

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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JAN 1 2003

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by N. Arthur Ave., W. Fremont St., N. Grant Ave., and W. Young St.

N/A not for publication

city or town Pocatello N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Bannock code 005 zip code 83204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

*Kenneth C. Reid (Rec'd 29) Aug 03*

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
KENNETH C. REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

*[Signature]* Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3/17/03

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Pocatello, Bannock, Idaho  
City, County, and State

### 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	
<u>116</u>	<u>68</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>116</u>	<u>68</u>	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

3

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Domestic: multiple dwelling
- Religion: religious facility
- Education: school
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Domestic: multiple dwelling
- Religion: religious facility
- Education: school
- \_\_\_\_\_

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
- Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements
- Modern Movement
- Other
- Mixed

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone, concrete
- walls brick, stone, stucco, wood, synthetics
- roof wood, asphalt, tile
- other \_\_\_\_\_

### Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District  
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Pocatello, Bannock, Idaho  
City, County, and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

**Applicable National Register Criteria Areas of Significance**  
(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria (Enter categories from instructions) 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 person 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" on all 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.

Community Planning and Development  
Architecture

### Period of Significance

1891 to 1954

### Significant Dates

N/A

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Paradice, Frank, Jr.

## 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:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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### 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property 44.8 Acres

**UTM References**  
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A <u>12</u>	<u>380729</u>	<u>4747065</u>	B <u>12</u>	<u>381219</u>	<u>4746465</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
C <u>12</u>	<u>381006</u>	<u>4746292</u>	D <u>12</u>	<u>380870</u>	<u>4746457</u>

**Verbal Boundary Description**  
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

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

**Boundary Justification**  
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Suzanne Julin

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date July 24, 2002

street & number 500 Hartman #F telephone 406/544-8606

city or town Missoula state MT zip code 59802

### 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/or 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 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.

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**Narrative Description**

**Introduction**

The Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District is a rectangular-shaped neighborhood with an extension of two half-blocks, encompassing an approximately 15-block area within the original town site of this city in southeastern Idaho. The District contains 187 primary structures, 119 of which contribute to the historic character of the area. The majority of the buildings are single-family residences, but seven structures built as duplexes or multi-family housing are present; one building may have been used as a commercial structure. Three religious buildings, a church, a parochial school, and a former convent, also are present. These numbers do not include accessory buildings such as garages. All but six of the buildings were built between 1891 and 1954 and are associated with the growth and development of Pocatello's Westside during this period of significance. Only one commercial building exists within the area, and that is a former residence used as a hair-styling salon. One structure that may have been a neighborhood grocery store (854-856 N. Garfield) has been converted to rental units.

Three of the area's structures have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places: St. Joseph's Catholic Church at 439 N. Hayes (NRHP, 8-29-78); the Rice-Packard House at 454 N. Hayes (NRHP, 9-12-85); and the Standrod House at 648 N. Garfield (NRHP, 1-18-73). Overall, the District offers an important representation of the development of Pocatello during the era of growth from a railroad town to a mature city.

**Neighborhood Development**

Between 1891 and 1954, the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District grew into an architecturally and socially diverse neighborhood. Circumstances that reflect the history of Pocatello and of urban development in the American West drove the growth of the District. The original settlement, established by the railroad in 1882 on forty acres of land, was circumscribed by the surrounding Fort Hall Indian Reservation. This restrictive situation created pressure for land for housing. After reservation lands were acquired for a town site, the city's residences spread across its west side. Subsequent economic surges and slowdowns created waves of development that resulted in a neighborhood with an eclectic blend of architectural styles and types of housing reflecting a wide variation in the social and economic backgrounds of its population. Very little construction occurred in the neighborhood after 1954, and this lack of intrusion by more recent structures is important in establishing the historical integrity of the neighborhood.

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The District conveys the patterns of development within its boundaries and within the city as a whole during the period of significance. Roadways were laid out to lie parallel and perpendicular to the Oregon Short Line railroad tracks; as a result, the avenues run from northwest to southeast, while the streets run from northeast to southwest. The avenues are designated North and the streets are designated West. Blocks were laid out with 20 lots each, bisected by 20' alleys. The structure locations illustrate a neighborhood that developed over a period of time spanning the pre-automobile era through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of garages are at the backs of the lots, accessed from the alleys.

This residential area developed in a largely unplanned manner, resulting in a unique mixture of architectural styles and scale of housing, even on individual blocks. Exceptions to the pattern of mixed development occur in a few locations where style, construction details, and footprints indicate a number of structures were erected at the same time and from the same basic plan. These include the four Queen Anne houses at 532 to 556 West Wyeth (#153 to #156), the six Craftsman/Bungalow houses at 910 to 960 North Hayes (#097 to #102), and the three Craftsman/Bungalows at 438 to 458 West Custer (#180 to #182).

Residences in the neighborhood represent the entire range of the area's development. The house at 535 West Hayden (#166) appears to date from the 1880s and probably was moved to its present site between 1907 and 1915. This structure may represent housing built by the railroad in the period before the town site was established. (See Photograph #2). One of the earliest structures built in the neighborhood is the prominent Standrod House (#014), which was completed in 1897. (See Photograph #3.) Constructed in 1954, the Ranch Style home at 456 W. Sherman (#175) was one of the last houses built. (See Photograph #4.) These buildings illustrate the broad range of residential development in the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District during the period of significance.

### Boundary Description

The Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District is bounded on the northeast by the alley between North Garfield Avenue and North Arthur Avenue. North Arthur is a heavily traveled, one-way arterial that holds a mixture of residential and commercial structures. On the southeast, the area is bounded by West Fremont Street. West Fremont marks the boundary between the almost purely residential area to its northwest and the civic and commercial district to its southeast. The area is bounded on the southwest by the alley between N. Hayes and N. Grant avenues, except for 520 to 564 N. Grant, which is included in the District due to the number of contributing structures there, and the entire block at the northwesternmost corner of W. Fremont and N. Grant, which holds St. Joseph's Catholic Church and its associated buildings. North Grant Avenue contains a high number of residential structures that no longer retain historical integrity, as well as industrial and public school structures that do not blend with the residential nature of this District. On the northwest, the District is bounded by W. Young Street.

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The residential fabric of the area to the northwest of W. Young Street, like N. Grant Avenue, does not retain the historical integrity presented by the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District.

**Streetscape and Landscape**

Variety is the dominant characteristic of the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District. Height and scale of buildings, architectural styles, and setbacks vary widely within the area, and often within particular blocks. In general, the most imposing residences were built on North Garfield, with North Hayes and the side streets developing as a more modest area. However, both types of housing coexist in close proximity to each other. The neighborhood contains a mixture of owner-occupied and rental housing. Some formerly single-residence homes have been converted to double or multiple rental units. A number of the homes have been altered, particularly by the application of asbestos, aluminum, or vinyl siding; the enlargement of window openings; and the removal or enclosure of porches. Some houses have lost their architectural integrity as a result of these changes, but the majority retain massing, fenestration, and details that convey the sense of the historic period. In addition, many of these changes were made during the period of significance and represent a normal evolution in trends, styles, and maintenance requirements.

As a mature neighborhood, the area exhibits well-developed landscaping, including a large number of deciduous and evergreen trees. In some cases, these trees obscure the residences from the street. Flowers and shrubs are maintained by many of the residents. A few yards are bounded by hedges or wood picket fences; other fences are chain link or vertical board.

**Architectural Styles**

The settlement pattern of the neighborhood has resulted in a mix of prominent and modest structures. The modest homes are principally Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, or Tudor Revival, and account for the greatest number of residences in the neighborhood. The more imposing homes include Renaissance, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, and Prairie styles.

The neighborhood's most imposing homes were built by prominent professionals or businessmen, and the majority of these houses are located on the 400 through 700 blocks of N. Garfield Avenue. The Standrod Mansion (#014), one of Idaho's most impressive historic homes, is located at 648 North Garfield. Built in the late 1890s by Drew Standrod, a judge, businessman, and banker, the sandstone Renaissance structure displays Chateausque elements in roof cresting and a parapet with "S" monogram. Like many other structures in the neighborhood, this one blends architectural styles by featuring a Queen Anne-inspired wraparound, spindlework porch. (See photograph #3.)

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Architect Frank Paradise, Jr. designed the residences at 709 and 710 N. Garfield (#056 and #015). Paradise, a native of Canada, received his training at the Chicago Art Institute and Armour Institute of Technology. He established a practice in Pocatello and produced the designs for many of the city's most visible commercial and civic buildings.<sup>1</sup> The homes he designed in the early 1920s for Lyman and Estella Fargo, at 709 North Garfield, and Chester and Helen Fargo Wells, at 710 N. Garfield, reflect his Chicago training. Both houses exhibit Prairie School influence in their horizontal lines, low-pitched roofs, and porte-cocheres. The brick Wells House is more purely Prairie School, while the Fargo House, with stuccoed walls and a red-tiled roof with widely overhanging eaves, exhibits Italian Renaissance influence. (Wells House, see Photograph #5; Fargo House, see Photograph #6.) Lyman Fargo was a prominent Pocatello businessman, and his son-in-law, Chester Wells, was one of his partners in the Fargo Wilson Wells mercantile company.

Other significant houses in the neighborhood include the Colonial Revival at 429 N. Garfield (#069), built about 1906 by Joseph Brummel, an Oregon Short Line engineer. The large, two-story house features a full-width porch, central dormer, prominent bay, and beveled-glass windows. (See Photograph #7.) The two-story, wood and shingle Craftsman-style home at 655 N. Garfield (#057) has a full-width porch with tapered, square pillars and a low-pitched, hipped roof with four dormers. George Chaffee, owner of the Chaffee Bottling Company, built this house about 1920. (See Photograph #8.)

These grand residences are the exception in this neighborhood that provided homes to large numbers of railroad workers, clerks, merchants, and middle-class professionals. The scale and styles of buildings in the area reflect this population as well as changing trends in architecture through the period of significance. As towns grew in the American West in the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, residents could access the same materials and designs as their more urban counterparts through the development of railroad transportation, manufacture and standardization of construction elements, and the publication of house plans in plan books by companies such as Sears-Roebuck and Gordon-Van Tine.<sup>2</sup> The spread of mass culture encouraged Western home-builders to utilize styles current on a national level in their own homes.

Forty-seven of the historic homes in the neighborhood, including nineteen that are noncontributing due to the loss of historic integrity, are predominantly Queen Anne in style and were built between the late 1890s to about 1910. Queen Anne characteristics include steeply pitched, multi-gabled roofs; asymmetrical facades; bay windows; and one-story-high porches that sometimes extend around two sides of the structure. The homes are often elaborately decorated with turned porch rails and posts; shingles in fishscale, diamond, or other shapes; and patterned masonry. In America, the popularity of Queen Anne was both a reaction to and a result of the 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial revolution. Owners of Queen Anne homes relished their picturesqueness and emphasis on quaint decoration in the face of a



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rapidly modernizing age; at the same time, the millwork necessary in the ornamentation of the homes and the capacities of railroads to carry freight made construction of the homes possible.<sup>3</sup>

Queen Anne houses in the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District present typical characteristics: steeply-pitched, front-facing gables, turned posts and rails, and decorative shingle details, particularly in gables. (See Photograph #9 for detail of Queen Anne at 532 N. Hayes [#075].) The majority of these houses are one-story, and many of them are simple gable-front-and-wing configurations. A few brick examples exist, but most of the homes were built with wood siding. A number of these houses have been modified by the addition of vinyl or aluminum siding or the replacement of windows or porches, but most of them retain the massing, scale, and detail necessary to maintain integrity. The Queen Anne at 723 N. Hayes (#126), built about 1900, is an example of a simple Queen Anne home, with a gable-front-and-wing configuration, decorated gable over a pent roof, and turned porch posts and rails. (See Photograph #10.) The house at 605 N. Garfield (#061) offers a more elaborate Queen Anne, with a multi-planed roof, semi-octagonal porch with turned posts and pillars, and a protruding doorway surround. (See Photograph #11.)

Eighteen of the houses in the area are Classical Revival in style; all but five of them contribute to the historic character of the District. Most of these houses were built between 1910 and 1930. Classical Revival characteristics include a symmetrical façade and full-height porch with classical columns. High-style examples are typically two stories, making their porches a dominant feature of the façade. In smaller homes, the style more usually is one story, presenting a hipped roof, often with centered dormer, covering the full-width porch with its classical columns.<sup>4</sup> The effect is one of clean, uncomplicated lines with restrained decoration, in contrast to the multiplicity of surfaces and textures used in the Queen Anne structures.

