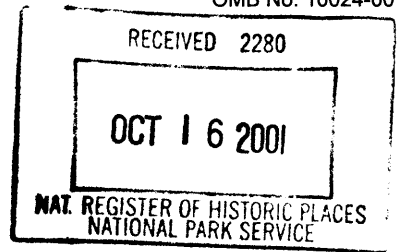


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1366



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 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District

other name/site number n/a

2. Location

street & town Roughly bounded by Blue Lakes Ave., Addison Ave., 2nd Ave. E., 2nd Ave. W. not for publication

city or town Twin Falls vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Twin Falls code 083 zip code 83301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
Kenneth C. Reid / Deputy SHPO

Date
10 OCT 01

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 certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

11/30/01

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
624	295	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
624	295	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

10

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- RELIGION: religious facility
- HEALTH CARE: hospital
- EDUCATION: school
- EDUCATION: library

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC; single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- RELIGION: religious facility
- HEALTH CARE: hospital
- EDUCATION: school
- EDUCATION: library
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
- OTHER: World War II & Post-war Era

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE, CONCRETE
- walls BRICK, WOOD, STUCCO
- CONCRETE, SYNTHETICS
- roof WOOD, ASPHALT
- other

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8 Description

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9 Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 Name of repository:

Twin Falls, Idaho Public Library

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1904-1950

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Morse, Burton; Smith, C. Harvey; Gates, Edward; Hatch,

Raymond; Houghtaling & Visser; McQuaker, Andrew

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 264 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

A 11 706953 4714743
Zone Easting Northing

B 11 706938 4715165
Zone Easting Northing

C 11 708548 4715215
Zone Easting Northing

D 11 708569 4713793
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet.

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Egleston Giraud

organization Giraud Associates, Inc.

street & number 2561 E. Elm Avenue telephone (801) 474-1831

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah zip code 84109

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

name/title multiple owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

Narrative Description

Introduction

The *Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District* is a roughly triangular-shaped area that encompasses an approximately 82 block area (300 acres) and is located in the center of this south-central Idaho city. It contains 929 buildings, of which 634 contribute to the historic character of the district. The townsite refers to the earliest plats of the city, established in 1904. Almost all of the structures (93 percent) are residential and were constructed as single-family dwellings, though several duplexes and two comparatively large, historic, apartment buildings are located in the district. The above number does not include accessory structures, most of which are single-car garages. The majority of the dwellings (575 properties, or 62 percent) were constructed between 1904 and 1920, and are associated with the inception and early development of Twin Falls. Nineteen percent, or 172 properties, were constructed from 1921 to 1950 and are within the period of significance.

Although the district includes three financial institutions that have compromised the historic character of their immediate environment, almost half of the 45 commercial buildings in the district are former residences converted into professional offices. The remaining commercial buildings are small-scale retail establishments. Institutional and ecclesiastical buildings are scattered throughout the district and represent a variety of styles in both modest and elaborate forms. Overall the district retains a high degree of integrity and easily conveys its association with the development of Twin Falls and early twentieth-century residential architecture.

Development Patterns

The district retains the distinct feel of the original townsite platted in 1904. The most distinguishing feature of the townsite is its 45 degree orientation to cardinal points, giving it a diagonal juxtaposition to the rest of the city. This layout was not continued for subsequent plats and has created complicated intersections and oddly shaped lots at the boundaries of the townsite. It has also created streets of uneven lengths: the avenues, which run northwest by southeast, are very short streets at the northeast end of the district and very long at the northwest and southeast corners. Streets run northeast by southwest but few residences have a "street" address because most homes are oriented to the avenues.

The blocks are 2.48 acres and were laid out in sixteen lots of 50 x 125 feet bisected by alleys 20' wide. Garages are set at the back of the lots and are accessed from the alleys. While the great majority of the homes can be classified as "Craftsman bungalows," other styles exist, including Victorian-era and World War II-era variants and late-1950s and 1960s ranch-style homes that were residential in-fill development. The fact that two-thirds of the residential construction occurred during a sixteen-year period created a very even pattern of development. Three areas of the district, however, have experienced some intrusions. These include Shoshone Street, on which the aforementioned financial institutions are located; and the Second Avenues North, West and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

East in the northwest and southeast areas of the townsite. The avenues are state highways and were widened in 1976, altering the character but not removing the residential uses that line these thoroughfares.

Boundary Description

On all sides, the *Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District* differs noticeably from the neighboring areas. On two sides, north and east, it is bordered respectively by Addison and Blue Lakes avenues, both heavily trafficked arterials. Small, residential subdivisions were platted across these streets in the teens and twenties and are eligible for National Register listing. Like the townsite, bungalows prevail in these subdivisions but because the architecture is far more unified, a substantial enough difference exists to justify these arterials as boundaries.

In the center of the district, the boundary skirts around blocks dedicated to civic purposes: the city park and the county courthouse and jail. The courthouse, constructed in 1910, is a historic structure and the park contains several historic elements, such as bandstand. The jail, however, replaced the Twin Falls High School, constructed as Classical Revival "twin" to the courthouse, and the jail's ancillary uses of parking lots and uses have encroached into the neighborhood. Along Second and Third Avenues North and East and Main Avenue the district abuts the downtown business core. The uneven edges of the northwest and southeast boundaries of the district are adjacent to Twin Falls' industrial and warehouse district. While the warehouse area has many fine examples of industrial architecture, its stark environment clearly differentiates it from the residential district. South of the industrial area the townsite is bounded by rail lines, and thus, the original townsite is bordered by major arterials, state highways, and a railway right-of-way. Only the concentrated area characterized by residential development is included in this nomination.

Streetscape and Landscape

Overall, the streetscapes of the district are marked by a high degree of uniformity, achieved by consistent setbacks, the similar height and scale of the dwellings, and the placement of the garages at the rear of each parcel. The narrow range of architectural styles – variants of Craftsman bungalows -- reinforces this sense of uniformity, although footprints and roof shapes vary. All of the streets have concrete curb and sidewalks (photographs 1-3).

As stated above, the commercial development that has had the most disruptive effect on the district is located on Shoshone Street, the street that bisects the district. Several financial institutions are located in buildings constructed in the 1980s and '90s along this thoroughfare, and their massing and scale, coupled with their extensive parking lots, are particularly incongruous with the adjacent residential streets (photograph 4). Other commercial development that has adversely affected the character of the district has occurred on the busy streets that border the district, Blue Lakes and Addison avenues. Institutional buildings, including churches, are scattered through the district. They range from examples small enough to be indistinguishable from the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

surrounding homes, such as the Tabernacle at 302 Third Avenue N., to the imposing, such as the First Baptist Church at 910 Shoshone Street E.

The character of the district changes toward the northwest and southeast. The streets are much longer, presenting a different vista than the shorter view seen in the northeast corner of the district. Second Avenues East, West and North, the long streets that run northwest by southeast, are state highways and were widened by 20' in the mid-1970s. They were obviously intended to accommodate commercial strip development, but to a large extent this did not occur, and the landscape outside of the district is one of vacant land. Although the blocks in this area included in the district about a harsher environment than those to the north and east, the pattern of residential development remains consistent.

Because the district represents the oldest residential development in the city, the landscaping is mature, with many large, deciduous trees. It represents the discretion of the homeowner, and the homes are generally surrounded by grass lawns, shrubs and flowers. Fencing is generally chain link or wood picket.

Architectural Styles, Types and Material

Residential Single-Family

The range of single-family residential architecture in the district follows a predictable pattern. The earliest buildings have a variety of roof shapes and massing profiles, but are most often square, hipped-roof cottages. These are two rooms deep and generally have little embellishment. Their simple roof form lent themselves to quick construction. One of the earliest of these "pyramidal cubes" is 243 Fifth Avenue E. (photograph 6) This dwelling, constructed in 1906, has a very steeply pitched roof that is broken by a projecting wing with a front-facing gable. The home at 327 Fourth Street E. is devoid of embellishment and represents an extremely simple variant of these hipped-roof examples (photograph 7). Its fenestration pattern, that of fixed, vertically oriented panes of glass with transoms is typical of this building type. The house at 611 Second Avenue N. is a hybrid of the two discussed above, with a roofline similar to the dwelling on Fourth Street E. but with the front-facing gable seen on the residence on Fifth Avenue E. (photograph 8) The gable projection on this house, however, covers a porch that displays simple piers.

Like the overwhelming majority of residences in the district constructed before 1930, these small, hipped-roof houses were of frame construction clad with narrow, wood clapboarding and wood-shingle roofs. Exceptions to these materials include four pressed-concrete-block cottages and one stucco house. The house at 414 Third Avenue W., originally the home of a bank cashier, James Galliher, and his wife Pearl, is unusual because of the rare use of concrete block for a residence in the district, as well as its numerous hipped-roof dormers that tie into the main ridgeline of the roof (photograph 9). It was constructed about 1910.

The hipped-roof, pyramidal cube seen in the above examples represents the simplest form used during the early years of the city's development, from 1904 to 1911. But more complicated examples of residential construction in the district, including such late Victorian-era styles as the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles, were also

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 4

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

constructed during this period. Some of these homes also lack ornamentation but are imposing by virtue of comparatively complex footprints (353 Sixth Avenue E) or pronounced changes in wall planes (photograph 10). Colonial Revival-style examples include those with dominant, front-facing gables (301 Third Avenue N.), four-squares (403 Third Avenue N.), and Dutch Colonial Revival, such as the 1906 home of George Adams, a partner in the lumber yard and planing mill known as "Adams and Pilgerrin." [photographs 11-13] This last home, located at 583 Second Avenue E. is strikingly illustrated in a photograph taken soon after its construction, contrasting sharply with the sparsely settled landscape. An impressive Shingle-style example can be found at 206 Eighth Avenue E. (photograph 14). It was the home of Thomas Warner, an attorney who became president of Twin Falls Hardware.

A relatively few number of dwellings that fall into late-nineteenth century stylistic categories are in the district, however, because by the time Twin Falls was established the popularity of these styles had waned. Instead, the development and growth of Twin Falls coincided with the popularity of the Craftsman bungalow. The optimism of the new community and the healthy climate of south-central Idaho was particularly well-suited to the spirit of openness and outdoor living that the bungalow evoked. Bungalows also imparted a sense of comfort and shelter; important qualities to those living on an open, sagebrush plain. Its popularity peaked in the teens but was utilized in the district from the early years of the city until the mid-1920's.

Many forms of Craftsman-style residences in Twin Falls can be found. Their common characteristics include wide, overhanging eaves and exposed structural members such as rafters, purlins and triangular knee braces. Examples of roof profiles include front-facing gables, side gables and hipped roofs of varying pitches. While the bungalow is the prevalent housing type, differences in footprints, the placement of dormers and porches, and the use of a variety of decorative elements, particularly for porches, provided numerous options for bungalow owners. Two residences, located on Sixth Avenue N., illustrate how ornamentation could differentiate what were essentially identical houses (photographs 15-16). Both have tapering porch supports constructed from basaltic stone, but house number 252 has an Asian-influenced embellishment in the gable end and a closed porch railing, whereas house number 240 has the usual clapboard siding in the gable end and a decorative wood railing on the porch.

The dwelling at 337 Second Avenue W. is the most common Craftsman bungalow type in the district. It has a simple, rectangular shape with the narrow end toward the street and a front-facing gable (photograph 17). Its most distinguishing characteristic is its porch, which extends halfway across the front of the house and has a gabled roof of the same 4/12 pitch as the main body of the house. Other front-facing gable examples include those with full-length, shed-roof porches (504 Fifth Avenue N.) and those in which the porch is tucked under the gable, such as the dwellings at 337 Third Avenue W. and 204 Fourth Street N., this last example having particularly good integrity (photographs 18-20).

Side-gabled roof forms show the greatest variety. One-and-a-half story examples often have shed-roof dormers and shed-roof porches, such as the J.E. Joslyn residence at 247 Ninth Avenue N., and the James Nichol house at 236 Sixth Avenue E., or gabled dormers (120 Tenth Avenue E.) (photographs 21-23). One-story variants

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 5

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

include those with broad side gables and projecting gabled porches. A very pristine example of this type is located at 328 Seventh Avenue N. (photograph 24). After the teens, in the early 1920s, one-story types with clipped gables and centrally placed porches were built. Stylistically, these were a sort of hybrid, as their symmetry provided a classical tone while the exposed structural elements allied them with bungalows, as seen at 263 Ninth Avenue N. (photograph 25).

Like their front-gabled counterparts, hipped-roof bungalows in the district are one story with either front- or hipped-roof projecting gables that protect the porch, such as the bungalow at 119 Eighth Avenue N. (photograph 26). It has a bay window on the street elevation and slightly curved porch walls, and is slightly larger than other bungalows of this type in the district.

A handful of bungalows have extremely complex roof forms and in a few cases, porte-cocheres. Built in the late teens, the Robert McCollum house at 708 Shoshone Street E. is one of the remnants indicating that this broad thoroughfare was once lined with high-style Craftsman bungalows (photograph 27). Its roofline is dominated by a series of three front-facing gables outlined with double vergeboards and knee braces. A gabled wing juts off to the side, creating an area for a porch. The result is an asymmetrical interplay of roof forms and structural roof elements.

By the end of the 1920s, there was little land left with in-fill potential in the original townsite, and the popularity of the bungalow had diminished. During the 1930s three styles were more typically used for single-family architecture in Twin Falls: Tudor Revival, Cape Cod cottage, and Minimal Traditional. Tudor examples were generally sided with wood clapboard and because many of them have been sided with synthetic materials, they have lost much of their integrity. A brick example can be found at 142 Tenth Avenue N. (photograph 28). The Cape Cod cottage is characterized by moderately steep roof pitches, symmetrical facades and gabled dormers (photograph 29). Minimal Traditional examples have a roof pitch more shallow than the Cape Cod cottage, boxy massing, and little detailing. The home at 312 Eighth Avenue N. is an example of this style (photograph 30). It was built in the late 1930s for Francis Lawson, an entomologist for the federal government.

Multi-family dwellings: Duplexes and Apartment Buildings

Only one percent of buildings in the district were constructed as multi-family residential buildings. This percentage includes seven duplexes and tri-plexes, two multi-unit apartment houses and one rooming house. The six lower density structures include a Craftsman-style duplex constructed about 1910, two Minimal Traditional examples built in 1950, and four two- and three-unit structures built in the early 1950s by contractor Tony Bobier (photographs 31-32). These last four buildings are scattered throughout the district and although their scale does not differ from the surrounding properties, they stand out because of their flat roofs and the use of oversized brick.

The Reed and the Colonial apartments are the only two medium-density apartments in the district. Architect Burton Morse designed the first building for contractor W.E. Reed who built the structure in 1920 for a cost of \$100,000. Located on Shoshone Street N., it has a "U" configuration with 32 units and underwent an extensive

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 6

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

renovation within the last decade. The Colonial Apartments are at 203 Fourth Street N., in the section of the district that has declined, and thus, unlike the Reed, have not been well-maintained (photograph 33). Stylistically both buildings are Classical Revival, with pediments over the entrances, multi-paned windows and heavy cornices.

Institutional Buildings

Churches

Architecturally, the churches present an exceptionally diverse group of historic properties that represent several styles and range from the imposing to the very plain. They were constructed from 1907 to 1958 and are scattered throughout the district. The First Christian Church, constructed in 1929 in a Neoclassical Revival style, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the *Twin Falls City Park Historic District* in 1978. The First Baptist Church is a Gothic Revival example constructed in 1958. Because of its age it is not considered contributing as of this writing; however, it has a very high degree of physical integrity. These three ecclesiastical structures are the most elaborate and “high-style” examples of institutional buildings in the district.

The oldest church is Living Waters, located at 262 Fifth Avenue E. On the 1907 Sanborn maps it is noted as a chapel for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, but it has served Pentecostal congregations for decades. Its massing consists of a rectangular block with a lancet window in the gable end on the street facade and a projecting wing for the entrance on the southeast elevation. In 1908 the Dunkard, or Church of the Brethren, built a structure for their congregation at 361 Third Avenue N. (photograph 34). It served its congregation until 1960; since that time it has been used commercially as a dance studio. It is a cross-gabled structure with an entrance tucked into the corner of the gables. Its wall and roof materials consist of clapboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The Dunkard Church continues to convey a very high degree of integrity, as its verge and corner boards, two-over-two windows, and lancet window on the northwest elevation impart its association with the early years of the district’s history. The smallest and most physically modest church is the Tabernacle, a Craftsman-style bungalow located at 302 Third Avenue N. and constructed in the teens.

Schools

Schools in the district include the Bickel and Lincoln elementary schools, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. Completed in 1938, they were designed by architect Andrew McQuaker to replace earlier schools in the same locations and with the same names. Located at 607 Second Avenue E., the original Bickel School, was named after Paul Bickel, the first mayor of Twin Falls and the chief engineer for the Twin Falls Land and Water Company. Its unusual plan, that of a wide “V,” was the result of building around the earlier school, which had been built in 1906. The Bickel School is Colonial Revival in style, as characterized by the use of red brick and the Tuscan orders and wrought iron that distinguish its entrance. McQuaker also used economical means to convey style, as seen in the quoins and the abstraction of a Palladian window and pediment in the central entrance block.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 7

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

The present Lincoln School, located at 238 Seventh Street N. (photograph 35), replaced a facility constructed in 1908. It is Classical Revival in style, as defined primarily by its symmetrical facade, high parapet and prominent cornice. Like the Bickel school, it is red brick. The use of Colonial and Classical Revival motifs for these schools was typical in the 1920s and '30s, as schools were seen as being closely identified with American democratic ideals. Other schools include a parochial school associated with St. Edward's Catholic Church, constructed in 1947 and adjacent to the church, and a private school, Magic Valley High School, located in a converted Safeway grocery store at 512 Main Avenue N.

Other Institutional Buildings

The Twin Falls Public Library, located at 434 Second Street E., was constructed in 1939. Like Lincoln School, it can also be termed Classical Revival, with its red brick, round-arched windows, a prominent cornice and decorative terra cotta panels. In 1990, the library completed a substantial but compatible addition.

Commercial buildings

The *Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District* includes forty-five commercial buildings, (5 percent of the total properties), and out of this number twenty-one are former residential buildings converted for commercial use. These uses include professional offices, retail, and service businesses. The non-contributing commercial properties are a miscellaneous mix of types. They include two-story office buildings with about 10,000 square feet, professional offices in structures resembling ranch-style houses, and one-story, flat-roofed structures that date to the 1970s. The dental office at 506 Second Street E. was constructed in 1955 and is the best example of modernist architecture in the district (photograph 36). The main body of this one-story structure is tucked under the wide eaves of the flat roof, and the use of elements inherent in the structure of the building, such as recessed wall planes, walls placed at right angles, and the contrasting materials of brick and vertical grooved siding convey modernist tenets.

For the most part, the conversion of residential structures into commercial uses has not exemplified sensitive renovation. Signs, additions, and incompatible materials have compromised the original appearance of the former dwellings. Out of the twenty-one homes converted for non-residential use, eight can be considered contributing structures. The hipped-roof bungalow at 227 Fifth Avenue E., currently used as a law office, is one of the most intact of the dwellings to undergo an alteration of use (photograph 37). It was constructed in the mid-teens and although it has been sided with vinyl, the retention of simple columns and exposed rafters under the soffit allow it to maintain a high degree of integrity. Generally, the conversion of dwellings in this vicinity (north and east of the Fifth avenues) to commercial uses was sensitively undertaken, probably because these neighborhoods are still zoned residential and because they are used as offices. This is not the case in the commercially zoned sections of the district, particularly along Second Avenues North, West and East and Main Avenue, where dwellings have been modified for uses less well-suited to their residential character, and where the zoning regulations do not mandate the conservation of as pleasant an environment as in the residentially zoned neighborhoods (photograph 38).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 8

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

Only one property was constructed for commercial use during the period of significance. This is a one-story, brick building located at 320 Second Avenue N. built in 1940. With the exception of soldier bricks outlining space for a signboard, the structure is devoid of ornamentation. Despite its simplicity and small scale, it is significant as an example of 1940s commercial architecture. It now houses a law firm.

Outbuildings

The coops and agricultural outbuildings indicated on early Sanborn maps have all but disappeared, and instead garages make up the majority of the outbuildings. These are not individually significant, and are almost all single-car, front-gabled frame structures. One garage, located at 162 Sixth Avenue N., stands out as a sort of carriage house (photograph 39). It is a cross-gabled frame structure clad with clapboards and shingles.

Summary

The *Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District* consists of primarily residential structures constructed predominantly in numerous forms of one style, the Craftsman bungalow. More than other early-twentieth century neighborhoods in Twin Falls, it also contains the best representation of other residential styles associated with the early development of this city. Although the townsite has suffered incompatible development, this has been limited to heavily trafficked streets and, overall, the streetscapes and individual buildings retain a high degree of integrity. Significant institutional buildings are included in the district and provide an understanding of the historical development of the city.

INVENTORIED PROPERTIES Twin Falls Original Town Site Residential Historic District Twin Falls County, Idaho

<u>Map Code</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
1	840 Addison		c. 1950	Non-contributing
2	1025 Shoshone St. N	Crane Building	c. 1980	Non-contributing
3	806 Addison		c. 1919	Contributing
4	1015 Shoshone St. N.	Herbert Rounds house	1917	Non-contributing
5	156 10 th Ave. N.	Ernest Gates house	c. 1915	Contributing
6	142 10 th Ave. N.		c. 1930	Contributing
7	136 10 th Ave. N.	Burton Morse house	c. 1908	Contributing
8	128 10 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
9	120 10 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
10	1001 Shoshone St. N.	Wm. Morton, DDS	c. 1930	Contributing
11	752 Addison	ID. Intermnt. Clinic	c. 1919	Contributing
12	211 10 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Contributing
13	201 10 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 9Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

14	159 10 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Contributing
15	153 10 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Contributing
16	143 10 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Contributing
17	137 10 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
18	129 10 th Ave. N.	Henry Failing house	c. 1910	Contributing
19	119 10 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
20	955 Shoshone St. N.		c. 1925	Non-contributing
21	925 Shoshone St. N.		c. 1919	Contributing
22	246 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Contributing
23	236 9 th Ave. N.	Jas. Nichol house	c. 1919	Contributing
24	228 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
25	220 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Contributing
26	214 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
27	204 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
28	160 9 th Ave. N.	Allgood house	c. 1919	Contributing
29	156 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
30	140 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1938	Contributing
31	130 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
32	905 Shoshone St. N.	Twin Falls Title & Escrow	c. 1998	Non-contributing
33	686 Addison		c. 1941	Contributing
34	263 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1926	Contributing
35	253 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
36	247 9 th Ave. N.	J.E. Joslyn house	1920	Contributing
37	235 9 th Ave. N.	Hollingsworth house	c. 1918	Contributing
38	227 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Non-contributing
39	219 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
40	211 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
41	205 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
42	161 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
43	145 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
44	135 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
45	127 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
46	833 Shoshone St. N.	Reed Apartments	1920	Contributing
47	330 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1925	Contributing
48	316 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1928	Contributing
49	312 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1939	Contributing
50	304 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1950	Contributing
51	260 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1939	Contributing
52	254 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 10

