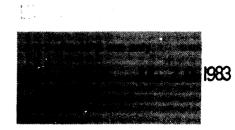
National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form





Type all entries	s-complete applic	able sect	ions	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
1. Nam	ne							
historic	Nampa Historic District							
and/or common	N/A							
2. Loca	ation							
street & number	· 1200 and 1300	blocks	5.15† 5 <i>t.</i> First Street Sc	outh_o	N,	∕Anot for p	ubiication)
city, town	Nampa		$\underline{N/A}$ vicinity of	congression al di	etrict.			
state	Idaho	code	016 county	Canyon		co	de 027	
3. Clas	sification	1						
Category X district public building(s) structure both site Public Acquisition N/A in process N/A being considere		- on #	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress ccessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture _X_ commercial educational entertainment government industrial military		museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:		
4. Own	er of Pro	perty	7					,
name	Multiple ow	nership	(See continuati	on sheet).				
street & number	N/A							
city, town	N/A		$\frac{N/A}{}$ vicinity of		state	N/A		
5. Loca	ation of L	egal	Description	on				
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Cany	on County Courth	ouse				
street & number		1115	Albany Street					
city, town		Cald	we11		state	Idaho	83605	
6. Rep	resentati	on in	Existing	Surveys				
title Idaho His	storic Sites Su	rvey	has this pro	perty been determin	ned elig	gible?	_yes _X	no
date 1972	•			federalX	state	e cour	nty I	local
depository for su	rvey records Id	aho Sta	te Historical So	ciety				
city, town	Во	ise		•	state	Idaho		

7. Description

Condition excellentdeterioratedx good \(\sum_{\text{\text{Y}}} \)ruinsunexposed	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one X original site moved date	N/A	
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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. 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

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — agriculture X architecture — art — commerce — communications		landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1905–1920	Builder/Architect Tour	tellotte and Hummel	(sites 3 and 6)

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.

10.	Ge	ograp	hical	Da	ta						
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name/title) 	·	L Has Cilian	- Acce	bery,	Dtate A		cccarar			
organizat	ion	Idaho S	tate Hist	corical	l Soci	ety	d	late 28	<u> June 198</u>	33	
street & n	umber	610 Nor	th Julia	Davis	Drive		te	elephone	(208)	334-3356	
city or to	٧n	Boise					s	tate	Idaho	83702	
12.	Sta	te Hi	storic	: Pr	ese	rvati	on	Offic	er C	ertific	ation
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		riteria and p				National	Park Sa	rvice		as been evalu	ateu
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title Sta	te His	toric Pr	eservatio	on Off:	icer				date /	12 July	1983
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Chief o	of Regis	tration									

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Nampa Historic District

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For MPS was only received date entered

Nampa Historic District Owners:

site 1 The Sportsman Bar 1300 block First Street South

site 2
Realty Building/Stoddard Hardware Company Building
1300 block First Street South

site 3 Nampa Department Store (1919) 1300 block First Street South

site 4 Commercial Building 1309 First Street South

site 5 Nampa Department Store (1910) 1307 First Street South

site 6
Blue Eye Building
1200 block First Street South

1224 First Street Market 1224 First Street South

site 8 W. Hardiman Building 1200 block First Street South

site 9 C. Meister Building 1200 block First Street South

site 10
Dewey Building
1200 block First Street South

Tereco c/o Harmengo, Ltd. P.O. Box 7172 Boise, Idaho 83707

Fifers Fair, Inc. 1302 First Street South Nampa, Idaho 83651

Benton Long 1519 Amity Avenue Nampa, Idaho 83651

Idaho First National Bank, Trustee 101 South Capital Boulevard Boise, Idaho 83702

Greenside Associates 760 West Myrtle Boise, Idaho 83707

Kim L. Fong 319 South Canyon Nampa, Idaho 83651

Eugene Charles Villeneuve 125 Skylark Boise, Idaho 83705

Imogene and Maralu S. Jones 814 North Alpine Drive Beverly Hills, California 90210

Walter K. Sterling P.O. Box 890 Parma, Idaho 83660

Idaho Concrete Pipe Company, Inc. P.O. Box 87
Nampa, Idaho 83651

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INVENTORY:

1. 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 1300 block First Street South built 1919 architect: Tourtellotte and Hummel contributory

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.

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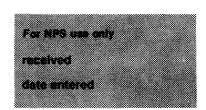
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4. Commercial Building 1309 First Street South built 1907 contributory

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

contributory

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.

6. Blue Eye Building 1200 block First Street South built 1909

contributory

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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contributory

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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.

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

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 contributory

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 contributory

7

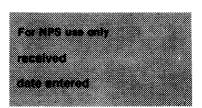
This two-story building draws on the Renaissance Revival for its brick, iron, and stone detailing. The building has a flat roof and orange and buff brick walls laid in common bond, probably a veneer. The storefront is altered, and the mezzanine lights are masked. Above them is a pressed-iron cornice 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.

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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 down-town 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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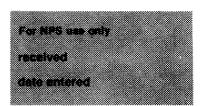
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verbal boundary description: The Nampa Historic District includes the buildings herein inventoried and the property on which they sit, T2 and T4 in block 18, T7, T8, T9, and T10 in block 7, and the south 80 feet of lots 13 and 15 in block 19, all in 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).

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