

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 07000090

Date Listed: 2/23/2007

Children's Home Finding and Aid

Society of North Idaho

Property Name

Nez Perce

County

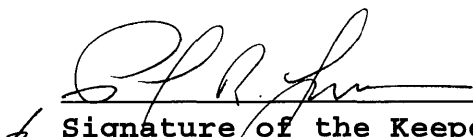
ID

State

N/A

Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic  
Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation  
subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments,  
notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included  
in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

2/23/2007  
Date of Action

-----  
Amended Items in Nomination:

USGS Map:

The map submitted with the original nomination incorrectly identified the location of the  
historic property. The map has been corrected. The U. T. M. coordinates, as presented,  
remain correct and supply the necessary location data.

These clarifications were confirmed with the ID SHPO office.

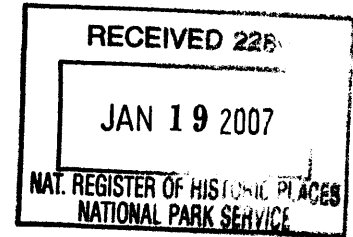
DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho

other names/site number Hurlbut, Harold, Mansion

2. Location

street & number 1805 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Lewiston N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Nez Perce code 069 zip code 83501

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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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.)

Kenneth C. Reid January 12, 2006  
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 of the Keeper Date of Action  
K. O. [Signature] 2/23/2007

Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho  
Name of Property

Lewiston, Nez Perce County, 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
4	
4	0
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

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / school

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: basalt

Walls BRICK

roof WOOD

other

## Narrative Description

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

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

Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho  
Name of Property

Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho  
City, County, and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria

qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have  
made a significant contribution to the broad  
patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons  
significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics  
of a type, period, or method of construction, or  
represents the work of a master, or possesses  
high artistic values, or represents a  
significant and distinguishable entity whose  
components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield,  
information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" 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.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

1906-1966

### Significant Dates

1906, 1912

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Cutter, Kirtland Kelsey (Architect)

## 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 ☐ Other State agency

Federal agency  
☐ 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  
☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository:

☐ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho  
Name of Property

Lewiston, Nez Perce, Idaho  
City, County, and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.16 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/1 4/9/9/5/9/0 5/1/3/8/4/8/0 B 1 //// ////  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 //// //// D 1 //// ////

### 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.)

The boundary includes all the property legally associated with the property.

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Florence Kay Blanchard

organization Independent Contractor/Idaho Heritage Trust

date March 1, 2004

street & number P0 Box 225

telephone 208 788 4450

city or town Bellevue

state ID

zip code 83313

## 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 Lewis and Clark Early Childhood Program

street & number 1805 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue

telephone 208 743 6573

city or town Lewiston

state ID

zip code 83501

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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### Narrative Description

#### Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho

The resource is located in an urban area in Lewiston, Idaho. It is bordered by residential and commercial properties including the Lewiston Shopping Center directly to the South. The site is an L-shaped configuration, 2.16 acres in size. It is notable for its use in serving the needs of children through the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho (CHFASNI), North Idaho Children's Home, and the Lewis Clark Early Childhood Program (Head Start).

The original structure on the property - the Hurlbut Mansion - also has significance as a design by the important regional architect, Kirtland K. Cutter.

There are currently four buildings on the site:

##### 1. Hurlbut Mansion - 1906

The Hurlbut Mansion was designed by Kirtland Cutter and constructed in 1906. The residential structure is sited on a hillside bench facing north. It has two-and-a-half stories and sits on a partial basement. The primary massing of the structure is square (when the porch is included), with a reduced three-story wing at the rear of the house. The two-and-a-half-story portion of the house had a balustraded deck on a hipped roof. Two-story, gabled wings project on the west and south elevations. Originally, a single-story, flat-roofed, balustraded, porte-cochere extended to the east of the front porch.

Designed in the Colonial Revival style, the Hurlbut Mansion is a wood-framed structure with a brick veneer. The foundation is of local rubble basalt. The brick veneer begins just below grade, resting on the rock foundation. The veneer is laid in a Flemish bond pattern, with the formal, queen closers at most corners and some windows. Due to shape and size, the formal elements of the Flemish bond pattern had to be altered to king closers and simple headers at some openings on the west and south elevation. The fenestration openings of the basement and first floor have false-concrete, flat arches of stucco applied directly over the brick.

At the roof line, the brick veneer walls support a dominant entablature that extends completely around the structure as a unifying element. The entablature is Ionic in style with the egg and dart molding at the bottom of the cornice, but lacking the characteristic dentil course. At the two gable extensions on the west and south elevations are pedimented roofs with raking cornices. The tympanum of the south gable holds an oval bull-eye or oculus.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

The roof is currently composition shingles. The central flat portion of the roof would have been most likely either sheet metal or asphaltic build-up. The third floor is contained within the hipped roof and a central, metal-framed skylight is shafted down to the main hallway from the central, flat roof. Tripart Palladian dormer windows with pilasters are located on the north, west, and east slopes of the hipped roof. The window sash of the dormers have been removed, but appear to have been fixed on the sides, with an operating casement in the center. The center opening of the dormer has a sheet-metal, barrel roof with flat, sheet-metal roofing on the wings. The barrel roof has a lunette pattern on its face.

Three large brick chimneys penetrate the roof. The chimneys have an intermediate decorative corbel band and pronounced corbelling at the top. The chimneys appear to be multi-flue, serving several fireplaces and stoves.

The primary façade (north) has a monumental two-story portico supported by four large fluted Ionic columns with attic bases and a complete balustrade at the roof line. Two of the columns have been cut off and plain brick pedestals inserted. Inset just behind the monumental columns beneath the portico is a secondary, balconied porch that runs along the complete façade of the building. This secondary porch had a balustrade on both the first and second floors, though the second story's has been temporarily removed for restoration. It is supported by Doric columns on pedestals with a plain, but complete entablature. At the main entry, the entablature has a curved extension between the monumental columns of the portico. The porch originally extended out over the adjoining porte-cochere to the east and wrapped back along the east elevation over the projecting, first-floor bay of the dining room, then terminated back to the main wall. On the west elevation, the entablature wraps around the projecting gabled wing and terminates again at the main wall.

The extensive use of classical detail in columns, entablatures, and porticos was complemented in the Colonial Revival style by the multi-paned windows. Most small windows consist of from six- to nine-lite sashes. On the larger and more prominent double-hung windows throughout the building, the upper sash is multi-paned and slightly smaller than the lower, single-lite sash.

On the west elevation, a bay window projects at the level of the grand stair landing for a window seat. The bay window is supported by decorative brackets. Decorative brackets also support the pedimented door hood with entablature over the west elevation side door.

The interior of the first floor has five major rooms, with kitchen and various support rooms at the back of the house. Inside the front door is an entry hall with waiting room to the west. It was trimmed in oak and led to the side-set, grand oak staircase. To the left of the entry was the parlor/living room. It has an oak floor, plain base trim, plaster walls, and cornice molding. There is plain cap trim around the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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windows and doors. The corner fireplace has a dark green glazed ceramic tile surround and a simple mantel. The original wallpaper was a brilliant dark green of vertical stylized design. The dining room to the south, separated from the parlor/living room by paneled, pocket doors, has raised, oak paneling five feet off the floor to a continuous plate-rail, plaster upper walls, full entablature at the ceiling, coffered ceiling, and fluted pilasters. Down the entry hall and beyond the side-set staircase was a library with a tiled fireplace, beaded wainscot, and plain plaster walls.

The master bedroom of the second floor has painted trim of fluted, corner surrounds; classical cornice with egg and dart molding; and access to the front balcony. The three other bedrooms and hallway have cap trim at door and windows. Hallway walls retain the original, brilliant, dark red wallpaper. The remaining rear rooms have plaster walls and plain trim.