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

53	244 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
54	238 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
55	220 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1939	Contributing
56	206 8 th Ave. N.	E. Sweeley house	1910	Contributing
57	160 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
58	154 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1916	Non-contributing
59	134 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
60	126 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1938	Non-contributing
61	120 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1941	Non-contributing
62	817 Shoshone St. N.		1915	Contributing
63	805 Shoshone St. N.		c. 1908	Non-contributing
64	351 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1935	Contributing
65	345 8 th Ave. N.		1918	Contributing
66	335 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
67	327 8 th Ave. N.		1920	Contributing
68	319 8 th Ave. N.	M. Sweeley house	1915	Non-contributing
69	311 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1938	Contributing
70	303 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1938	Contributing
71	259 8 th Ave. N.		1910	Non-contributing
72	253 8 th Ave. N.		1910	Non-contributing
73	247 8 th Ave. N.		1908	Contributing
74	235 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
75	227 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
76	219 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
77	203 8 th Ave. N.	Guy Sierer house	1906	Contributing
78	161 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
79	157 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1920	Contributing
80	143 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Non-contributing
81	137 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
82	127 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
83	119 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
84	735 Shoshone St. N.	J. Brawley Realty	1917	Contributing
85	727 Shoshone St. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
86	404 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
87	362 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
88	352 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
89	344 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
90	336 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
91	328 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
92	312 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 11Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

93	304 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
94	260 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
95	252 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
96	242 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
97	238 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
98	230 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
99	222 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
100	212 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
101	204 7 th Ave. N.	Clarence Robinson	c. 1910	Contributing
102	160 7 th Ave. N.	Peavey house	c. 1910	Non-contributing
103	138 7 th Ave. N.	Salladay house	c. 1909	Contributing
104	715 Shoshone St. N.	1 st Security Insurance	c. 1990	Non-contributing
105	590 Addison	Coldwell Banker	c. 1910	Contributing
106	417 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
107	407 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
108	401 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
109	361 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1939	Contributing
110	351 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1940	Contributing
111	345 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1936	Contributing
112	337 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
113	321 7 th Ave. N.		1917	Non-contributing
114	313 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1940	Contributing
115	301 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1936	Contributing
116	261 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
117	253 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
118	243 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
119	239 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1940	Non-contributing
120	221-227 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
121	219 7 th Ave. N.		1917	Non-contributing
122	211 7 th Ave. N.		1917	Contributing
123	205 7 th Ave. N.		1908	Contributing
124	161 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
125	151 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Contributing
126	137 7 th Ave. N.	Breckenridge house	1909	Contributing
127	121 7 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
128	691 Shoshone St. N.	1 st . McCollum house	1904	Contributing
129	460 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
130	456 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
131	446 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1926	Contributing
132	436 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 12Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

133	430 6 th Ave. N.		1917	Contributing
134	420 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1909	Contributing
135	412 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
136	603-07 4 th St. N.		c. 1950	Contributing
137	617 4 th St. N.		1917	Contributing
138	354 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1955	Non-contributing
139	346 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1920	Contributing
140	336 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1920	Contributing
141	330 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
142	324-326 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1945	Contributing
143	312 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
144	304 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Non-contributing
145	625 3 rd St. N.		1927	Contributing
146	260 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1909	Contributing
147	252 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1916	Contributing
148	240 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
149	236 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1909	Contributing
150	228 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Non-contributing
151	220 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
152	212 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1920	Contributing
153	204 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1925	Contributing
154	162 6 th Ave. N.		1910	Contributing
155	152 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1958	Non-contributing
156	142 6 th Ave. N.		1935	Contributing
157	136 6 th Ave. N.	Keel house	1909	Contributing
158	601 Shoshone St. N.	First Christian Church	1929	Contributing
159	513 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1936	Contributing
160	503 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1935	Contributing
161	459 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
162	455 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
163	445 6 th Ave. N.		1919	Contributing
164	435 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Contributing
165	401 6 th Ave. N.	Heritage Alliance Church	c. 1939	Non-contributing
166	357 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1930	Non-contributing
167	351 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1941	Contributing
168	345 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
169	337 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
170	327 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
171	319 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 13Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

172	317 6 th Ave. N.	Harry DeHaan & Asso.	c. 1930	Contributing
173	303 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1926	Contributing
174	255-257 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
175	528 3 rd St. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
176	245 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
177	235 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
178	227 6 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
179	544 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
180	536 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
181	528 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
182	520 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
183	516 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
184	504 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
185	460 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1916	Non-contributing
186	452 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
187	444 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
188	436 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
189	412 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
190	404 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1961	Non-contributing
191	503 4 th St. N.		c. 1925	Contributing
192	364 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1936	Contributing
193	352 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
194	344 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1939	Contributing
195	336 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
196	334 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
197	322 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1939	Contributing
198	312 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
199	302 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
200	510 3 rd St. N.		c. 1940	Contributing
201	262 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
202	252 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
203	244 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
204	236 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
205	423 6 th St. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
206	561 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1939	Contributing
207	555 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
208	543 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
209	535 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
210	529 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1912	Contributing
211	521 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Non-contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 14Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

212	511 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Non-contributing
213	501 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
214	459 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1939	Contributing
215	451 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
216	445 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
217	435 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1913	Non-contributing
218	429 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
219	421 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
220	413 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1945	Contributing
221	439 4 th St. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
222	429 4 th St. N.		c. 1950	Non-contributing
223	427 4 th St. N.		c.1910	Contributing
224	361 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
225	351 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
226	343 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
227	335 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1936	Non-contributing
228	329 5 th Ave. N.	Quilici Apts.	c. 1910	Non-contributing
229	311 5 th Ave. N.	Statewide Collections	c. 1915	Non-contributing
230	307 5 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
231	628 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1945	Non-contributing
232	620 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1935	Contributing
233	612 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1920	Contributing
234	405 6 th St. N.		c. 1916	Contributing
235	560 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1916	Contributing
236	552 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
237	544 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
238	536 4 th Ave. N.		1917	Contributing
239	528 4 th Ave. N.		1917	Contributing
240	520 4 th Ave. N.		1917	Contributing
241	512 4 th Ave. N.		1916	Contributing
242	504 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1916	Contributing
243	458-62 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1950	Non-contributing
244	444 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
245	440 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
246	430 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
247	420 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1916	Contributing
248	412 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
249	404 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
250	310 4 th Ave. N.	LDS 2 nd Ward Chapel	c. 1945	Contributing
251	304 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 15Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

252	409 3 rd St. N.	Emery & Kershaw	c. 1978	Non-contributing
253	561 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
254	551 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1925	Contributing
255	543 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
256	535 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
257	527 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Non-contributing
258	511 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
259	501 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
260	461 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
261	451 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
262	445 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
263	435 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
264	429 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1909	Non-contributing
265	419 4 th Ave. N.		1910	Contributing
266	411 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
267	403 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
268	359 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1930	Contributing
269	351 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1925	Contributing
270	345 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
271	335 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
272	327 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
273	321 4 th Ave. N.	Paula Brown attorney	c. 1985	Non-contributing
274	315 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1930	Non-contributing
275	309 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
276	305 4 th Ave. N.		c. 1927	Contributing
277	315 3 rd St. N.		c. 1927	Contributing
278	560 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
279	552 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
280	544 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
281	536 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
282	520 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
283	514 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
284	504 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
285	460 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
286	452 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Non-contributing
287	444 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1907	Non-contributing
288	436 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
289	428 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
290	420 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
291	410 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 16Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

292	305 4 th St. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
293	360 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1907	Contributing
294	346 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
295	340 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
296	330 3 rd Ave. N.		1917	Contributing
297	322 3 rd Ave. N.		1917	Non-contributing
298	316 3 rd Ave. N.		1917	Contributing
299	310 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
300	302 3 rd Ave. N.	The Tabernacle	1928	Contributing
301	561 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1925	Non-contributing
302	551 3 rd Ave. N.		1917	Non-contributing
303	545 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
304	535 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
305	529 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
306	519 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
307	511 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
308	501 3 rd Ave. N.		1917	Contributing
309	461 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
310	453 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
311	445 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Non-contributing
312	435 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
313	419-27 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
314	415 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
315	403 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
316	361 3 rd Ave. N.	Brethren Church	c. 1908	Contributing
317	353 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1920	Contributing
318	343 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1916	Non-contributing
319	335 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
320	327 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
321	319 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
322	311 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Non-contributing
323	301 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
324	210 Addison		c. 1960	Non-contributing
325	750 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Non-contributing
326	746 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
327	736 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1913	Contributing
328	730 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
329	718 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
330	712 2 nd Ave. N.	Magic Valley Collections	c. 1914	Non-contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 17Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

331	704 2 nd Ave. N.	Magic Valley Collections	c. 1914	Non-contributing
332	238 7 th St. N.	Lincoln School	1937	Contributing
333	560 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
334	550 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
335	540 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1909	Contributing
336	538 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Non-contributing
337	534 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Non-contributing
338	520 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
339	512 2 nd Ave. N.	Dan's Telephone	c. 1908	Non-contributing
340	502 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
341	225 5 th St. N.		c. 1945	Contributing
342	460 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
343	456 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1928	Contributing
344	444 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
345	436 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
346	426 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1918	Contributing
347	203 4 th St. N.	Colonial Apts.	1920	Contributing
348	216 4 th St. N.		c. 1919	Contributing
349	210 4 th St. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
350	204 4 th St. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
351	344 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
352	336 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
353	330 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1928	Non-contributing
354	320 2 nd Ave. N.	Fox and Bean, lawyers	c. 1940	Contributing
355	312 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
356	302 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1930	Contributing
357	215 3 rd St. N.		c. 1926	Non-contributing
358	219 3 rd St. N.		c. 1926	Non-contributing
359	225 3 rd St. N.		c. 1935	Contributing
360	801 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1960	Non-contributing
361	761 2 nd Ave. N.	Bell's Family Books	c. 1910	Non-contributing
362	751 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
363	745 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
364	735 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
365	729 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1947	Contributing
366	719 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
367	711 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
368	703 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
369	661 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 18Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

370	651 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
371	645 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
372	637 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Non-contributing
373	629 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
374	619 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Non-contributing
375	611 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
376	605 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
377	559 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Non-contributing
378	551 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
379	512 Main Ave. N.	Magic Valley High School	c. 1941	Non-contributing
380	459 2 nd Ave. N.	Quilici Apts.	c. 1910	Non-contributing
381	451 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
382	443 2 nd Ave. N.	EC Lavering house	c. 1908	Contributing
383	433 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
384	425 2 nd Ave. N.	Port of Hope	c. 1917	Contributing
385	415 2 nd Ave. N.	Lou Pettit house	c. 1917	Contributing
386	359 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1917	Contributing
387	351 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
388	343 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1955	Non-contributing
389	339 2 nd Ave. N.		c. 1908	Contributing
390	323 2 nd Ave. N.	Garden Grove Apts.	c. 1908	Contributing
391	133 3 rd St. N.	Idaho Power	c. 1970	Non-contributing
392	842 Main Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
393	836 Main Ave. N.		c. 1909	Non-contributing
394	828 Main Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
395	822 Main Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
396	812 Main Ave. N.	Asso. Business Forms	c. 1968	Non-contributing
397	806 Main Ave. N.		c. 1916	Non-contributing
398	843 Main Ave. N.		c. 1916	Non-contributing
399	827 Main Ave. N.	Sta-well Health Foods	c. 1940	Non-contributing
400	821 Main Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
401	811 Main Ave. N.		c. 1910	Contributing
402	803 Main Ave. W.	Norm's Family Rest.	c. 1970	Non-contributing
403	761 Main Ave. W.		c. 1925	Contributing
404	721 Main Ave. W.		c. 1925	Contributing
405	717 Main Ave. W.		c. 1929	Non-contributing
406	701 Main Ave. W.	Tuck-it-Away Storage	c. 1990	Non-contributing
407	659 Main Ave. W.		c. 1915	Contributing
408	653 Main Ave. W.		c. 1920	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 19Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

409	641-45 Main Ave. W.	Ostler Glass & Paint	c. 1950	Non-contributing
410	635 Main Ave. W.		c. 1913	Contributing
411	627 Main Ave. W.		c. 1909	Contributing
412	611 Main Ave. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
413	601 Main Ave. W.		c. 1917	Non-contributing
414	559 Main Ave. W.	Intermtn. I-Shop	c. 1917	Contributing
415	551 Main Ave. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
416	543 Main Ave. W.		c. 1939	Contributing
417	535 Main Ave. W.		c. 1909	Contributing
418	531 Main Ave. W.		c. 1908	Contributing
419	519 Main Ave. W.		c. 1924	Contributing
420	507 Main Ave. W.	McClure's Eng./Denture Clinic	c. 1950	Non-contributing
421	245 Washington		c. 1910	Non-contributing
422	836 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1923	Non-contributing
423	810 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1924	Non-contributing
424	802 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
425	762 2 nd Ave. W.		1917	Contributing
426	750 2 nd Ave. W.		1917	Contributing
427	744 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1927	Non-contributing
428	738 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1909	Contributing
429	728 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1909	Contributing
430	720 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1909	Non-contributing
431	712 2 nd Ave. W.	Crystal Clubhouse Pre- school	c. 1930	Non-contributing
432	140 7 th St. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
433	139 7 th St. W.		c. 1960	Non-contributing
434	660 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1932	Non-contributing
435	652 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
436	644 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
437	638 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1928	Non-contributing
438	628 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1930	Non-contributing
439	620 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
440	612 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
441	602 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1908	Contributing
442	564 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1940	Contributing
443	552 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1932	Contributing
444	544 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1919	Contributing
445	536 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1929	Non-contributing
446	528 2 nd Ave. W.		1908	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 20Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

447	520 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1908	Contributing
448	502 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1941	Contributing
449	767 2 nd Ave. W.	JM Kitchens	c. 1985	Non-contributing
450	751 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1945	Contributing
451	743 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1928	Contributing
452	735 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1930	Contributing
453	729 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1926	Contributing
454	723 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1925	Contributing
455	711 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
456	703 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
457	217 7 th St. W.		c. 1929	Contributing
458	657 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1928	Contributing
459	651 2 nd Ave. W.		1917	Contributing
460	643 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1934	Contributing
461	633 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1915	Contributing
462	625 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1935	Contributing
463	619 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
464	601 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
465	557 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1908	Non-contributing
466	551 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
467	543 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1908	Contributing
468	535 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1908	Contributing
469	527 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1940	Non-contributing
470	519 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
471	511 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1908	Contributing
472	461 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
473	451 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
474	445 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
475	435 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
476	429 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1915	Contributing
477	421 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
478	411 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1915	Contributing
479	403 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1925	Contributing
480	361 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1919	Contributing
481	351 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1918	Non-contributing
482	343 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
483	337 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
484	331 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1913	Non-contributing
485	325 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1925	Non-contributing
486	321 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1946	Non-contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 21Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

487	303 2 nd Ave. W.		c. 1927	Non-contributing
488	214-16 3 rd St. W.		c. 1927	Contributing
489	736 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
490	720 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1935	Non-contributing
491	706 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1930	Non-contributing
492	702 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
493	660 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
494	654 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1940	Contributing
495	644 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
496	636-638 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1913	Contributing
497	630 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
498	620 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
499	612 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
500	602 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
501	220 6 th St. W.		c. 1918	Contributing
502	228 6 th St. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
503	237 6 th St. W.		c. 1930	Non-contributing
504	550 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1925	Contributing
505	546 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
506	534 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
507	530 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
508	518 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1941	Contributing
509	514 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
510	506 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
511	458 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1949	Non-contributing
512	450 3 rd Ave. W.	Calvary Pentacostal	c. 1932	Non-contributing
513	424 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1950	Contributing
514	414 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
515	254 4 th St. W.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
516	222 4 th St. W.		c. 1924	Contributing
517	227 4 th St. W.		c. 1956	Non-contributing
518	225 4 th St. W.		c. 1956	Non-contributing
519	354 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1915	Contributing
520	348 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
521	340 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
522	330 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1924	Contributing
523	322 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1924	Contributing
524	318 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
525	312 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
526	302-06 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1940	Contributing

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 22

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

527	661 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1917	Non-contributing
528	653 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
529	645 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
530	637 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
531	631 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
532	619 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1915	Contributing
533	611 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
534	601 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
535	561 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1919	Contributing
536	553 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1950	Non-contributing
537	543 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1950	Non-contributing
538	537 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
539	527 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
540	519 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
541	509 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1916	Contributing
542	505 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1925	Contributing
543	461 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
544	449-51 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1910	Contributing
545	445 3 rd Ave. W.	the Stone House	c. 1914	Contributing
546	435 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
547	427 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
548	419 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
549	411 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
550	361 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Contributing
551	353 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
552	343 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
553	337 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
554	331 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
555	325 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1917	Contributing
556	317 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1940	Contributing
557	305 3 rd Ave. W.		c. 1917	Non-contributing
558	1104 Shoshone St. E.	Jim's 66	c. 1970	Non-contributing
559	1040 Shoshone St. E.	Bank of America	c. 1968	Non-contributing
560	1055-63 Shoshone St. E.		c. 1970	Non-contributing
561	1016 Shoshone St. E.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
562	1002 Shoshone St. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
563	121 10 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
564	127 10 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
565	135 10 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
566	145 10 th Ave. E.	Mayer & Asso.	c. 1910	Non-contributing

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 23

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

567	1027 Blue Lakes Blvd.		c. 1970	Non-contributing
568	120 10 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
569	130 10 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
570	136 10 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
571	144 10 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
572	150 10 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
573	160 10 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
574	953 Blue Lakes Blvd.	Joan Jagels, CPA	c. 1970	Non-contributing
575	910 Shoshone St. E.	First Baptist Church	1958	Non-contributing
576	137 9 th Ave. E.		1917	Contributing
577	143 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1950	Contributing
578	153 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
579	159 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
580	203 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1939	Contributing
581	211-13 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
582	219 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
583	227 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
584	235 9 th Ave. E.		1939	Contributing
585	890 Shoshone St. E.	Farmer's National Bank	c. 1990	Non-contributing
586	144 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
587	160 9 th Ave. E.	First Church of Christ, Scientist	1920	Contributing
588	204 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1925	Non-contributing
589	214 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1935	Contributing
590	228 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
591	236 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
592	250 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
593	268 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
594	851 Blue Lakes Blvd.		c. 1910	Contributing
595	812 Shoshone St. E.	Eye Center	c. 1980	Non-contributing
596	135 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1926	Non-contributing
597	143 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
598	153 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1941	Contributing
599	161 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1955	Non-contributing
600	207 8 th Ave. E.	Delos Peck house	1908	Contributing
601	221 8 th Ave. E.		1932	Contributing
602	227 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
603	235 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1923	Contributing
604	243 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 24Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

605	251 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
606	261 8 th Ave. E.	Thos. Warner house	c. 1949	Contributing
607	818 3 rd St. E.		c. 1949	Contributing
608	806 3 rd St. E.		c. 1949	Contributing
609	315 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
610	325 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
611	333 8 th Ave. E.	Iglesia Bautista la Puerta Hermosa	unknown	Non-contributing
612	130 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1925	Contributing
613	138 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
614	144 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
615	154 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
616	206 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1913	Contributing
617	220 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
618	228 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
619	238 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
620	242 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
621	252 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
622	260 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
623	304 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
624	312 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
625	320 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
626	330 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1927	Contributing
627	340 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1913	Contributing
628	350 8 th Ave. E.		c. 1940	Non-contributing
629	755-59 Blue Lakes Blvd.		c. 1917	Contributing
630	718 Shoshone St. E.	Sawtooth Red Cross	c. 1914	Contributing
631	708 Shoshone St. E.	Robt. McCollum house	c. 1914	Contributing
632	203 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
633	215 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Non-contributing
634	219 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1913	Contributing
635	229 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
636	235 7 th Ave. E.	Anthony Bobier house	c. 1925	Contributing
637	245 7 th Ave. E.	Spafford house	c. 1916	Contributing
638	253 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
639	261 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
640	303 7 th Ave. E.		1917	Contributing
641	311 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
642	319 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 25Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

643	327 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
644	335 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
645	345 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
646	353 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
647	361 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
648	733 Blue Lakes Blvd.		c. 1915	Contributing
649	713 Blue Lakes Blvd.		c. 1915	Contributing
652	206 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1967	Non-contributing
653	228 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1932	Non-contributing
654	236 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
655	244 7 th Ave. E.	Wm. & Leah Flower house	1917	Contributing
656	252 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
657	260 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
658	626 3 rd St. E.		c. 1950	Contributing
659	304 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
660	312 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1924	Non-contributing
661	320 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
662	328 7 th Ave. E.		1917	Contributing
663	338 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
664	344 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
665	354 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
666	362 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
667	404 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
668	414 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
669	420 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1928	Contributing
670	430 7 th Ave. E.		c. 1950	Non-contributing
671	645 Blue Lakes Blvd.		c. 1955	Non-contributing
674	235 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
675	243 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
676	251 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
677	263 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1932	Contributing
678	615 3 rd St. E.		c. 1935	Non-contributing
679	303 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1940	Contributing
680	319 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
681	325 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 26Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

682	335 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
683	345 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
684	353 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
685	361 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
686	403 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
687	411 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
688	419 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
689	427 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
690	435 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1918	Contributing
691	445 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1916	Contributing
692	451-53 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1945	Contributing
693	519.5 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1930	Contributing
694	609 5 th St. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
695	516 2 nd St. E.	Parkview Offices	c. 1965	Non-contributing
696	210 6 th Ave. E.	Lester Wright house	1909	Contributing
697	222 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
698	228 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1970	Non-contributing
699	236 6 th Ave. E.		1909	Contributing
700	242 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
701	252 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
702	262 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
703	516 3 rd St. E.		c. 1953	Non-contributing
704	302 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
705	312 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
706	320 6 th Ave. E.		1906	Contributing
707	330 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1940	Non-contributing
708	340 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1918	Contributing
709	344 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
710	352 6 th Ave. E.		1917	Contributing
711	360 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
712	406 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1926	Contributing
713	414 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Non-contributing
714	422 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
715	428 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Non-contributing
716	436 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
717	444 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1908	Contributing
718	452 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1908	Contributing
719	458 6 th Ave. E.		c. 1918	Contributing
720	525 5 th St. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
721	506 6 th Ave. E.		1941	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 27Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

722	512 6 th Ave. E.	Wm. Warberg house	c. 1914	Contributing
723	547 Blue Lakes Blvd.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
724	506 2 nd St. E.	Alexander Dentists	c.1955	Non-contributing
725	219 5 th Ave. E	Robt. Thurston, CPA	c. 1960	Non-contributing
726	227 5 th Ave. E.	Snow and Snow	c. 1915	Contributing
727	235 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1918	Contributing
728	243 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
729	251 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
730	263 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1908	Contributing
731	313 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1909	Contributing
732	321 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
733	327 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
734	345 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Non-contributing
735	351 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Non-contributing
736	361 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
737	504 4 th St. E.		c. 1955	Non-contributing
738	411 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
739	419 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
740	425 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1918	Contributing
741	435 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1918	Contributing
742	445 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1918	Contributing
743	451 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1918	Contributing
744	461 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
745	511 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1932	Contributing
746	519 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1932	Non-contributing
747	529 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
748	537 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1929	Non-contributing
749	238 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
750	244 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
751	252 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
752	262 5 th Ave. E	LDS Church/Living Waters	1907	Contributing
753	423 3 rd St. E.		c. 1950	Non-contributing
754	312 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1930	Non-contributing
755	320 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
756	328 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
757	336 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
758	350 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
759	360 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
760	415 4 th St. E.		c. 1928	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 28Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

761	426 4 th St. E.		c. 1960	Non-contributing
762	404 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1935	Contributing
763	412 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
764	420 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
765	424 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
766	436 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
767	446 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1925	Contributing
768	454 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1925	Non-contributing
769	460 5 th St. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
770	425 5 th St. E.		c. 1930	Non-contributing
771	504 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
772	512 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
773	520 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
774	528 5 th Ave. E.		1917	Non-contributing
775	536 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1929	Non-contributing
776	544 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
777	552 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
778	560 5 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
779	443 Blue Lakes Blvd.		c. 1919	Contributing
780	434 2 nd St. E.	TF Public Library	1939	Contributing
781	241 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
782	255 4 th Ave. E.	C. Harvey Smith house	1908	Contributing
783	259 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1940	Non-contributing
784	311 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
785	321 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
786	327 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
787	335 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
788	345 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
789	353 4 th Ave. E.		1917	Contributing
790	363 4 th Ave. E.		1917	Contributing
791	403 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
792	409 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1960	Non-contributing
793	419 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1925	Contributing
794	427 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
795	435 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
796	443 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
797	451 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
798	461 & 461.5 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
799	505 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
800	515 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 29Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