Classical Revival homes in the Westside Residential Historic District are one story, modest renditions of the style. The residence at 755 N. Hayes (#123), built about 1910, offers a variation on the typical design. Its porch is enclosed with rectangular multi-light windows, and the hipped roof, centered dormer, and symmetrical lines of the façade clearly reflect Classical Revival. (See Photograph #12.) The house at 534-538 N. Hayes (#076), built about 1900 and now a two-unit rental, displays the more typical pattern of hipped roof over full-width porch and classical columns on low rails. (See Photograph #13.)

Craftsman and Craftsman/Bungalow residences account for 39 of the primary structures in the neighborhood, all but five of which contribute to the historic character of the neighborhood. Most of these houses were built between 1915 and 1930 and had their roots in the Arts and Crafts Movement of the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, which emphasized a simple, outdoor-oriented lifestyle. The Craftsman style emanated from the work of architects like Frank Lloyd Wright of Wisconsin and

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Charles and Henry Greene of California. The style was advanced by proponents such as Gustav Stickley, who published a magazine called *The Craftsman*, which included building plans for homes, and manufactured furniture in the Arts and Crafts style. Although some Craftsman homes were built on a grand scale, most smaller homes took the form of the Bungalow, a one- or one-and-one-half-story home with low horizontal and rectangular lines. Characteristics of the Craftsman and Craftsman/Bungalow include low-pitched, usually gabled roofs; wide, overhanging eaves; exposed rafter ends and roof braces, often decorative; and prominent porches with tapered, square columns, extending to ground level or set on square piers.<sup>5</sup>

Craftsman and Craftsman/Bungalows in the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District represent a number of variations; many of them exhibit the typical front gables, porches, and decorative elements, but others present unique details. The Castle House at 948 N. Garfield (#029) is an example of a typical Bungalow. Built in 1922, the house is a one-and-one-half-story stuccoed structure with low-pitched, front-gabled roof and a full-width porch with tapered, square columns on a brick rail. (See Photograph #14.) The Craftsman/Bungalow at 1054 N. Hayes (#106) is side-gabled and exhibits exposed rafter ends. An unusual gabled entrance replaces the customary porch and features a sunburst design in the gable and classical columns, introducing elements of Classical Revival. (See Photograph #15.) The brick Chicago-style Bungalow at 606 N. Hayes (#079) also presents a Classical Revival-inspired portico. (See photograph #16.)

Tudor Revival represents the remaining predominant architectural style in the neighborhood. Fifteen buildings exhibit this style; all but two of them contribute to the area's historic character. These houses were built from 1906 to 1942; five of them were built after 1925, during a period when Tudor design became particularly popular. Tudor is characterized by a steeply pitched roof, often with a longer slope on one side than another; decorative half-timbering; massive chimneys; and rectangular, multi-light windows.

In this neighborhood, Tudor most often takes the form of single details such as half-timbering or steeply pitched entryway roofs on otherwise simple houses. The cottage at 734 N. Garfield (#017), built in 1906, is an early example of Tudor style in the area. The wood-frame house features a front-gabled roof with one curved slope extending over the entryway, and a prominent, narrow chimney. (See Photograph #17.) One of the most recent examples of Tudor Revival is also one of the neighborhood's most unique homes. Located at 506 N. Garfield (#005), this large, two-story house is built entirely of clinker brick and exhibits a sharply pitched roof with one curved slope and one straight slope that nearly reaches the ground on the façade. (See Photograph #18.)

By the time World War II ended and the post-war building boom commenced, the Westside Residential Historic District was largely filled with homes, and new areas of Pocatello were being developed. A

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few Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style homes were built during the late 1940s and early 1950s, and many of the changes to existing structures were made during this time period.

### Multi-family Dwellings

Seven structures, built as duplexes or multi-family units, exist in the neighborhood. All of these multi-family units were constructed during the 1920s and 1930s. They are located at 522 N. Garfield (#006), 905-907 N. Garfield (#045), 501-505 N. Hayes (#138), 625-627 N. Hayes (#129), 518-520 N. Grant (#142), 560 N. Grant (#147), and 538 W. Custer (#183). One is Classical Revival in style, three are Craftsman, and three are Tudor Revival, reflecting the trends in architectural styles during the 1920s and 1930s.

### Church

St. Joseph's Catholic Church at 439 N. Hayes (#140) is the only church in the Westside Residential Historic District built during the period of significance. Constructed of local sandstone in 1896 and 1897, St. Joseph's is Gothic Revival in style and features a prominent steeple clad in copper. St. Joseph's is the oldest surviving church in Pocatello and serves as a cornerstone of this District. (See Photograph #19.) St. Joseph's School (#141) and the former Sisters of the Holy Cross convent, both built in 1919 and 1920, are next to the church.

### Summary

The Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District consists almost completely of residential structures built between 1891 and 1955. The architectural roots of these structures—primarily Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, and Tudor Revival—reflect the styles in vogue at the time of their construction, and the availability of these relatively modest homes to the wage-earners, merchants, and professionals living in the neighborhood. The presence of a small number of more imposing structures points up the mixed socioeconomic makeup of this neighborhood, and of the city as a whole. The Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District presents a microcosm of Pocatello's residential development between settlement and the immediate post-World War II era.

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Endnotes

1. Jennifer Eastman Attebery, *Building Idaho: An Architectural History* (Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1991), p. 98.
2. Gordon-Van Tine Co., *117 House Designs of the Twenties* (Philadelphia: The Athenaeum, 1992; Athenaeum/Dover edition reprint, with publisher's note), n.p.; Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (New York: New American Library, 1980), p. 61.
3. Mark Girouard, *Sweetness and Light: The 'Queen Anne' Movement 1860-1890* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1977), p. 208.
4. Jan Cigliano, *Bungalow* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs-Smith Publisher, 1998), pp. 10-11. See also Gustav Stickley, *Craftsman Homes* (New York: Gramercy Books, 1995, reprint of 1909 publication).
5. Ibid.

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**INVENTORY LIST**

**Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District  
Pocatello, Bannock County, Idaho**

No.	Address	Style	Date	Classification
<b>001</b>	<b>402 N. Garfield</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>c. 1940</b>	<b>C</b>
This modest residence with a curved entrance wall and low-pitched, hipped roof displays elements of Art Moderne and International Styles.				

<b>002</b>	<b>422 N. Garfield</b>	<b>Tudor Revival</b>	<b>c. 1910</b>	<b>C</b>
This two-story home with its overlapping front gables appears to be an enlargement of the original structure on the property.				

In the early 1930s, Mrs. Alice Harris provided furnished rooms here; from the mid-30s to the mid-40s, the Reverend Rollo C. Speer, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and his wife, Ella, lived here.

<b>003</b>	<b>430 N. Garfield</b>	<b>Queen Anne</b>	<b>c. 1907</b>	<b>NC</b>
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<b>004</b>	<b>454 N. Garfield</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>c. 1905</b>	<b>C</b>
With its fish-scale shingles in gable ends, wraparound porch, and projecting eaves, this residence exhibits Queen Anne, Prairie School, and Craftsman/Bungalow influences.				

The house was owned by Frederick Barnes in 1905, and his sons Fred, Roy, and Frank boarded here.

<b>005</b>	<b>506 N. Garfield</b>	<b>Tudor Revival</b>	<b>c. 1942</b>	<b>C</b>
This unusual residence is built entirely of clinker brick and features a large Palladian window on its façade, flanked by two arched entrances; a smaller Palladian window is in the façade's gable.				

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The roof, with a steeply pitched, front-facing gable and overlapping side gables, is covered in red tiles. The interior of the house is finished in rough plaster and is largely intact, except for a remodeled kitchen and an added back porch. The hedge surrounding the yard is accented by five stone columns built in the shape of the state of Idaho. The rear of the property, which extends to the rear of the lot at 544 N. Garfield, features a garden with a wishing well, barbecue, and other features, most of them constructed of lava rock. (See Photograph #18)

Bert J. Nichols built this house, the stone columns, and the rear garden. For many years before the construction of this residence, he lived in apartments next door at 522 N. Garfield. In the early 1920s, he operated the Cozy Coffee House; at the time of the home's construction, he and his wife, Ada, ran the Garden Confectionary. In the early 1950s, Chris Armstrong bought the home.

**006 522 N. Garfield Other c. 1939 C**

A fourplex, the structure at 522 N. Garfield exhibits Minimal Traditional architecture with Craftsman/Bungalow influence in its relatively broad eaves and knee braces.

The Nichols family was in residence at this address from the turn of the century. Bert J. Nichols lived in the present structure before building the house next door at 506 N. Garfield. This fourplex apparently replaced a previous multi-unit building.

**007 532 N. Garfield Other c. 1938 C**

Minimal Traditional in character with closed eaves and front-facing gable, this home presents Tudor Revival details with its prominent chimney and half-timber gable detail.

Roy and Beulah Eitel were the original owners of this home. He owned the Biltz Signz Company.

**008 542 N. Garfield Queen Anne c.1905 NC**

**009 554 N. Garfield Queen Anne c.1908 C**

This brick home features simple stone sills and lintels and fishscale shingles in its front-facing gable.

**010 606 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 C**

This two-story brick residence has carved-wood porch details, segmental arched window openings, and front- and side-facing gables on a steeply pitched, hipped roof.

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Mrs. Kate Toombs, who was Pocatello City Treasurer in 1915, lived here in the 1920s.

011 618 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 NC

012 622 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 NC

013 630 N. Garfield Classical Revival c. 1910 NC

014 648 N. Garfield Renaissance 1897 C

The Standrod House is one of the most imposing private homes in the state of Idaho. The residence is primarily Renaissance in style, with Chateausque and Queen Anne elements evident. The two-story residence was built of rough-faced sandstone and features a prominent central parapet with an "S" monogram near its peak. A round sandstone tower with conical roof is at the northernmost corner of the façade; the southernmost facade corner features a small decorative tower. A one-story spindlework porch extends across two-thirds of the façade and around its southern corner. The wood-shingled, hipped roof has a flat top with cresting. The Standrod House was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. (See Photograph #3.)

The Standrod House reflected its owner's social position in the city and the state, as well as his professional and business success. Judge Drew W. Standrod was born in Kentucky in 1859 and came to Idaho with his father and siblings soon after his mother's death in 1873. He initially established his law practice in Malad, served as district attorney, and was a judge in the Fifth Judicial District from 1890 to 1899. He married Eva Emma Van Wormer in 1888, and they moved to Pocatello in 1895. They had two children, Elvira Campbell (Cammie), who died in the Standrod House in 1906, and Drew, Jr., who died in 1937. Judge Standrod practiced law in Pocatello, served as an officer for several area banks, and, with Dave Daniels, built the Yellowstone Hotel. He also was connected with several public utilities, and served on Idaho's first Public Utilities Commission. Judge Standrod died at his home in 1942, and Mrs. Standrod died there in 1946.<sup>1</sup>

015 710 N. Garfield Prairie School c. 1925 C

Prominent Idaho architect Frank Paradise, Jr. designed the two-story brick Wells House. The house features a symmetrical façade with front central entry, a one-story porte-cochere and a one-story

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sunroom, both topped by porch railings, and windows framed by small square and rectangular panes. The entry is accented by a one-story, Greek Revival-inspired portico with brick pillars. Wrought iron ornamentation on second-story windows ties this house to the residence across the street, a Paradise-designed Italian Renaissance. The low-pitched, hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves. (See Photograph #5.)

Chester and Helen Fargo Wells built this home about 1925. Chester Wells was secretary-treasurer of Fargo Wilson Wells, a prominent mercantile business in Pocatello. Helen Wells was the daughter of Lyman Fargo, president of the company. About a year before the Wells occupied this home, Lyman and Estella Fargo built their Paradise-designed house directly across the street at 709 N. Garfield. The front entrances of the two houses directly face each other. Chester and Helen Wells lived here into the 1940s; The John (Jack) Buehler family, owners of the Okay Food Market, owned the house in the early 1950s.<sup>2</sup>

**016 730 N. Garfield Mixed c. 1906 C**

This one-story, cross-gabled home with a one-story rear addition retains Queen Anne style roof-line and massing while exhibiting stucco siding and evidence of alterations in windows c. 1940.

**017 734 N. Garfield Tudor Revival c. 1906 C**

The footprint of this one-story cottage with curving, steeply pitched roof and prominent chimney appears on the 1907 Sanborn fire map. (See Photograph #17.)

James Foley, an Oregon Short Line engineer, lived here from c. 1905 until the 1930s; his wife, Jane, remained in the home into the 1940s.

**018 740 N. Garfield Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1920 C**

This bungalow features curving concrete steps in lieu of a porch and front-facing gables with decorative braces and shingle detail.