## 2. The Tower - c. 1920

Constructed in the Colonial Revival style, the Tower building has similar massing as the Hurlbut Mansion, but is reserved in form and austere in detail. It was constructed as an infirmary for the Children's Home, then converted to a dormitory, and now serves as administrative offices. It has a concrete foundation with a partial basement. The walls are wood framed with wire-cut brick veneer. The two-story rectangular structure has a flared, hipped roof with exposed gutters, enclosed eaves and plain entablature trim. There is a hipped roof dormer with paired, multi-paned windows on the west elevation of the roof. The double-hung windows have multi-paned upper sash and single-lite lower sash. Sill and flat arches are concrete. The façade at the west features two entries: one door for the first floor; and one that provides access to stairs to the second floor. The original design consisted of just one door (to the first floor) and a window onto a stair landing. The period of this alteration is unknown. The entry is covered by a hipped-roof hood with entablature supported on decorative wood brackets with the cross symbol for a health services building. The interior has plain trim, plaster walls, and plaster ceilings.

There is a large, non-contributing addition to the Tower building. The long, low structure is constructed of concrete block and has a shallow-pitched, rolled-asphalt roof. The addition on the rear is not compatible with the original historic structure, and it is planned for demolition in the near future.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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### 3. The Cottage - c. 1940

The cottage is located directly west of the Hurlbut Mansion and has a rectilinear configuration. It is of the Minimal Traditional style embracing Colonial characteristics. The structure is one story, wood-framed, with brick veneer on a concrete foundation. The multiple-hipped roof has closed eaves with a minimal Doric entablature. A front-projecting entry gable creates a two-sided porch with Doric columns, pedestals, intermediate balusters and railing. The balusters match those on the Hurlbut Mansion, as do the Doric columns on pedestals found on the adjacent house. There is a cottage window on the primary façade, where the smaller windows are nine-over-one, double-hung sash. Other windows continue the multi-paned upper sash over single-lite sash. The interior has been recently remodeled.

### 4. The Pythian Annex - c. 1940

The one-story (with basement) Pythian Annex building was designed as a hospital and is much simpler in architectural detailing than the other buildings. The structure is a rectilinear, wood-framed structure with brick veneer and wood siding in gable ends. The gabled roof has composition shingles and a cross gable which provides for a projecting porch entry. The windows are multi-lite, double-hung sash on concrete sills.

Like the Cottage, this building is of later construction, but still contributes to the site as the embodiment of the evolution of a social services facility.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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### Narrative Statement of Significance

The Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The facility was established in 1912 as the first home for needy children in the northern part of Idaho. It served in that capacity for 54 years, weathering the social and economic upheavals of the nation's history in order to help children in need. The opening date of the Period of Significance for the property – 1906 – reflects the date of construction of the original Hurlbut house. The closing date of the Period of Significance – 1966 – reflects the date that the property ceased to function as the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho.

The property is also eligible for listing under Criterion C, as an excellent example of the work of Kirtland Cutter, a significant turn-of-the-century architect working in the Pacific Northwest. Built in 1906, the house was designed in the Colonial Revival style as a residence for Harold Hurlbut, a Hollywood voice teacher. Cutter designed several Colonial Revival houses, but the Hurlbut Mansion is the only one of that design known in Idaho.

### Criterion A:

The context for the home's history dates back to the Progressive Era (1895-1920), a time when national consciousness dictated that wayward and needy children be removed from almshouses, poor farms, and improper homes. The thinking of the day was that those children should be institutionalized or placed under foster care where they could receive a Christian upbringing.

In 1908, citizens of Boise, Idaho founded the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society with a stated goal of helping children throughout the state. The Society attempted to find families who would take children into their homes. In the interim, receiving homes provided temporary housing. However, Idaho's rugged terrain and extreme weather made it difficult to supervise children placed in foster homes in the northern part of the state.

To address this problem the superintendent of the Boise receiving home asked the Reverend Samuel Chase of Lewiston to supervise those children in the northern part of the state. Soon, the minister and his wife began taking children into their home as well, but the financial and physical difficulties of the task became overwhelming.

1900-1910 was a time of prosperity in Lewiston. The white pine belt of timber was being harvested north of Lewiston, and in 1902, the Lewiston Land and Water Company was organized and purchased the land known as the Lewiston Orchards. The Sweetwater District began construction of a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

---

ditch system that would bring water from Craig Mountain to the Orchards tract. All of this contributed to economic and population growth in the area.

In the midst of this prosperity, the Lewiston Commercial Club challenged civic organizations to help form a northern Idaho branch of the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society and to build a proper receiving home. In 1911, the spacious Hurlbut Mansion became available at the modest price of \$14,000. It was on a large property out in the country east of Lewiston and was deemed an ideal location. The residence included a large kitchen and many potential dormitory rooms. The state pledged \$7,000 towards the Mansion's purchase if the northern Idaho Society could raise a like amount. Most of the ten northern counties pledged \$500 each with the understanding that the home would be open to their children. Others promised to pay \$25 per month for each child committed. Private donations and pledges accounted for the remaining amount. In February 1912, the Hurlbut Mansion became the official receiving home for needy children in northern Idaho.

The new home quickly became known as "the orphanage," but only a small percentage of residents were orphans. Instead, most children were removed from their natural parents for various causes including bad home environments, parental abuse and incompetence, or lack of parental support. By the end of 1913, 28 children resided in the receiving home and 111 children were in foster homes under contracted supervision.

During these early years the society continued to solicit aid, but people also contributed wagons full of wood, fresh fruit, and vegetables. Dentists and doctors contributed their services without charge. Barbers came to the home once a month for haircuts before Sunday school. Children lived in separate girls' and boys' dormitories. They routinely did chores and attended school and church services. There were large communal Sunday dinners and a gospel song service. The importance of play was recognized and community groups organized skating parties and trips to the movies.

On January 1, 1918, after nearly 10 years of service, the Reverend Chase and his wife retired to their farm in Peck, Idaho, and the Reverend M.A. Covington took over as superintendent. During the 1920s, agricultural communities faced hard times. County Boards faced an increasing number of contracts for child care, but money was in short supply. About this time, the "Community Chest," a national fundraising program, became active in northern Idaho. The Community Chest marked the beginnings of "an anonymous public supporting anonymous clients," and their assistance to the Home was vital. Private donations and memorials continued to be a vital source of funds for the home, but the foundation had been laid for non-personal financial support of the Children's Home on the part of many in northern Idaho.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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In 1931, Kathryn C. Wolfe replaced the Reverend Covington as superintendent. Her appointment marked a changing trend away from the administration of men trained for the ministry and towards women trained and experienced in social work. By 1930, the nation had moved into an era that stressed a scientific approach to social work. Emphasis was placed on the individual needs of each child, and Wolfe solicited professional assistance from psychologists at nearby universities.

In 1935, the home became independent, forming the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho. That same year Congress passed the Social Security Act, and for the first time, relief became a major, permanent item in the federal budget. However, the number of needy children did not decrease because a new corps of government social workers in rural districts were now discovering neglected children who had previously been overlooked.

Between 1919 and 1942, Daisy T. Babb, governing board president, oversaw several property transactions and the construction of several buildings. Overcrowding in the receiving home was a constant problem. Extra beds had to be placed in the playroom and halls. To relieve the situation, the Powers property northeast of the mansion was purchased in 1919 and became known as Friendship Hall. There were two girls' dormitories in the hall and an isolation ward where children with infectious diseases could be taken. The mansion continued to serve as the main dining hall throughout the years.

Within five years of purchasing Friendship Hall, a third building became necessary and a new 2,916 sf brick annex was built directly behind the receiving home. This building is often referred to as the Tower. It included a 631 sf basement, 1,135 sf first floor, and 1,135 sf second floor. One of the biggest problems that continued to face the home was infectious disease. The new building became the infirmary, or isolation ward, and was used to house newcomers temporarily until they could be properly cleaned, dressed, and given necessary medical attention.

Economic difficulties forced the Society to sell Friendship Hall in 1937. The proceeds were used to build the Cottage and the Pythian Annex. The Cottage served as an administrative office with an apartment for the superintendent upstairs. The Pythian Annex became the new infirmary and the old infirmary was converted to a boys' dormitory. Around 1958, a 7,034 sf. addition to the old infirmary increased the capacity of the dormitory. In the early years, the Society housed around 35 children annually; by the 1930s, it averaged 75-85.