801	517 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
802	527 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
803	535 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
804	547 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1960	Non-contributing
805	551 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
806	561 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
807	605 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1930	Contributing
808	611 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1930	Contributing
809	619 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1940	Contributing
810	625 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1940	Contributing
811	204 4 th Ave. E.	Dr. J.N. Davis office	1938	Contributing
812	212 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
813	220 4 th Ave. E.	Downtown Counseling	c. 1910	Non-contributing
814	230 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1908	Contributing
815	238 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1930	Non-contributing
816	246 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1915	Contributing
817	250 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
818	260 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
819	338 3 rd St. E.		c. 1980	Non-contributing
820	312 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1907	Contributing
821	320 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
822	328 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1912	Non-contributing
823	336 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
824	346 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
825	352 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1960	Non-contributing
826	360 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1955	Non-contributing
827	327 4 th St. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
828	328 4 th St. E.		c. 1923	Contributing
829	402 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1927	Contributing
830	414 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1927	Contributing
831	424 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1927	Contributing
832	430 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
833	436 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
834	444 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1940	Contributing
835	452 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
836	464 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
837	325 5 th St. E.		c. 1950	Non-contributing
838	502 4 th St. E.		2000	Non-contributing
839	510 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
840	520 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 30Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

841	528 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
842	536 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1935	Non-contributing
843	546 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
844	552 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1913	Contributing
845	560 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1913	Non-contributing
846	614 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1913	Contributing
847	620 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1913	Contributing
848	628 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
849	638 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1926	Contributing
850	648 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
851	652 4 th Ave. E.		c. 1916	Contributing
852	325 7 th St. E.		c. 1917	Contributing
853	327 7 th St. E.	Sheer Delight	c. 1950	Non-contributing
854	311 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
855	321 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
856	331 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1908	Non-contributing
857	351 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
858	353 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
859	361 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
860	403 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
861	415 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
862	421 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
863	429 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
864	435 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
865	443 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1906	Non-contributing
866	453 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
867	461 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
868	503 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1919	Non-contributing
869	511 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
870	519 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1914	Non-contributing
871	529 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
872	537 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
873	545 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1930	Contributing
874	551 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1925	Contributing
875	561 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
876	605 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1940	Contributing
877	611 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1915	Non-contributing
878	619 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1940	Non-contributing
879	625 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
880	635 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 31

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

881	641 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
882	651 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
883	661 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1926	Non-contributing
884	337 Blue Lakes Blvd.		c. 1924	Contributing
885	317 Blue Lakes Blvd.		c. 1924	Contributing
886	420 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
887	422 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1920	Non-contributing
888	430 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
889	436 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
890	444 3 rd Ave. E.		1932	Non-contributing
891	454 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1906	Contributing
892	462 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
893	506 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
894	514 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
895	520 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
896	534 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1914	Contributing
897	536 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Non-contributing
898	546 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1920	Contributing
899	552 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1919	Contributing
900	560 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1925	Non-contributing
901	702 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1960	Non-contributing
902	712 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1925	Contributing
903	718 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1925	Non-contributing
904	728 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1925	Contributing
905	505 2 nd Ave. E.	1 st St. Edward's Catholic Church	c. 1909	Non-contributing
906	511 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1925	Non-contributing
907	521 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
908	527 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
909	535 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
910	541 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1955	Non-contributing
911	553 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1910	Contributing
912	563 2 nd Ave. E.	Geo. & Ruth Adams house	1906	Contributing
913	607 2 nd Ave. E.	Bickel School	1939	Contributing
914	701 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1924	Contributing
915	711 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1926	Contributing
916	719 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1926	Contributing
917	729 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1926	Contributing
918	737 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1926	Contributing

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 32

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

919	743 2 nd Ave. E.	Idaho Fire Extinguisher	c. 1926	Contributing
920	751 2 nd Ave. E.		c. 1926	Non-contributing
921	201 8 th St. E.		c. 1963	Non-contributing
922	118 9 th Ave. N.		c. 1914	Contributing
923	134-136 5 th St. W.		c. 1940	Contributing
924	701 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
925	711 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
926	719 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1915	Contributing
927	727 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1920	Contributing
928	735 3 rd Ave. N.		c. 1930	Non-contributing
929	242 Addison		c. 1919	Contributing
930	220-222 9 th Ave. E.		c. 1939	Contributing
931	144 8 th Ave. N.		c. 1912	Contributing
932	335-341 3 rd Ave. E.	Pin Apartments	c. 1936	Contributing
933	343 3 rd Ave. E.		c. 1923	Non-contributing

NOTE: At the request of the local government, block # 25 was removed from the historic district after the preparation of the nomination. The properties numbered 650, 651, 672, and 673 were therefore removed from the district, resulting in gaps in the inventory and non-consecutive numbering in the list.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

Narrative Statement of Significance

The *Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District* is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its association with the growth and development of Twin Falls, a city of regional importance in south-central Idaho. It contains 929 properties, almost all of which were built as single-family dwellings, and represents a collection of buildings that most fully illustrates the community's residential development soon after its inception in 1904 until the post-World War II era. The district also contains a small number of institutional structures that are also architecturally significant. A few of these have already been listed on the National Register as part of the *Twin Falls City Park Historic District* (1978) and the *Multiple Property Nomination: Public School Buildings in Idaho* (1991).

Its history and architecture are marked by greater diversity than found in other residential enclaves of Twin Falls. From its earliest years its population consisted of both professionals and laborers, renters and owners, and while the bungalow became the house of choice for the majority of its residents, the greatest variety of early twentieth-century architecture is found in the original townsite. The district is thus eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion A (community development) and C (architecture).

Reclamation in Twin Falls

Located in south-central Idaho, Twin Falls is the regional center for a rich agricultural area whose development can be attributed to the vast reclamation network constructed during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The various reclamation projects were known as "tracts" and in the Twin Falls vicinity include Minidoka, Salmon, and Northside. The project specifically responsible for the inception of Twin Falls was the Twin Falls Southside Irrigation Tract. This reclamation effort, involving the construction of Milner Dam and its related canal system, has provided water to more than 200,000 acres on the south side of the Snake River since it opened in 1905. The efforts of the Twin Falls Land and Water Company, formed in 1900 to provide the financial backing and leadership in building the system and the opening of the tract, represented the earliest and most successful example of reclamation under the federal Carey Act of 1894. This legislation was intended to foster cooperative ventures between private investment, state supervision, and local management to irrigate large areas of arid federal land. The completion of the reclamation projects and the development of the numerous communities in this part of Idaho represent the success of such a partnership.

The Carey Act of 1894 was intended to bridge the gap between the necessary financial commitment and the available technology. This legislation provided one million acres of federal land per state to settlers in arid areas after private investors supplied the capital to build the necessary dams and canals. The investors would recoup their money by selling water rights to the settlers, and once the farmers had successfully reclaimed their land, they could apply for a deed. Although initial efforts in Idaho to apply this legislation failed, the Twin

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

Falls project was an outstanding success because it had the essential financial backing and knowledgeable engineers.

Ira B. Perrine, a pre-reclamation settler who lived at the bottom of the Snake River canyon near present-day Twin Falls, is credited with devising a rough plan for the project and generating interest in it. Beginning in 1884, Perrine wintered his dairy cows at his farm in the canyon, and successfully raised wheat, fruits, vegetables, and berries that he sold to miners in the Wood River area and in Cassia County, north and south of the river, respectively. Presumably this farming experience, combined with the necessity of developing a rudimentary irrigation system in the canyon, inspired his drive to provide water to the thousands of empty acres on either side of the Snake River.

Perrine filed a claim for land abutting the Snake River, and formed the Twin Falls Land and Water Company (TFLWC) in 1900. Once incorporated, the company presented a completed survey of 244,000 acres to the state engineer, who then granted the water rights. The survey provided areas to allow for the establishment of townsites; these areas later became the communities of Twin Falls, Kimberly, Buhl, Filer, Hansen, and Murtaugh.

Work on the Milner Dam and the canal system began in March, 1903, employing over 500 men. The dam opened on March 1, 1905 and the canals were opened the following day. The State Land Board required assurance that the entire system was in good working order and required the TFLWC to repair the dam's tunnels, replace some of the concrete of the canal piers and make any other necessary repairs. Once this was completed, the settlers formally accepted the tract on September 15, 1909. The TFLWC was turned over to the settlers and became known as the Twin Falls Canal Company.

Layout of the Townsite

Although the response to the first land drawing, held on July 1, 1903, was disappointing, interest grew in the project as the work progressed. The second opening, held on October 20, 1904, was encouraging and the response indicated that the project would be a success. Land set aside for townsites in the tract quickly became the communities of Hansen, Murtaugh, Filer, Buhl (all named for the investors in the project), and of course, Twin Falls. On July 16, 1904, several investors incorporated the Twin Falls Investment Company (TFIC), responsible for conducting the real estate transactions of the new tract and providing proof of title. Paul Bickel, the chief engineer of the reclamation project and first mayor of Twin Falls, devised the plan of the new community on its present site after considering land near Shoshone Falls and property north of what became the town of Kimberly (seven miles to the southeast). These locations were unworkable because they could not accommodate a railroad grade, so Bickel instead chose the present site of the intersection of Main Avenue and Shoshone Street as the starting point. He submitted a plat of the first four city blocks radiating from this point to Cassia County on May 12, 1904. Three months later, a second plat included 14 additional blocks, and by December of the same year, Bickel had submitted a fourth plat encompassing a square mile divided into 164 blocks.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

These early plats set aside sites for the Bickel and Lincoln schools, laid out the area for the railroad and industrial area, and reserved four blocks immediately northeast of the business district for a city park and public and ecclesiastical buildings. Bickel's assistant, John E. Hays, is credited for devising the diagonal layout of the early townsite, which is set on a 45 degree angle to cardinal points. Hays believed that this arrangement would provide the best drainage and sewer lines while providing buildings with sunshine on every side at least sometime during good weather. Hays' layout was not continued for subsequent plats, however, and over time this has created complicated intersections and oddly-shaped lots at the borders of the early plats.

Early Years and Subsequent Growth: 1904 to 1920

As stated above, sales of farmland and city lots were initially sluggish, but this changed when the Twin Falls Investment Company hired Robert McCollum as its secretary and sales manager. McCollum, a printer by trade and a native of Auburn, New York, was publishing a newspaper in Shoshone, Idaho, before arriving in Twin Falls in 1904. Working from a small, frame shack at what is now Main Avenue S., he sold \$3,000,000 worth of property in a year and became one of Twin Falls' leading citizens.¹ Farms began to dot the landscape, and by 1910 the townsite was transformed from a sagebrush plain, brimming with coyotes and rabbits, to a small city with tree-lined streets, sidewalks, and rows of frame bungalows.

