National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic	Nampa Histor	ic Dis	trict						
and/or common	N/A								
2. Loca	ation								
street & number	1200 and 1300) bloc	5./st ks _A First S	St. Street Son	uth-o		N/A not for	pubiicati	ion
city, town	Nampa		<u>N/A</u> vic	inity of	tengressiena	district			
state	Idaho	code	016	county	Canyon		c	ode 02:	:7
3. Clas	sification	1							
Category <u>X</u> district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisitio N/A in process N/A being conside		Status X occupie unoccu work in Accessible yes: res X yes: un no	pied a progress ∋ stricted	Present Us agricuit _X commer educatio entertai governm industri military	ure rciai onal nment nent	par pri reil sci	vate resic gious entific nsportatio	
4. Own	er of Pro	per	ty						
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5. Loca	tion of L	ega	l Desc	criptio	n				
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Car	iyon Count	y Courtho	ouse				
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city, town		Cal	Ldwell			state	Idaho	83605	
6. Repr	esentati	on i	n Exis	sting S	Surveys	5			
title Idaho His	toric Sites Su	rvey		has this prop	perty been deter	mined el	ligible?	yes _	X_ no
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depository for su	rvey records Id	aho St	ate Histo	rical Soc	iety				
city, town	Во	ise				state	Idaho		

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7. Description

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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Nampa Historic District is a densely-developed commercial area along First Street South between Twelfth and Fourteenth avenues in Nampa, Idaho. The district includes ten buildings, representing a short period of major commercial development in Nampa between 1905 and 1920. The exterior appearance of the district buildings is quite homogeneous. Most of the buildings are two story brick structures with concrete, stone, brick, or pressed galvanized sheet iron used for sills, cornices, and decorative motifs. Those motifs generally are drawn from the Romanesque, Renaissance, and Neo-classical revival styles. The use of decoration is restrained, however, and for the most part the district buildings present a plain streetscape of buff, pink, or red brick facades. Buildings vary from one to three town lots in width, and they generally are a half block in depth. Where original storefronts survive, they are designed of plate glass set even with the facade and slanting back to recessed doorways. Often mezzanine lights are set above the storefronts. The second stories of the district buildings are punctuated with one over one light double hung sash windows set singly or in pairs and spaced regularly across the building's facade. The district buildings are set They maintain a consistent setback closely together, some sharing party walls. from the street behind an approximately eight foot wide sidewalk.

Even before the period represented by the Nampa Historic District, First Street South had a coherent streetscape of brick buildings. A fire on July 3, 1909, destroyed a full block between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and therefore the district primarily represents the architectural styles popular between 1909 and 1920, a period of rebuilding and relocation for Nampa merchants. During this period the district buildings were quite uniform at the street level, with plate glass storefronts, recessed doorways, mezzanine lights, and cloth awnings. Later in the period the district acquired sidewalks and the street was paved. Early photographs show wooden benches on the sidewalk and electric lights suspended at the street corners.

All of the district buildings originally had a commercial use, and continue to do so. One building in the district (site 7) has been rehabilitated in the course of an Economic Recovery Tax Act project. Alterations to the buildings have been done primarily at the street level in the form of masked storefronts.

The district is surrounded by similarly dense commercial development, but on all sides it is bounded by buildings that are recent, heavily altered, or masked by modern materials. In the event that major efforts were made to restore buildings on the fringes of the district, the district boundaries could be extended.

8. Significance



Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Nampa Historic District is architecturally significant as a group of buildings representing the local use of architectural styles and materials during the early twentieth century. The district buildings retain their orientation to each other and the street, their architectural design, and their workmanship in original materials. Alterations are present chiefly on the first stories of the buildings. At the second story, district buildings retain original brick, stone, pressed iron, and concrete detailing representing local interpretations of the Romanesque, Renaissance, and Neo-classical revival styles. The district is historically significant for its association with Nampa's commercial development during the period 1905 through 1920, a major period of growth during which Nampa's main street, First Street South, gained a full complement of two-story brick business blocks.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

<u>10. Ge</u>	ograp	hical	Data							
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11. For	m Pre	parec	d By							
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organization	Idaho St	ate Histo	orical S	Socie	±y	date	تر 2 8	une 198	33	
street & number	610 Nort	h Julia I	avis Di	rive		telep	ohone	(208)	334-3356	
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Nampa Historic District Owners:

site 1 Tereco The Sportsman Bar c/o Harmengo, Ltd. 1300 block First Street South P.O. Box 7172 Boise, Idaho 83707 site 2 Fifers Fair, Inc. Realty Building/Stoddard Hard-1302 First Street South ware Company Building Nampa, Idaho 83651 1300 block First Street South site 3 Benton Long Nampa Department Store (1919) 1519 Amity Avenue 1300 block First Street South Nampa, Idaho 83651 site 4 Idaho First National Bank, Trustee Commercial Building 101 South Capital Boulevard 1309 First Street South Boise, Idaho 83702 site 5 Greenside Associates Nampa Department Store (1910) 760 West Myrtle 1307 First Street South Boise, Idaho 83707 site 6 Kim L. Fong Blue Eye Building 319 South Canyon 1200 block First Street South Nampa, Idaho 83651 site 7 Eugene Charles Villeneuve 1224 First Street Market 125 Skylark 1224 First Street South Boise, Idaho 83705 site 8 Imogene and Maralu S. Jones W. Hardiman Building 814 North Alpine Drive Beverly Hills, California 90210 1200 block First Street South site 9 Walter K. Sterling C. Meister Building P.O. Box 890 1200 block First Street South Parma, Idaho 83660 site 10 Idaho Concrete Pipe Company, Inc. Dewey Building P.O. Box 87 1200 block First Street South Nampa, Idaho 83651

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INVENTORY:

 The Sportsman Bar 1300 block First Street South built circa 1910-1920 contributory

The Sportsman Bar building is a one-story concrete-block building with brick veneer and a flat roof. The brick veneer is laid in common bond. A row of vertical stretchers is just above the storefront, which retains its configuration but is masked with diagonal lumber. There is a metal canopy suspended just below the mezzanine lights, which are covered on the interior with a green material.

2. Realty Building/Stoddard Hardware Company Building contributory 1300 block First Street South Realty built circa 1910-1920/Stoddard built circa 1905-1909

The Realty Building is a two-story brick-masonry building designed with motifs drawn from the Renaissance Revival style. The flat-roofed commercial building has flat arched windows and a corbel table suggesting dentils. It is connected to the Stoddard Building by a one-story building, brick with a simple cornice of two outset courses. The two-story Stoddard Building is brick, with round-arched openings. Windows are one over one light double hung sash. Relieving arches are made of brick stretchers set on end. The building is painted white with green trim.

3. Nampa Department Store contributory 1300 block First Street South built 1919 architect: Tourtellotte and Hummel

This is a one-story brick-masonry building with a brick veneer designed with motifs suggestive of Neo-classicism. The flat-roofed building sits on a concrete foundation. Side walls are laid in common bond with a header course every eighth row. The front of the building has dark red brick veneer. Above the mezzanine lights a stepped corbel table forms denticulations and a cornice. Concrete diamonds and squares are set into the facade above this cornice. Headers and stretchers are used decoratively to form paneled areas on the building front. The building's storefront preserves its original configuration below a newer metal canopy. The mezzanine lights are covered with metal strips. Continuation sheet

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 Commercial Building 1309 First Street South built 1907

The two-story Commercial Building is brick with a brick veneer that draws on the Renaissance Revival style for its motifs. The building is flat-roofed, and it has a concrete foundation. The building's side walls are laid in common bond with a header course every seventh row. A tan-colored brick veneer laid in common bond covers the front exposure. The storefront is altered. Above it are one over one light double hung sash windows with segmental relieving arches. Decorative brickwork on the facade forms a corbel table, a toothed course, and cornice-like raised courses.

5. Nampa Department Store 1307 First Street South built 1910 architect: Tourtellotte and Hummel builder: G. H. Rush

This two-story brick-masonry building originally had a brick veneer that has been covered on the first story with stucco. However, the building still makes a modest contribution to the historic district. The flat-roofed building has a concrete foundation. Its style is suggestive of the Renaissance Revival. Its brick side walls are laid in common bond with a header course every seventh row. The facade has buff-colored brick veneer laid in common bond with a row of alternating headers and stretchers every sixth row. The dark brown galvanized iron cornice is molded and has a deep overhang. Aluminum-framed windows have been added to the lower story. On the upper story, the original window space is stuccoed to allow for small aluminum-paned windows. Metal canopies are added above the windows. A molded, cut sandstone sill separates the two stories. Parts of sandstone capitals survive on pillars at the building's corners.

 Blue Eye Building 1200 block First Street South built 1909

This two-story building has a flat roof. Its stylistic features, reminiscent of Neo-classicism, include brickwork above the second story windows forming an outset cornice and inset panels. In a central panel is the legend "BLUE EYE" in concrete. Windows are one over one light double hung sash with flat arches. They have concrete capping stones, sills, and lintels. The building's red-brick walls are laid in common bond. The storefront is altered.

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7. 1224 First Street Market 1224 First Street South built circa 1909-1910

This two-story building has a front wall of buff-colored brick, probably a veneer, laid in common bond. It has a flat roof and simple detailing: a cornice formed of outset brick courses with denticulations, and one over one light double hung sash windows with keystoned flat arches of stone. The storefront has compatible alterations that were part of a recent Economic Recovery Tax Act project.

 W. Hardiman Building 1200 block First Street South built 1909-1910

The W. Hardiman Building is a two-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with a pink brick veneer laid in common bond. Its one over one double hung sash second-story windows have flat concrete relieving arches with outset keystones. Above these windows, outset courses form a denticulated cornice, and above the cornice, a mock attic bears the legend "W. Hardiman" and the date 1909, in concrete either side of concrete piers. The storefront is altered.

9. C. Meister Building 1200 block First Street South built 1909-1910

The C. Meister Building is a two-story commercial block with a flat roof and Renaissance Revival details. Its pink-brick facade, laid in common bond and continuous with the Hardiman building facade, is a veneer over brick masonry. The building's storefront has a new shake canopy below an outset molded metal cornice, but the storefront has its original, or at least an early, configuration. The second story has one over one light double hung sash windows with concrete or stone sills and molded pressed iron window heads with fleurs-de-lis and other floral motifs. The cornice is pressed iron shaped with molding and floral and quasi-heraldic motifs. An upper iron piece reads "C. Meister." Flat-arched windows extend along the side (alley) wall.



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10. Dewey Building 1200 block First Street South built 1909

This two-story building draws on the Renaissance Revival for its brick, iron, and stone detailing. The building has a flat roof and orange and buff brick walls laid in common bond, probably a veneer. The storefront is altered, and the mezzanine lights are masked. Above them is a pressed-iron cornice with scrolled modillions. The building's second story has one over one light double hung sash windows with stone sills and keystoned flat relieving arches fashioned of stone. Above the windows is a molded pressed-iron cornice with scrolled modillions. Above the cornice is a mock attic area with inset brick panels.

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Because most of the district buildings were built during a very brief period around 1910, the district is homogeneous in appearance. Its buildings use similar massing, window placement, arches over window and door openings, brick corbels, cornices, and (when present) storefront design. The setback behind a concrete sidewalk is consistent, preserving a good sense of streetscape from the pedestrian level. The color of brick used for front exposures is generally a homogeneous pink to red color. These details, and the fact that the district has no intrusions, create in this two-block-long district a strong feeling for the historical period during which the buildings were erected. These details are also representative of commercial architecture in the Boise Valley. Similar modest expressions of the Romanesque, Renaissance, and Neo-classical styles commonly were built during this period in the valley's small towns.

The Nampa Historic District is located at the center of Nampa's commercial development during the town's early years. Within a few blocks of the district, and separated from it by intrusions, are the early city hall, the railroad depot, and the town's major bank. At one time the Dewey Palace, a large luxury hotel, stood at one edge of the district. What remains in the Nampa Historic District is a core of period buildings still representing Nampa's early development as a railroad town. Founded in 1885 as a small stop on the Oregon Short Line, Nampa became a regional shipping point in southwest Idaho when the Idaho Central Railway line, backed by Nampa merchants and the Oregon Short Line, built a line from Nampa to nearby Boise City, the territorial capital. Nampa shared in the surrounding region's expansion through Boise Valley irrigation projects during the 1880's through the early twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1910 the valley's population tripled, providing new opportunities for merchants in towns like Nampa, which was located close to the major irrigation project of Lake Lowell.

In addition, many of the Nampa Historic District's buildings were the result of rebuilding and relocation by merchants burnt out of their establishments during a large fire in July, 1909. The fire demolished every building in the block between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets and First and Front streets. Within a year of the devastation, the merchants had rebuilt, creating a full streetscape of fireproof brick buildings.

Boundaries of the Nampa Historic District are drawn to include the core of downtown Nampa, which is a remnant of what once existed in this area. Boundaries are drawn to exclude intrusions, and should restoration activities make masked buildings eligible, boundaries could be extended in the future. Around the district the concentration of significant and contributory buildings diminishes rapidly. Many of the old buildings outside of the district have lost their architectural integrity through the application of modern masking materials or through radical and irreversible alterations. An Economic Recovery Tax Act project involving site 7 is the only current preservation activity in the district.

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Nampa Leader-Herald, 1899-1925.

Bird, Annie Laurie. My Home Town. Caldwell: The Caxton Printers, 1968.

Nampa; A Railroad Center and Hustling Town in Southwestern Idaho. Nampa, Idaho: Chamber of Commerce, [c. 1905].

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verbal boundary description: The Nampa Historic District includes the buildings herein inventoried and the property on which they sit, T2 and T4 in block 18, T7, T8, T9, and T10 in block 7, and the south 80 feet of lots 13 and 15 in block 19, all in Nampa Original Townsite; lots 1 and 2 in Given's Resubdivision, Nampa; lots 18 through and including lot 23 in block 8 of the Mock, Snell, and Everett Resubdivision, Nampa; and the southeast 15 feet of tax 3 (Nampa Original Townsite, Young Subdivision, and Mock, Snell, and Everett Resubdivision) and tax 6, block 8 (Nampa Original Townsite and Young Subdivision).