**019 756 N. Garfield Other c. 1904 NC**

**020 816 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1900 NC**

**021 822 N. Garfield Other c. 1925 NC**



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**022 834 N. Garfield Tudor Revival c. 1925 C**

This house has been modified, but retains a façade-dominating gable with steeply pitched roof and curved pitched roof over entryway.

**023 840 N. Garfield Colonial Revival c. 1935 C**

This brick residence features an eyebrow arch at the center of the porch roof and a prominent brick fireplace with curved chimney end caps on the façade. The brick and the masonry pattern match the house across the street at 839 N. Garfield.

Albert A. Zwiegart lived here from the mid-1930s into the 1950s. He was a German immigrant who, with his brother Fred, established the Zweigart Packing Company just outside the city limits of Pocatello in 1905. Along with their brother Charles and their father Karl (Charles), the brothers built an enterprise that included meat-packing, sausage production, and retail stores. Albert, along with several of his siblings, lived with his parents at 706 N. Hayes for many years. In 1935, he married Marie Walter. His brother, Fred, lived in a house across the street from the mid-1930s to the mid-1940s in a house that apparently pre-dated this one, but was constructed of identical brick. The two brothers retired after a 1946 fire destroyed their packing plant, and the business was carried on by the children of Fred Zweigart. Albert Zwiegart died in 1955.<sup>3</sup>

**024 854-856 N. Garfield Other c. 1930 NC**

**025 916 N. Garfield Other c. 1925 NC**

**026 922 N. Garfield Other c. 1920 NC**

This simple, square, hip-roofed stucco house retains some original fenestration and has a central entrance with a steeply pitched roof on braces.

**027 928 N. Garfield Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1920 C**

The wide eave overhang, decorative exposed rafter ends, and pergola are the defining features of this simple bungalow. The front entrance door is flanked by two full-length rectangular glass panes.

**028 940 N. Garfield Classical Revival c. 1930 C**

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This small, two-story house features an arched portico with round columns on brick pedestals and a side-gabled roof. Exposed rafter ends suggest a Craftsman influence.

**029 948 N. Garfield Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1922 C**

Built of red brick, the one and one-half story Castle House has slightly tapered brick columns and a brick railing with concrete coping on the full-width front porch. The porch is sheltered by the low-pitched, front-gabled roof, which has a wide overhang. The red-shingled gable contains a rectangular leaded window. Except for two small windows on each side that have been bricked in, the fenestration is original. The interior of the house is largely intact. (See Photograph #14.)

When Dr. and Mrs. Leo Castle decided to sell their home on N. Arthur, Florence Castle hoped to move to a prestigious neighborhood on the Eastside. The shortage of housing there due to the Depression-era slowdown in house construction led them to buy this home, which they occupied with their son Hugh in 1938. Mrs. Castle thoroughly enjoyed this stylish house, which she considered a showplace. Dr. Castle was a long-time resident of Pocatello whose father, also a doctor as well as a druggist, came to Pocatello from St. Louis in the early 1890s. Hugh Castle has lived in this home since moving here in 1938.<sup>4</sup>

**030 956 N. Garfield Classical Revival c. 1915 C**

This two-story home has some modified fenestration and an enclosed front porch with a trio of round wooden columns on each corner indicating the original open porch design. The hipped roof contains a centered inset dormer with a leaded glass window.

Members of the Freeman family were long-time residents of this house. John Freeman, a conductor for the Oregon Short Line, lived here from 1915 into the 1930s. His widow, Anna, and his son Edwin, continued to live in the house after the senior Freeman's death. Edwin, a conductor with the Union Pacific, lived here with his wife, Elizabeth, in the 1950s.

**031 1026 N. Garfield Classical Revival c. 1915 NC**

**032 1038 N. Garfield Ranch Style c. 1960 NC**

**033 1042 N. Garfield Other c. 1923 NC**

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**034 1056 N. Garfield Classical Revival c. 1911 C**

The full-façade porch of this home is protected by the hipped roof, which contains a centered dormer. The porch has a simple boxed eave, and shows Craftsman influence in its low rail and square porch columns.

**035 1051 N. Garfield Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1922 C**

This brick bungalow is very close in design to the Castle House at 948 N. Garfield. The full-façade brick porch has massive square pillars and a side entrance, and is covered by a pent-type roof. The front-facing gable contains a rectangular leaded window and is decorated with gray shingles. The roof is hipped, with a gabled section over the front entrance. Some windows have been replaced.

Nathan Block, owner of a local department store, built this home and lived in it with his family into the 1940s.

**036 1041 N. Garfield Craftsman c. 1925 C**

Wood-sided with brick and shingle accents, this two-story, side-gabled Craftsmen exhibits a large centered dormer and exposed rafters and purlins.

**037 1031 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 C**

Massing and gables reveal the Queen Anne origins of this two-story home; fenestration has been altered.

**038 1023 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 C**

The one-story residence consists of a central block with projecting bays. The porch has been removed, but the massing and gabled roof retain historic character.

**039 1005 N. Garfield Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1915 C**

This one-story, hipped-roof home with projecting front-gabled entrance bay is sided in wood shingles. The enclosed entrance features multi-light windows on each side of the doorway and Classical Revival-inspired fluted pilasters. A prominent clinker brick fireplace chimney is located on the front façade. Decorative exposed rafter ends highlight the eaves. (See Photograph #20.)

Dr. Joseph Clothier and his wife, Selma, built a World War I-era home for their family here in about 1915. Dr. Clothier, a native of Pennsylvania, maintained an office in the Kane Building. One of the Clothier's sons, William, also became a physician, and he and his wife, Margaret, moved into the house

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during the 1940s. Margaret Clothier, an energetic woman active in Pocatello social circles, directed most of the remodeling of the home, creating a Craftsman/Bungalow effect.<sup>5</sup>

**040 957 N. Garfield Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1905 C**  
Exposed rafters and knee braces on this simple, one-story, gable-front-and-wing house provide its Craftsman character.

**041 947 N. Garfield Tudor Revival c. 1930 NC**  
This house was moved to the lot in 1959 and, therefore, is noncontributing to the District.

**042 935 N. Garfield Ranch Style c. 1953 C**  
The one-story, brick, ranch-style home features fixed, wood picture windows, hipped roofs on main block and attached garage, and front-gabled entrance bay.

**043 923 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1900 C**  
Original windows, including a front window with tripartite configuration, are the major features of this gable-front and wing, single-story house.

William Jones, an inspector for the Oregon Short Line, lived here in the early 1900s.

**044 915 N. Garfield Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1922 C**  
This front-gabled, wood-sided bungalow has original wood, double-hung windows and exposed rafters.

James and Edna Pearson lived here in the 1920s; he was an Oregon Short Line clerk.

**045 905-907 N. Garfield Tudor Revival c. 1935 C**  
Built as a duplex, this two-story, brick, side-gabled structure derives its Tudor Revival identification from the two extended entrances, which have arched doorways and steeply pitched, asymmetrical roofs. The house retains most of its original double-hung wooden windows, and despite a modern metal roof, clearly displays its Tudor origins. (See Photograph #21.)

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George and Evelyn Pugmire may have built this duplex; they owned the structure and lived here in the 1930s and 1940s. George Pugmire was a deputy sheriff in the 1930s and later managed Laab's Motor Court.

**046 855 N. Garfield Classical Revival c. 1910 C**

This house features a rusticated brick foundation and Doric columns on the full-façade porch. A bump-up, probably added in the late 1940s, emerges from the original hipped roof.

**047 845 N. Garfield Mixed c. 1910 NC**

**048 839 N. Garfield Tudor Revival c. 1930 C**

A simple, rectangular, front-gabled brick cottage with half-timbering detail in the gable end, 839 N. Garfield exhibits brick sills and lintels and a prominent brick fireplace chimney. (See Photograph #22.)

Fred A. Zwiegart, who, with his family, founded the Zwiegart Packing Company in 1905, lived here from the mid-1930s to the mid-1940s. His brother Albert lived across the street at 840 N. Garfield in a house apparently constructed later, but of the same brick.

**049 817 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1900 NC**

**050 805 N. Garfield Other c. 1915 NC**

**051 755 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 C**

Although modifications to windows and siding have changed its appearance, the cross-gabled, hipped roof with central chimney and the turned posts and railings on the porch clearly display the Queen Anne design of this home.

**052 747 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 NC**

**053 737 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 C**

This simple gable-front-and-wing house retains its pent roof and plain porch columns.

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Albert Igo, an Oregon Short Line employee, lived here in 1905.

**054**    **733 N. Garfield**        **Mixed**                      **c. 1905**                      **NC**

**055**    **727 N. Garfield**        **Other**                      **c. 1940**                      **NC**

**056**    **709 N. Garfield**        **Italian Renaissance**    **c. 1923**                      **C**

Frank Paradise, Jr. designed this stucco home that features a full-façade porch extending to a portecochere and a Classical Revival-inspired entry with fluted columns. The porch roof detail includes rectangular wrought-iron grates. The façade fenestration is symmetrical, and the hipped roof, covered with red tiles, exhibits widely overhanging eaves. The lines of the house echo those of the Prairie School residence across the street at 710 N. Garfield. (See Photograph #6.)

Lyman Fargo was born in New York State and married Estella McKenzie in Wyoming in 1888. They had two daughters, Helen and Marion. He was a pioneer merchant in Pocatello, associated with the Blyth and Fargo mercantile company at the turn of the century. He was president of Fargo Wilson Wells from 1916 until his death in 1932. Fargo also had interests in stores in Evanston, Kemmerer, and Park City, and built and owned the Fargo Apartments and Stafford Apartments in Pocatello. In addition, he was an early president of the Bannock National Bank. Lyman and Estella Fargo moved into this home about 1923. Their daughter, Helen, and her husband, Chester Wells, secretary-treasurer of Fargo Wilson Wells, built and occupied the house across the street, also designed by Frank Paradise, about a year later. The houses are similar in massing, although the Wells house is more purely Prairie School in style. The entrances of the two homes look directly at each other.<sup>6</sup>

**057**    **655 N. Garfield**        **Craftsman**                      **c. 1920**                      **C**

This imposing two-story Craftsman home features a full-façade porch with square, slightly flared pillars and a pergola-type cover on the northernmost end. The home has wood siding with bands of shingles on both floors. The fireplace chimney has concrete detail and is centered between two small, high windows. The low-pitched, hipped roof contains four dormers; both the dormers and the first floor exhibit wide overhanging eaves. (See Photograph # 8.)

George E. Chaffee, owner of Chaffee Bottling Company, lived here from the 1920s into the 1950s.

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058 629 N. Garfield Mixed c. 1901 NC

059 625 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1895 NC

060 617 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1895 NC

061 605 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1901 C

The complex gabling, prominent chimneys, and a semi-octagonal entry porch oriented toward the intersection of N. Garfield and W. Hayden, make this two-story brick house a particularly important example of Queen Anne design in the neighborhood. The windows feature stone sills and lintels and two of the gables retain the original fishscale ornamentation. Turned columns highlight the porch. (See Photograph # 11.)

062 555 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 NC

063 541 N. Garfield Second Empire c. 1895 C

Although this house has been modified, its massing and the mansard roof on the main block contribute to the historic texture of the neighborhood. This is the only example of Second Empire in the District. (See Photograph # 23.)

Henry Sydel, an Oregon Short Line tinsmith, lived here at the turn of the century. The home served as both residence and office for Edward Frawley, an attorney, in the 1930s.

064 529 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1903 C

This cross-gabled, brick residence features turned columns on its modest porch and segmental-arched windows. Fishscale shingles appear in its front gable, and the gable end of its dormer contains a sunburst pattern.

Joseph Ireland, an early officer of the First National Bank, lived here from about 1903 through the 1920s. His wife, Phillippine, continued to live in the home in the early 1930s.

065 519 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1899 NC

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**066 507 N. Garfield Mixed c. 1900 C**

This large, two-story home combines Colonial Revival massing, low-pitched roof and eave overhangs reminiscent of the Prairie Style, and Victorian/Queen Anne features in its rounded bay, porch encircling two sides of the first story, and fenestration.

This house was probably built by Robert Addy, who was a tinner at George Addy Hardware in 1901. His widow, Louise Addy, still lived here in the late 1920s.

**067 455 N. Garfield Mixed c. 1900 C**

The residence at 455 N. Garfield exhibits a gable-front-and-wing plan consistent with Victorian/Queen Anne massing, and Classical Revival detail in its wide porch with square columns.