Much of the success of the Twin Falls tract can be attributed to its vigorous promotion at expositions and in publications throughout the United States. The local newspaper, the *Twin Falls News*, was replete with reports from observers extolling the new city's virtues and the abundance of its farmland. The Twin Falls Commercial Club, an early version of the Chamber of Commerce, contracted with *Pacific Monthly* to run ads, and stories appeared in national publications such as *Harper's*. Miniature irrigation systems were constructed at expositions such as the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibit, held in 1909 in Seattle, and "splendid descriptions" of the tract were included in national farm publications.² Also in 1909, the *Chicago Tribune* held a "big land show," for the benefit of the "landless people of the Middle West."³

The Twin Falls Land and Water Company hired a photographer, George Bisbee, to help advertise the area's rapid growth and prosperity. Bisbee, an acquaintance of the *Twin Falls News* founder Charles Diehl, arrived in Twin Falls from Illinois in January, 1906, and had a studio downtown until he retired in 1939. His early photographs are particularly interesting because they portray how quickly the sagebrush desert was transformed into agricultural riches – possible only through irrigation.⁴

People came for a variety of reasons. Mark Fiege, in his book *Irrigated Eden, The Making of an Agricultural Landscape in the New West*, articulates the attraction of the tract:

The belief that they would find cheaper land and a more dependable water supply attracted some; the prospects for land speculation lured others. A few came in the hope that the Snake River valley's dry, sunny climate would restore lost health. A substantial number recognized that irrigation offered one of the last opportunities in industrializing America to acquire a farm.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

To those who would leave urban homes and industrial jobs and migrate to places like the Snake River valley, the agrarian dream still seemed possible.⁵

Most of the newcomers were United States citizens. In an 1907 article entitled "Cosmopolitan Twin Falls," the *Twin Falls News* reported that 89 percent of the population was American-born from 35 states, the best represented being Iowa, Illinois, New York and Indiana. Eighty-seven percent of the American-born residents were from east of the Rockies; only 2 percent hailed from Idaho.⁶

The most important newcomers, of course, were those who actually settled and farmed the land. But the new city of Twin Falls was growing rapidly. Other tracts opened: Salmon (1908), the North Side (1908), and Minidoka (1911). Although these neighboring communities sought to overtake Twin Falls' hegemony, the city maintained its dominant role as a commercial center. In January, 1906 the population was 3,000; in July, 1908 the *Twin Falls News* reported that the population was 5,000, including 700 schoolchildren, and that Twin Falls could boast of having 400 buildings, electric lights, water works, telephones, and an extensive sewer system.⁷

Neighborhood Development

Residential development on the townsite occurred quickly. In a reconnaissance survey conducted of the district in 2000, 284 buildings, or 30 percent, are identified as being constructed before 1911. The oldest homes in the district (pre-1907) were identified in the area from Sixth Avenue E to Second Avenue E, and most of the homes constructed from 1907 to 1909 are located in these blocks and on the other side of Shoshone Street from Third Avenue N. to Third Avenue W. One significant exception in terms of location is the house often cited as the first house built in Twin Falls, that of Robert McCollum, whose role in the Twin Falls Investment Company is discussed above, and his wife, Bessie. This structure, located at 619 Shoshone Avenue N., was constructed prior to December 31, 1904, and was characterized by intricate Victorian detailing. It was the gathering place of the "Homeless Twenty," young, single, well-educated engineers and professional men who became business and community leaders in Twin Falls. The house is now used for commercial retail purposes and has been drastically remodeled in the Tudor Revival style. The McCollums moved to a substantial bungalow across Shoshone Avenue in the mid-teens (photograph 27).

In the first years of Twin Falls' history, commodious and modest homes were dispersed throughout the townsite. George Adams built a fine Dutch Colonial house in 1906 at 583 Second Avenue E.; M.H. Pape constructed an imposing four-square residence for Gem State Lumber manager Lou Pettit at 415 Second Avenue N. in 1908, and Arthur Ostrander, the successful furniture merchant, lived in a four-square residence at 403 Third Avenue N. [photographs 13, 40, 12]. The northeast corner of the district was the home of other prominent citizens, such as attorney Everett Sweeley (206 Eighth Avenue N.), architect Burton Morse (136 Tenth Avenue N.), and realtor Guy Sierer (203 Eighth Avenue N.) [photographs 41-43]. The number of business owners in the district reflect the opportunity that the new city provided. These local entrepreneurs included Charles Munson, a partner of Frederick Harder's in the Southern Idaho Wholesale Grocery Company (401 Seventh Avenue N.); William Warberg, a Swedish immigrant who established Warberg Transfer and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

Storage in 1906 (512 Sixth Avenue E.); and James Keel, a partner in Keel-Wilkinson-Stronk lumber company (136 Sixth Avenue N.) (photograph 44). A large number of residents were salespeople, clerks, and stenographers, indicating the beginning of a service economy - such as Frank Lytle, a clerk at the Ostrander Lumber Company (301 Third Avenue N.) and Guy Simpson, a salesman for the *Twin Falls News* (photograph 11).

City directories of the mid-teens indicate that laborers lived throughout the district; this disparity of income and social status is reflected in the architecture. For example, the 1916 city directory lists Morgan Heap of Strobridge Coal lived at 312 Seventh Avenue N., while three houses away, at 344 Seventh Avenue N., was the household of Harvey Tessier, a helper at the Central Auto Company (photographs 45-46). The mix of highly styled substantial homes next to unpretentious cottages is a character-defining attribute of the district.

Numerous households consisted of a traditional family and at least one boarder, often a teacher or a student. Housing alternatives for those in a transitional phase of life consisted of boarding houses (twenty are listed in the 1910 city directory); residence hotels, such as the Perrine and the Justamere; a small number of apartment buildings (two, the Reed and the Colonial apartments are included in this nomination); and boarding in a single-family home. Those who took in boarders included the affluent, such as Delos Peck, owner of a prosperous nursery, who lived in a spacious house at 207 Eighth Avenue E., and Robert K. Logan (162 Sixth Avenue N.), owner of a music store, who rented a room to a Bickel schoolteacher in 1916. Generally, only one or two boarders are listed, but others must have been bursting with residents; for example, the 1910 census lists a married couple, Rathford and Clara Flory, six female teachers and a nurse as living in a two-story Colonial Revival house at 443 Second Avenue N.

Architectural Development: 1904 to 1920

Materials and Builders

The fact that Twin Falls had rail access almost immediately is reflected in the early architectural examples of the city. Basalt, or lava rock, was the only native material available to the first residents, but it is seen most often on secondary elevations of warehouse or commercial buildings and only as ornamental features, or in rare instances as foundation material, in the residential district. As described in a previous National Register nomination, the *Twin Falls Warehouse Historic District*, the first businesses indicated on the 1907 Sanborn maps were lumber companies, such as Twin Falls Lumber, Adams-Pilgerim, and Nibley-Channel; wood frame was the dominant method of construction, clapboard siding was the prevalent wall material and roofs were sheathed with wood shingles.⁸

The prevalence of these materials continued through the 1920s for residential construction, although from 1905 onward other materials were available. Pressed concrete block is mentioned continually in the earliest editions of *Twin Falls News*, but was more often used for commercial buildings, such as the Perrine Hotel, constructed in 1905 (it was demolished in 1968). This material was cheap and available. Using an inexpensive concrete-block machine, anyone could quickly manufacture this simple building material.⁹ The reconnaissance survey

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

conducted of the district in 2000 identified four dwellings constructed primarily of this substance. Most often, for residential buildings, it was used as a foundation or wainscoting material (photograph 47).

On February 16, 1906, the *Twin Falls News* reported a source of lime found south of Twin Falls, significant for its use in concrete production. Ads for goods available in the local hardware stores show a steady and rapid advance in complexity. On March 23, 1906, Nibley-Channel, a local concern, advertised lumber, lath, shingles, fence posts, doors, windows, cement and lime; the next month, the Hardy Brothers opened their store and offered a complete line of “wallpaper, paints, oil, etc.” and stated that theirs was the “first establishment of this kind in Twin Falls.”¹⁰ An ad for Nibley-Channel listed an extensive line of products in 1908: lumber, sash, doors and mouldings; builder’s hardware; several brands of Portland cement, plaster and lime; paints, oils and glass; wall tints; rubberoid roofing; and screen doors.¹¹ Brick making was mentioned as early as 1907, but referenced sources outside of Twin Falls, including Buhl, Hansen, and Salt Lake City.

Advertisements in the 1906 *Twin Falls News* indicate that the town had a number of contractors who specialized in various buildings trades, such as P. H. Hall (general contractor), Davis and Healy (“sanitary plumbing and tin repairing”), Roberts and Oughton (masonry), and J. P. Harrah (excavation); other building trades are listed in 1910, such as carpenters, plasterers, painters, and rock crushers. Some of the most prolific builders of dwellings include Earl Felt, who stated in a 1954 retrospective of Twin Falls that he built over fifty houses in 1906; and Mathew Pape.¹² As early as 1906, frequent reference is made in the *Twin Falls News* to “Dad” Pape, a native of England, who lived in Park City, Utah for many years prior to moving to Twin Falls when he was in his mid-60s. He built several country schools and business blocks, as well as residential buildings, such as the home of Lou Pettit at 415 Second Avenue N. (Photograph 40). An obituary for Pape could not be found, but he is listed in Twin Falls city directories through 1923.

Bungalows in the District

As described in Section 7, the majority of the earliest homes were hipped-roof, one-story cubes, consisting of three or four rooms, with little ornamentation. They can be considered “bungalows” in that they were low, small houses conducive to informal living that relied on simplified design.¹³ The term “bungalow” does not appear in the local press until 1908, when an architect, C. P. Clifton, advertises “bungalow plans furnished for \$15 upwards.” Clifton’s stay in Twin Falls lasted only a few months, but after this time “bungalows” are referred to frequently. The new homes of prominent citizens, such as John Wise, an attorney, are noted as being “bungalow in style” and William Curtis, a reporter for the *Chicago Record-Herald* wrote in 1909 that

The first house was built in 1904. Today 5,000 people are living in comfortable, and in many cases, artistic homes, with the most advanced and modernized conveniences that can be imagined...In 1908 there were 400 residences erected in Twin Falls, most of them of the bungalow type, which seems well-adapted to this climate. Many of them are delightful examples of architecture, set in frames of flowers and foliage.¹⁴

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

Few residents relied on architects; instead, it seems that contractors, engineers, and hardware stores supplied plans. Early advertisements for plans and contracting services address the frustrations architects have always expressed at being passed over for stock designs by non-architects. The “Ball Brothers” advertised that they “solicited an opportunity to render architectural services in the way of getting out plans and specifications of most of the classes of work pertaining to the building business” but hurried to explain that they did not “pose as architects.”¹⁵ Grant A. Caproni, an engineer, took a less modest approach, headlining his advertisement as “engineer, architecture, structural,” and listing architecture as one of only many services he could provide. In 1909, he offered a long list of skills: surveying and leveling; irrigation; hydraulic engines; domestic sanitation and water supply; industrial and commercial buildings; residences, and so on; rural concrete designs; drafting; specifications; costs and appraisals.¹⁶

Numerous homemaker magazines such as *Ladies Home Journal* and *House Beautiful* widely disseminated bungalow plans, as did bungalow pattern books, such as *Radford's Bungalows*, *West Coast Bungalows*, and *Keith's Magazine on Home Building*. By 1915, two local hardware stores, Ostrander Lumber Company and Gem State Lumber Company, were advertising house plans in a similar variety of bungalow types seen in the district. Gem State Lumber Company carried the “Cottage Home Series” of “Customers-Aid Plans,” but cautioned readers that the plans “do not attempt the completeness and thoroughness available from the professional architect.”¹⁷

The Role of Architects During this Period

A small number of architects are referenced or listed in the newspaper or in city directories almost from the inception of Twin Falls, but because most builders and residents probably relied on plan books for home design only a few dwellings in the district can be credited to specific architects. Most architects did not have a long tenure in Twin Falls. James H. Richardson is mentioned in February, 1906, as the supervising architect for the First National Bank; the plans, however, were prepared by Preusse and Zittel of Spokane, Washington. Richardson designed the Bickel School, which was razed in 1908 for a new edifice and then replaced in 1937 with the current structure. Richardson left Twin Falls in September, 1906, for San Francisco to pursue the reconstruction opportunities that the earthquake made available.¹⁸ Other architects listed in early city directories include S. W. Motley and J. H. Stranahan, but these names do not appear after the teens, and no work can be attributed to them in the district as of this writing.

The design of two extant dwellings in the district can be credited to the firm of Houghtaling and Visser. This partnership did not last longer than a decade in Twin Falls but produced several homes and commercial buildings throughout the city. Charles Houghtaling was born in Ohio in 1880; Visser, a native of Holland, was born in 1868. They designed plans for a hotel in Hollister and the Masonic Temple in Twin Falls, and submitted plans for the new high school, although they were not awarded this contract.¹⁹ In the *Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District* they designed the homes of Loyal Breckenridge (137 Seventh Avenue N.) and Clarence Robinson (204 Seventh Avenue N.) (photographs 48-49). The Breckenridge home is a four-square dwelling with Craftsman details and an enclosed, full-length front porch; the Robinson house is unusual as the Breckenridge home is typical. It is a hipped-roof cube, one-and-a-half stories in height, but its

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 8

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

symmetry is thrown off-kilter by its wrap-around porch. The dormers are unusual details because of their stepped roofline and the decorative scroll work in the gable ends. The first house has been well-maintained, but the second shows signs of lack of maintenance. Lloyd Breckenridge was the manager of the Twin Falls Flour Mills and Clarence Robinson was a loan officer for the Twin Falls Bank and Trust. Both homes were built in 1909.

The homes of three prominent architects, Edward Gates, C. Harvey Smith, and Burton Morse, are in the district. The first, Edward Gates, is first listed in 1910 in partnership with his brother. His home is a Craftsman-style, two-story, stucco house located at 156 Tenth Avenue N., although he only lived here a few years during the mid-teens before purchasing a home in an adjacent subdivision. C. Harvey Smith was a Spokane architect who only lived in Twin Falls for about a year. He arrived in 1908 and built his home at 255 Fourth Avenue E. (photograph 50). His house is imbued with many classical details: fluted, Ionic columns; quoins; dentils; and modillions. This is the only home known to have been designed by Smith, but he left his impression on the city with his designs of the Twin Falls Bank and Trust and the Twin Falls County Courthouse, both of which are classically inspired, like his home. After Smith left the city, Carl Hahn, an officer in the bank building Smith had designed, purchased the house and lived in it for many years.²⁰

None of the early architects stayed very long in Twin Falls with one exception: Burton Morse. Born in Farmington, Illinois, in 1867, Morse was formally trained in both architecture and engineering at the University of Illinois. He and his wife, Bertha, moved to Twin Falls in 1908 from Chicago, and Morse brought with him many of the latest ideas of modern architecture. He was prolific in residential, commercial and institutional design; his works within the district include the home of Everett Sweeley, located at 206 Eighth Avenue N. (photograph 41), and built in 1910, and the Twin Falls Public Library, located at 434 Second Street E. and constructed in 1937. Sweeley was a popular and successful attorney, whose house is a simple four-square with a one-story, side wing. Morse used a Classical Revival motif for the library – it adheres to the design used for the Lincoln and Bickel schools that were built at the same time but designed by a different architect, Andrew McQuaker.

The National Register nomination for Morse's own house, located at 136 Tenth Avenue N. (photograph 42), describes the dwelling as "one of the best local examples of Colonial Revival residential design in Twin Falls," and that the residence is a "striking contrast to his grand public works and shows the range of his talents." Besides maintaining an active and successful architectural practice, Morse was also very civic-minded: in addition to being an active member of several fraternal organizations, he helped form the Idaho Society of Architects in 1916. He lived in his house until he died in 1941.²¹

Mature Community: 1920 to 1945

By 1920, social class distinctions had solidified and were reflected in the residential areas of the townsite: professionals and affluent businessmen lived in the northeast corner of the district from the Sixth Avenues to the Tenth Avenues on both sides of Shoshone Street, farther away from the commercial activity than those who lived west of the city park and courthouse. A higher concentration of laborers lived on Second and Third

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 9

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

Avenues North, East, and West than in other parts of the district, putting them in closer proximity to the industrial processing center of the city. According to several long-time residents of Twin Falls, this distinction was reinforced by the opening of the Washington School across the five-points intersection just outside of the northeast corner of the district. (The school was eventually demolished for a shopping center). The Washington School siphoned off the children in the wealthier part of the townsite, leaving the children of clerks, laborers and farmers to attend the Lincoln and Bickel schools farther west.²²

Idaho, like the surrounding states in the Intermountain West, suffered economically during the 1920s due to depressed commodity prices. In the thirties, however, the Twin Falls area was caught in an unusual situation: while people suffered the constraints of the Depression, the disastrous drought that affected the Midwest did not affect irrigated land. At the onset of the Depression, public officials believed people would leave the area, but no exodus occurred, and the population grew from 10,821 to 12,500 people during the 1930s as agricultural workers arrived from the Dust Bowl. World War II, of course, meant that building materials were unavailable for residential construction, and no homes were built in these years in the townsite.

During this twenty-five year period, the residential architecture consisted of Craftsman bungalows until the late-20s, and Tudor Revival, Cape Cod, and Minimal Traditional examples through the 1930s. Most Tudor Revival examples were of frame construction and have been covered with synthetic siding; however, a substantial brick example can be found at 142 Tenth Avenue N. (photograph 28). A small number of Cape Cod cottages, cited by Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses* as a Colonial Revival variant, are scattered throughout the district, and three are contiguous in the 300 block of Eighth Avenue N.²³ (photograph 29). The McAlesters describe the Minimal Traditional style as "...a simplified form loosely based on the previously dominant Tudor style of the 1920s and 30s."²⁴ Forty-four residences built in the Minimal Traditional style can be found in the district; the home at 312 Eighth Avenue N. is a good example (photograph 30). It was built in the late 1930s for Francis Lawson, an entomologist for the federal government.

While the styles used for residential construction of this period are unexceptional, two homes built or remodeled in this area stand out. The Dr. J. N. Davis residence, 204 Fourth Avenue E., is the district's only example of the Pueblo Revival. It was constructed in 1938 for an estimated cost of \$4,500, and although it does not have the rounded corners and tapered walls typical of this style, its stucco finish, flat roof and reference to vigas make it reminiscent of indigenous Southwest architecture²⁵ (photograph 51). The Bobier house, 234 Seventh Avenue E., is an unusual combination of picturesque form and classical details (photograph 52). According to the next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith, the house was remodeled in the early 1930s from a simple, wood-clapboard house, similar to the majority of dwellings found in the district.²⁶

Several significant institutional structures were erected during the 1920s and 1930s, including the First Christian Church, designed by Portland architect Raymond Hatch and erected in 1929; and the Twin Falls Public Library, which was built in 1939 and designed by local architect Burton Morse. The library was built soon after a public works campaign for educational buildings was underway. This campaign, funded by a \$350,000 bond, provided money to improve the high school and the Washington School (both demolished); modernize the lighting systems in all the schools; and build two new structures, the Bickel and Lincoln schools

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 10

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

(included in the *Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District*) (photograph 35). The architect for all four schools was Andrew McQuaker. Surprisingly, this construction was not funded by the federal Public Works Administration. School district officials were too late for past grants and were ineligible for the influx of money poured into the PWA under 1937 legislation.²⁷

Post-War Development: 1945 – present

Few houses in the townsite were identified in a recent reconnaissance survey as being constructed during the 1940s, although 13 dwellings and 3 non-residential structures were built in 1950, the last year of the district's period of significance. After World War II, little room in the townsite remained for residential construction, and the city, responding to post-war suburban growth, zoned the area of the townsite southwest of Second Avenues North and East commercial -- more than half of the townsite. City officials believed that the residential component of the commercially zoned areas would be seen as obsolete and that the land would transition into commercial uses. Instead, much of the commercially zoned area within the district remained residential and simply deteriorated. The widening of Second Avenues North, East, South and West in 1976 from 40' to 60' wide exacerbated the process.

Despite the number of poorly maintained residences in the southwest section of the district, these dwellings continue to convey a sense of their early twentieth-century beginnings. Property owners in the rest of the district are increasingly interested in protecting their neighborhood from commercial encroachment; this, combined with a growing awareness of the historic merit of the residential areas in the townsite, is inspiring nascent but tangible preservation efforts in the community.

¹ Obituary for Robert McCollum, *Twin Falls Times*, December 27, 1917, p. 8.

² "Splendid Description of Twin Falls Tract," *Twin Falls News*, January 12, 1906, p. 1.

³ "Chicago to Have Big Land Show," *Twin Falls News*, July 30, 1909, p. 3.

⁴ "Bisbee, His Photographs Responsible for Early 'Picture Stories' of the Valley," *Twin Falls Times-News*, July 25, 1954, p. F/9.

⁵ Fiege, Mark, *Irrigated Eden: The Making of an Agricultural Landscape in the American West* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991), p. 17.

⁶ "Cosmopolitan Twin Falls," *Twin Falls News*, April 5, 1907, p. 1.

⁷ "No Hard Times for Twin Falls," *Twin Falls News*, July 3, 1908, p. 6.

⁸ National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Twin Falls Warehouse Historic District, 1996, Section 8, p. 5.

⁹ Pamela Simpson, "Cheap, Quick and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture III*, ed. Thomas Carter and Bernard Herensen (University of Mississippi, 1989), p. 110.

¹⁰ Advertisement, *Twin Falls News*, April 6, 1906, p. 5.

¹¹ *Twin Falls News*, July 3, 1908, p. 3.

¹² *Twin Falls Times-News*, July 25, 1954, p. 10.

¹³ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Designs, 1970-1940* (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1985), p. 216.

¹⁴ Wise: *Twin Falls News*, May 5, 1909, p. 5; Curtis: *Twin Falls News*, September 17, 1909, p. 1.

¹⁵ Advertisement, *Twin Falls News*, October 19, 1906, p. 10.

¹⁶ Advertisement, *Twin Falls News*, May 14, 1909.

¹⁷ Advertisement, *Twin Falls News*, November 9, 1916, p. 12.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 11

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

¹⁸ *Twin Falls News*, September 7, 1906, p. 4.

¹⁹ The Masonic Temple was used by the fraternal organization until 1922, when the Casey-Parker Implement Company took over the building. It is site no. 59 in the *Twin Falls Downtown Historic District* National Register nomination.

²⁰ The Twin Falls Bank and Trust Building is located at 102 Main Avenue S., and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as site no. 41 of the *Twin Falls Downtown Historic District*. The County Courthouse was one of two of classical institutional buildings built in 1910, the other being the Twin Falls High School which was razed for a jail. The courthouse was listed on the National Register as part of the *Twin Falls City Park Historic District*.

²¹ *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Burton Morse house*, prepared by Carolyn Burke and Ed Bourget, 1993.

²² Interviews with Joan Brawley and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith, April 23, 2001, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²³ Lee and Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf) p. 339.

²⁴ *Ibid*, p. 477.

²⁵ Patricia Wright, *Twin Falls County: A Look at Idaho Architecture*. (Boise, Idaho: Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, 1979), p. 24.

²⁶ Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith, April 24, 2001, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁷ *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Bickel School*, prepared by Elizabeth Egleston [Giraud], 1990, Section 8, p. 2.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

Bibliography

Attebury, Jennifer Eastman. *Building Idaho: An Architectural History*. Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, 1991.

Bisbee, Clarence. Photograph collection. On file at the Twin Falls Public Library, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Brawley, Joan. Interview, April 23, 2001. Twin Falls, Idaho.

Fiege, Mark. *Irrigated Eden: The Making of an Agricultural Landscape in the American West*. Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press, 1991.

Goss, Peter. *The Bungalow Lifestyle*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah Museum of Fine Arts, University of Utah, 1995.

Gottfried, Herbert and Jennings, Jan. *American Vernacular Design, 1870 – 1940*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1985.

