Graves | |
| Fort Russell School | Moscow School District #281 | Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 420 E. Second | Senior Citizens' Club Inc. | c/o Mrs. Carey Schnell 720 E. "D" Street Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 506 E. "A" Street | Wilmer J. Cox | 1327 Ponderosa Drive Moscow, ID 83843 |

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 14 1980
DATE ENTERED 1/17/80

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 8

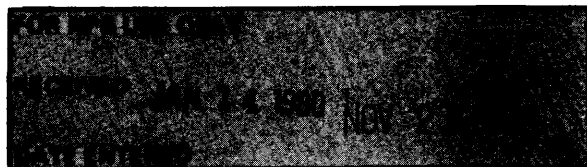
| | | |
|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 502 E. "A" | Donald Lee Anderson | 411 E. Seventh Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 221 N. Adams | Elmer P. and Rogene Hingston, Trustees | 414 N. Main Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 520 E. "B" | Roger Snider | |

Nonconforming Intrusions

| | | |
|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 517 E. "A" | Mabel D. Hard | |
| 604 E. "B" | Kathryn (Marsh) Short | |
| 528 East "A" | W. M. Dahmen | 1020 E. Third Moscow, ID 83843 |
| 522 E. "A" | Harold R. Peterson | |
| 215 N. Adams | ✓ Elmer P. and Rogene Hingston, Trustees | 414 N. Main Moscow, Idaho 83843 |
| 520 E. "B" | George T. Wray | |
| 519 E. "B" | Marvin C. Burton | |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

in most cases, both sides of a street are included, although this was not possible along several streets where eligible older homes built for the view occupy the inner side and construction that is later, seriously altered or otherwise ineligible occupies the outer.

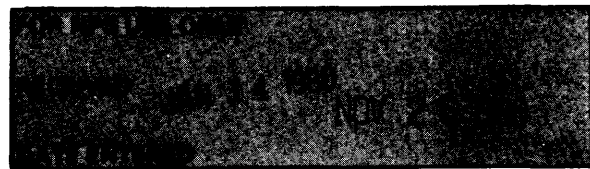
The most difficult cases of boundary establishment, however, arose with regard to several pockets of ineligible structures which occur in the district--particularly on "C" Street between Howard and Polk and on "B" around the Polk Street intersection--and which could have been excluded only by gymnastic use of the boundary line. The decision to include these pockets was made for two reasons: first, to avoid such an arbitrary use of the line and the violence that it does to cohesive neighborhood street-scapes; and second, because a large proportion of these structures are non-contributory by virtue of having been built a few years to a decade later than the youngest eligible houses: that is, they date from the 'thirties and will consequently become eligible themselves within the next few years.

In the Inventory which follows, structures that are not individually eligible or contributory to the district are identified as compatible. In each case the basis for the evaluation is specified. For example, a number of age-eligible structures have lost contributory status through remodeling, but retain visual compatibility through their display of original massing and setback. Other, slightly younger structures are age-ineligible but compatible by virtue of scale, setback, and texture of material and plantings. Thirty-nine, or thirty-four percent, of the 116 structures within the district boundaries are identified as compatible; of these, eighteen are remodeled age-eligible structures and the balance are slightly younger houses which are often in excellent repair and period condition. Actual visual intrusions which break the continuity of the historic streetscape are limited to seven structures, three conspicuously altered early houses and four modern ranch-style houses. This makes for an intrusion rate of six percent, which would be slightly higher if several intrusive structures on the perimeter were not notched out with the boundary line.

Properties which are not identified as intrusive or compatible are individually eligible for the National Register or positively contribute as integral parts of the district. Sixty-six percent of the houses in the district fall into this category.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

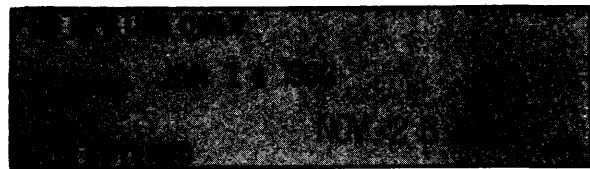
ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

INVENTORY:

- 1-3. The district is introduced on its southwest corner by three modest and very well-preserved bungalows of circa 1920 vintage. All display the basic rectangular form of the most popular residential building type of the first quarter of the century; all have front-facing gables and entry porch. 216 and 220 E. First Street are of frame construction, with right-of-center entries. 216 is unadorned; 220 is slightly more elaborate, with shingled gables and bracketed eaves over clapboarded walls. 226 is most pretentious with one-and-one-half stories, stucco, left-of-center entry framed with brick pillars and battered wood posts, right-of-center sunroom and clipped and shingle-faced gables. Both 220 and 226 have matching garages.
4. 113 North Jefferson is a one-story classical cottage of perfectly square proportions. It has a hipped roof and is entered via a small gabled porch supported on turned columns and flanked by doubled casement windows. It is of frame construction and is wood-sided; slim classicizing pilasters demarcate the corners.
5. ¹⁹²⁸ The building and paved playground of Russell school fill the square block bounded by Jefferson, Adams, "A" Street and First. The land was originally donated by John Russell, one of Moscow's first homesteaders. The original school, a two-story frame structure located on the present playground, was built in 1884. The present building dates from 1928. It forms an angular "C" shape, two stories tall on the main block and south wing and three on the west, which overlooks the city from the brow of the hill. The fabric is red brick offset with stone and with a contrasting belt course near roofline. The two principal entrances, outset and framed with gothic-arched, pinnacled stone entrances, penetrate either side of the central section facade. Openings in the eastern and central sections have been altered with aluminum, but those on one side of the short south wing retain their original frames.
- 6-8. ^{Completed} Facing north on "A" Street near Jefferson are a one-and-one-half story shingle-sided house at 225, the tall proportions and shed-roofed rear addition of which are compatible with the district in scale, massing, and setback; and two bungalows of the same vintage as those behind them on First Street. 221 has been re-sided, but retains its compatibility of scale, setback and massing: unaltered front-facing gables, left-of-center entry porch and figure-four brackets. 215 retains its clapboard siding.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

9. 216 "A" Street is one of two Victorian frame ell-houses in the district. It is a tall one-and-one-half stories, with gabled wings facing street and alley and a shed-roofed addition which produces a "saltbox" profile at rear. The house is distinguished by flat corner pilasters, a hip-roofed porch with turned columns at the front intersection, and a handsome polygonal bay window with paired brackets and turned engaged columns. The house is somewhat deteriorated condition but is decidedly restorable, and contributes strongly to the district by virtue of its unique proportions, unaltered state, and primary location on the edge of the hill.
10. 203 Jefferson is a massive frame house dating from the first decade of the century. It is approximately square in plan, one-and-one-half stories with hipped roof, cross gables, and eave returns, front and side bays and slightly inset corner entrance. It is seated on a stone foundation and both the first and second stories are slightly flared.
11. At the northeast corner of Jefferson and "A" Streets is an exceptional bungalow built for Federal Judge Warren Truitt in 1906. It is a large, low, one-and-one-half story structure, hip-roofed and seated on a stone foundation. The front of the house has a glassed-in sun porch and a wide, sweeping veranda which wraps around the east side. The veranda roof is supported on double square wood columns on stone bases. The west side of the house has a large angular bay window and a large sitting room window. The eaves of the hipped roof are flared; this flare is repeated in the upstairs dormers. Leaded and beveled glass in casement windows is used extensively through the house.
12. The former Beatty house at 220 is another large and elaborate bungalow. It is one-and-one-half stories in height, with front-facing gables and a deep cross-facade, square-arched porch supported on massive Doric columns and stone pedestals. Equally massive bisected figure-four brackets occur under gable eaves, and notched rafters project along the side walls. The body of the house is clapboarded. The gable, in which a balconet is centered, is shingled. A row of dentils under the attic story is an additional classical detail. A shed dormer and square bay occur on the south elevation. The house dates circa 1915.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