Henry Higson lived at this address from 1900 until the early 1940s. He was an early employee at Blyth and Fargo and served as city alderman in 1909.<sup>7</sup>

**068 441 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 C**

Constructed of brick with a sandstone foundation, sills and lintels, this home has a modified roof with dormer and an updated porch, probably added in the late 1920s or early 1930s.

This house apparently served as multiple-family housing in the 1920s through 1940s, when a number of unrelated people lived at the address simultaneously.

**069 429 N. Garfield Colonial Revival c. 1906 C**

Asymmetrical fenestration; a full-width, one-story porch; a hipped roof with centered dormer; and a bay window on the northernmost side are the dominant features of the two-story, square Brummel-Church house. Original windows feature beveled glass. The home probably replaced an earlier structure, and may have been constructed in several stages. The house retains most of its original Douglas fir woodwork. (See Photograph # 7.)

Joseph R. Brummel and his wife, Bessie, built this house with central heat and electricity. Brummel was an engineer with the Oregon Short Line. The Brummels sold the house in 1914, and it passed through several owners after that time. Chloe Church, wife of Daniel W. Church, a prominent local businessman and politician and Pocatello's mayor from 1909 to 1911, bought the house in 1925. The sellers, Wilma and Arthur Rackham, gave Chloe Church a mortgage on the property with the stipulation that the agreement could not be assigned to "any Greek, Italian, Negro, Indian, Chinese or Japanese" without the



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Rackham's consent.<sup>8</sup> After her husband's death in the mid-1930s, Chloe Church lived in the house until about 1950.

**070 419 N. Garfield Queen Anne c. 1905 NC**

**071 407 N. Garfield Classical Revival c. 1901 C**

The one-story, hipped-roof cottage has a high centered dormer. Half of the original full-width porch has been enclosed.

George Dunbrow, an Oregon Short Line claim agent, lived here early in the century, and Axel Ogren, an advertising solicitor for R. L. Polk, roomed in the house.

**072 434 N. Hayes Other 1990 NC**

**073 440 N. Hayes Other c. 1910 NC**

**074 454 N. Hayes Mixed 1909 C**

The Rice-Packard House, built of brick with a sandstone foundation, sills, and lintels, is a one and one-half story structure with multi-gabled roof. The façade presents a three-quarter-width porch and prominent bays. Original windows feature leaded and beveled glass. Although the house has undergone major interior remodeling, including a bomb shelter in the basement and an outside entrance installed in 1942, the exterior remains largely intact, and owners in the 1980s through the present have conducted extensive restoration of the interior. The house's gables and fenestration indicate its Queen Anne origins, while its dominating one-story porch and wide eaves suggest Colonial Revival influences. The Rice-Packard House was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 (See Photograph #24.)

William and Jane Rice assisted in designing this house, which was built by Trane Hargraves of Logan, Utah. Mr. Rice was a prominent Pocatello businessman who owned the Pocatello House Hotel and the American Falls Milling Company. He was also one of the original trustees of Pocatello's school district. Rice family members lived in the home until the 1976 death of the family's surviving daughter.<sup>9</sup>

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**075 532 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1902 C**

The house's front-facing gable with fishscale and diamond shingles and a porthole window establish its Queen Anne design. A full-width porch and Classical pillars suggest a Classical Revival influence. (See Photograph # 9.)

Mrs. Dora Kohl lived here at about the time of the house's construction, and several people boarded with her, including her daughters Anna and Matilda, and Thomas Glassford, an Oregon Short Line conductor. Frank and Gussie Merrifield lived in the house in the 1920s and 1930s; he also was a conductor for the Oregon Short Line.

**076 534-538 N. Hayes Classical Revival c. 1900 C**

This simple, hipped roof house on ashlar stone foundation exhibits a full-width porch with boxed railings and double Doric columns at the centered entrance and each corner. A recent addition emerges from the rear of the house on the southernmost side. (See Photograph #13.)

James F. Kane probably built this house, and he lived here with his family during the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Kane came to Pocatello in 1890 and worked briefly for the Oregon Short Line. In 1891, he served as a delivery man for H. O. Harkness, who owned a major mercantile in Pocatello. In 1892, Kane established his own grocery business, which grew to a large enterprise located on South Main. Kane was elected city treasurer in 1894 and served as a president of the board of trustees of the Academy of Idaho for ten years. He acquired substantial property holdings in Pocatello and built the Kane Building on West Center in 1914.<sup>10</sup> In the 1940s and 1950s, William Skidmore, local architect, lived in the home.

**077 546 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1900 C**

The front-gable with wing home has modern windows and wrought-iron porch detail but retains original siding, side windows, and massing.

Albert Seaton, an Oregon Short Line fireman, probably was this house's first resident.

**078 554 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1900 C**

Fishscale and diamond shingle detail in its gables highlight this house.

Jay Henion, an Oregon Short Line conductor, lived in this home for more than thirty years.

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**079 606 N. Hayes Craftsman/Bungalow 1927 C**

The Service House, a brick, rectangular, one-story home with pergola on the southernmost side suggests a Chicago-style bungalow. The hipped roof, relatively narrow eaves and entry portico on this house lend a Classical Revival influence. The house is unusually pristine; the interior retains many of the original built-ins, including a kitchen icebox with an exterior door for delivery of ice blocks. (See Photograph # 16.)

Walter and Edna Service built this house in 1927; Walter Service lived here until his death in 1967, and Edna Service until her death in 1973. Walter Service was born in Wisconsin and came to Pocatello with his parents in 1892. He graduated from Pocatello High School and began working for the First National Bank shortly before the turn of the century, and progressed to increasingly responsible positions with that institution and with First Security Bank. Walter Service drew up detailed specifications for the house, including explicit instructions for how interior doors were to be sanded. He and his wife raised two children, Archie and Emily, in this home.<sup>11</sup>

**080 618 N. Hayes Other c. 1898 NC**

**081 628 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1900 C**

Fishscale shingles in gables and some original windows highlight this simple house.

Frank Todd, an Oregon Short Line trucker, lived here early in the century.

**082 636 N. Hayes Queen Anne C. 1900 C**

This cross-gabled house exhibits turned posts and rails on its porch and fishscale and diamond shingles in gables.

**083 646 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1900 C**

This front-gable and wing house rests on a rusticated sandstone foundation.

James and Bottilla Cullen were long-time residents of this house. James Cullen, an Oregon Short Line foreman, lived here in the early part of the century into the 1940s, and his wife, Bottilla, still lived in the home in the mid-1950s.

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**084 656 N. Hayes Mixed c. 1905 C**

Despite modifications to this home, the roof, massing, and rear porch multi-light windows display elements of Queen Anne with some Craftsman details and evoke its historic character.

John Foley, an Oregon Short Line watchman, built this house; he and his family lived here into the 1940s.

**085 706 N. Hayes Mixed c. 1905 C**

Stucco construction and the arched entry porch on this home suggest Mission design, and exposed rafter ends lend a Craftsman detail to this two-story home. The gabled roof adds an additional element. The house is very similar to 718 N. Hayes, directly next door.

Several members of the Zwiegart family, founders of the Zwiegart Packing Company, lived in this house; Pauline Zwiegart, the family's matriarch, remained here into the 1930s.

**086 718 N. Hayes Mixed c. 1905 C**

This house is very similar to the one at 706 N. Hayes, except for a hipped roof with dormers.

Fred Zwiegart of the Zwiegart Packing Plant Company lived here before moving to 839 N. Garfield.

**087 726 N. Hayes Ranch c. 1953 C**

This one-story, brick Ranch-style home with central entry represents one of the last houses constructed in the neighborhood.

**088 734 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1910 NC**

**089 742 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1910 NC**

**090 750 N. Hayes Other c. 1910 NC**

**091 806 N. Hayes Other c. 1910 NC**

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092 810 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1910 NC

093 834 N. Hayes Classical Revival c. 1910 C  
Despite modifications, full-length porch columns, wooden windows and hipped roof with centered dormer help retain the house's original character.

094 840 N. Hayes Classical Revival c. 1910 C  
The massing suggests Classical Revival style, while shingle decoration near the roof line and exposed rafter ends add Craftsman influence.

095 848 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1915 C  
Front-gabled with a separate porch gable, this simple bungalow has been modified but retains decorative rafter ends, brackets, and porch columns on sloping piers.

096 854 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1915 C  
Wide eave overhang and knee braces highlight this bungalow's roof. Fenestration is basically original, although the porch has been enclosed.

Charles Foster, an Oregon Short Line fireman, lived here with his wife Georgia in the 1920s. Verlon and Rita Lemmon owned the home in the early 1950s; he was superintendent of the Ready Mix Concrete Company.

097 910 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1915 NC

098 920 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1915 C

This front-gabled bungalow exhibits a centered, gabled entrance with knee braces, and exposed rafter ends at the eaves. Picture windows replace original fenestration on the façade.

Hiram and Valencia Bilyeu lived here in the 1920s; he was an Oregon Short Line switchman. Alan MacPherson, a high school teacher, and his wife, Lucy, occupied the house in the 1940s.

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**099 930 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1915 C**  
This house features a full-width porch with square corner columns and no central entrance supports.

**100 940 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1915 NC**

**101 950 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1915 C**  
A full-width porch with massive corner supports similar to the porch on 930 N. Hayes is the predominant feature of this house.

**102 960 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1915 C**  
The porch on this front-gabled bungalow has been enclosed; brackets, decorative shingles, exposed rafters, and wide eaves establish its Craftsman style.

**Note:** The six houses at 910 through 960 N. Hayes probably were built at the same time and by the same builder. Their Sanborn map footprints are nearly identical; four of their brick chimneys exhibit similar Maltese cross design, while the other two are similar in form.

**103 1014 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1920 C**  
Triangular knee-braces highlight the eaves of this front-gabled bungalow. The house retains some of the original wooden windows.

Fred C. and Lenna Hyde lived here in the 1920s. He was a salesman at Block's department store. Arthur J. Schatz of the Electric Service Company and his wife, Mary, owned the home in the 1940s and 1950s.

**104 1026 N. Hayes Tudor Revival c. 1932 C**  
This brick home exhibits a steeply pitched double gable on the façade.

**105 1036 N. Hayes Classical Revival c. 1910 C**  
1036 N. Hayes features a full-width porch under a hipped roof with centered dormer in typical Classical Revival style. The roof's wide, slightly flared eaves and square supports on the boxed porch rail suggest Craftsman influence.

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**106 1054 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1924 C**

The side-gabled Bohrer House features clipped gables, wooden windows, a brick fireplace chimney, and a small pergola on the southernmost side. Exposed rafter ends highlight the eaves and an unusual gabled entrance features a sunburst design and Classical columns, adding Classical Revival influence. Original drawings, in the possession of the owners, indicate the entrance is original rather than an added element. Recently renovated, the house retains its original French doors, fireplace, oak and fir floors, and walnut-stained woodwork and doors. (See Photograph #15.)

Charles and Hannah "Martie" Bohrer built this house in about 1924. The couple moved to Pocatello from Weiser, Idaho in 1919, and Charles Bohrer established the Bannock Lumber Company. Martie Bohrer rented the house's front bedroom to teachers at nearby Jefferson Elementary School. John "Jack" and Julia Bonner and family acquired the house about 1940. He was office manager for Kraft Cheese. The Bonners lived in the house until 1991.<sup>12</sup>

**107 1053 N. Hayes Other c. 1956 NC**

**108 1045 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1910 C**

A simple hipped-roof bungalow, this house retains its wooden double-hung windows. Wide eaves and simple brackets are Craftsman details.

**109 1033 N. Hayes Spanish Revival c. 1930 C**

This residence features a flat roof on the main block, and an entrance and forward area with steeply sloped roof and doorway and driveway arches. The house originally was clad in stucco, and provides an example of a very modest home with unique design elements. (See Photograph #25.)

**110 1017 N. Hayes Tudor Revival c. 1945 C**

Cross-gabled with a gabled-front entrance, this brick residence features an arched doorway framed by glass blocks in the entrance gable and an attached one-car garage. A dormer and picture window are modifications.

**111 1009 N. Hayes Other c. 1910 NC**

**112 955 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1925 NC**

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**113 947 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1924 C**

This front-gabled brick bungalow features a full-width porch with brick pillars, wooden double-hung windows, and wide overhanging eaves.

William J. Mullen, an Oregon Short Line employee, lived here from the 1920s into the 1950s.

**114 935 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1910 C**

Despite modifications, the massing and surviving fishscale shingle decoration identify the Queen Anne elements of this house.

**115 923 N. Hayes Other 1999 NC**

**116 915 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1910 C**

This front-gabled bungalow exhibits decorative shingles and a full-width porch with square corner columns and square piers at the entrance.

**117 905 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1910 C**

Side-gabled with a hipped-roof wing, this house retains its pent roof and turned porch posts.

**118 857 N. Hayes Other c. 1915 NC**

**119 849 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1925 NC**

**120 845 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1920 C**

This house exhibits exposed rafter ends, a prominent fireplace chimney, and a clipped gable over the porch.

**121 825 N. Hayes Colonial Revival c. 1925 C**

This side-gabled brick house features a prominent eyebrow dormer and a recessed, arched entry roof with a sunburst design. Round pillars originally supported the entry roof.



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**122 807 N. Hayes Tudor Revival c. 1930 C**

This end-gabled, brick home has a steeply pitched, front-gabled entrance with a wide entry arch and smaller arches on each side. The southernmost side also has a gabled entrance bay with arched openings. The end-gables feature arched windows.

Dr. Lloyd and Elizabeth Shaw built this house and were long-time residents. The Shaws came to Pocatello in 1913 shortly after their marriage, and Dr. Shaw established a dental practice from which he retired in 1972. Mrs. Shaw died in 1974 and Dr. Shaw lived alone until shortly before his death in 1988 at the age of 101.<sup>13</sup>

**123 755 N. Hayes Classical Revival c. 1910 C**

This house, which has a hipped roof with central dormer, presents symmetrical multi-light windows on the façade and both sides of the enclosed front porch. A fireplace chimney is located on the northernmost side. (See Photograph #12.)

Otto Schumacker and his wife Mary owned this house during the 1920s and 1930s. Schumacker was co-owner of Schumacker and Hall Undertakers, located at 244 S. Arthur.

**124 745 N. Hayes Other c. 1920 NC**

**125 735 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1910 C**

This hipped-roof house has segmental arch window openings and turned porch columns.

**126 723 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1900 C**

The front gable façade of this gable-front-and-wing house features a pent roof and Palladian-style window. Fishscale shingles and a narrow rectangular window between two small quarter-circle segments highlight the gable above. The half-width porch has wood turned columns, balusters, and brackets. (See Photograph #10.)

Samuel Ferguson may have been the first resident of this house; he was manager and secretary of Ferguson-Jenkins Drug Company, located at 254-256 N. Cleveland (later renamed Main) in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Daniel McDonald, an Oregon Short Line engineer, and his wife, Alice, lived here from the 1920s through the 1940s; Alice McDonald continued to live here into the 1950s.

**127 655 N. Hayes Other c. 1900 NC**

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128 645 N. Hayes Other c. 1920 NC

129 625-627 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1925 C

This hipped-roof duplex has twin entrance gables with exposed rafters and slightly flared pillars on square piers. The building retains a number of the original four-over-one, double-hung wooden windows.

130 621 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1905 NC

131 611 N. Hayes Queen Anne c. 1910 C

This house exhibits wooden windows and turned wood porch posts.

132 601-605 N. Hayes Other c. 1895 NC

133 555 N. Hayes Other c. 1920 NC

134 543 N. Hayes Mixed c. 1900 NC

135 533 N. Hayes Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1920 C

This front-gabled bungalow features a full-width front porch with side entrance and tapered, full-story porch columns.

136 529 N. Hayes Other c. 1910 NC

137 517 N. Hayes Other c. 1905 NC

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**138 501-505 N. Hayes Classical Revival c. 1930 C**

The U-shaped, one-story duplex presents a rectangular façade with symmetrical fenestration and gabled pediments on slender columns over the entrances. Another duplex on the same plan was constructed next to this one at 622 W. Wyeth, but this second structure has not retained historical integrity.

**139 455 N. Hayes Other c. 1960 NC**

**140 439 N. Hayes Gothic Revival 1897 C**

St. Joseph's Catholic Church is constructed of rusticated white sandstone. The belfry and the gable in the peak of the main block are white clapboard. An octagonal steeple holding a cross rises above the building; the steeple was clad in copper about 1920. Ground-level doors and windows and belfry openings are Gothic arches. The round, second-story windows contain stained glass. (See Photograph #19.)

St. Joseph's is Pocatello's oldest surviving church and was built when a smaller church on S. Garfield became too small to serve the community's Catholic population. The congregation continued to grow, and in 1914, St. Anthony's church was constructed on the city's Eastside.<sup>14</sup> St. Joseph's, which serves as a cornerstone and focal point for the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District, was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

**141 403 N. Hayes Prairie School 1920 C**

St. Joseph's School is a large, rectangular, two-story brick building. A central, slightly projecting bay holds prominent second-story windows and an arched entrance that has been partially filled in. Wide bays on each side of the central bay have been filled in with stucco, leaving new corner windows on each floor. The pedimented roof carries terra cotta trim and cornice, accenting the building's horizontal lines.

St. Joseph's School was started by the Sisters of the Holy Cross in the 1890s. This building, constructed next door to St. Joseph's Catholic Church in 1919 and 1920, replaced the original school. The school served as both elementary and high school, but later converted to elementary grades only.<sup>15</sup>

**142 518-520 N. Grant Tudor Revival c. 1920 C**

This simple, hipped-roof duplex features a Tudor-inspired entrance with a sharply pitched roof. The house retains its multi-light wooden windows.

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**143 530 N. Grant Classical Revival c. 1910 C**

The porch under the hipped roof and boxed eaves of this house suggests a Classical Revival style, while the wide, rectangular corner pillars on the porch add Craftsman influence. This house and 540 N. Grant appear to have been constructed at the same time and with the same basic plan.

Elbert J. Hutchinson, an Oregon Short Line plumber, and his wife, Ruby, lived here in the 1920s.

**144 540 N. Grant Classical Revival c. 1910 C**

This hipped-roof house on rusticated concrete-block foundation retains massing, boxed eaves, and round Classical-inspired porch columns. This house and 530 N. Grant appear to have been constructed at the same time and with the same basic plan.

Robert D. Carrothers, President of C & A Amusement Company, lived here with his wife, Charlotte, from about 1919 to about 1930.

**145 546 N. Grant Other c. 1910 NC**

**146 558 N. Grant Other c. 1910 NC**

**147 560 N. Grant Tudor Revival c. 1925 C**

Built as a multi-unit structure, this building presents several gables and retains some original windows set into stucco casings.

**148 442 W. Fremont Queen Anne c. 1910 C**

This gable-front-and-wing Queen Anne exhibits round porch pillars, a pent roof, and fishscale detail in the gable. New windows have been installed and dormers added to the roof.

Stanley and Helen Cleare lived here in the 1920s and 1930s. Stanley Cleare was an employee of the People's Store. Helen Cleare remained in the home into the 1940s.

**149 528 W. Fremont Queen Anne c. 1910 C**

Featuring a two-thirds-width porch with Doric wood columns, this house has shingle detail and a porthole window in its front-facing gable.

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150 534 W. Fremont Queen Anne c. 1910 NC

151 556-560 W. Fremont Other c. 1915 NC

152 620 W. Fremont 1920 C

This two-story, red brick structure features symmetrical fenestration, a central bay with pedimented gable, and an entry portico supported by four classical columns on brick rails.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross Convent was built in 1919 and 1920 on the grounds of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. St. Joseph's School was built at the same time. The Sisters of the Holy Cross came to Pocatello in the 1890s, and began the original St. Joseph's School. The residence is now the Bannock House, providing services to youth.

153 532 W. Wyeth Queen Anne c. 1910 C

A curved eave indicates the former porch area on this home.

154 540 W. Wyeth Queen Anne c. 1910 C

This house exhibits the same massing and curved eave as the other three on this street.

155 548 W. Wyeth Queen Anne c. 1910 C

This house retains fishscale details and a porthole window in the gable, the original porch, and turned porch posts.

156 556 W. Wyeth Queen Anne c. 1910 C

This house also retains fishscale detail and a sealed porthole window in the gable, as well as turned porch posts and rails.

**Note:** Style and footprints indicate that the side-by-side houses at 532 to 556 W. Wyeth were built at the same time and with the same plan. Despite modifications to each of them, their massing and their proximity to each other contribute to the historic fabric of the neighborhood. Each house has a hipped roof with cross-gables. (See Photograph #26.)

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**157 622 W. Wyeth Tudor Revival c. 1930 NC**

**158 632 W. Wyeth Other c. 1910 NC**

**159 640 W. Wyeth Queen Anne c. 1900 C**

This one-story Queen Anne on a stone foundation presents turned porch posts.

**160 435 W. Wyeth Other c. 1940 C**

This simple, end-gabled house with wide wood siding sits on a concrete-block foundation.

**161 440 W. Hayden Queen Anne c. 1905 C**

This two-story Queen Anne has a hipped roof with lower cross-gables and a centered chimney. Although the siding, porch, and some windows have been changed, the gabling remains a strong element.

**162 640 W. Hayden Tudor Revival c. 1940 C**

This brick structure has an attached garage with second story above. The house is Minimal Traditional in its massing with a steeply pitched, Tudor Revival-inspired entrance bay.

**163 635 W. Hayden Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1910 C**

This simple, side-gabled house, with its entrance side perpendicular to the street, has exposed rafter ends and an entrance canopy on simple braces.

**164 625 W. Hayden Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1920 NC**

**165 615 W. Hayden Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1920 NC**

**166 535 W. Hayden Mixed c. 1900 C**

This simple, rectangular Victorian structure on a sandstone foundation has a steeply pitched, end-gabled roof and retains its original fenestration. The prominent window on the gabled end carries a decorative hood, lending an Italianate influence. (See Photograph #2.)

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Although this house appears to date from the late 1880s or early 1890s, it does not appear at this site on the 1900 or 1907 Sanborn Fire Maps. The simplicity of the house suggests it may have been one of the residences constructed by the railroad for its workers before the town site was established, and was moved to this site at a later date. The house contributes to the historic character of the neighborhood because of its age, style, and significance in the development of residential housing in Pocatello.

167 525 W. Hayden Classical Revival c. 1910 NC

168 437 W. Hayden Classical Revival c. 1910 NC

169 442 W. Bridger Mixed c. 1925 C

Blending elements of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman, this two-story, brick, side-gabled home features a narrow pediment and fanlight with leaded sunburst design over the front entrance. Roof dormers are shingled and hold multi-light windows. A pergola-inspired sunroom extends from the westernmost side of the house. The interior of the house retains original woodwork and ceilings as well as a basement vault.

August C. and Frances Hinckley probably built this home about 1925. Hinckley was a department manager for the Oregon Short Line. He was an avid city booster and served as YMCA president. He died in 1929 at the age of 70. William O'Connor and Beulah O'Connor moved into the house in 1930; he was general manager at Pocatello's new radio station, KSEI. About 1940, Ralph Jones, an attorney with Jones, Pomeroy, and Jones, his wife, Merle, and his son, Ralph, a student at ISU, moved into the home. The Jones family lived here through the 1940s.

170 626 W. Bridger Other c. 1960 NC

171 452 W. Sublette Craftsman c. 1913 C

This wood-and-shingle-sided house features multi-light windows and a hipped roof with four dormers. The roof line is highlighted with decorative rafter ends. An original porch may have been filled in. An unattached pergola stands near the house.

172 526 W. Sublette Classical Revival c. 1910 NC

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**173 530 W. Sublette Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1920 C**

Built of brick, this house features a half-width front porch with prominent supporting corner column, some wood windows, and a fireplace chimney.

Fred Rhodes, an Oregon Short Line engineer, lived here with his wife, Katherine, in the 1920s. In the 1940s, Arthur Smith, president of Gem State Mutual Life, owned the home.

**174 436 W. Sherman Tudor Revival c. 1930 C**

The steeply pitched, clipped-gable roof of this two-story duplex suggests Tudor influence. Dormers appear on each side of the roof. Central steps lead to two entrance doors, one of which is an original, multi-light door.

**175 456 W. Sherman Ranch 1954 C**

A hipped roof with wide-eave overhang and a prominent glass-block window on the corner marking the house's entry area highlight this brick Ranch with attached garage. This is one of the last houses built in the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District. (See Photograph #4.)

**176 528 W. Sherman Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1925 C**

This bungalow has a front-gabled porch with original, square, pillars; double hung wood windows; and exposed rafter ends.

**177 628 W. Sherman Other c. 1910 NC**

**178 535 W. Sherman Queen Anne c. 1915 NC**

**179 435 W. Sherman Craftsman c. 1915 C**

This simple, rectangular house exhibits basic Craftsman detailing in its exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces on the entry canopy.

**180 438 W. Custer Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1910 C**

This front-gabled bungalow features slender, grouped porch columns on square piers; original, multi-light-over-single windows; and a shingle band above the windows to the soffit.



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**181 448 W. Custer Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1910 C**

The hipped-roof porch on this bungalow exhibits shingle skirting and square corner pillars extending from the porch rail. The house retains its multi-light-over-single windows.

**182 458 W. Custer Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1910 C**

The front-gabled porch on this bungalow has been enclosed, but its shingled gable and triangular knee braces remain. Bands of shingles also appear above the windows to the soffit and below the windows.

**Note:** Similar in design and footprint, the houses at 438-458 W. Custer were probably constructed at the same time and by the same builder.

**183 538 W. Custer Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1930 C**

This brick duplex features a hipped roof with wide-eave overhang. Separate hipped-roof entrance porches are supported by square brick columns; porch rails have concrete coping. A centered eyebrow dormer has been sealed.

**184 554 W. Custer Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1920 C**

Side-gabled with a front-gabled porch, this bungalow features multiple knee braces. Siding has altered the appearance of the porch, but triple, square columns at each corner remain.

Dean and Eva Pentz lived here in the 1920s and 1930s. Dean Pentz was a jeweler with Pentz Cahoon Jewelers on N. Arthur.

**185 628 W. Custer Craftsman/ Bungalow c. 1930 C**

This side-gabled Craftsman features a central entry with clipped-gable roof. The eaves retain triangular knee braces. Original porch details have been replaced.

**186 541 W. Young Other c. 1925 NC**

**187 615 W. Young Other c. 1920 NC**

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**Endnotes**

Sources other than Sanborn maps and Polk's directories are documented in these endnotes.

1. "The Standrod House," in *The History of Bannock County* Vol. I (Logan, Utah: Herff Jones, Inc., 1993), p. 229; Bobbi Rahder, "Report to the Historic Preservation Commission and the City of Pocatello," August 17, 1988, Bannock County Museum.
2. Lynda Soderquist, "Soderquist Home at 710 N. Garfield," compiled for neighborhood walking tour. Copy in possession of author.
3. Helen (Zweigart) Young, "Albert and Fred Zweigart," in *The History of Bannock County* Vol. III (Logan, Utah: Herff Jones, Inc., 1993), pp. 1137-1138.
4. Hugh Castle, interview with Suzanne Julin, May 25, 2002.
5. Margaret Hale (owner), interview with Suzanne Julin, May 25, 2002; Hugh Castle, interview with Suzanne Julin, May 25, 2002.
6. Merrell D. Beal and Merle D. Wells, *History of Idaho* Vol II (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1959).
7. Leah H. Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait: The Early Years, 1878 to 1928* (Moscow: The University of Idaho Press, 1983), p. 90.
8. Abstract No. 7420, Bannock Title-Abstract Company Page 15, Agreement for Deed, March 9, 1925. Copy in the possession of Robert and Catherine Wallace, present owners of 429 N. Garfield.
9. Frank A. Fiori, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Rice-Packard House, January 18, 1985; "History of the Rice-Packard House, 454 North Hayes Avenue, Pocatello," prepared by owners for neighborhood walking tour.
10. Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait*, p. 41; Pocatello Commercial Club, *Pocatello: Idaho's Potential Metropolis* (Published by Pocatello Commercial Club, n.d. [1915]), p. 16.

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11. Pocatello Commercial Club, *Pocatello: Idaho's Potential Metropolis*, p. 24; "606 N. Hayes Ave." compiled by owners for neighborhood walking tour. The present owners, Randy and Cathy Dixon, are in possession of the original specifications.

12. Linda Thiering, "History of the Bohrer Home at 1054 North Hayes," written by present owner for neighborhood walking tour, based on interview with Ed Bohrer.

13. "Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Shaw," in *The History of Bannock County* Vol. III, pp. 952-953.

14. Don J. Hibbard, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, n.d.; Paul Karl Link and E. Chilton Phoenix, *Rocks, Rails and Trails* (Pocatello: Idaho State University Press, 1994), p. 122.

15. Link and Phoenix, *Rocks, Rails and Trails*, p. 122; Hugh Castle, interviewed by Suzanne Julin, May 25, 2002; Information provided by Kathy Kearney, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, July 26, 2002.

16. Information provided by Kathy Kearney, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, July 26, 2002.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

The Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places on the local level under Criterion A (community planning and development) and Criterion C (architecture) because of its association with the establishment and the growth of Pocatello and its representation of a variety of architectural styles that demonstrate the span of the community's development. The District contains 187 primary structures, 119 of which contribute to a historic district, and three of which—St. Joseph's Catholic Church and two houses—have previously been placed in the National Register. Most of the structures are single-family dwellings. Seven multi-family dwellings, primarily duplexes, also are found within the neighborhood. The area contains three institutional structures, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, St. Joseph's School, and Bannock House, formerly a residence for nuns.

The Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District represents development in Pocatello from the period 1891 through 1954. The history and the architecture of the area illustrate the influence of the Oregon Short Line Railway, community planning and neighborhood development, the division between the city's east and west sides, and the economic and ethnic mix of population that has defined Pocatello.

**Overview: Development of Pocatello**

Pocatello, Idaho, is a city of approximately 50,000 people, located in the Portneuf River Valley on Interstate Highway 15 in southeastern Idaho. The city proper lies at an elevation of 4,400 feet, with surrounding mountains reaching 6,700 feet.

Pocatello owes its birth to the railroad industry, and particularly to the Oregon Short Line Railway. In 1882, the Utah and Northern Railroad (one of several lines initially established by the Mormon Church when national railways bypassed Idaho Territory) and the Oregon Short Line (associated with the Union Pacific), met at a point in the Portneuf River Valley. The Oregon Short Line designated this location as "Pocatello Junction" on their survey maps. The Indians on Fort Hall Indian Reservation, where the site was located, agreed to sell forty acres and right-of-way to the railroad interests. This area became the nucleus of the city of Pocatello and took its name from that of a Shoshoni chief.<sup>1</sup>

In 1887, the fledgling community grew when railroad officials moved their shops from Eagle Rock (later renamed Idaho Falls) to Pocatello. The relocation may have occurred because of Pocatello's site at the mouth of the Portneuf Valley, or because of labor unrest in Eagle Rock. Whatever the reasons, the change brought new citizens to the junction. The pressure to provide space for the growing population led to another agreement with the Indians at Fort Hall; ratified in 1888, the agreement provided 1,840 acres of land for a town site. In 1889, August Rhoades, from the Office of the Surveyor General of Idaho, began laying out the town. In that same year, Bingham County incorporated Pocatello as a village.<sup>2</sup>

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In those early years, Pocatello was a tough young town, catering to hard-boiled railroad workers as well as to businessmen and families trying to gain a foothold in the growing community. The relocation of the railroad shops in 1887, swelled the population, which reportedly increased from 200 to more than 2,300 between 1888 and 1890, and continued to grow in the ensuing years. In 1893, the Idaho legislature created Bannock County, and Pocatello was named county seat; until the county courthouse was built early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, commercial buildings—springing up to serve the burgeoning citizenry— provided space for government offices.<sup>3</sup> At the end of 1897, the *Pocatello Tribune* remarked on the effects of the city’s steady growth: “The line of sage brush has been pushed farther back. The noise of the nightly revels of the coyotes has become more faint.”<sup>4</sup>

Soon the surrounding wilderness receded further when another agreement with the Fort Hall Indians affected an additional reduction of their reservation. This agreement, ratified in 1900, opened tracts of land around Pocatello—most of them to the south and east—to non-Indian settlement. The ensuing 1902 land rush brought more people and more opportunities to the growing community. The town also continued to prosper as a transportation center. In 1913, the Oregon Short Line designated Pocatello as a headquarters and transferred functions from Salt Lake City and Ogden. Consequently, the railroad built substantial facilities, including a new passenger station and a freight depot. Increased passenger traffic, freight traffic, and employment opportunities stimulated commercial development. The Academy of Idaho, established by the state legislature in 1901 as a high school program, became the Idaho Technical Institute in 1915, thus providing the town with a vocational school and junior college. The vocational link continued Pocatello’s identification as a working-person’s town.<sup>5</sup>

By 1920, Pocatello, with a population of 18,000, had become the second largest city in Idaho. During the ensuing decade, the city saw a new burst of industrial development, as wholesale grocery and produce enterprises, candy companies, creameries, meat-packing operations, and other concerns located in the town. The existence of a centrally located railroad distribution point was crucial to much of this development. For example, this factor proved pivotal to the decision of the J. C. Kraft Brothers to move their plant from San Francisco to a location just west of Pocatello in 1924. The relocation of this major plant, along with other industrial and manufacturing development, buttressed the city’s economy and further encouraged its growth.<sup>6</sup>

The Great Depression of the 1930s brought a more somber era in the community’s development. Business leaders initially rejected the idea that the national economic crisis would affect Pocatello; the Oregon Short Line remained a strong economic force, and other signs seemed to predict a continuation of the city’s prosperity. After the failure of one of the town’s banks in 1931, however, citizens began to face the reality of the Great Depression. City leaders worked to gain New Deal programs that would provide jobs and bring dollars into the local economy while improving the city’s infrastructure. Conditions improved at the end of the decade and Pocatello again enjoyed a spurt of development with the onset of World War II. In 1942, two important government installations came to the city. The

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Pocatello Naval Ordnance Plant and the Army Air Force Base, both hurriedly constructed to meet war needs, brought new opportunities for employment and development. Industrial growth also increased as industries utilized local resources. For example, the Simplot phosphate plant, established in 1944, produced commercial fertilizers using nearby phosphate deposits. Shortly after the war ended, the Westvaco Company built a furnace for phosphorus production in Pocatello. By 1950, Pocatello's population reached more than 26,000.<sup>7</sup> From its beginnings as a railroad junction, the city became an industrial and transportation center, providing employment, and business and professional opportunities for its citizens. In the variety of architectural styles and in the types of housing established during its decades of development, the Westside Residential Historic District reflects this growth.

**The Role of the Oregon Short Line**

The Oregon Short Line prompted the founding of Pocatello and profoundly affected its growth and the development of its characteristics as a city. As a part of the original town site and as an area of early growth, the Westside Residential Historic District offers an illustration of the railroad's influence in the city.

The railroad was integral to the development of the city's population and to its characteristics as a working-class town. The first people to inhabit the area were railroad workers, and the Oregon Short Line continued to be a major employer well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As such, the railroad impacted the make-up of the Westside Residential Historic District's citizenry. For example, of eighty residents of the neighborhood who listed their occupations in the 1901-02 Polk's City Directory, 29 (36 per cent) named the Oregon Short Line as their employer.<sup>8</sup>

The railroad also affected the physical development of the community. The Oregon Short Line was instrumental in obtaining lands from the Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation for the original forty-acre site of its first buildings as well as the lands comprising the original town site. When August Rhoades began surveying and laying out the new city in 1889, he followed a method customary to railroad towns in the West: He established the city's streets in relation to the railroad tracks. Thus, the avenues ran northwest to southeast and the streets northeast to southwest, their orientation based on that of the Oregon Short Line railway's.<sup>9</sup> In 1901, the city codified the importance of the Oregon Short Line rails as a major feature of the town by passing Ordinance No. 90, which read, in part: "The nearest row of blocks, streets or alleys, on either side of the Oregon Short Line main track shall be the starting point for numbering East and West." The same ordinance established Center Street as the dividing line for numbering structures north or south.<sup>10</sup> Thus, the railroad tracks became the defining point of the city's form, dividing it into east and west sides.

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### Westside and Eastside

The division of Pocatello's town site into two distinct areas, separated by the Oregon Short Line tracks, exerted a profound effect on the development of the city and its neighborhoods. Prior to the turn of the century, most residential development in the city took place on the west side of the tracks. The most prestigious businesses also developed on the Westside, although a busy district on the Eastside catered to railroad workers, traveling salesmen, and others who sought inexpensive lodging and entertainment. The two sides developed their own personalities and populations.