During the 1940s, the Society's work changed. With the passing of the Idaho Child Welfare Act, the state confined the Society to caring for children sent to it by the courts. Children placed in the home at this time were often more emotionally disturbed than in earlier years. World War II caused the disruption of society and the displacement of families, creating more problems.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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By the end of the 1940s, the nation was fast becoming an affluent society where social reform was no longer considered necessary. In Idaho, it became more convenient to shuttle dependent children to the home where they would be out of sight. Neither that viewpoint nor the prosperity of the times helped the Children's Home, which faced a decade of continued financial problems.

Between 1951 and 1959, Superintendent Clara S. Evans removed some of the last vestiges of communal living and transitioned to a more familial environment. Working against great financial odds, she did this by remodeling the facilities to accommodate children in defined groups under the care of a housemother. Evans supported the prevalent child development theories promoting elements of family living by avoiding regimentation and strictly regulated routines.

In 1959, when Clara Evans retired, many people believed the Home would soon be forced to close its doors, as economic difficulties and a board turnover kept the Society in a state of flux. At the same time, only four private homes, including the northern Idaho facility, cared for the entire state's child and family rehabilitation needs. The number of child welfare workers had been greatly reduced from the peak period of the 1930s. There were no facilities for follow-up work after children were returned to their parents. National studies reported a sharp increase in juvenile delinquency, partially attributable to the apathy shown in states over the improper care given young children.

In order to assure the Home's continuation as a viable social agency, Evans' successor, Spencer Wheatley, recommended several innovative changes that were subsequently adopted. In 1961, the Home received a three-year grant from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This grant, funded under a program aimed at assisting emotionally disturbed children, provided the financial solvency that Wheatley needed to implement some of his ideas. The project proved highly successful and led to a major change in philosophy and practice at the Home. One such change was a re-evaluation of the foster care program – the traditional cornerstone upon which the Society was built. Now, instead of trying to immediately place children in foster homes, the child first underwent a temporary period of adjustment through group living at the Children's Home, receiving required treatment to develop the necessary behavior patterns and attitudes for community living.

Cottage-type living arrangements under the supervision of house parents formed the basis of the new treatment structure. Each group consisted of ten to twelve children and was segregated by sex and age. Through the experience, the child was to learn both individual and group responsibility for his or her own behavior. But the desired cottage living environment was not feasible within the existing facilities and in 1966, the children moved to the 22-acre Jewett property generously donated by

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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George F., Jr., and Lucy Jewett and Potlatch Forests, Inc. The organization was officially renamed The North Idaho Children's Home.

On November 15, 1967, the Community Action Agency was granted permission to use the unoccupied property. In 1972, the house was sold to Mr. Roy Burke. The Lewis-Clark Early Childhood Program, a non-profit organization that provides education and support to children and families, leased the house from Mr. Burke for thirty years, finally purchasing it in December, 2002.

### Criterion C:

Kirtland Cutter, who designed the Hurlbut Mansion, was an important turn-of-the century architect recognized both regionally and nationally. Born on August 20, 1860, in the village of East Rockport, near Cleveland, Ohio, into a prosperous and educated, pioneer family, Cutter came to Spokane, Washington in 1886.

He began to practice architecture in 1888. His reputation soon brought him commissions in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Cutter designed many residences for wealthy and powerful mining and timber barons in the Northwest. He designed award winning hotels, office buildings, stores, churches, social clubs, entry gates, and schools throughout the region and later in California. Some of his most significant contributions include the Idaho Building at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Lake McDonald Lodge at Glacier National Park, and the Davenport Hotel in Spokane. Cutter died in 1939, at the age of seventy-nine after an architectural career that spanned more than fifty years.

Like many of his American contemporaries in that era of ambition and enterprise, Cutter exploited an astonishing range of styles and types, drawn from diverse sources and freely adapted to meet new expectations and changing patterns of life. He drew from the picturesque, half-timbered Tudor style from England and the formal Classical Revival style derived from the Colonial and Federal periods. He also adopted the Mission Revival style from California that evoked Hispanic traditions.