Lovin, Hugh. "Water, Arid Land, and Advancements on the Snake River Plain." *Idaho Yesterdays*, Spring, 1991.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Bickel School. Prepared by Elizabeth Egleston Giraud, 1990. Copy available at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Twin Falls Downtown Historic District. Prepared by Elizabeth Egleston Giraud, 1999. Copy available at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Lincoln School. Prepared by Elizabeth Egleston Giraud, 1990. Copy available at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: McCollum, Robert, house. Prepared by Jennifer Eastman Attebury, 1983. Copy available at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Morse, Burton, house. Prepared by Carolyn Burke and Ed Bourget, 1993. Copy available at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Public School Buildings in Idaho. Prepared by Elizabeth Egleston [Giraud], 1991. Copy available at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 2

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Twin Falls Canal Company Building. Prepared by Elizabeth Egleston [Giraud], 1995. Copy available at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Twin Falls City Park Historic District. Prepared by Don Hibbard, 1978. Copy available at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Twin Falls Warehouse Historic District. Prepared by Elizabeth Egleston [Giraud], 1996. Copy available at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

Polk Directories, Twin Falls, Idaho, 1907 – 1999. Published by the R.L. Polk & Co. Available at the Twin Falls Public Library.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Twin Falls, Idaho, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1922. Available at the Marriott Library, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Scott, Donna. *A Tribute to the Past, A Legacy for the Future.* Twin Falls County Business History, 1990.

Simpson, Pamela. "Cheap, Quick and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building." *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture III*, ed. by Thomas Carter and Bernard Herensen. University of Mississippi, 1989.

Smith, Ralph. Interview, April 24, 2001. Twin Falls, Idaho.

Twin Falls News.

Twin Falls Times-News.

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Survey. Conducted by Elizabeth Egleston Giraud, 2000. Copy available at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *United States Census of Population: 1910 and 1920.*

Wright, Patricia. *Twin Falls County: A Look at Idaho Architecture.* Boise, Idaho: Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, 1979.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 1

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acres: 264

UTM References:

E: 11/708066 E 4714489 N

F: 11/708243 E 4714672 N

G: 11/707862 E 4714900 N

H: 11/707380 E 4714382 N

Verbal Boundary Description

A parcel of land located in Section 16, Township 10 South, Range 17 East of the Boise Meridian, Twin Falls County, Idaho more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of said Section 16, said point also being the northeast corner of the Twin Falls Original Townsite;

THENCE South 00°18'00" East 40.00 feet along the east boundary of said Section 16;

THENCE South 89°52'00" West 40.00 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING said point being 40.00 feet westerly of the east boundary of said Section 16;

THENCE South 00°18'00" East 4704.62 feet parallel to said east boundary of said Section 16 to a point on the centerline of the Second Avenue East right-of-way;

THENCE North 45°23'00" West 1466.67 along the centerline of the Second Avenue East right-of-way to the centerline of the Fifth Street East right-of-way;

THENCE North 44°37'00" East 175.00 feet along the centerline of the Fifth East right-of-way to the extended centerline of the alley located in Block 75 of said Twin Falls Original Townsite;

THENCE North 45°23'00" West 460.00 feet along the centerline of the alley located in Block 75 of said Twin Falls Original Townsite to the centerline of the Fourth Street East right-of-way;

THENCE North 44°37'00" East 175.00 feet along the centerline of the Fourth Street East right-of-way to the centerline of the Third Avenue East right-of-way;

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 2

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

THENCE North 45°23'00" West 460.00 feet along the centerline of the Third Avenue East right-of-way to the centerline of the Third Street right-of-way;

THENCE North 44°37'00" East 175.00 feet along the centerline of the Third Street East right-of-way to the extended centerline of the alley located in Block 59 of said Twin Falls Original Townsite;

THENCE North 45°23'00" West 460.00 feet along the centerline of the alley located in Block 59 of the Twin Falls Original Townsite to the centerline of the Second Street East right-of-way;

THENCE North 44°37'00" East 1225.00 feet along the centerline of the Second Street East right-of-way to the centerline of the Seventh Avenue East right-of-way;

THENCE North 45°23'00" West 475.00 feet along centerline of the Seventh Avenue East right-of-way to the centerline of the Shoshone Street East and Shoshone Street North right-of-way;

THENCE South of 44°37'00" West 350.00 feet along the centerline of Shoshone Street East and North to the centerline of Sixth Avenue North right-of-way;

THENCE North 45°23'00" West 475.00 feet along the centerline of Sixth Avenue North right-of-way to the centerline of the Second Street North right-of-way;

THENCE South 44°37'00" West 350.00 feet along the centerline of the Second Street North right-of-way to the centerline of the Fifth Avenue North right-of-way;

THENCE North 45°23'00" West 460.00 feet along the centerline of the Fifth Avenue North right-of-way to the centerline of the Third Street North right-of-way;

THENCE South 44°37'00" West 1225.00 feet along the centerline of the Third Street North right-of-way to the extended centerline of the alley located in Block 84 of the Twin Falls Original Townsite;

THENCE North 45°23'00" West 2300.00 feet along the centerline of the alleys located in Blocks 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84 of the Twin Falls Original Townsite to the centerline of the Eighth Street North right-of-way;

THENCE South 44°37'00" West 180.00 feet along the centerline of the Eighth Street North right-of-way to the centerline of the Main Avenue North and West right-of-way;

THENCE South 45°23'00" East 1380.00 feet along the centerline of the Main Avenue North and West right-of-way to the centerline of the Fifth Street West right-of-way;

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 3

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

THENCE South 44°37'00" West 355.00 feet along the centerline of the Fifth Street West right-of-way to the centerline of the Second Avenue West right-of-way;

THENCE South 45°23'00" East 920.00 feet along the centerline of the Second Avenue West right-of-way to the centerline of the Third Street West right-of-way;

THENCE South 44°37'00" West 525.00 feet along the Third Street West right-of-way to the extended centerline of the alley located in Block 129 of the Twin Falls Original Townsite;

THENCE North 45°23'00" West 1878.31 feet along the centerline of the alleys located in Blocks 126, 127, 128, and 129 of the Twin Falls Original Townsite to a point 43.00 feet easterly of the centerline of the Washington Street right-of-way;

THENCE North 00°58'00" West 1252.63 feet parallel to the centerline of the Washington Street right-of-way to a point 51.00 feet southerly of the centerline of the Addison Avenue right-of-way;

THENCE North 89°52'00" East 622.41 feet parallel to and 51.00 feet southerly of the centerline of the Addison Avenue right-of-way;

THENCE North 88°31'03" East 87.56 feet to a point 48.00 feet southerly of the centerline of the Addison Avenue right-of-way;

THENCE North 89°52'00" East 2723.51 feet parallel to and 48.00 feet southerly of the centerline of the Addison Avenue right-of-way;

THENCE North 88°49'21" East 439.04 feet to a point 40.00 feet southerly of the centerline of the Addison Avenue East right-of-way;

THENCE North 89°52'00" East 1358.54 feet parallel to and 40.00 feet southerly of the centerline of the Addison Avenue right-of-way to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District consists of the area roughly encompassed by the above UTM coordinates. The boundaries are drawn to include buildings historically associated with residential development in Twin Falls associated with the early years of the town's history and that are the most representative because they have maintained physical integrity.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Photographs Page 1

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

Common Label Information

1. Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
2. Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, Idaho
3. Photographer: Elizabeth Egleston Giraud
4. Date: March - June, 2000
5. Negative on file at Idaho SHPO.

6. **Photograph No. 1**
 Streetscape view of 261-263 Fourth Avenue N. Site numbers 261-263. Camera facing southeast.

6. **Photograph No. 2**
 Streetscape view, 222-262 Sixth Avenue E. Site numbers 697-702. Camera facing northwest.

6. **Photograph No. 3**
 Streetscape view, 244-262 Fifth Avenue E. Site numbers 750-752. Camera facing southeast.

6. **Photograph No. 4**
 Non-contributing commercial structure at 905 Shoshone Street N. Site number 32. Camera facing northwest.

6. **Photograph No. 5**
 NO PHOTO

6. **Photograph No. 6.**
 243 Fifth Avenue E. Site number 728. Camera facing northeast.

6. **Photograph No. 7.**
 327 Fourth Street E. Site number 827. Camera facing northwest.

6. **Photograph No. 8**
 611 Second Avenue N. Site number 375. Camera facing southwest.

6. **Photograph No. 9**
 414 Third Avenue N. Site number 514. Camera facing northeast.

6. **Photograph No. 10**
 353 Sixth Avenue E. Site number 684. Camera facing northeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Photographs Page 2

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

-
6. **Photograph No. 11**
301 Third Avenue N. Site number 323. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph No. 12**
Arthur Ostrander house, 403 Third Avenue N. Site number 315. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph No. 13**
George Adams house, 583 Second Avenue E. Site number 912. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph No. 14**
206 Eighth Avenue E. Site number 616. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph No. 15**
252 Sixth Avenue N. Site number 147. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 16**
240 Sixth Avenue N. Site number 148. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 17**
337 Second Avenue W. Site number 483. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph 18**
504 Fifth Avenue N. Site number 184. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 19**
337 Third Avenue W. Site number 553. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph 20**
204 Fourth Street N. Site number 350. Camera facing south.
6. **Photograph 21**
J.E. Joslyn house, 247 Ninth Avenue N. Site number 21. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph 22**
James Nichol house, 236 Sixth Avenue E. Site number 699. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph 23**
120 Tenth Avenue E. Site number 568. Camera facing southwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Photographs Page 3

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

-
6. **Photograph 24**
328 Seventh Avenue N. Site number 91. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 25**
263 Ninth Avenue N. Site number 34. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph 26**
119 Eighth Avenue N. Site number 83. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph 27**
Robert McCollum house, 708 Shoshone Street E. Site number 631. Camera facing southeast.
6. **Photograph 28**
Tudor Revival example, 142 Tenth Avenue N. Site number 6. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 29**
Cape Cod cottages, 303-319 Eighth Avenue N. Site numbers 68-70. Camera facing northwest.
6. **Photograph 30**
Minimal Traditional example, 312 Eighth Avenue N. Site number 49. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 31**
Craftsman-style bungalow, 255-257 Sixth Avenue N. Site number 174. Camera facing west.
6. **Photograph 32**
Bobier-built triplex, 303-313 Sixth Avenue E. Site number 679. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 33**
Colonial Apartments, 203 Fourth Street N. Site number 347. Camera facing north.
6. **Photograph 34**
Dunkard or Church of the Brethren church, 361 Third Avenue N. Site number 316. Camera facing south.
6. **Photograph 35**
Lincoln School, 238 Seventh Street N. Site number 332. Camera facing east.
6. **Photograph 36**
506 Second Street E. Site number 724. Camera facing southeast

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Photographs Page 4

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

-
6. **Photograph 37**
Law office, 227 Fifth Avenue E. Site number 726. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 38**
Non-contributing commercial building, 827 Main Avenue W. Site number 399. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph 39**
Garage, 162 Sixth Avenue N. Site number 154. Camera facing south.
6. **Photograph 40**
Lou Pettit house, 415 Second Avenue N. Site number 385. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph 41**
Everett Sweeley house, 206 Eighth Avenue N. Site number 56. Camera facing east.
6. **Photograph 42**
Burton Morse house, 136 Tenth Avenue N. Site number 7. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 43**
Guy Sierer house, 203 Eighth Avenue N. Site number 77. Camera facing west.
6. **Photograph 44**
James Keel house, 136 Sixth Avenue N. Site number 157. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 45**
312 Seventh Avenue N. Site number 92. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 46**
344 Seventh Avenue N. Site number 89. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 47**
144 Eighth Avenue N. Site number 931. Camera facing northeast.
6. **Photograph 48**
Loyal Breckenridge house, 137 Seventh Avenue N. Site number 126. Camera facing southwest.
6. **Photograph 49**
Clarence Robinson house, 204 Seventh Avenue N. Site number 49. Camera facing north.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Photographs Page 5

Twin Falls Original Townsite Residential Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID

6. **Photograph 50**
C. Harvey Smith house, 255 Fourth Avenue E. Site number 782. Camera facing north.

6. **Photograph 51**
Dr. J.N. Davis house, 204 Fourth Avenue E. Site number 811. Camera facing southeast.

6. **Photograph 52**
Bobier house, 234 Seventh Avenue E. Site number 636. Camera facing northeast.

NOTE: Because of the previously mentioned removal of Block #25 from the district, photograph #5 was also removed from the nomination, resulting in non-consecutive photo numbers.