In particular, the Eastside became home to the city's ethnic population. The railroad work drew a wide variety of people, and Pocatello soon provided a home to greater numbers of immigrants and more substantial ethnic groups than other major cities in Idaho. The 1910 census showed Boise with 186 Greeks, for instance, while Pocatello counted 561. Although almost all of them worked for the Oregon Short Line early in the century, members of the Greek community branched out into other occupations, particularly retail and service jobs, in the ensuing decades. By the 1920s, African-Americans, Italians, and members of other groups lived in well-established enclaves on the Eastside, although a few made homes on the other side of the tracks. One Greek resident explained that a move to the Westside usually signaled a marriage between a Greek man and a non-Greek woman; not readily accepted in the tight-knit ethnic community, women outside the group preferred to live somewhere else.<sup>11</sup>

Evidence exists that the segregation of ethnic groups on the Eastside was not always a personal choice. In 1925, Chloe Church, wife of prominent early citizen, local politician, and former mayor Daniel W. Church, obtained a mortgage from the owners, William and Arthur Rackham, in order to buy the residence at 429 North Garfield. The mortgage document stipulated "that this agreement can not be assigned by second party to any Greek, Italian, Negro, Indian, Chinese or Japanese without first securing consent of the first party [Wilma and Arthur Rackham]."<sup>12</sup>

Early residential development and the tendency of the ethnic groups to live on the Eastside helped make the Westside the "right" side of the tracks during the first decades of the city's existence. This identification began to change after the establishment of the Academy of Idaho, which opened in 1902. Although one of the sites considered for the institution was located on Garfield and Hayes on the Westside, state officials chose a location on four blocks on the Eastside. As the Westside became more crowded with houses, the "elite" of the town began to build in the area surrounding the Academy. Increasingly, the Eastside became a proper side of the tracks. When Dr. and Mrs. Leo Castle decided to move from their North Arthur home in the mid-1930s, for example, Mrs. Castle longed to live on the Eastside, but no housing was available. Instead, the family moved to a bungalow on North Garfield, which Mrs. Castle came to appreciate as much as an Eastside home.<sup>13</sup>

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The division between the Westside and the Eastside was further exacerbated by the difficulty of crossing the busy railroad tracks. In 1911, the construction of the Center Street viaduct and a “subway,” or underpass, on Halliday Street eased the flow of traffic between the two sides of town. Additional overpass and viaduct construction comprised one of the public works projects that helped feed Pocatello’s economy during the 1930s.<sup>14</sup> Improved transportation corridors, however, did not eliminate the separate identities of the Eastside and the Westside. The Westside-Eastside division, created by the Oregon Short Line tracks and institutionalized by the city’s layout and street designations, formed two distinct areas of Pocatello that changed over time. Originally the “right” side of the tracks, the Westside, relinquished that status to the Eastside as the city grew and new neighborhoods developed. As a representative Westside neighborhood, the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District conveys this development through its mix of relatively grand and more modest residences.

### Housing Pressures

From its beginning, Pocatello suffered periodic housing shortages caused by the dearth of available land or by economic booms that drew people to the city. In the first years, citizens of the settlement were legally confined to living within the forty square acres and portions of the right-of-way controlled by the railroad and surrounded by the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. The forty acres contained railroad facilities and the Pacific Hotel, originally called the Keeney Pocatello House. The railroad also built some company housing within the area, and a few houses developed on the right-of-way along the west side of the OSL tracks. Businessmen serving the needs of the railroad workers and their families located in the area with the forbearance of the OSL. Squatters sometimes moved onto reservation land, and tribal and federal officials periodically tried to remove them. The availability of housing was inadequate to serve the population.<sup>15</sup>

In 1887, when the railroad shops moved from Eagle Rock to Pocatello, the pressure increased. Additional houses were constructed on railroad property, and several houses from Eagle Rock were moved to the Westside of the tracks, on N. Harrison. The demand for residential housing helped lead to the 1888 agreement that acquired additional reservation land for a town site. The original town site of 602 blocks provided much-needed space, and people rushed to construct residences even before lots were auctioned in 1891. At a community meeting held before the auction, citizens encouraged the notion of allowing residents first chance to purchase the lots upon which they had built their homes.<sup>16</sup>

Pocatello’s advantages as a developing transportation center and the opening of surrounding reservation lands in 1902 continued to attract people to the community. In 1910, the local Commercial Club noted that despite recent commercial and residential construction, “there is a continued demand for such accommodation beyond what the city can supply.”<sup>17</sup> The consolidation of Oregon Short Line facilities in Pocatello beginning in 1913, and the economic and industrial development of the 1920s, further increased the population and the need for housing. After World War I, the housing shortage was so



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marked, due in large part to the high cost of lumber, that men commuted from other towns to work in Pocatello, and the city council considered establishing a municipal lumberyard. In 1920 and 1921, the local Red Cross Chapter conducted a study of social conditions in the city, and noted that rapid growth in Pocatello had led to a housing shortage, as well as a lack of coordination in sanitation and other issues affecting public health. The economic depression of the 1930s and the shortages and rationing of the World War II years continued to affect housing supply in the city, and the development of war-time installations and industries created new pressures as more people moved to Pocatello to work. One resident recalled that when she and her husband moved to Pocatello in 1945, because he went to work for the Naval Ordnance Depot, they were happy to find even a modest basement apartment to live in. The couple joined other housing-seekers in regularly checking the list of power disconnect orders at the city offices in the hopes of identifying available housing. Post-war residential development eventually began to ease this shortage.<sup>18</sup>

Patterns in the Westside Residential Historic District reflect these conditions. Polk's Directories for the first four decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century indicate that many people in the neighborhood boarded or rented rooms to one, two, or more unrelated people. In addition, grown children with jobs of their own often "boarded" in the family home with their parents and siblings. In the 1920s and 1930s, duplexes or multi-family units were built to provide additional housing. Although never as numerous as the traditional single-family homes, these buildings offered additional housing in the neighborhood. Some owners also erected or adapted secondary structures to serve as housing. This practice apparently ended in the 1960s with a change in zoning laws. During the war years, neighborhood residents rented "war rooms" to war workers and military personnel. By the end of World War II, the Westside Residential Historic District was quite fully developed, and only a few structures were built in the late 1940s and early 1950s.<sup>19</sup>

**Significance of Westside Residential Historic District**

Part of the original town site platted in 1889 and 1890, the Westside Residential Historic District reflects the patterns of Pocatello's development. The neighborhood's population became a mixture of professionals, businessmen, and blue-collar workers. Sections of North Garfield hold the most imposing homes; N. Hayes and the neighborhood's side streets developed a more modest ambiance; however, simple, modest, and grand homes exist in close proximity throughout the area.

Many prominent professionals and businessmen and their families made their homes in this neighborhood. Judge Drew Standrod built his imposing mansion at 648 North Garfield in the late 1890s, while the Westside was the most desirable area of town. William and Jane Rice designed and constructed their home at 454 North Hayes in 1909 and 1910, and the home remained a Rice family residence until 1976. William Rice was a prominent Pocatello businessman who owned the Pocatello

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House Hotel and the American Falls Milling Company. Nearly all the members of the Zweigart family, who established the Zweigart Packing Company just outside the city limits in 1905 and also maintained several retail stores in the city, lived together at 706 N. Hayes for a number of years. The matriarch of the family, Pauline Zweigart, remained in the home into the 1930s; Fred Zweigart and Albert Zweigart eventually lived in houses across the street from each other, at 839 North Garfield and 840 North Garfield, respectively. Lyman Fargo, an early resident of Pocatello, was associated with the Blyth and Fargo mercantile during the city's early years, and with Fargo Wilson Wells from 1916 until his death in 1932. He also built and owned the Fargo Apartments and Stafford Apartments and served as an early president of Bannock National Bank. He and his wife, Estella, moved into their Italian Renaissance home at 709 North Garfield in 1924. The Fargo's son-in-law, Chester Wells, who was a partner in the business, and their daughter Helen completed their home directly across the street in 1925. The front door of their Prairie School looked directly at the front door of the Fargo House. Both homes were designed by prominent architect Frank Paradise, Jr.<sup>20</sup>

These people were among most notable members of the neighborhood and built or lived in some of its most visible houses. Just as significantly, the neighborhood was home to lower- and middle-class wage earners and workers who inhabited more modest dwellings. The architecture they brought to the neighborhood helps to define the Westside Residential Historic District, where simple or middle-class homes predominate and often surround the more grand residences.

**Architecture**

The Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District is significant under Criterion C, for Architecture because of its representation of the progression of architectural styles and trends from the development of the original town site in 1891 through the post-World War II period to 1954.

The Pocatello Westside Residential District consists almost entirely of residential structures built within the period of significance, 1891 to 1954. This period illuminates Pocatello's growth from a railroad settlement to a major Idaho city. As the city experienced economic growth and industrial expansion, citizens built residences reflecting current architectural trends and design and building practices. The District contains a number of significant homes. These include the Standrod House at 648 N. Garfield, completed in 1897 and considered one of the state's most imposing private residences (see Photograph #3), and the Fargo House at 709 N. Garfield and the Wells House at 710 N. Garfield, designed by Frank Paradise, Jr., prominent Idaho architect (see Wells House, Photograph #5, and Fargo House, Photograph #6). Most of the houses in the District provided homes to merchants, professionals, and railroad workers and other blue-collar workers. Despite their more modest scales, these houses also represent

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the architectural trends of their times and illustrate the importance of mass production of house plans, building materials, and design elements in allowing the residents to construct homes of popular styles.

Forty-seven of the houses in the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District are Queen Anne in style; twenty-eight of these homes retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing elements in the District. These houses were built during the 1890s through about 1910, a period of rapid growth in Pocatello. Eighteen Classical Revival houses exist in the District, thirteen of them contributing to its integrity; most of these houses were built between 1910 and 1930. Craftsman and Craftsman-Bungalows number thirty-nine; built between 1915 and 1930, all but five contribute to the District. Both the Classical Revival and Craftsman homes reflect a period when Pocatello was developing from a predominantly railroad town to one that included manufacturing and other industrial businesses, stimulating the economy and residential growth.

Tudor Revivals represent the remaining predominant architectural style; all but two of the fifteen houses in this style contribute to this District's historic character. Five of these were built after 1925, when Tudor styles became particularly popular.

Several other styles are represented in this District; although small in number, their presence adds to the variety of style and scale in the neighborhood and reflects the progression of architectural trends during the period of significance. The Second Empire house at 541 N. Garfield (#063) (see Photograph # 23) and the Spanish Revival at 1033 N. Hayes (#109) (see Photograph #25) are examples of this variety. Residential development in the area slowed after the post-World War II building boom. The Ranch Style homes at 935 N. Garfield (1953) (#042), 726 N. Hayes (1953) (#087), and 456 W. Sherman (1954) (#175), while less than fifty years old, contribute to this District because they represent the end of the area's concentrated development and the completion of the transition from Late Victorian to Modern Movement architecture in the city. Only six structures have been built in the neighborhood since 1955, making the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District a particularly intact illustration of architectural styles and variety of housing types during this period of community development.

**Summary Statement of Significance**

The Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District illuminates the development of Pocatello from a small railroad town to a major Idaho city. During the period of significance, the neighborhood was home to a mixture of businessmen, professionals, tradesmen and workers, and the architecture of their dwellings reflected that mix, as it does to the present day. In its representation of community and socioeconomic development, and in its illustration of a variety of architectural styles put in place over a

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period of six decades, the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District is significant in its reflection of community growth and architecture in Pocatello and the American West.

**Criteria Consideration G Discussion**

The period of significance for the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District is 1891-1954, a period of time ranging from the initial residential development in Pocatello to the post-World War II building boom that marks the end of significant construction in this neighborhood. Unlike many historic districts, the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District developed over several decades, reflecting stages of the city's economic and social growth. Only six structures built after 1954 exist in this District, thus presenting an unusually intact representation of community and residential development during the period of significance. The District contains a wide variety of styles and types of housing, illuminating the progression of architectural trends from settlement to post-World War II. Three of the contributing residences are less than 50 years old--Ranch Style houses at 935 N. Garfield (1953), 726 N. Hayes (1953), and 456 W. Sherman (1954). These structures are significant because they represent the completion of the progression from Late Victorian to Modern Movement architecture in the neighborhood.

**Criteria Consideration A Discussion**

The Pocatello Westside Historic District contains three religious properties that would normally be required to meet Criteria Consideration A; however, as part of a larger residential district, they are not a predominant feature of the District and, therefore, are not required to meet the Criteria Consideration.

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1. Paul Karl Link and E. Chilton Phoenix, *Rocks, Rails, and Trails* (Pocatello: Idaho State University Press, 1994), p. 57; H. Leigh Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait: The Early Years, 1878 to 1928* (Moscow: The University of Idaho Press, 1983), p. 22.
2. Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait*, pp. 33-35; Link and Phoenix, *Rocks, Rails and Trails*, pp. 59-60; Oscar Sonnenkalb, *Reminiscences of Oscar Sonnenkalb, Idaho Surveyor and Pioneer*, Peter T. Harstad, ed. (Pocatello: The Idaho State University Press, 1972), p. 26.
3. Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait*, pp. 35-37; Link and Phoenix, *Rocks, Rails and Trails*, p. 60.
4. *Pocatello Tribune*, December 22, 1897, quoted in Jo Ann Ruckman, comp., "*Pocatello is our Home*": *Excerpts from the Pocatello Tribune, 1893-1897* (Pocatello: Idaho State University Press, 1998), p. 85.
5. Link and Phoenix, *Rocks, Rails and Trails*, p. 117, 132-33; Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait*, pp. 67, 116; Pocatello Commercial Club, comp., *Pocatello: Idaho's Potential Metropolis* (Published by Pocatello Commercial Club, [1915]), p. 8, Special Collections, Eli M. Oboler Library at Idaho State University, Pocatello; Frank Fiori, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Wooley Apartments, June 11, 1985, Section 8.
6. Bannock County Chapter of the American Red Cross, sponsor, "Pocatello Social and Public Health Survey, August 1920 to March 1921," p. 1, Marshall Public Library pamphlet files; Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait*, p. 173.
7. Merrin R. Swanson, "Pocatello's Business Community and the New Deal," *Idaho Yesterdays* Vol. 21, No. 3 (Fall 1977), pp. 10-14; "Pocatello, Idaho Holds the Seven Keys to Industrial Growth," n.d. [1950], Special Collections, Eli M. Oboler Library at Idaho State University, Pocatello; Merrell D. Beal and Merle W. Wells, *History of Idaho*, Vol. II (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1959), pp. 270-272, 306-307; Gary Domitz, "Bannock County Chronology," *The History of Bannock County* (Logan, Utah: Herff Jones, Inc., 1993), p. xxxi.
8. R. L. Polk and Co., *Pocatello City and Bannock County Directory, 1901-1902* (Pocatello: R. L. Polk and Co., 1901); Pocatello Commercial Club, *Pocatello: Idaho's Potential Metropolis*, p. 8; Carlos A. Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows: A History of Idaho* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991), pp. 83, 112-113, 127.

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9. Link and Phoenix, *Rocks, Rails, and Trails*, p. 57; John W. Reys, *Cities of the American West: A History of Frontier Urban Planning* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1979), p. 572.

10. R. L. Polk and Co., *Pocatello City and Bannock County Director 1901-02*, pp. 19-21. On the same date, Ordinance No. 89 changed names of streets previously designated by letters; the effect on the Westside Residential Historic District was to change names of streets perpendicular to the OSL lines from C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J to Fremont, Wyeth, Hayden, Bridger, Sublette, Sherman, Custer, and Young. *Ibid*, pp. 17-19.

11. Mary Katsilometes Scott, "The Greek Community in Pocatello, 1890-1941," *Idaho Yesterdays*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (Fall 1984), pp. 29-33; Emmons N. Williams, *George Williams, A Pocatello Pioneer: A History of the Family of George Williams and the Development of Pocatello, Idaho* (Clarkston, WA: Twin City Printing, 1982), pp. 36-37; Link and Phoenix, *Rocks, Rails, and Trails*, p. 122; Laurie Mercier, "Idaho's African-Americans," in Idaho Ethnic Heritage Project, Laurie Mercier and Carole Simon-Smolinski, eds., *Idaho's Ethnic Heritage Vol. I* ([Idaho]: the Project [1990]), pp. 34-35.

12. Abstract No. 7420, Bannock Title-Abstract Company Page 15, Agreement for Deed, March 9, 1925. Copy in the possession of Robert and Catherine Wallace, present owners of 429 N. Garfield.

13. Williams, *George Williams, A Pocatello Pioneer*, pp. 36-37; Hugh Castle, interviewed by Suzanne Julin, May 25, 2002.

14. Link and Phoenix, *Rocks, Rails and Trails*, pp. 118-120; Swanson, "Pocatello's Business Community and the New Deal," pp. 13-14.

15. Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait*, pp. 30-32; Sonnenkalb, *Reminiscences of Albert Sonnenkalb*, p. 22.

16. Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait*, pp. 35-36, 40, 51; Link and Phoenix, *Rocks, Rails and Trails*, p. 60.

17. Pocatello Commercial Club, "Pocatello, Idaho: The Gate City of the Gem State: The City of Homes," (Published by Pocatello Commercial Club, 1910), n.p., Marshall Public Library pamphlet files; Fiori, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Wooley Apartments, Section 8.

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18. Gittins, *Pocatello Portrait*, p. 149; Bannock County Chapter of the American Red Cross, sponsor, "Pocatello Social and Public Health Survey, August 1920 to March 1921;" Hugh Castle, interviewed by Suzanne Julin, May 25, 2002; Polk's Directories, 1901-02 through 1915; Viola Carter, interviewed by Suzanne Julin, June 28, 2002.

19. City of Pocatello Zoning Ordinance No. 1423, 1964; Hugh Castle, interviewed by Suzanne Julin, May 25, 2002.

20. Bobbi Rahder, "Report to the Historic Preservation Commission and the City of Pocatello on the Standrod House Research, August 17, 1988; "The Standrod House," *Bannock County History*, Vol I, p. 229; "From Town to City, *Pocatello Sunday Tribune Journal*, January 23, 1938, Marshall Public Library pamphlet files; "History of the Rice-Packard House, 454 North Hayes Avenue, Pocatello;" Frank A. Fiori, National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination form, Rice-Packard House, January 18, 1985; Helen Zweigart Young, "Albert and Fred Zwiegart," *Bannock County History*, Vol III, pp. 1137-1138; Beal and Wells, *History of Idaho*, Vol. III; "709 No. Garfield Ave.;" Lynda Soderquist, "Soderquist House at 710 N. Garfield," May 8, 2002. Several of the documents cited here are handouts prepared by homeowners for a neighborhood walking tour. Information was also drawn from Polk's Directories, 1901-1940.

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**UTM References**

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District is bounded on the northeast by the alley between North Garfield Avenue and North Arthur Avenue, and on the southeast by West Fremont Street. On the southwest, the area is bounded by the alley between N. Hayes and N. Grant avenues, except for the 400 and 500 blocks, where the boundary extends to N. Grant Avenue. The area is bounded on the northwest by West Young Street.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District enclose a residential district with a high number of contributing properties and few structures built after the period of significance. On the northeast, North Arthur Avenue is a one-way arterial with a mixture of residential and commercial structures. On the southeast, West Fremont Street is a boundary between the residential to its northwest and the civic and commercial district to its southeast.

On the southwest, N. Grant Avenue contains a high number of noncontributing residences as well as public and industrial buildings that do not blend with the residential nature of the District. The northernmost side of the 500 block of Grant is included because it holds a high number of contributing buildings. The 400 block is included because it contains the buildings associated with St. Joseph's Catholic Church. West Young Street serves as the northwest boundary because the residential fabric beyond that street does not retain sufficient integrity to be included in the District.

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**Photographs**

Pocatello Westside Residential Historic District  
Pocatello, Bannock County, Idaho  
Photographer: Suzanne Julin (except where noted)  
Date: June & July, 2002  
Negatives on file at Idaho SHPO.

- Photo 1 of 26: St. Joseph's Church, 439 North Hayes Avenue  
View looking southwest  
Photographer - Robert Wallace
- Photo 2 of 26 535 West Hayden Street  
View looking southeast
- Photo 3 of 26 Standrod House, 648 North Garfield Avenue  
View looking Northeast
- Photo 4 of 26 456 West Sherman Street  
View looking northwest
- Photo 5 of 26 Wells House, 710 North Garfield Avenue  
View looking east
- Photo 6 of 26 Fargo House, 709 North Garfield Avenue  
View looking southwest
- Photo 7 of 26 Brummel-Church House, 429 North Garfield Avenue  
View looking southwest
- Photo 8 of 26 Chaffee House, 655 North Garfield Avenue  
View looking south

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Photo 9 of 26	Detail, 532 North Hayes Avenue View looking northeast
Photo 10 of 26	723 North Hayes Avenue View looking south
Photo 11 of 26	605 North Garfield Avenue View looking west
Photo 12 of 26	755 North Hayes Avenue View looking southwest
Photo 13 of 26	Kane House, 534-538 North Hayes Avenue View looking north
Photo 14 of 26	Castle House, 948 North Garfield Avenue View looking northeast
Photo 15 of 26	Bohrer House, 1054 North Hayes Avenue View looking north
Photo 16 of 26	Service House, 606 North Hayes Avenue View looking northeast
Photo 17 of 26	734 North Garfield Avenue View looking northeast
Photo 18 of 26	Nichols House, 506 North Garfield Avenue View looking northeast
Photo 19 of 26	St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 439 North Hayes Avenue View looking west
Photo 20 of 26	Clothier House, 1005 North Garfield Avenue View looking southwest

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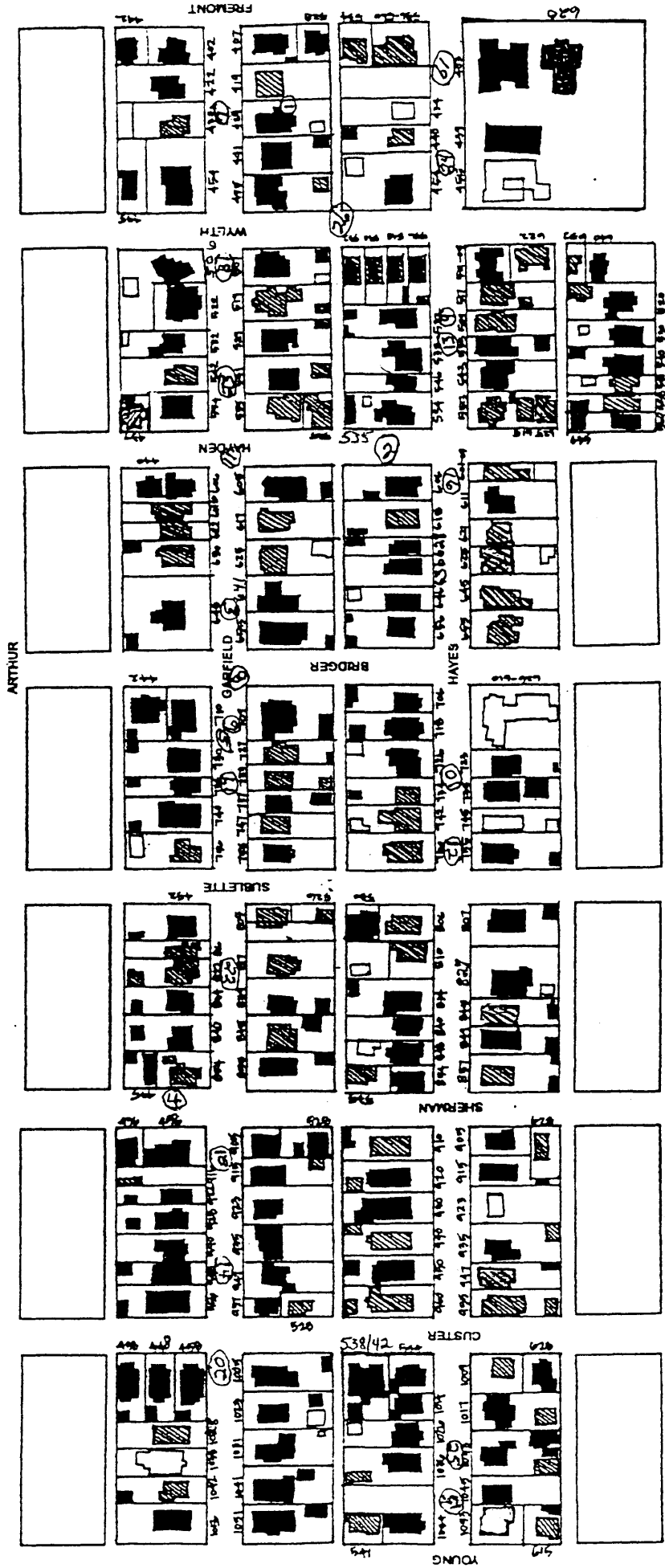
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Photo 21 of 26	905-907 North Garfield Avenue View looking south
Photo 22 of 26	Fred Zwiegart House, 839 North Garfield Avenue View looking west
Photo 23 of 26	541 North Garfield Avenue View looking southwest
Photo 24 of 26	Rice-Packard House, 454 North Hayes Avenue View looking northeast
Photo 25 of 26	1033 North Hayes Avenue View looking southwest
Photo 26 of 26	Streetscape/ 532-540-548-556 West Wyeth Street View looking west

# Pocatello Westside Residential Historic Area



City of Pocatello

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Historic Contributing

Historic Non-Contributing

Non-Historic Non-Contributing



Map not to scale.

The City of Pocatello does not guarantee the information contained in this map to be an accurate representation of actual existing conditions.