Cutter designed most of his Colonial Revival mansions for Spokane business leaders in the early stages of his architectural career, between 1897 and 1903. Henry C. Matthews, author of *Kirtland Cutter: Architect in the Land of Promise*, cites the 1906 Hurlbut Mansion as the last Colonial Revival house Cutter designed and the only one in Idaho.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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In Cutter's time, many architects were educated under the powerful influence of the Parisian Ecole des Beaux Arts, a bastion of Classicism. Cutter, on the other hand, was steeped in the romantic tradition of the nineteenth century, and he quickly moved on to other styles more suited to his interest and training.

The architect tended to describe his classical houses as "Colonial," but he combined a mixture of Georgian, Federal, and even Greek Revival features. The Hurlbut Mansion, which is a large two-story brick house with hardwood floors and many bedrooms, is typical of Cutter's eclectic style. First- and second-story balustraded porches that run the full length of the façade distinguish it. These are sheltered under a heavy entablature on fluted Ionic columns that are common in his early classical homes.

**Summary:**

The Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho is a significant historic resource because it embodies more than fifty years of the nation's evolving social theory towards the needs of children and what constitutes a proper environment for creating healthy, productive citizens. The four buildings on the site, while divergent in architectural style and details, represent the evolution of a social facility and changing needs and tastes.

The Home also exemplifies Kirtland K. Cutter's Colonial Revival style of architecture. Kirtland Cutter was an important Northwest architect who designed numerous regionally significant buildings between 1888 and 1939. The Hurlbut Mansion is the last known house the architect designed in this style and the only one in Idaho.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
Of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid Society  
of North Idaho

County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block 24 and Lots 3 and 4 of Block 25, Blanchard Heights Addition to the City of Lewiston, according to the recorded plat thereof; Lot 6, Block 4, Maplewood Addition to the City of Lewiston, according to the duly recorded plat thereof; and all of the alley between Lots 6 and 7, including 10 feet of 18<sup>th</sup> Street that has been vacated, Lots 5 and 6, Lots 4 and 9, and one-half of that portion abutting Lot 10 of the East-West alley in Block 24, Blanchard Heights Addition and Lot 4 of Block 25 of Blanchard Heights Addition heretofore vacated by the City of Lewiston, all being in the City of Lewiston, Idaho; and Lots 1 and 2, Block 25, Blanchard Heights Addition to the City of Lewiston, according to the duly recorded plat thereof. The above legal description shall also include any vacated streets or alleys adhering to the premises which have been vacated since the date of acquisition by the sellers, Roy C. Burke and Janet W. Burke.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid  
Society of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Childrens Home Finding and Aid Society of North Idaho  
Nez Perce County, Idaho  
All photos taken by Florence Blanchard  
January 1, 2004  
Original negatives on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Photo #1 of 20	Hurlbut Mansion looking southwestContext view looking southwest
Photo #2 of 20	The Cottage looking south
Photo #3 of 20	The Pythian Annex (left) and the Tower (right) looking south
Photo #4 of 20	The Cottage looking north
Photo #5 of 20	The Hurlbut Mansion looking northeast
Photo #6 of 20	The Tower looking west
Photo #7 of 20	The Hurlbut Mansion looking northwest
Photo #8 of 20	The Tower and the Pythian Annex looking southeast
Photo #9 of 20	The Hurlbut Mansion looking east
Photo #10 of 20	The Hurlbut Mansion, the Tower and the Pythian Annex looking southeast
Photo #11 of 20	(Left to right) The Cottage, the Pythian Annex and the Hurlbut Mansion looking south
Photo #12 of 20	The Cottage and the Hurlbut Mansion looking southwest
Photo #13 of 20	The Hurlbut Mansion looking west
Photo #14 of 20	The Tower looking east

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2 Name of Property Children's Home Finding and Aid  
Society of North Idaho  
County and State Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

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Photo #15 of 20	The Pythian Annex looking south
Photo #16 of 20	The Hurlbut Mansion looking east
Photo #17 of 20	The Hurlbut Mansion and the Cottage looking southeast
Photo #18 of 20	The Hurlbut Mansion looking southwest
Photo #19 of 20	The Pythian Annex looking northwest
Photo #20 of 20	Interior of the Hurlbut Mansion