JAN 26 1980

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 4

13. 226 Jefferson is a small, square, shingled-sided classical cottage with a flared and truncated hip roof. It is sited, as are its more pretentious neighbors, on a steeply terraced lot.
14. 232 Jefferson is a small, square, shingle-sided bungalow with shingle siding in its attic-story gables. The basically rectangular plan is complicated by a hipped front roofline; a shallow gabled entrance ell at front left, approached by a "barrel-vaulted" overdoor at the side; and a gabled dormer in the front and shed dormers on both sides. There is a shallow square bay on the front elevation and a shallow polygonal bay on the north. The first story is clapboarded, the attic shingled; rafters are exposed, and notched verge-boards are supported on figure-four brackets.
15. At 310 "A" Street is reputed to be the oldest remaining home in Moscow. Built in 1878, the house was originally owned by Moscow's Judge James H. Forney. It's simple, two-story, cross-planned and gable-roofed core remains, although the house has experienced additions, particularly at the intersections, and has been un sympathetically resided with asbestos shingles. The polygonal bay window is the dominant feature of the facade, and retains its elaborate, scroll-like brackets and miniature "Gothic gable." A double window of narrow proportions and Tudor heads is above; a curved porch is at right. A tall oriel window survives on the rear of the house.
16. 320 "A" Street is a one-and-one-half story frame house with front-facing attic dormer, wide-shingled siding and inset, right of center, classicizing porch. It is compatible with the district in scale texture, and setback, though it does not contribute in style.
17. The Henry Baker house on the large northwest corner lot at "A" and Adams is another early structure, dating from 1884. The Bakers were early Moscow bankers and founders of the local Idaho First National. The house is a two-story hip-roofed structure with gabled ells at front rear and side, and several polygonal bays. Surrogate brick has covered the original wood siding of this otherwise unaltered residence.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| |
|----------------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| NOV 26 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 5

Compat

18. 204 Adams is a two-story Colonial Revival frame house of apparent later construction. It is compatible with the district in scale, texture, and setback.
- 19-20. 222 and 216 Adams are two bungalows built in the early 1920's. Both are of simple gable roofed construction with clapboard siding, exposed rafters, figure-four brackets which penetrate the vergeboards, and concrete foundations. Both have small gabled porches across the facades. 222 has a habitable attic lighted by shed dormers on both sides of the house. 216 has only a south side gabled dormer, but shows battered porch piers. Both have simple rectangular plans.
21. 215 Adams is a one-story modern duplex. It is an intrusion in the district.
22. The old Dernham house at 221 North Adams was built circa 1885 and is a very good example of Queen Anne architecture. It is a large, two-story, T-planned structure; the rectangular main block with front-facing gable is elaborated by a north wing and south bays. Siding is clapboard below and three patterns of shaped shingle--fishscale, diamond, and hexagonal--on the second story and in the gables. The house has a two-story, gabled, hexagonal bay on the southeast corner and a turreted hexagonal bay over the rear entry porch at the southwest. Both front and rear porch are fitted with columns and brackets in the buxom Eastlake mode. The upper lights of the major streetside windows are bordered with square panes of colored glass. Henry Dernham was an early Moscow merchant, coproprietor of the Dernham and Kaufmann's U.S. Wholesale and Retail General Merchandise store on Main Street.
23. 404 "B," sited at the end of the street and with a broad view across the valley to the hills north of Moscow, was also owned by Mr. Dernham. It is a later, much simpler house in the bungalow style. The gables run laterally and an inset porch spans the facade. A large gabled dormer is centered on the street side. The gables are figure-four bracketed and the rafters are exposed. The centered entry has sidelights. The gables are now stuccoed above a clapboarded first story, but a small clapboard and shingle garage on the street at left shows the probable original materials. A later owner of the house was General Chrisman of the University's ROTC program.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

24. 410 "B" was owned by Dernham's partner, William Kaufmann. Built in 1886, it is a large, two-story house, the rear windows of which are exposed to a panoramic view to the north. Twin gables occur on the east, a jerkin-headed gable on the facade. Beneath this is a small balcony over a first floor sunroom. The fan-lighted entrance is at right. The numerous windows are multi-light casement.
25. The Michael J. Shields house at 411 "B" dates to 1892. Shields, a sawmill owner, had this revival cottage built with elaborate scalloped bargeboards, king posts, drop finials, brackets and shaped shingles accenting the steep gables. Several ells emerge from the very steeply pitched, hipped main block, the front ell and side ells with their polygonal bay windows and stained Queen Anne lights are most impressive. The gabled overdoor of the north-west corner reproduces the treatment of the main front gable. The original roof of this residence used polychrome shingles in a zigzag pattern.
26. 418 "B" is a large two-story, shingled house which has been owned by several physicians since it was built in 1890. The first owner was Dr. Gritman, for whom Gritman hospital was named. The large gable emerging from the hip-and-ridge roof is clipped. A large polygonal bay is at left, a balcony above it. A sweeping veranda curves from the center entrance around a right-hand corner tower; the tower is perforated by a row of small square windows and topped with a conical turret cap and large round wooden finial. Distinctive surviving details are the elaborate consoles bracketing the balcony eave and the paired, non-derivative columns supporting the porch. The entrance is side-lighted and transomed.
27. The R. H. Barton house, which dates from 1888, is located next door at 424 "B". Barton was a Moscow sawmill owner and later became sheriff. The Barton home is a two-story, T-planned, gable-roofed structure with a polygonal bay window on the first floor front and side elevations. Tall second story sash windows with pointed surrounds are set into the gables. Although the house has been resided with wooden shingles, its original massing remains and contributes to the district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| RECEIVED | JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED | JAN 26 1980 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 7

- compatible*
28. 215 Van Buren is a two-story gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival structure of later construction. Together with its matching garage it occupies a full corner of the block, is extremely well-landscaped and maintained, and is fully compatible with the district.
29. 220 Van Buren was built in 1912 for Homer David. It is a low, blocky classical box with very deep modillioned eaves. A hip-roofed porch spans the facade; it is supported on square wooden columns set on a brick porch wall. The wall is perforated by curious shallow-arched openings. The siding is original clapboard; the exterior is unaltered and in excellent condition.
- compatible*
30. 304 Van Buren is an exceptionally attractive and tactful house of later construction: dark brick, low planked gables, rustic overdoor and extensive plantings. It is compatible with the district in scale, texture, and setback.
31. At 310 North Van Buren is the Colonel Frank H. Barton house. Built in 1888 by a bricklayer from Portland, it was originally the only house on that block and contained eleven rooms; a tennis court, a two-room laundry, at least one barn and a laundry house were also located on the grounds. Barton, a Civil War veteran, was the owner of Barton House, a Moscow hotel which burned in 1883; he later built the Moscow Hotel, and later still became Moscow's postmaster. The house has been used for apartments since the 1940's and has undergone extensive remodeling as well as residing with shingle. The present appearance is that of a very large two-story hip-roofed box with numerous shallow eaves. A hipped porch, supported on square wooden columns and partially enclosed, runs across the Van Buren street facade elevation and halfway along what would have been the "B" street exposure. The present entrance on Van Buren is still handsome, with sidelights framing an oval-windowed door. The house is set well back on its lot, behind mature trees, and remains visually compatible with the district as well as historically contributory to it.
32. 503 "C" Street is the Abe Goff house, constructed in the late 1890s by a son of Frank H. Barton. It is a rectilinear cottage with lateral-running side-facing gables and an outset front porch supported on squared Tuscan columns. A single hipped dormer rises above the entrance. Some of the floor joists in the house are locally

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

| |
|----------------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 8

believed to have come from the old Russell Stockade, constructed during the Indian scare of the 1870s. The house has been remodeled on the interior and a small office has been added on the east side.

33. 511 "C" is a one-and-a-half story frame cottage, rectangular in plan, with cross-clipped gables. The gable eaves are flared and returning. The front elevation is dominated by a deep left-of-center gable porch, supported at the front corners by distinctive arrangement of slender, squared Tuscan columns; the columns are trebled and separated by flat lattice strips arranged in an almost "Prairie" style.
- Compatible* 34. 517 "C" is a two-story frame house, with a large shed-roofed dormer and shed-roofed garage on the facade which produce a reverse saltbox effect. It is compatible with the district in texture, scale and setback.
35. 325 Polk is one of the major monuments of the Fort Russell district and one of the three houses in this block built by Mark P. Miller, owner and operator of large flour mills in Moscow and Troy. (The other two houses are 301 and 307 Polk, 68 and 69.) 325 is known throughout Moscow as "the Gingerbread house" or the "House of Seven Gables." Both nicknames aptly describe this chalet-style mansion built in 1908-11. It is in fact a giant two-and-a-half story bungalow with massive curved figure-four brackets and flared bases to the stories. It is basically a box, with the second floor cantilevered out over a deep-centered porch supported on massive brick columns. The chalet effect is established by the use of wide ornately carved bargeboards on the seven half-timbered gables, four on the facade, and the remainder capping dormers on the remaining faces of the roof. The siding is clapboard. At the northwest corner is a garage with brick columns matching those of the porch. The house is very rich in decorative detail. The entrance is flanked by pairs of Tuscan pilasters separated by sidelights; there is a square bay window and a patterned brick chimney on the south elevation; leaded and stained glass upper lights survive in the first floor windows; the exposed rafters are elaborately curved, and notched, and "locked" purlins project through the curved and carved bargeboards.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| |
|-------------------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED 26 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 9

36. The Butterfield home at 403 North Polk is Moscow's sole example of Georgian Revival architecture. It is a large, square two-story mansion with a truncated hip roof which once supported a widow's walk. Corners of the house are set off with wide wooden quoins which contrast effectively with the narrow clapboard siding. A massive pedimented portico on the front is supported by two pairs of fluted Corinthian columns. The portico supports a balustraded second-floor balcony, an "entablature" consisting of the garlanded frieze which circles the house, and a "pediment" containing a circular segmented window. The entrance is framed, behind the portico, by two-story pilasters in the Corinthian order and pairs of single-story pilasters in the Tuscan. A polygonal bay onto the balcony repeats the garland motif in the entablature. Butterfield built the house in 1902-03, using the plans of a house he had admired in Janesville, Wisconsin. It was the only house on the block at the time. Financial problems surrounding its completion forced Butterfield to rent apartments on the upper floor.
- Compatible* 37. 405 Polk is a steeply gabled cottage in the '30s picturesque mode. The fabric is irregularly shaped, modestly polychromatic clinker brick which creates a pleasingly rustic appearance. It is a fine example of its type and compatible with the district, in texture, scale and setback.
38. 407 Polk, another Butterfield house, is two-story square classical box. Its clapboarded first story is dominated by a porch supported on wooden posts; the porch in turn supports a balcony. The upper story is shingled. Rafters are exposed under the flaring eaves; the roof is hipped and terminates in a metal finial. There is a small one-story ell to the north, and a hip-roofed garage.
39. 413 Polk, a third Butterfield building project, is a clapboarded Colonial Revival cottage with side-facing gables, eave returns (which also appear on a matching garage at left rear) and a pair of gabled dormers on either side of a small barrel vaulted overdoor supported on plain wooden columns. The door is sidelighted. Originally the Homer David Jr. home, it dates circa 1920.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

DATE ENTERED

NOV 26 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 10

40. Earl Smith built the house at 420 North Polk in 1903, entirely from native lumber. Smith was a Moscow attorney and an uncle to the David family. The house is one-and-a-half stories with large cross gables. The shingled upper sections of the gables are cantelivered out on exposed rafters; the clapboarded lower sections are recessed and contain pairs of double-hung sash windows. An inset porch with Tuscan columns spans the front of the house. Several polygonal bay windows occur on the first floor: a pair on the south and one each on the north and west. The original carriage house at the rear of the house has been removed and modern garage added; however the house is virtually unchanged from that in the view from Polk Street.
41. 425 North Howard was built circa 1900 as the home of Hank Bremmer, a Presbyterian minister. It is a basically rectangular house with a laterally-running hip-and-ridge roof and a porte cochere at the north end. The first story is shiplap siding, the second is shingle. An inset front porch, supported by Tuscan columns with tapered shafts and bulky rings, spans the facade. Very large dormers, hipped on the sides and gabled in front, emerge from the roof. A diamond-shaped window with multiple lights is set above a pent eave in the front-facing gable. Below this the dormer contains a pair of double-hung sash windows, below which a deep sill is flanked by curious flat-topped battered piers several feet in height. The main entrance, centered below, has double coffered doors with rectangular lights and a transom. The upper sashes of the downstairs windows are mullioned in a diamond pattern. The most distinctive feature of the house is its porte cochere. Blocky wooden columns on stone bases form the drive and support an upper room with a flared base, casement windows on three sides, and a pyramidal roof.
42. 712 "D" is a large and handsome one-and-one-half story bungalow, sited behind large evergreens on a large corner lot at the brow of the "D" Street hill on the northeast edge of the district. It commands a panoramic view across the valley from its north and west windows. It is a clapboarded to the eaves with side-facing gables, wide shed dormer, and a cross-facade porch on doubled (trebled at the corners) blocky columns.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| FOR HCRS USE ONLY | |
| RECEIVED | JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED | NOV 26 1979 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 11

- compatible* 43. 411 Howard is a large Classical Revival bungalow with side-facing gables. The porch is supported on classical columns beneath a row of dentils; dentils and a pent eave also give a pedimented look to the large gabled-dormer centered above the entrance. A gabled and dormered extension has been added at the left and the whole has been asbestos-resided, but the bungalowoid massing and classical detail of the house remain compatible with the district.
- compatible* 44. 405 North Howard is a 'thirties cottage with "Tudor half-timbered" detail; it is compatible with the district in scale, setback and texture.
- compatible* 45-46. 630 and 622 East "C" are small well-maintained cottages of later construction; they are compatible with the district in scale, setback and texture.
- compatible* 47-48. 616 and 615 "C" are somewhat larger houses of the 'thirties cottage type; well-maintained, handsome, and compatible with the district in scale, setback and texture.
49. 604 "C" is a tall, one-and-a-half story frame Queen Anne house dating from the 1880s. The long, narrow main block is of I-house proportions. Elaborating this are several gabled ells extending from either side of the house. Two of equal size, separated by a balcony over a one-story room, occur on the east; one large ell, plus a small side-facing gable over the rear sleeping porch, occurs on the west. The intersections formed by the ells on the "C" street end are filled with small but elaborate porches supported on fat Eastlake posts. The square corner entry porch has a shed roof and shallow arched screens between the posts. The rectangular side porch has a hipped roof and segmental arches elaborated by millwork. The siding of the house is clapboard. Shaped shingle gable faces flare out to the eaves, and the major ones are broken by brackets and pairs of sash windows.
50. 328 Polk is a two-story Colonial Revival house belonging to the David family and dating from 1927. It is very well-maintained and rich in Georgian detail. The side-and-fan-lighted entry which is centered in the symmetrical facade is especially distinguished. Together with the Miller house, the Butterfield house and the house at 604 "C" (35, 36, 49) this structure completes the most handsome intersection in the Fort Russell district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 12

51. 605 "C" is a single-story lap-sided Queen Anne cottage with a truncated hip roof on the squarish main section and a burst of ornament on the shallow gabled ells which project to the north and west: shaped shingles, round-arched attic windows lined with small panes of stained glass, lattice-like millwork, corner brackets and pendant finials above the clipped corners. A hip-roofed entry porch on simple wood posts fills the intersection.

compatible
52. 615 "C" is a two-story shingled-sided frame house of later construction. It is compatible with the district in scale, texture and setback.

compatible
53. 621 "C" is a good example of the "Tudor" variant of the 'thirties picturesque style: its steep front-facing gables are finished in stucco and "half-timber." The body of the house is dark red brick; the door and a prominent window are round-arched. It is fully compatible with the district on all counts.

compatible
54. 323/^{Howard} is a two-story cross-planned house to which extensive additions have been made. The original clapboarding survives on the facade, however; the house is well-maintained and compatible with the district in texture, scale and setback.

compatible
55-56. 321 and 315 Howard are very good medium-sized examples of the 'thirties cottage--321 in shingle, with a large rectangular front window, and 315 in brick, with a large round-arched window. Matching garages separate them. They are compatible with the district in texture, scale and setback.

57. 634 "B" is the Dr. Rea house, built around 1890. Rea was one of the first doctors in the area. His two-story house was built in a Queen Anne style, with non-derivative mill work in the main gable and a two-story polygonal bay behind the entry porch at left, and numerous gables on the east side. The most interesting feature of the house is a half-round window of beautiful stained glass above the first floor living room window. The interior of the house has been extensively remodeled and the clapboard siding was recently covered with aluminum siding. The scale of the house, however, and the surviving massing and detail make a contribution to the district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| |
|----------------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED 6 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 13

58. 320 Howard is a bungalow with tall square proportions unique in the Fort Russell district. The side-facing shingled gables are clipped, as are those of the boxy, front-facing dormer and the narrow entrance porch which sits slightly right of center. Rafters are exposed; the walls are clapboarded; the porch is supported by very massive battered wood columns on brick pedestals.
- compatible* 59. 704 "B" is a modest single-story bungalow with low side-facing gables, figure-four brackets, and lap siding. The plan, unusual for a small bungalow, is double-depth. An additional extension has been made at the rear and the porch is remodeled, but the structure remains compatible with the district in scale, setback, texture and massing. A small matching garage is at the rear.
60. 708 "B" is a massive one-and-a-half story bungalow which is, less surprisingly than with 704, double-depth under its side-facing gables. It too is lap-sided, with shingled gables and larger figure-four brackets. Broad concrete pillars, slightly battered, support a shed-roofed cross-facade porch, the walls of which are rusticated cast-stone block. The entrance is centered and a large gabled dormer breaks the roofline above it.
61. 307 Monroe is a very large frame house with a central hipped block from which gabled ell project. The ell project shallowly, and are set with round-arched "keystoned" windows on the south, west and east; they project deeply, with double gables, on the north, rear elevation. Both stories are clapboarded, but they are delineated on the north and west sides by a pent eave and on the street sides by the porch which spans both elevations. It is hip-roofed on the south; on the east long enclosed porch is cantilevered over it. It is supported on square Tuscan columns joined by a simple square posted balustrade. A pediment-like gable is centered over the entrance to the porch. All gables are fitted with metal knobs, and the roof is crowned with a simple finial.
- compatible* 62-63. 707 and 703 "B" are one-and-a-half-story bungalows with front-facing gables. Both have been resided, but their standard massing and setback behind mature trees make them compatible with the district.
- compatible* 64. 217 Howard is a one-and-one-half story 'thirties cottage. It is compatible with the district in scale, setback and texture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| RECEIVED | JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED | NOV 26 1980 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 14

65. 622 "B" is the Wellington Ely house, which dates from 1900. Ely, an early partner of Frank David in Davids' Department store, had this huge, one-and-a-half story, cross-planned house built in 1900. The gables are enormous; the one on the street side features a board inset arch which contains four double-hung sash windows with mullions fashioned after Doric columns. Angular bay windows emerge on the first floor to the east, west, and south. The first story is lap-sided; the gables with their returning, modillion-supported eaves are covered in an impressive display of shaped shingle. The attic story is further demarcated from the first by flaring, and by the use of brackets and pent eaves. The house was at one time occupied by Mrs. Bush, the daughter of Idaho governor McConnell. It has recently undergone restoration and is in immaculate condition.
66. 610 "B" is a handsome and well-maintained Colonial Revival house of later construction; it employs triple dormers, eave returns, first-story overhaul, multi-light sashes and casements and a side-lighted entry; it is fully compatible with the district in texture, scale and setback.
67. 604 "B" is a modern ranch house, and as such is an intrusion in the district.
68. 301 Polk is a large and handsome one-and-a-half story bungalow employing front-facing gables, clapboard and shingle siding, and a balustraded porch supported on brick piers and wooden posts. Large gabled dormers emerge from either side of the roof. There is a sleeping porch over a breezeway at the rear; several windows are fitted with window boxes matching the front porch balustrade. A matching garage faces "B" street at the rear.
69. 307 Polk is another Mark Miller house (see also 68 and 35), the earliest of the three, dating as it does ca. 1900. It is a two-story frame house with front-facing gable, now resided with wide shingles. A hip-roofed veranda on simple squared Doric columns spans the facade. The simplicity of the plan is relieved only by twin dormers breaking the eave on the south side and a stained glass Queen Anne transom on the window to the left of the centered front entrance.

compatible

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 | NOV 26 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED | |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 15

- compatible*
70. 520 "B" is a one-and-a-half story bungaloid residence with jerkin-headed roof; it has been asbestos-re-sided and its corner porch and windows remodeled so extensively as to constitute an intrusion in the district.
- compatible*
- 71-72. 518 and 512 "B" are steep-roofed 'thirties picturesque cottages, reasonably true to period and compatible with the district in texture, scale and setback.
- compatible*
73. 517 "B" is a two-story house with twin dormers and a cross-facade porch on paired, squared Tuscan columns. It is of later construction, but well-maintained and compatible with the district in texture, scale and setback.
- compatible*
74. 519 "B" is a hip-roofed cottage which has been asbestos-sided and given a porch remodeling utilizing wrought iron and decorative brick; as such it is a small-scale intrusion in the district.
- 75-76. 221 and 217 Polk are attractive 'thirties picturesque houses with the steep one-and-one-half story gables and sweeping entry porch eaves typical of that period and style. They are compatible with the district in structure, scale and setback.
77. 695 "B" is a large two-story cross-planned house set well back behind mature trees on its corner lot. It has been asbestos-sided. However, its site, scale, massing, shaped-shingle and dimple-windowed west gable with returning eaves render it minimally compatible with the district.
- compatible*
78. 214 Polk is a one-and-a-half story Queen Anne cottage which has been extensively remodeled and re-sided; its retention of shape-shingle gables, leaded glass windows and polygonal front and side bays, however, render it compatible with the district.
79. 211 Polk is a tall one-and-a-half story frame house, rectangular in plan, dating from the late nineteenth century. The shed-roofed porch with its trebled square columns appears to have been added during the bungalow period.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

| |
|----------------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| NOV 26 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

CONTINUATION SHEET

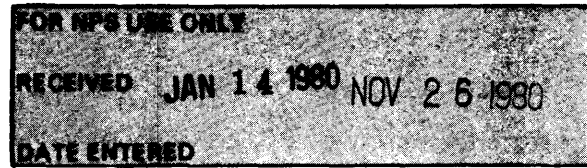
ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 16

80. 604 "A", the former Rollefson house, is an example of 'thirties picturesque architecture sufficiently large-scale and stylistically ambitious to be considered contributory to the district despite its later construction. The one-and-a-half story red brick block with steep lateral gables is crossed by a front-facing gabled ell containing a round-arched attic window and a polygonal bay window. In the intersection formed by the ell is a gabled entry pavillion covered by a steeply gabled overdoor; a gabled dormer to the right repeats the shape one more time. The gables are treated with eave returns and have decorative knobs at their apexes; these motifs also appear on the low-roofed brick garage to the east.
81. 608 "A" is a very large and tall two-story frame house with hipped central block and gabled cross bays. The clipped corners of the east and south (front) bays are bracketed under the second-story eaves. The relatively unexposed north and west elevations have been aluminum-sided; however the process was stopped when the owner realized that it would sacrifice the decorative treatment of the house. The south and east facades retain their wood siding and shaped shingles and the Eastlake trim of porch and wing gables. The house was built for the Smith family ca. 1880 and thus is one of the oldest structures in the district; it originally occupied the entire large corner lot. The Rollefson family, Moscow merchants who were subsequent owners of the house, moved it east to the alley in the early 'thirties and built the residence now sited at the corner (map #79).
82. The former Tom Taylor house at 124 Polk is an excellent example of the one-and-a-half story Queen Anne cottage with Eastlake trim. It is cross-planned with small, square-columned and pedimented entry porch set into the northwest intersection. The north and west-facing gables contain elaborate ornamental display: disc-decorated vergeboards, shaped shingles above and below rectilinear "Palladian" windows flanked by curvilinear and coffered woodwork. An elegant large round window with stained glass side sections is set into the ship-lapped west wall; brackets and pendant finials adorn the clipped corners. "Eyelid" dormers in the north and west-facing sections of the roof are filled with sunburst-design millwork.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 23

one on the east. A clapboarded bungalow-style garage is at rear.

- compatible*
114. 514 East First was built in 1904 by W. L. Paine, another early Moscow banker. It is a large two-story classical box with a flared hipped roof. A large gabled entrance porch on square columns projects from a shallow ell at the front of the house. A sunburst design is preserved in the pedimental gable. The eave brackets have been removed and the house has been aluminum-sided, but with some discretion; it remains compatible with, and could be contributory to, the district. A square, hip-roofed garage with cupola is at left rear. For several years this residence served as the University president's mansion.
115. 506 East First is a two-story T-house with gabled wings with a hipped dormer emerging above the intersection. The house has been re-sided and the corner entrance remodeled, probably in the 'thirties. But the shingled gables, basic form, and location on a large corner lot render it compatible with the district. A "double-cube" truncated hip-roofed carriage house is at right rear. The house was originally the residence of an important Muscovite, Dr. Carithers; Carithers operated the Inland Hospital at First and Jackson for a number of years. His house dates from 1892.
116. 505 "A" Street is the old Spotswood house. Spotswood was an early Moscow realtor and had this two-story hip-roofed house built on a large corner lot in 1891. Large shaped-shingle gabled ells project from the north and west sides. The corner of the north ell contains one entrance while a small hipped addition on the west side contains a second. On the east side of the house is a polygonal bay window with a shed roof. Eastlake brackets, which contain a graceful stylized floral motif and which flank pendant finials, occur at the clipped corners. The same Eastlake devices are repeated at an angled window on the northwest corner of the house. The wall of the hipped central block is extended upward on the streetside to produce a small shaped-shingled gable containing a "Palladian" vent. The original siding and the original windows have been removed; several clear Queen Anne transom borders remain and along with massing, scale and setback, render the house architecturally compatible with the district as well as historically contributory to it.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| RECEIVED | JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED | NOV 26 1980 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 22

by a steep tent roof and a cross. The building is basically rectangular and is cornerstone-dated 1930.

109. 110 Polk is a modest one-and-a-half story bungalow, rectangular in plan with front-facing shingled gable and shed dormers emerging from either side. A hip-roofed porch supported on square wooden columns, themselves supported on brick pedestals, nearly spans the facade. The entrance is centered behind it. Figure-four brackets and exposed brackets are utilized.
110. 116 Polk is a shingle-sided cottage with pitched roof and apparently of later construction. It is compatible in scale, texture and setback with the rest of the district.
111. Next north on Polk is a small red brick bungalow cottage with side-facing clipped gables on the main block. There is a front-facing clipped gable, lined with square shingles, on the left-of-center, outset entry sunporch. The masonry is particularly handsome, with square keystone arches over the windows.
112. 115 Polk is an unusual frame residence dating 1920 and representing a hybrid type. It is bungalowoid in detail and in the pitch of roof and overdoor, and indeed in the rectangularity of plan. But the verticality of the proportions--a nearly full second story, has been added with full side windows rather than roof dormers--are more reminiscent of turn-of-the-century I-, ell-, or T-houses. The ship-lap siding is preserved.
113. The house at 528 East First dates from 1890 and was originally owned by Frank A. David, the originator of Davids' Department Store in Moscow. It later became the property of his son, Homer David. It was built by George Hallum, who was head carpenter for the University of Idaho for many years. The house is two-story and T-shaped; the lateral gables of the cross-wing have eave returns. On the rear the gable is doubled over a screened sleeping porch. Shaped shingles adorn the east gable; a small gambrel-roofed gable emerges to the left of the main gable on the facade; the west gable is elaborated with an oval attic window with four "keystones." A porch with decoratively-shingled base walls, slender Tuscan columns, dentilled eaves and small ornamental "pediments" facing in four directions wraps the full length of the south and east walls. There are two polygonal bays on the front and a narrow two-story

compatible

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| |
|--------------------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED NOV 26 1980 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 21

columned front porch spanning the width of the facade. Shed dormers emerge in both lateral directions. A garage, lap-sided as is the house, sits at left rear.

103. 517 East First is another variant of the one-and-a-half story bungalow. With lateral gables and a shed dormer nearly as wide as the facade, it appears to be a plan closely similar to that of 509, but turned sideways. The dormer is shingled and supported on figure-four brackets notched into the vergeboards. A matching garage is at right rear.
104. 521 is a larger but basically similar bungalow with lateral gables, figure-four brackets and a large gabled dormer emerging on the street-side. The cross-facade porch is distinguished by pillars of decoratively-coursed brick. The house has been re-sided, but inconspicuously. A matching garage is at left rear.
- compatible*
105. 103 Polk was originally a turn-of-the-century house in the Queen Anne style. The polygonal bay at right front, the brick foundation and above all the ironwork balustrade surmounting the truncated hipped central block are effective evidences of this derivation, and although the house has been shingle-sided and remodeled, it remains compatible to the district. A matching garage with eave returns is at right rear.
106. 106 Polk is another big classical box house with squarish two stories and hipped roof which are hallmarks of the style. This example has a box bay on one side and a deep porch with squared Tuscan columns wrapping around the northwest corner. A small hip-roofed garage is at the southeast corner of the lot.
- compatible*
107. 611 East First is a single-story ell-shaped cottage with steeply-pitched front and lateral gables. It is compatible with the district in scale, texture, and setback.
108. St. Mary's Catholic Church on the northeast corner of First and Polk is a redbrick structure trimmed in white stone. It conforms, in the shape of the arched windows centered on the facade and running along the walls of the nave, to a neo-Gothic style. This style is also suggested by the vertical emphasis provided by flat pilasters and buttresses and by the corner bell tower, pinnacled and surmounted

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| RECEIVED | JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED | NOV 26 1980 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 20

97. 419 First is a handsome and well-preserved one-and-a-half story bungalow built on a tall basement which is almost entirely above ground at the rear of the steeply-sloping lot. The plan is rectangular; the front-facing gable and matching overdoor are clipped and lined with shingle; rafters are exposed and the exterior walls are clapboarded. The small right of center entry porch is supported on blocky wooden posts.
98. 414 Second is a one-and-a-half story frame ell-house with front-facing and lateral gables and square bays at left front and right corner; it is seated on a cast stone foundation. It has been re-sided with shingle and the entry at the intersection remodeled, probably in the 'thirties; but the turn-of-the-century massing and scale make it compatible with the district.
99. 420 Second is a monumental frame structure designed as a Swedish Lutheran Church in 1905 and now serving as a senior citizens' club. The building is clapboarded and in the Greek Revival style: cross-planned with gable lunettes and eave returns. The facade has an outset entry tower at right.
100. 110 Van Buren is an unusual bungalow of very low and broad proportions with a broad jerkin-head on the front-facing gable of the main block and right-hand entry porch. The house is also rather shallow in proportion to its width. It is clapboarded, and the sunporch walls are laterally battered. The attic story is shingled and figure-four brackets and exposed rafters are employed. A gabled dormer emerges at right rear. Also at right rear is a diminutive matching garage with clipped gable and clapboard siding. The front door is multi-paned and sidelighted.
101. The boxy, two-story, gable roofed frame house at the southeast corner of Van Buren and First sits on a cast stone foundation, has interestingly curved brackets under its eaves and is of comparable age to the structures on the other three corners of the intersection; its conspicuous asbestos siding at present reduces its compatibility with the rest of the district.
102. 509 East First is a boxy, one-and-a-half story Classical Revival bungalow. A large, shingled front-facing gable supported on figure-four brackets and containing a large central and two flanking sash windows, all with multi-light upper sections, sits over a Tuscan-

compatible

compatible

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| |
|--------------------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED NOV 26 1980 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 17

A small hip-roofed garage and gable-roofed shed are located on the alley. This striking house is perfectly preserved and set well back on its corner lot. It was built in the late 1880s.

83. 121 Polk is a bungalow with original shingle-siding dating ca. 1910. It has a basic rectangular plan embracing right front sun-porch and left front entrance. The latter sports a pergola-style porch with turned columns. There is also a secondary entrance centered on the "A" street side. The house has the customary exposed rafters and figure-four brackets. The attic story, however, is more elaborate. Left and right "bi-plane" sections, along with a pair of gabled dormers, emerge half-way back and produce no fewer than four front-facing gables. The house is seated on a cast-stone foundation.

84-85. 528 and 522 "A" are modern, one-story ranch style houses, and such are intrusions in the district.

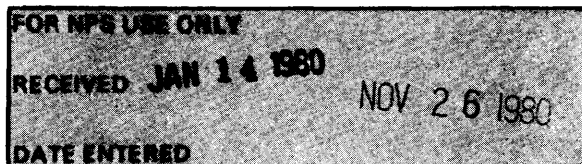
86. 517 East "A" is a small shingled bungalow with side-facing gables, the porch of which has recently been enclosed and rebuilt with concrete block walls. As such it is an intrusion in the district.

87. 515 "A" is a bungalow very similar to the Beatty house on Jefferson (#12). There is a shallow polygonal bay window on the west side and a square battered columns, rather than round ones, on the inset cross-facade porch. The clapboard siding and shingled gable, figure-four brackets, dentils and shed dormer are all similar to those of the Beatty house. A contemporary addition at right rear is being handled with great tact, utilizing figure-four brackets and reproducing the distinctive "battered" outline of the original door and window surrounds.

88. 506 "A" is a large clapboarded bungalow with side-facing shingled and bracketed gables and a centered shed dormer facing "A" street. A deep, onset, ell-shaped porch spans most of the facade, left to right. It is supported by battered wood piers on brick pedestals. There are two front entrances; between them is a large window with side lights and a stained glass border. Another Queen Anne style border occurs on the window to the left of the main entrance, in the ell of the porch.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 18

89. 502 "A" is a more modest clapboarded bungalow dating ca. 1920. The primary entrance is slightly right of center, facing Van Buren Street. It is protected by a shallow porch containing a shingle and bracket gable and supported on blocky wooden columns.
90. 210 Van Buren is a two-story frame ell-house built ca. 1900. The fabric is clapboard with shaped shingle in three patterns on the outset and inset sections of the front-facing gable with its very long decoratively bracketed eave returns, and also on the low wall of the hip-roofed porch that spans the facade and turns the corner into the left-sided intersection of main block and ell. The principle entrance is right of center and a triple sash window is set between the eave returns.
91. 430 "A" is another major monument of the district, the Jerome J. Day mansion. Day was an owner of silver mines at Wallace, Idaho, and had the house built for his wife around 1900. It is a sprawling two-story structure, the asymmetry and colonial classical detail of which approximate a "Queen Anne-going-colonial" transitional style. The hip-and-ridge central block, clapboarded below and shingled above, is elaborated by hipped ells to the north, a two-story, turreted bay to the east; and a square, hip-roofed two-story bay to the south. A running porch supported on Ionic columns sweeps around a corner to connect the southern and eastern bays. The roof is decorated with metal crenellations along the ridgebeams and metal finials on turrets and hips. There is an elaborate display of beveled glass around the main south entrance. Several secondary entrances have been added to accommodate the division of the interior into apartments, but otherwise the exterior is largely unchanged. Immediately north of the residence is an unusually interesting frame carriage house with rounded, "Mission-style" gables. It has been turned 90° away from the street, and the interior altered to use as an apartment unit.
92. 528 East "A" is a two-story gable-roofed ell-house which dates from the 1890s. It has been broad-shingle-sided and several additions have been made. However, the general massing, the broad porch over the original entrance on the east side, such details as the corner pilasters and the bracketed window heads which survive on the south side, and above all the siting on an ample corner lot with mature trees, recall the vintage of the house and make it compatible with the district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| |
|----------------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| NOV 26 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 19

- compatible*
93. 403 East "A" is a clapboarded gable roofed house, once the home of Moscow banker Henry Baker. The gabled bay was originally turret-capped. Details such as the shaped shingles in the gable facing "A" Street, the corner pilasters and brackets and the rusticated stone foundation suggest the turn-of-the-century vintage. Although the house has been heavily remodeled, it remains compatible with the district in massing, setback, texture and scale.
94. 120 South Adams is the old Creighton home, which dates from 1908. Creighton was another of the city's early merchants and his one-and-a-half story clapboarded house is one of Moscow's most extravagant bungalows. The hipped roof and dormers, all with wide eaves supported on multiply-curved brackets, emerge from a rectangular clapboarded block. The right of center, inset porch and gabled front entrance porch rest on square, wood-capitalled basalt columns which give a Greek Revival look to the structure. The foundation and massive chimney at right are also of basalt block. Much of the original stained glass was removed by a previous owner, but the interior woodwork is in a good state of preservation. The house is presently painted in gray with black and white trim, a combination which is found throughout the neighborhood. It is in an excellent state of repair.
- Compatible*
95. 426 First Street is a one-and-a-half story turn-of-the-century T-house with lateral gables on the main block, narrow dormers in both main wing and rear ell, and a running porch supported on squared Tuscan columns. The original siding has been obscured by asbestos, but the massing and siting on a large corner lot make it compatible with the district.
96. 103 Van Buren is an example of a residential building type which is less common in the Fort Russell district than it is in many Idaho neighborhoods of similar age: it is a well-preserved example of the large "classical box" style, a big square two-story house type with hipped roof and , generally, dormers, and more or less classical detail. This example shows less of the latter--though a side porch has squared wooden columns of a Doric type--and more influence from the incoming bungalow: sun-room treatment of the centered front porch, deep "Prairie-style" eaves. The fabric is the original clapboarding. Upper sashes are multi-light.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| RECEIVED | JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED | NOV 26 1980 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

still occupying its full quarter-block, is a most imposing example of the transition between the Queen Anne and classical-revival styles. There are several well-preserved and locally significant examples of the "Classic Box" (e. g. 29 and 96).

Most of these large-scale houses have stylistic counterparts in more diminutive homes in the district. There is a "classical cottage" to match the big Classical Boxes, at 113 Jefferson (4). The Tom Taylor house and the home at 605 "C" (82 and 51) are excellent, decoratively exuberant examples of the Queen Anne cottage. In every sector of the district are well-preserved houses built along the more prosaic and practical lines which brought the bungalow to dominance among residential building types during the first quarter of the century. And the presence of a number of good examples of the "'thirties picturesque" style, executed less frequently on the larger scale of the Rollifson house (80) than on the more modest scale of the cottage in the Butterfield block on Polk (37) is not only texturally compatible with the district but adds stylistic depth to it.

Finally, and as indicated in Section Seven, the continuity and character of the neighborhood are greatly enhanced by the dense rows of deciduous trees which line the streets. The trees and houses of the Fort Russell district are in affecting contrast to the rolling, treeless "Palouse" country visible from the hill-edge which drops away from the district's northwest boundary.

Substantial homes first began to rise in this hilly section of the then-tiny town of Moscow within a decade of the arrival of the first homesteaders in 1871. The neighborhood takes its name from the Fort Russell stockade--itself named for homesteader John Russell--which was erected in 1877, somewhere between Howard and Lincoln and "B" and "D" streets, by early residents fearful of Indian attack during the Nez Perce Indian wars. Many of the residents who built the first few pretentious homes under these frontier conditions, and who built them in greater number after the arrival of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in 1885 and boom conditions in the city in the early 'nineties, were among the local elite. For example, late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences of several judges (the Truitt and Forney houses, 11 and 15), and several physicians (Gritman and Rea houses, 26 and 57) survive in the district. So does the house of a civil war colonel turned hotelier (Barton house, 31) and the homes of all of the principals in the successive partnerships that controlled one of Moscow's major retail outlets (Dernham house, 22; Kaufmann house, 24; David House, 113; Ely house, 65). The Baker and Paine homes

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| |
|----------------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| NOV 26 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

(17 and 114) were built by early Moscow bankers. Michael Shields (25) was a Main Street hardware and implement merchant who was also responsible for Moscow's first electric light plant. Mark Miller (35) owned flour mills; R. H. Barton (27) was a sawmill owner and consequently associated with one of North Idaho's major industries. Jerome Day, owner of the still-functioning Day mines near Wallace, was associated with another of those industries, and with spectacular success.

Jerome Day's house, like those of his similarly ambitious neighbors, is a tangible reminder of Moscow's early, self-confident expansiveness. The more modest family homes of the bungalow and post-bungalow period are equally good evidence for a stable and orderly pattern of growth through the first quarter of the century. By 1920 Moscow was a young service center and University town of 4,000 inhabitants; while the Fort Russell district does not seem to have been intimately connected with the University on the other side of town, the importance of that institution to the local economy, in which many of the Fort Russell neighbors were leading participants, should not be underestimated. The effect of the University on the local cultural climate, also, may have contributed to a level of taste which encouraged the development and maintenance over time of one of the most attractive early residential neighborhoods in Idaho.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

| |
|----------------------|
| FOR HCRS USE ONLY |
| RECEIVED JAN 14 1980 |
| DATE ENTERED |

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

District, Moscow, Idaho." The area so enclosed consists of all of block C, Park Addition; all of block 2, Orchard Homes Addition; and all of blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of Russell's Second Addition. Partial blocks included are as follows: lots 5 and 6, block D, and lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, block B, Park Addition; lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, block 1, Orchard Homes Addition; the unnumbered lot comprising the property on the northeast corner of East "D" and Howard, measurable as: 130 feet north along Howard from the northeast corner of Howard and "D", thence 132 feet east, 130 feet south, and 132 feet west to point of departure; lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 west of Howard and south of East "D" Street, Elm Addition; unnumbered lots north of East "B" between Howard and Monroe in Elm Addition, measurable as: 225 feet north along Howard from the northeast corner and East "B", thence 115 feet east, 85 feet south, 135 feet east, 140 feet south, 250 feet west to point of departure; lot 1 of block 8, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 of block 7, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of block 18, and lot 1 of block 19, all in Park Addition; unnumbered lots south of First Street and west of Polk in Russell's Addition, measurable as: 545 feet west along East First from the southwest corner of East First and Polk, thence 160 feet south, 473 feet east, 80 feet north, 72 feet east, and 80 feet north to point of departure; the northwest, north-east and southeast quarters of block 5, Russell's Second Addition; lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, block 2, Fry's Addition; and the unnumbered lots occupying the southeast corner, 140 feet square, of block 3 of Fry's Second Addition. The district includes the streets internal to the figure enclosed by the boundary line. On the streets bordering the district, the boundary line follows the curb contiguous to included properties, except where crossing streets, at which points it follows the shortest line between two such curb lines.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED 9/22/80
DATE ENTERED

September 18, 1980

Fort Russell Neighborhood Historic District, Moscow, Idaho
Supplementary Information Latah County

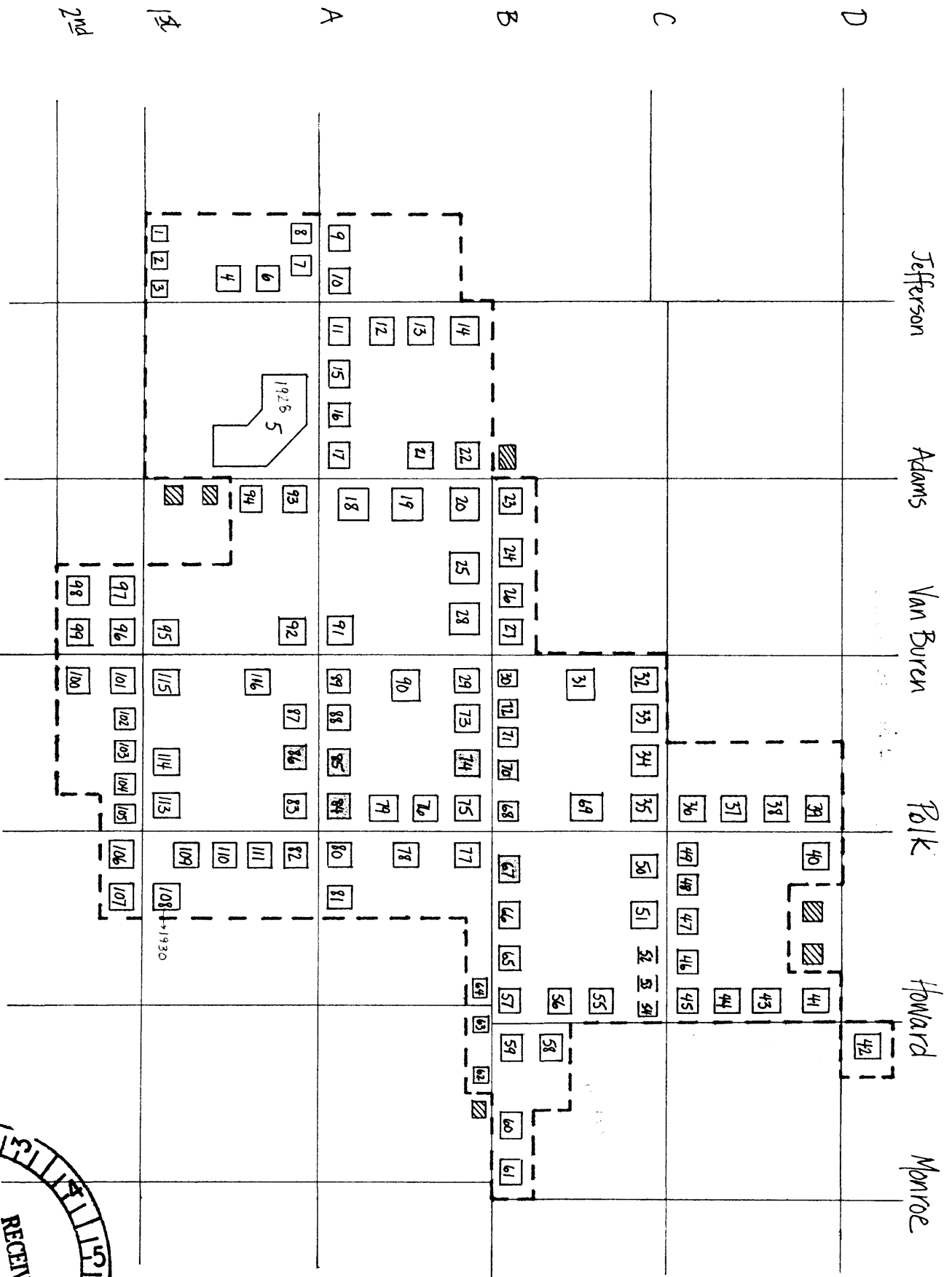
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Inventory: The inventory of structures for the Fort Russell Neighborhood Historic District includes several houses that are not age-eligible for inclusion in the district but that are nevertheless good, unaltered examples of 1930's residential architecture. These houses have been identified in the inventory as compatible with, but not contributing to, the character of the district.

Justification of Boundaries: The boundaries of the Fort Russell Neighborhood Historic District have been drawn to include a concentrated area of historic residential architecture in Moscow, Idaho. Along the northwestern boundary, the district borders on a steep hill slanting down to a commercialized area. Immediately contiguous with the district along this boundary are a few greatly altered period houses, much more modest in execution than the nearby district buildings, which were built on this hill to overlook the town (sites 31 and 32). The eastern boundary along Howard Street coincides with a natural boundary: the cement wall of a Catholic school campus whose buildings date from the 1950's. A spur of the eastern boundary extending along B Street was drawn to include structures that are particularly good and unaltered examples of their types. The remaining boundaries on the east, south, and west represent a decline in the concentration of unaltered, period buildings. Contiguous to the district along these boundaries is a mixture of 1930's and 1940's houses, of houses more modest in design than the district buildings, and of period buildings lacking their original integrity through subsequent alterations. Very close to the southern and western boundaries are Third Street and Main Street, both thoroughfares with commercial streetscapes.



Fort Russell Neighborhood Historic District
 Moscow, Idaho
 * not to scale *
 --- district boundary

