

PH0500372

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 6 1977

DATE ENTERED APR 6 1978

**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

Atlanta Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

VICINITY OF

Second

STATE

Idaho

CODE

16

COUNTY

Elmore

CODE

039

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Elmore County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Mountain Home

STATE

Idaho

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Idaho State Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1972

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Idaho State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Boise

STATE

Idaho

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Atlanta Historic District includes five houses, several outbuildings, a garage, a log cabin, an assay office and a jail. With the exception of several houses these buildings are no longer occupied. Their style, construction techniques and history make these buildings distinct when compared with the surrounding area.

The houses date from 1876-1884, have either vertical flush boards or board and batten siding, and were constructed with square nails. The Louis N. Franke residence (1), the best preserved, still retains its original shingle roof under the present tin one. It has tongue and groove flooring and ceiling and a porch with hand carved posts. Behind the house are several outbuildings including a barn (4), of unknown date. The barn was made of recycled lumber and still contains the original stalls and milking stanchions. Its roof has been replaced. The assay office (5), a simple frame structure, is also behind the Franke residence.

The dormered garage (8) at the corner of Main and Pine streets dates from the 1930's. Although not of the same period as the earlier structures, its board and batten construction blends in with the rest of the district. Hill's Place (9), to the south of the garage, originally was a house, but was converted into a bar in the 1930's. This board and batten structure still retains poles in the gables used as a trellis for hop vines.

The log cabin (11), which is south of Main Street, dates back to 1878-1890. It is very well preserved as it had been covered with tin for many years. The original shake roof is still under a tin roof. The cabin has a stone foundation and cellar and its floor is insulated with soil between the joists. The floor is beginning to sag. Fruit trees surround the cabin and to the west is the jailhouse. (12) In 1910 this frame building replaced an earlier jail which burned. It consists of a main room with two cells to the rear. The original cells are intact and were made by a local blacksmith who also did the window bars, and all the hardware (door hinges, handles, etc.) The jail sits over Quartz creek and holes in the cell floors serve as the plumbing.

This district has no intrusions or fill and is very homogeneous. Many of the buildings have fallen into disrepair due to disuse, but the town, which owns over half of these structures, hopes to begin restoration activities in the near future.

Inventory of historic structures within the Atlanta Historic District:

1. Louis N. Franke Residence: a single story T shaped home with the base of the T being two board and batten additions, the last of which dates back to 1924.
2. Frame outbuilding: single story frame structure.

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 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 1876-1910

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Atlanta Historic District is significant as the only surviving section of Nineteenth century Atlanta. Most all of the original town has been destroyed by fire, snow, or demolition.

The Atlanta lode, rich in both gold and silver, was discovered in November, 1864, by John Simmons. The lode, with its exceedingly remote location, presented far more than the ordinary difficulties in attracting investors and bringing in the requisite milling equipment. However, a quartz mill was placed in operation in 1867 and several others followed. Their recovery methods were dismally inefficient as only 20% of the ore's potential could be readily obtained. Due to their unprofitableness these mills closed in 1869. Substantial mining activity did not resume in Atlanta until 1877 when Buffalo, New York, investors placed in operation a ten stamp mill and a five hearth furnace with a ten ton daily capacity. This precipitated a building boom with the town growing to a population of 500. The camp saw considerable activity until 1884 when a general economic collapse occurred with the depletion of the high grade ore. In 1891 British investors took control of the mining enterprise and the town was somewhat active between 1894-1899. However, the mines' full potential was not realized until the Saint Joseph Lead Company started up an amalgamation-flotation concentrator in 1932. This process accounted for producing most of Atlanta's \$16-18 million yield.

The Atlanta Historic District mainly was erected in the boom years 1877-1884. The buildings of this period are architecturally significant in their preservation of various mining frontier building styles and techniques. They are constructed of local brick and lumber as Atlanta's remote location at the base of Mount Greylock made it economically prohibitive to pack in outside materials.

Louis N. Franke was a mining engineer who was in Atlanta at least by 1886. His house was originally constructed by an earlier miner. The Franke family owned a hotel in Atlanta operated the assay office, and also brought an early automobile, a 1914 Cadillac, to town. The rusting hulk of the auto still remains. The Franke barn is the last standing barn in Atlanta.

The orchard surrounding the log cabin contains Atlanta's only pear and plum trees and emphasizes the town's need for supplies independent from the outside world. The 1930's garage, built before the Boise Road, also reiterates this fact with its use of board and batten as a building material, a rarity in service station architecture of the 1930's. The dormered second story of the garage served as a hotel in Atlanta's final boom period.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Idaho Historical Society Reference Series #202 "Atlanta"
Interview with Kerry Moosman

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than ten acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 11 050560 4851370
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Atlanta Historic District begins at the former Franke property on the west and extends to the north fork of Main Street. Except for the Wales house the district lies south of Pine Street, and includes both sides of the north fork of Main Street. Quartz creek's south shore forms the southern boundary.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Don Hibbard, Architectural Historian

24 June 1977

ORGANIZATION

Idaho State Historical Society

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

610 North Julia Davis Drive

TELEPHONE

384-2120

CITY OR TOWN

Boise

STATE

Idaho

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Merle Wells

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

24 June 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

William L. ...

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *William L. Cole*

DATE

4/6/78

DATE

4-4-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Atlanta Historic District Owners

Idaho

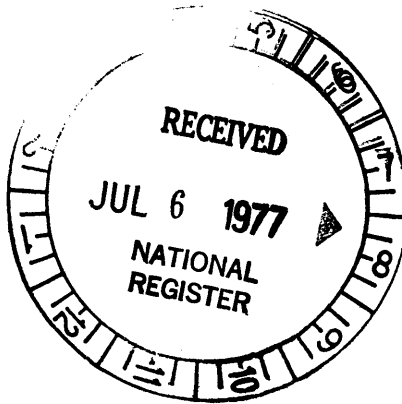
City of Atlanta
c/o C. E. Cloninger
397 Silver City Drive
Boise, Idaho 83702

Odel England
804 S. Johns Avenue
Emmett, Idaho 83615

Gayle Beavers
8021 Brynwood
Boise, Idaho 83704

Marion Glavita
511 Ash Street
Boise, Idaho 83706

Eud Thompson
2910 South Cloverdale
Boise, Idaho 83705



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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

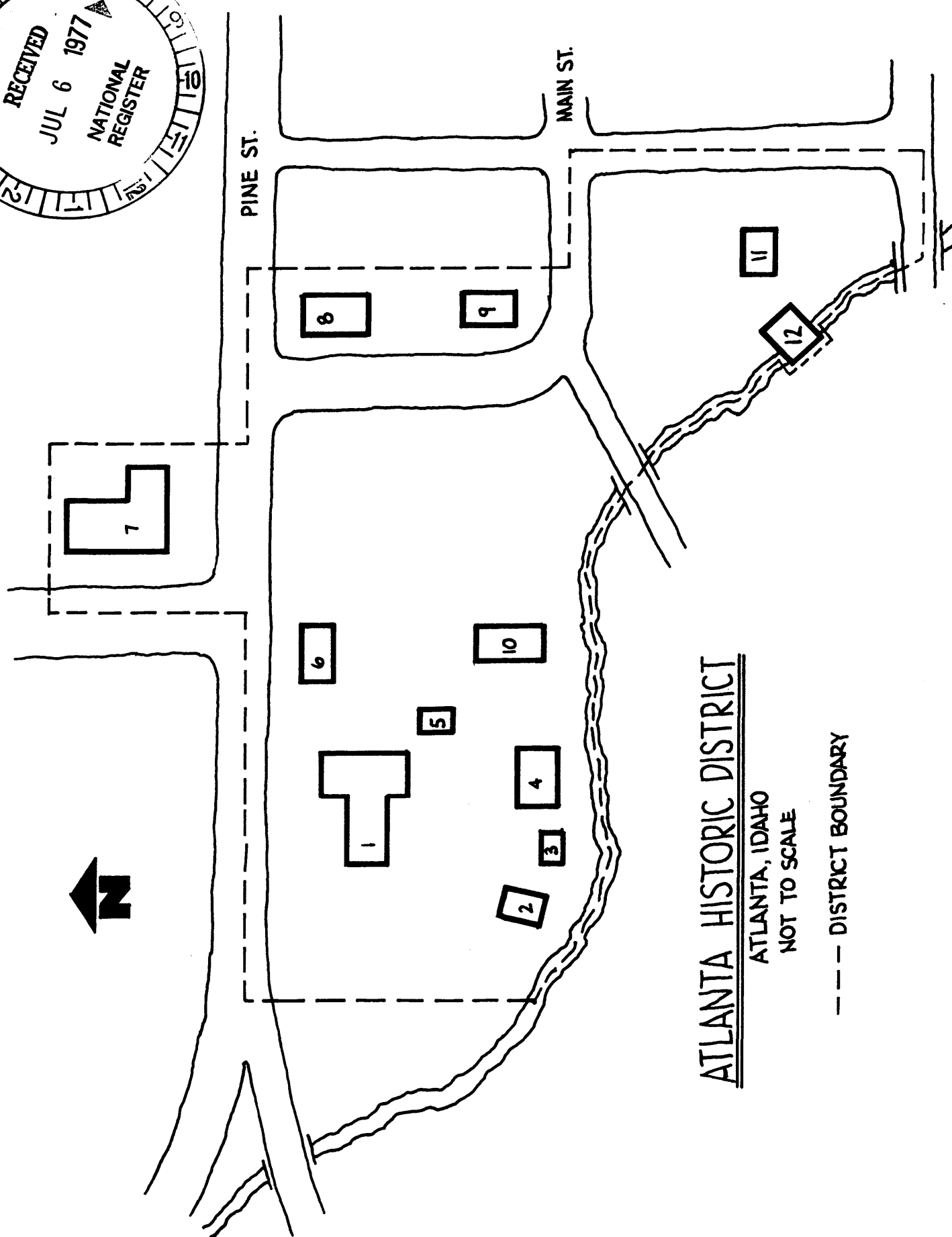
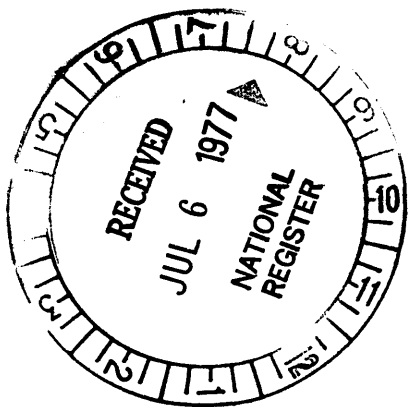
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Description
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 1

3. Frame outbuilding: single story frame structure.
4. Barn: frame structure. The roof and cupola are not original, but the walls are.
5. Assay office: a simple one story frame with tin gabled roof, used by Louis N. Franke.
6. Scholl house: a one room remainder of a larger house which was to the left. It is similar in construction to the Franke residence.
7. Wales house: a one and one-half story house whose board and batten sides have been covered with clapboard. The porch is similar to the Franke residence. A leanto one story kitchen is at the rear.
8. Garage: a clapboard one story gabled roof building with dormer windows. A frame section was later added with a larger dormer.
9. