

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 Bellevue Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

An area along Oak Street between Wood River and Fourth Street and extending street & number north to Elm Street and south to Pine Street. N/A—not for publication

city, town Bellevue N/A vicinity of congressional district Second

state Idaho code 016 county Blaine code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
			<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state Idaho

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Blaine County Courthouse

street & number 206 First Avenue South

city, town Hailey state Idaho 83333

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Idaho State Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1972 federal state county local

depository for survey records Idaho State Historical Society

city, town Boise state Idaho 83702-7695

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Bellevue Historic District is a remnant of the original commercial and residential areas of the town of Bellevue, and documents that community's historical and architectural development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Situated in the Wood River Valley, Bellevue sits on flat farm land, watered by the Wood River and bracketed on the east and west by mountains. The abandoned tracks of the Oregon Short Line's branch line between Shoshone and Ketchum runs through the historic district along Second Street, an unusual placement of the grade directly through a residential area that left houses facing out on the tracks.

The twenty-four buildings within the district chiefly date from the 1880s, when the town experienced a boom, although some, including the Bellevue State Bank, were erected after the turn of the century. The bulk of the district is residential; however, five brick and concrete commercial structures (buildings 1 through 5) and a frame barn (building 8) are included. All the buildings are one to two stories in height, and they sit on large parcels of land with numerous, mature cottonwood trees, making streetscapes difficult to photograph. Deep, narrow lots create an east-west streetscape of large, shaded lawns surrounding modest-sized houses. The north-south streetscape along Second Street and the railroad tracks is more unified, in the conventional manner, by close-set houses fronting the street with shallow set-backs. The styles employed are typical of the period, and domestic designs range from the ornate Italianate style N. C. Larsen house (building 7) to more modest vernacular houses built of frame and clapboard or horizontal logs.

The district cuts through the town plat to offer a cross-section of Bellevue architecture situated along Oak Street. Outside of the district boundaries are modern ranch-style houses, recent commercial structures, vacant lots, and older buildings so altered in fabric and massing as to be noncontributory to the district. The area within the district boundaries constitutes the only concentration of well-preserved historic structures in the town. Scattered historic structures in north Bellevue are located a block and more from Oak Street, separated from the district by new housing, trailers, and vacant lots.

A scrutiny of historical photographs in the Idaho State Historical Library collection suggests that the district is indeed a cross-section of the town as it exists in the turn-of-the-century period during which it achieved architectural significance. By 1910 Main Street had developed a two-block-long continuous facade of frame and brick commercial structures. West of Main Street, the Wood River formed a natural barrier to further development. East of Main Street, a residential area had developed that incorporated the railroad tracks as a part of the street grid. (A grid had developed before the tracks were laid through Bellevue to the railhead in Hailey in 1883).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1880–1910 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

When development of one of Idaho's important lead-silver mining districts became practical in 1880, Bellevue suddenly flourished as a permanent industrial and commercial center. Bellevue also had early aspirations to achieve regional political supremacy, but that ambition was denied after a bitterly-fought clash among several nearby rivals was resolved in favor of a neighboring railway townsite promotion developed five miles away. With an advantageous location closer to major mines and farm lands, Bellevue survived as an independent community that retained an early historic character, with less modification from later change associated with population growth, longer than more successful (as well as less successful) Wood River mining towns. The Bellevue Historic District is significant architecturally for its examples of nationally-popular styles rendered on a more modest scale locally and for the information the buildings can yield in the study of folk and vernacular architecture. The district is historically significant as a cross-section of the Bellevue town plat that remains relatively intact, exhibiting the unique development of this late nineteenth-century mining center.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately ten acres

Quadrangle name Bellevue

Quadrangle scale 15 minute

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>
G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

B	<u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u> </u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
F	<u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>
H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification The nomination includes the buildings and property in block F, lots 1-3; block G, lot 6; block E, lots 1-3 and 7-12; block H, lots 7-9; block K, lots 1-6 and 9-12; block J, lots 2-8; block 30, lots 1-2 and 11-12; and block 29, lots 5-6 of the Bellevue townsite. See attached sketch map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

Don Hibbard, Architectural Historian
 name/title Jennifer Eastman Attebery, Architectural Historian and Folklorist
 organization Idaho State Historical Society date April 28, 1982
 street & number 610 North Julia Davis Drive telephone 334-3356
 city or town Boise state Idaho 83702-7695

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Merle Wells*

title State Historic Presevation Officer date April 29, 1982

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<i>Romer Mac Dougal</i>	date <u>6-16-82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <i>Emma Jane Saye</i>	date <u>6-15-82</u>
Chief of Registration	

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BELLEVUE HISTORIC DISTRICT OWNERS' LIST

<u>Site</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Block and Lot</u>
1.	C. P. Larsen Building Main Street	Robert Guffy Box 118 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block F; Lot 3
2.	Davis and Bouschers Saloon (Drake Antique) Main Street	Gerald Wunderlich c/o Richard Drake Box 327 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block F; south 35 feet of lot 1
3.	Bellevue State Bank Main Street	Glenn Branen Box 255 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block G; Lot 6
4. & 5.	I.O.O.F. Hall Main Street	I.O.O.F. Lodge #9 Halbert Hatch, Secretary P.O. Box 166 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block E; Lots 2 and 3
7. & 8.	N. C. Larsen House (site 7) and N. C. Larsen Barn (site 8)	Lorene Larsen 106 South Second P.O. Box 8 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block E; Lots 7-9
9.	Dr. Allen House Second Street	Betty Brown 118 South Second Street P.O. Box 174 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block E; Lots 10-12
10.	House South corner Oak and Second streets	Joseph Bergin Box 58 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block H; Lot 7
11.	Log House Second Street	Joseph Bergin Box 58 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block H; Lot 9
12.	House Second Street	Sharon B. Shrock 103 South Second Street P.O. Box 308 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lot 6

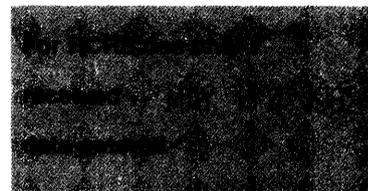
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BELLEVUE OWNERS' LIST (continued):

<u>Site</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Block and Lot</u>
13. & 14.	Houses (2) Second Street	Muriel K. Divine 612 North Second Street Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lots 3, 4, and 5
15.	House Second Street	Orville Cameron 117 South Second Street Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lot 2
16.	Johnson House Oak Street	Hazel Johnson 205 East Oak Street Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lot 1
17.	House Second Street	Blaine County Blaine County Courthouse Hailey, ID 83333	Block J; Lot 4
18.	House Second Street	Jack B. Shipman 213 South Second Street P.O. Box 263 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block J; Lot 3 and north one-half of Lot 2
19.	House north corner of Pine and Second streets	Mary Griffin P.O. Box 268 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block J; Lot 2 south one-half of lot 2
20.	Log House Third Street	Dale Ewerson P.O. Box 91 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lot 9
21.	McNary House Oak Street	Thomas McNary Estate c/o Clarence McNary P.O. Box 78 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lot 12
22.	House Third Street	William Burgund P.O. Box 654 Hailey, ID 83333	Block 30; Lots 1 and 2

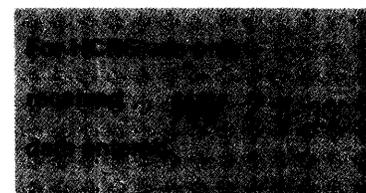
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BELLEVUE OWNERS' LIST (continued):

<u>Site</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Block and Lot</u>
23.	House (bungalow) 203 Third Street	Stephen Bixler Box 1303 Hailey, ID 83333	Block 29; Lots 5 and 6; north one-half of lot 5 and all of lot 6
24.	House Fourth Street	Douglas Woodcock P.O. Box 2142 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block 30; Lots 11 and 12

INTRUSION:

6.	One-story cinderblock building Main Street	City of Bellevue P.O. Box 267 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block E; Lot 1; west one-half of south 37½ feet of lot 1
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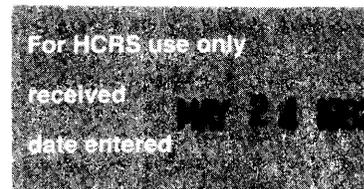
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INVENTORY:

1. C. P. Larsen Building. Main Street. Ca. 1905.
A one-story cinderblock commercial building with stepped side walls. Window and door openings have concrete lintels. Still visible above the entrance is an advertisement for "Tobaccoes toys candies groceries & notions."
2. Davis and Bouschers Saloon. Main Street.
A one-story rusticated concrete block building that terminates with a metal cornice. The building now houses the Drake Antique Store.
3. Bellevue State Bank. Main Street. 1910.
A two-story concrete block building with a brick veneer. The corner entry has an ornamental corbel table above the door. Large round arched windows with keystones grace the first floor, while all second-story windows have flat arches. The building terminates with a brick corbel table that originally supported a metal cornice.
- 4.
- &
5. I.O.O.F. Hall. Main Street. 1884 and ca. 1900.
A two-story building which was erected in two stages. The north side, which is three bays wide, was originally built in 1884 by N. C. Larsen, and was the town's major mercantile establishment. It is distinguished by a galvanized sheet iron facade from Pullis Brothers of St. Louis, including second-story iron window sills and curvilinear broken pediments. The south addition was added in about 1900. It continues the original facade line along the first floor storefront and the the second-story corbel table.
6. Intrusion. Main Street.
A one-story cinderblock office building of recent construction.
- 7.
- &
8. N. C. Larsen House. Second Street.
A two-story frame house in a late Italianate style. It is distinguished by its excellent wood ornamentation, including the porch gingerbread with pendant finials on the south side bay window. Brackets enhance the shallow hipped roof as well as the flat porch roof. All of the first floor windows have bracketed entablatures above them and the second-story windows have a corbelled drip-stone motif banding above them. The property includes a one-and-a-half-story barn of board and batten. This gabled-roofed structure was a stable that functioned as a wagon shop.

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9. The Dr. Allen House. Second Street.
A one-and-one-half-story frame hall-and-parlor house with a long one-story wing on the rear that served as Bellevue's hospital. The house has an offset front porch with an unusual post and bracket treatment. The main house's windows have pedimented frames.
10. House. Oak Street.
A one-story Italianate house with dark red composition siding, a front bay window, and a gabled ell attached to the viewer's right.
11. House. Second Street.
A one-story gable-front house of hewn logs joined with V notches. The facade has an offset door and window.
12. House. Second Street.
A simple one-story cottage with a box plan and a hipped roof.
13. House. Second Street.
A single story L-plan house. It features a gabled roof and framed windows. The porch has been removed.
14. House. Second Street.
A hip-roofed classical cottage, or one-story pyramidal house. An outset, enclosed, centered entry is probably an addition.
15. House. Second Street.
A modest two-story residence with a gable roof. It has no front porch any longer, as the gabled roof portico now serves this entry protection function. Although the house has recently been resided with aluminum, the building retains its original massing, and underneath the siding, its historical fabric.
16. Johnson House. Oak Street.
A two-story frame structure. It has an L-shaped plan with a wing which appears at the base of the L. The front porch with its turned columns remains intact.
17.
&
18. Two houses. Second Street.
Two similarly designed Queen Anne cottages which feature flared hipped roofs and outset, left-of-center bay windows. These modest one-story houses were built slightly after the turn of the century.

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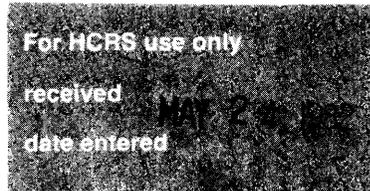
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19. House. Second Street.
A one-and-one-half-story house with a metal saltbox roof, white shiplap siding (lower half covered with aluminum siding), and a small gabled ell to the left rear.
20. House. Third Street.
A one-and-one-half-story single pen house with pedimented Greek revival window and heads. The lateral facade has a centered panel door flanked by two windows. The house is constructed of hewn logs fastened with V notching and covered with ship lap.
21. McNary House. Oak Street. Ca. 1881.
Reputed to be the oldest surviving structure in Bellevue, this one-story cabin employs v-notching, board-and-batten gables, and framed windows and doors. Pedimented window and door heads suggest the Greek revival style.
22. House. Third Street.
A modest bungalow with a lateral-running gabled porch. It employs battered porch columns.
23. House. 302 Third Street.
A one-and-one-half-story hip-roofed bungalow with numerous shed dormers, a glassed-in sunporch, a tall brick chimney, and a shake roof. a square gabled bay extends to the right and a pentagonal bay with a hip roof to the left. The house is sided with white shiplap.
24. House. Fourth Street.
A two-story residence with a one-story wing on the west side. The main body of the house is a cube with a bracketed, hipped roof, alluding to the Italianate style. The asymmetrical three-bay front suggests a two-thirds Georgian plan. The wing of the house has a gable roof which extends to cover a porch with turned columns.

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Bellevue was settled in May and laid out in June, 1880, with the development of several nearby rich lead-silver mines, most notably the Queen of the Hills at Broadford--an 1879 community a mile away. A major distribution point for the Wood River mines, Bellevue boomed in the 1880 Wood River mining rush and boasted a population of several hundred that fall. All but three or four buildings constructed during the town's first two years were built of joined cottonwood logs. In 1881 lumber was scarce and adobe brick was the chief alternative to traditional log structures. But with two daily newspapers and a still more important mining discovery--the Minnie Moore--Bellevue anticipated a prosperous future.

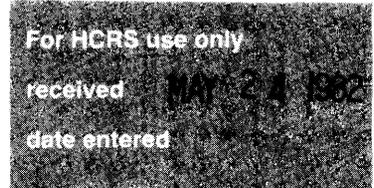
After John Hailey got Union Pacific townsite company support for yet another mining center on his 1880 ranch several miles north of Bellevue, an 1882 Alturas county seat referendum left Hailey twenty votes ahead, out of a total of more than 2800. Bellevue had displaced Broadford, and now Hailey went on to surpass Bellevue. With an early smelter and a well-organized townsite promotion, in which Pittsburgh industrialist Andrew Mellon took a personal interest, Hailey gained important additional advantages. During 1882, the Oregon Short Line Railway Company decided to make Hailey the area's major railhead. Their Wood River branch, built north from Shoshone, passed directly through Bellevue along Second Street, there being no easy route west of Main Street, and the line therefore became a part of the street grid without splitting the town into "right" and "wrong" sides of the tracks. In 1883, the year Bellevue received its charter (still in effect), the first of four serious fires destroyed part of the settlement. Subsequent conflagrations occurred in 1884, 1885, all of them claiming both residences and commercial structures. Newspaper reports from 1882 through 1884 suggest the consequences of the railroad and county seat decisions: a local judge moves to Hailey, improved town lots sell for as little as ten to twenty-five dollars, several businesses sell out, at least one moving to Hailey, and several houses are relocated to Hailey.

Not intimidated unduly by Hailey's success, Bellevue's developers fought on. In order to hold down Bellevue, Hailey's promoters had consolidated their control over Idaho's legislature so that they could defeat a variety of efforts to divide Alturas County, which occupied a vast mountain and desert area. But Bellevue finally gained retribution in 1889. When new county boundaries finally were adopted following a wild legislative battle, Bellevue was made county seat of Logan County, with a boundary between Hailey and Bellevue. That Hailey-Bellevue distraction diverted legislative attention from other important issues, so that no provision was made to hold Idaho's state constitutional convention--an omission which created awkward problems. Hailey had to fight for six years to get Bellevue back into what emerged as Blaine County. After that Bellevue offered no serious threat to Hailey, but mining there declined enough that Hailey did not prosper too much either. Agricultural expansion south of Bellevue helped maintain population there after 1900, and mining revivals from 1902 to 1906 Bellevue renewed hope.

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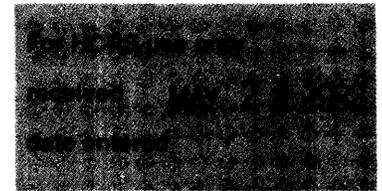
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A 1912 fire set Bellevue back, and an erosion of historic architecture which began with early fires finally left the town with a concentration of historic buildings only along Oak Street and scattered historic buildings outside of this area. Recent pressures associated with a later mining revival from 1966 to 1970 and expansion of Sun Valley ski facilities have largely bypassed Bellevue, but rapid growth of Blaine County has begun a transformation that will become more significant in that century-old community.

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Finley, Robert, and Scott, E. M. "A Great Lakes-to-Gulf Profile of Dispersed Dwelling Types." Geographical Review, 30 July, 1940, pp. 412-19.

McLeod, George A. History of Alturas and Blaine Counties, Idaho. Hailey, Idaho: The Hailey Times, 1938.

(Boise, Idaho) Tri-Weekly Statesman. 1880-1887.

(Hailey, Idaho) Wood River Times. 1882-1910.

(Ketchum, Idaho) Ketchum Keystone. 1882-1888.

(Silver City, Idaho) Idaho Avalanche. 1880-1881.

BELLEVUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BELLEVUE, IDAHO
 (NOT TO SCALE) 1981



 DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 VACANT LOT
 INTRUSION

