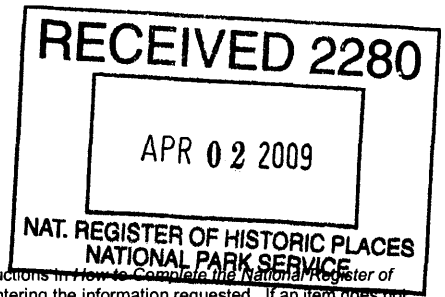


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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House

other names/site number: Snider, Peter and Maria, House/ Temp. Site #30 in Historic Survey Report: A Reconnaissance Survey of the Old Hailey Town Site, 2006.

2. Location

street & number 203 East Bullion Street N/A not for publication

city or town Hailey N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Blaine code 013 zip code 83333

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. (x See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth C. Reid 31 March 09
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
KENNETH C. REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature] 5/5/09
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
Name of Property

Hailey, Blaine Co., ID
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: 3

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/VERNACULAR:

Gable-Front

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD/weatherboard

roof METAL

other ADOBE

BRICK

Narrative Description

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

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

Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
Name of Property

Hailey, Blaine Co., ID
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)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1885-1905

Significant Dates

1885

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X 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
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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

Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
Name of Property

Hailey, Blaine Co., ID
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1 / 1 7 / 1 7 / 1 8 / 1 4 / 8 2 / 2 1 / 8 9 / 9 (NAD 83)
Zone Easting Northing

B 1 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 1 / 1 / 1 / 1
Zone Easting Northing

C 1 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 1 / 1 / 1 / 1

D 1 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 1 / 1 / 1 / 1

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The platted boundaries of Lot 20-24, Block 38 of the Hailey Original Townsite; Tax Parcel# RPH0000038019AA.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above description is the legal description of the property's boundaries.

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Madeline Buckendorf

organization Madeline Buckendorf Consulting, LLC date August 2008

street & number 1805 Everett St. telephone (208)454-3435

city or town Caldwell state ID zip code 83605

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 Martha Burke

street & number 203 E. Bullion St. telephone 208-720-2682

city or town Hailey state ID zip code 83333

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Name of Property Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
County and State Blaine County, Idaho

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Eben S. and Elizabeth S. Chase House is located at 203 East Bullion Street in Hailey, Idaho. It sits on a knoll at the southwest corner of East Bullion Street and 2nd Avenue. Surrounded by an expanse of lawn and numerous large trees and shrubs, the house is a two-story, rectangular structure that was constructed circa 1885. It is an example of the gable-front form of vernacular architecture with minimal stylistic detailing. The balloon frame walls are in-filled with adobe brick and covered with lap siding. The building has an offset ell wing attached to its northeast corner. Although the house had the ell addition by 1900, the current one-story wing was reconstructed in the mid-1970s. The dimensions of the house's main section are 26'5" in width and 35'5" in length. The northeast wing is 19'8" in width and 32'4" in length.

The house sits on a poured concrete foundation and has a partial, unfinished basement with a coal chute. The exterior walls of the house are clad with wood bevel siding enclosed with corner boards. The framing and siding cover a wall of adobe bricks; each brick measures approximately 4" x 12". The house has a medium-pitched gable roof covered with ridged metal sheeting. The eaves are clad with plain wood soffits and fascia. Wood-frame windows flanked with shutters dominate each facade. Most windows are 1-over-1 lights with screens and removable muntins; the current configuration is 9-over-9, however the owner intends to remove all muntins in keeping with the 1-over-1 nature of the original windows. Simple wood casings surround the windows, with small wood drip caps over each lintel. All windows are double-hung sash unless otherwise noted.

The building's south façade is asymmetrical in design and includes a one-story wrap-around porch. The porch is topped with a metal-clad shed roof. A small gabled extension tops the shed roof over the offset entryway. Turned wood porch supports are located underneath its eaves. The porch's floor is composed of wood planks painted gray, with concrete steps leading to the porch. A wood panel door with a fanlight is offset towards the east side of the south elevation's first story. A single-light transom tops the door, and wood shutters flank each side. Paired windows divided with a simple wood mullion are located west of the doorway. The south elevation's second story includes two matching windows that are slightly offset towards the east side.

The house's west elevation is symmetrical in design, with two windows in each story. Centered on the west elevation between the windows is a modern external chimney, composed of concrete blocks covered with a heavy coating of stucco.

The north (rear) elevation of the building's original section has a two-story modern wood deck attached to it. Wood stairs lead to the second-story deck. The first story includes a wood double-hung sash window with 3-over-3 lights; it appears to be modern. A double-hung sash window with 4-over-2 lights is located on the west side. There are two double-hung sash windows of 1-over-1 lights placed symmetrically in the second story.

The east elevation of the dwelling has a one-story wing attached to its northwest corner. The original portion is two stories, and its cladding and one-story porch match the south elevation. There is a small, rectangular casement window with a simple wood casing located slightly off-center on the first story; the wing is attached directly north of the window. There are no windows or other openings in the original section's second story. An offset internal chimney is located on the roof's east slope near its peak. It is a corbelled brick chimney capped with concrete.

The wing addition, attached to the main section's east elevation in 1975, is a one-story structure topped with a shallow gable roof clad in ridged metal sheeting. A shed-roofed open porch extends the full length of the addition's south elevation. The owners moved some of the original turned supports from the early addition of the house to the new addition's porch. Wood bevel siding and corner boards enclose the walls of the addition's south elevation, and vertical wood planks cover the porch floor. A glazed, wood panel door with 3-over-3 lights is located on the west side of the addition's south elevation. Paired wood frame windows that are double-hung sash

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Name of Property Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
County and State Blaine County, Idaho

with 3 over 2 lights are located east of the doorway. A modern patio area is located immediately south of the porch. Trees and vegetation obscure the view of the addition.

The gable eaves of the addition's east elevation are clad with double overlapping fascia boards and a projecting decorative beam. Its wall is clad with beveled wood siding. Two angular fixed windows that run from the floor to the ceiling are centered in the east elevation. A metal-framed slider (1/1) is located north of the fixed windows. The north elevation of the east addition projects approximately 16 feet beyond the original section of the house. Three pairs of metal-framed slider (1/1) windows dominate the north elevation's wall. Bevel siding clads the rest of the wall, trimmed with plain corner boards and double fascia boards in the eaves.

The addition's west elevation has matching cladding, with one metal-framed slider (1/1) window on its north end. A glazed wood panel door is located near the wing's juncture with the original section's north elevation. A six-foot wood plank fence obscures the view of the addition from the alleyway.

A small barn (contributing - circa 1905) is located northeast of the dwelling. It is a one and one-half story, gable-front building clad in wood drop siding and a ridged metal roof. Simple wood corner boards trim the walls. On its south elevation, hinged double doors are slightly offset in the first story. The doors are wood batten braced with three horizontal boards. In the half-story loft area above the doors is a six-light, fixed frame window centered in the gable end. A decorative metal weathervane tops the roof's peak near the south elevation.

The barn's east elevation parallels the alleyway. A large sliding wood door is located in its first story. The door is wood batten with an interior slider track. The doorway is encased with simple wood trim with a drip cap over the lintel. Centered above the sliding door is a hinged hay door into the loft area. The door is wood batten with exterior iron hinges; its simple wood trim includes a drip cap over the lintel and modest decorative wood trim underneath the sill.

Two aluminum slider (1/1) windows are located in the first story of the barn's west elevation. The windows appear to be modern. There are no openings into the loft area. There are no openings in either story of the north elevation.

One-story conjoined sheds (non-contributing) are located near the northwest corner of the property. The sheds are wood frame with metal-clad shed roof and bevel siding. The east portion of the conjoined sheds appears to have been built circa 1920; it may have been moved there from its original location near the barn (as shown in a 1921 Hailey Sanborn Fire Map). The shed joined to its west façade appears to be modern. The conjoined sheds functioned as dog kennels before 1973—metal posts from dog runs stand in a cement slab floor located west of the sheds.

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Name of Property Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
County and State Blaine County, Idaho

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Eben S. and Elizabeth S. Chase house is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for its significance in the areas of Exploration and Settlement. The property is associated with the establishment and development of the community of Hailey in Central Idaho. Following the 1880s lead and silver discoveries in the region, entrepreneurs from southwestern Idaho mining camps and other western states emigrated into the central part of Idaho Territory. They developed towns in the Wood River Valley and surrounding mountains and to serve the region's burgeoning population. These businessmen were often involved in legal or political professions, in various aspects of the mining industry, and in transportation and supply businesses. They influenced both commercial and residential development in Hailey from the 1880s to the late 1890s, during the apex and nadir of the Wood River Valley's mining industry.

CRITERION A

Mining development in the Wood River region came after the early 1860s gold discoveries along the Salmon River located in the north-central portion of Idaho Territory. In 1864, prospector Warren Callahan uncovered a galena lode south of present-day Bellevue near Goodale's Cutoff, a branch of the Oregon Trail. As miners poured into the area, the political boundaries of Alturas County, Idaho Territory, were formed. This territorial county comprised most of southern and central Idaho from the Bruneau River's mouth to the Little Lost River in present-day eastern Idaho.¹

Opposition from Native American tribes slowed further mineral exploration and settlement of the Wood River region until after the 1878 Bannock Indian War. After the U.S. Army removed native tribes from the area, a resurgence of gold mining occurred there. Lack of refining technologies for lead and silver impeded further mining development in central Idaho Territory until the 1880s, when successful smelting operations began in Nevada and Colorado. Lead and silver recovery operations boomed the Wood River Valley from the 1880s to the 1890s, aided by the development of railroad lines across southern Idaho.²

Former territorial congressman and famed stage owner John Hailey claimed several tracts of public land in the Wood River Valley. Hailey, a Tennessee native, had followed the gold rush from Oregon to the Boise Basin in 1863 and worked there as a packer and stage driver. He helped move army troops during the Bannock War, and eventually claimed land east of the Wood River in 1880. Following the resurgence of mining in the area, he turned one of his Desert Land Entry claims into the townsite of Hailey.³

John Hailey formed the Hailey Town Company with three other investors, including Boise resident and U. S. Marshal, Eben S. Chase. Chase and the others filed land claims near Hailey's Desert Entry claim, and the Hailey townsite was officially platted in 1881. The newspaper reported that approximately fifty lots were sold to Boise businessmen and that Boise's First National Bank would move one of its branches from Idaho City to Hailey. That year, the infant town of Hailey won a hotly contested election for the county seat of Alturas County.⁴

By the summer of 1882, John Hailey and his business partners sold most of the Hailey townsite to the Idaho-Oregon Land Improvement Company (IOLIC). The IOLIC was a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad. Robert E. Strahorn, publicist for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, served as vice-president of the IOLIC. The Oregon Short Line (which later became part of Union Pacific Railroad) laid its tracks across southern Idaho from 1881 to 1883, with a branch line built from Shoshone to Hailey by 1883. The IOLIC intensively promoted business investment in the Hailey area, and investors planned the erection of two hotels there.⁵

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Name of Property Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
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Eben Chase and two other Boise City residents, merchant David Falk and assayer Alonzo Woltors, made mining investments in the Wood River area. These included the Star 37 Mine, located 3 ½ miles southwest of Hailey, and the Hailey Smelting Works on Indian Creek. Eventually Chase and his wife acquired sole ownership of the smelter, and they sold it to Jabez Chase (no known relation) in 1884. On May 31, 1884, John Hailey deeded the entire west one-half of Block 38 in Hailey to Eben Chase's wife, Elizabeth. Their deed mentioned no improvements on the property at that time; however, a construction date of circa 1885 is presumed, as a March 1886 mortgage taken by the Chases mentions a two-story frame building on the property. The Chases lived in the house while pursuing their various mining interests, including an 1885 miners' strike at the nearby town of Broadford that Eben Chase was involved in suppressing.⁶

The Chase house was built with a combination of traditional and modern construction techniques. The two-story house followed the traditional gable-front and L-shaped wing form of construction, common for wealthier residents of early Idaho mining communities. The L-shaped wing underwent several alterations over the years, though the house still retains that original form. The house was constructed of adobe-brick walls or infill, covered with pre-cut clapboard siding and milled wood trim. Precut lumber and siding was not readily available in the Wood River area until after 1883, when the railroad branch was completed. Adobe was traditionally used for infill and bearing walls for early structures throughout the southwestern United States and Utah, with later builders adding modern exterior cladding such as wood, stucco, or stone siding.⁷ In the 1860s, Latter-Day-Saint settlers constructed houses with adobe walls or adobe infill in their fledgling villages of southeastern Idaho Territory. As early as the 1880s, at least three two-story adobe houses were constructed in Boise City near the Boise River, where bricks were made and dried in the sun. Other pioneer builders made and used adobe bricks along the Snake River and its other tributaries during this time.⁸

Market prices for silver dropped dramatically after 1887, and many Wood River mining investors suffered considerable losses. By 1890, Eben and Elizabeth Chase were involved in several civil lawsuits in Blaine County. That year, they lost their Hailey house and property in a mortgage foreclosure to Joseph Pinkham. Pinkham was a U.S. Marshal and Boise resident who had invested in freight lines, mercantiles, banks and mines in the Boise Basin and Wood River Valley. In 1891, Joseph Pinkham deeded the former Chase property to one of his business partners, Isaac Lewis, famed Wood River entrepreneur and one of the founders of nearby Ketchum. Eight months later, Lewis sold the property to Jerome S. Childs, former superintendent of the Solace Mining Company at the mining town of Vienna, located in the Sawtooth Mountains. Childs and his wife Aimee also suffered from a reversal of mining fortunes in the mid-1890s, and left Idaho by 1897.⁹

Peter Snider purchased the former Chase property from Jerome Childs in 1898. Snider had immigrated from northern Italy to California and later became a mining engineer. He came to Idaho by 1890 to manage the Triumph Mine, located northeast of Hailey. The Triumph Mine had a successful production rate in the 1880s and 1890s, but lack of adequate recovery methods slowed its development. Snider married Maria Pichel (also a former Italian immigrant) in Hailey in 1893. He leased the Triumph mine from 1909 to 1912 and developed the Challenger group of associated claims, but production remained minimal. Peter Snider also made several land investments in the region and served as vice-president of the Blaine County National Bank. Later, new technologies would make the Challenger group of claims and the Triumph mine the best-producing and longest-running mining operations in the Wood River Valley.¹⁰

By 1907, Snider had a wrap-around unenclosed porch added to the former Chase house, and a small barn was constructed on the property. Later a small shed was built near the barn's west elevation. Snider deeded the house to his wife, Maria, in 1918 and he died in 1919. After his death, Maria lived on the property with her daughters, Helena and Corrina. Helena continued to live there while on break from her continuing education in Boise and Chicago. The 1930 census shows Leo Snider, Maria and Peter's son, also briefly living there while he worked some of the original Snider mining claims.¹¹

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Name of Property Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
County and State Blaine County, Idaho

By 1931, Maria Snider was living in a one-room cottage [no longer extant] that had been built east of the main house. Helena Snider married Norman Vought in Washington in 1938. She and her husband worked as government employees, living in various states until their retirement. They also lived part-time at the Snider home in Hailey. The Voughts came to Idaho often; they stayed in the main house and Helena taught music there. After Maria's death in 1956, the Voughts sold the house; it changed hands at least two more times until the house was eventually sold to John and Martha Burke in the early 1970s. Sometime after 1931, the wing addition was removed; the Burkes built a new offset wing onto the east elevation in the mid-1970s. The property has retained four of its five original lots platted by John Hailey in the early 1880s.¹²

The history of the Eben S. and Elizabeth S. Chase house exemplifies the early settlement and development of Hailey, and many mining communities of late-nineteenth century. The excitement of new mining enterprises in the Wood River Valley resulted in an influx of investors and speculators. The Chase House, large for its time, represents a prototypical "boom" period of a mining town, where wealthy owners or investors made their mark and put their imprint on a community through the architecture they created. With the bust that often follows boom, the Chase house turned over several times in a short period as others followed, hoping to see their fortunes multiply. Eventually, as the initial manic investment and speculation diminished into slower but steady mine returns, the town of Hailey settled into a more stable community where settlers came to stay and build their lives. After the area mining bust of the 1890s, property ownership in Hailey stabilized and the town settled into the community it would be for several decades. The Chase House reflects this pattern in its early construction for a wealthy mining speculator, its repeated turn-over through the early years and then its long-term ownership by the Snider family.

The period of significance for the Chase House (1885-1905) begins with the house's construction during the early boom and settlement years of Hailey's history and ends after the construction of the contributing barn in 1905. Although the barn was constructed by subsequent owner, Peter Snider, and not Eben Chase, it is reflective of the early settlement period of the town of Hailey, and therefore contributes to the property's significance.

END NOTES

1. Merle Wells, *Gold Camps and Silver Cities* (Moscow, Idaho: Idaho Department of Lands, Bureau of Mines & Geology, 1983), 112-114; Spence, C. Clark, *For Wood River or Bust: Idaho's Silver Boom of the 1880s* (Moscow and Boise, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, Idaho State Historical Society, 1999), 3-9. See also McLeod, George, Chapters III and V in *A History of Alturas and Blaine Counties, Idaho* (Hailey, Idaho: The Hailey Times [newspaper], 1930).

2. *Ibid.*

3. "John Hailey," Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS) Reference Series No. 543, (Boise, 1971); see also 1883 Blaine [Alturas] County Survey Map, available online at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) office's website for General Land Office (GLO) Records, <http://www.blm.gov/search.html>, accessed July 2008.

4. Spence, 16, 83. See also 1883 Blaine [Alturas] County Survey Map.

5. McLeod, 47; Wells, 114; Spence, 15-17, 57.

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County and State Blaine County, Idaho

6. McLeod, 47; Spence, 37-38, 57. For the mineral patent of the Star 37 lode, see the BLM website, Land Patent Records for Eben S. Chase. For the sale of the Indian Creek smelter from Eben Chase to Jabez Chase, see "A New Enterprise," *Wood River Times*, 29 April 1884, 1.

7. For a discussion of late nineteenth-century "Americanization" of adobe buildings, see *Preserving the Enchantment: A Plan for New Mexico, 2002-2011* (Santa Fe: New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division, 2006) 29; available at <http://www.nmhistoricpreservation.org/documents/StatePlan.pdf>. Similar construction methods were used in historic houses of Utah, Nevada, California and Texas.

8. For early two-story adobe dwellings in Boise, see W. Paul Tate, *The Gekeler Pioneers of La Grande and Boise: 1862 & 1869* (Boise, Idaho: [n. p.], 1979), on file at the Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS) Library. Boise; Adolph Bahler, interviewed by Annabelle Alexander, 11 January 1969, in oral history collection (OH-5) at the ISHS Library; ISHI Site# 01-9745, "Gekeler/Tate House," on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (ISHPO), Boise. For adobe bricks made along the Snake River, see "Appendix" by Madeline Buckendorf in Carolyn Carley and Robert Lee Sappington, *Archeological Survey of the Clear Lakes Project on the Snake River, South-Central Idaho, 1981*, University of Idaho Anthropology Manuscript Series No. 71, (Moscow: University of Idaho, 1982). Other Idaho examples of adobe brick used in house construction are in Lisa V. Reitzes, *Paris: A Look at Idaho Architecture* (Boise: Idaho Historic Preservation Office, 1981) 18-10, 23, 37; Jennifer Attebery, et. al., "The Montgomery House: Adobe in Idaho's Folk Architecture," in *Idaho Folklife: Homesteads to Headstones* (Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah Press, 1985), 46-57; *Building Idaho: An Architectural History* (Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1991), 33-31, 45, 62.

9. Alturas and Blaine County Deed and Mortgage records, on file at the Blaine County Courthouse, Hailey, Idaho. For information about Jerome Childs and lawsuits concerning Eben and Elizabeth Chase, see "Idaho, 1890: A Reconstructed Census," accessed online at http://www.idahohistory.net/1890_census.html, July 2008. For a biography of Joseph Pinkham, see J. H. Hawley, *History of Idaho: Gem of the Mountains*, Vol. II (Chicago: Clarke Publishing, 1920) 52-56. For Pinkham and Lewis' partnership, see Spence, 112.

10. For information about Peter and Maria Snider, see the *Wood River Times*, 10 August 1893; The Wood River Times-News-Miner, 22 and 23 May, 1919; Blaine Co. Deeds; U. S. Census, 1900-1930, accessed online through *Ancestry.com*, July 2008. For information about the Triumph Mine, see Wells, 118; Victoria E. Mitchell, *History of the Triumph, Independence and North Star Mines* (Idaho Geological Survey Report #S-97-1, 1997; "Triumph Mining Documents, 1912-1952," MS2/085, on file at the ISHS Library.

11. Blaine Co. Deeds, 1920; U. S. Census Records, 1920 and 1930; Karolyn McNeal [niece of Helena Snyder Vought and granddaughter of Peter and Maria Snider], telephone interview with author, 11 August 2008.

12. Karolyn McNeal; Martha Burke [present property owner]; notes of conversation with author, 29 July 2008 and 17 August 2008; Joan Davies (local Hailey historian), several communications with author, Summer 2008.

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Name of Property Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
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- Attebery, Jennifer, et. al. "The Montgomery House: Adobe in Idaho's Folk Architecture." *Idaho Folklife: Homesteads to Headstones*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1985.
- Bahler, Adolph. Interviewed by Annabelle Alexander, 11 January 1969. In the oral history collection (OH-5) at the Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS) Library, Boise.
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National Park Service

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Section number Photos Page 1 Name of Property Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
Blaine County, Idaho
Photographs taken by Madeline Buckendorf
Photographs taken July 3, 2008
Original negatives on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

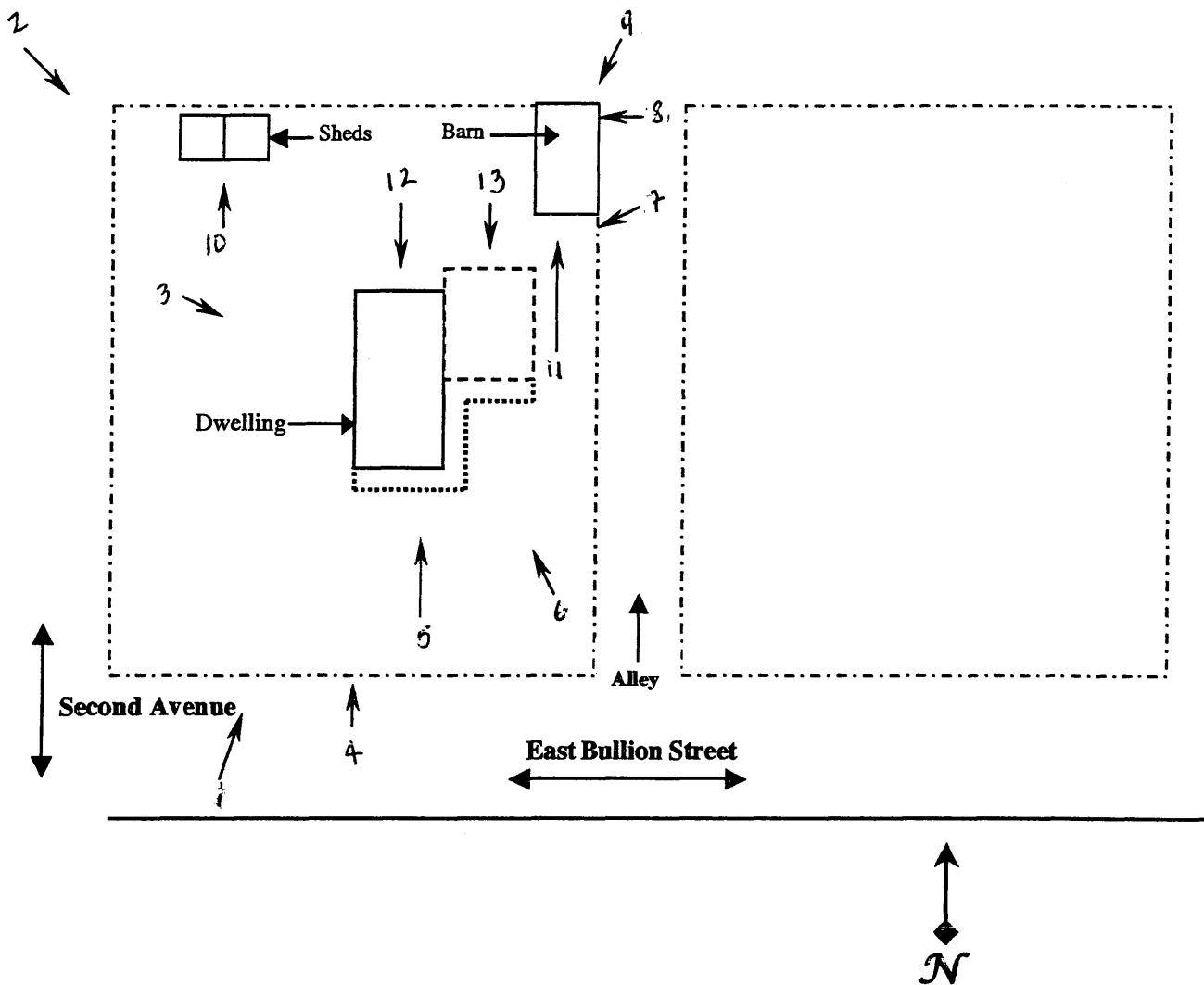
NOTE: Heavy foliage surrounding the house made photo-documentation of the structure extremely difficult.

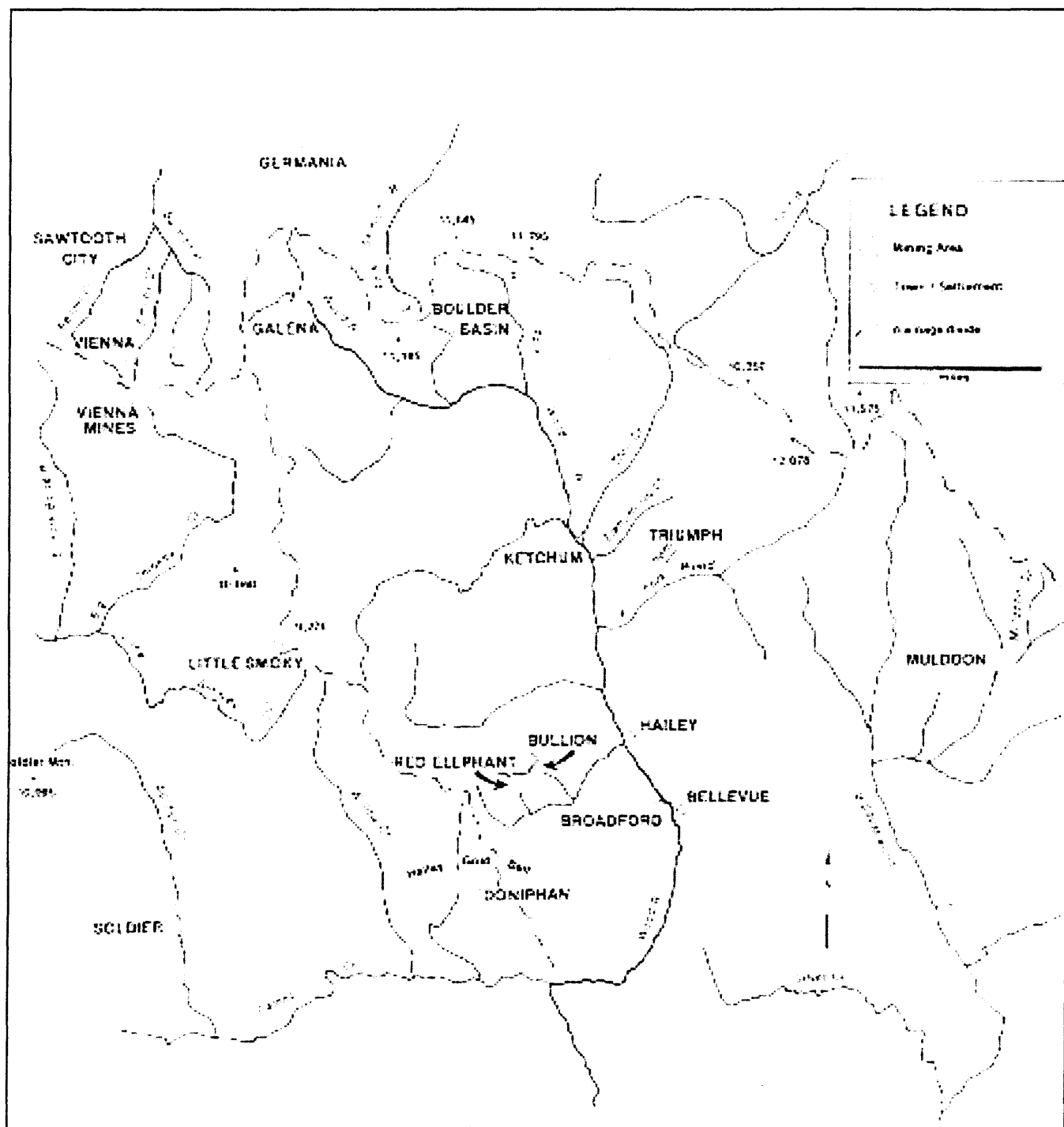
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Photo #1 of 16: | House-overview; view looking northeast |
| Photo #2 of 13: | House-overview; view looking southeast |
| Photo #3 of 13: | House-west elevation; view looking east |
| Photo #4 of 13: | House-south elevation; view looking north |
| Photo #5 of 13: | House porch-south elevation; view looking north |
| Photo #6 of 13: | House wing addition-south elevation; view looking northwest |
| Photo #7 of 13: | House wing addition-east elevation; view looking west |
| Photo #8 of 13: | Barn-east elevation; view looking southwest |
| Photo #9 of 13: | Barn-north elevation; view looking southwest |
| Photo #10 of 13: | Sheds-south elevation; view looking north |
| Photo #11 of 13: | Barn-south elevation; view looking north |
| Photo #12 of 13: | House-north elevation; view looking south |
| Photo #13 of 13: | House wing addition-north elevation; view looking south |

Chase, Eben S. and Elizabeth S., House
203 E. Bullion St., Hailey
Blaine County, Idaho
Madeline Buckendorf, 7/03/08
PHOTO POINT MAP--NOT TO SCALE

KEY:
Lot Boundaries: - - - - -
Wrap-around porch:
Addition to Bldg.: - - - - -
Photo Points: →

(Note: Neg# 2-3 & 13 were not developed,
so there are no photo points
for them.)





Map of Wood River Mines, 1880s.

From: Wells, Merle W. *Gold Camps and Silver Cities*, 1983.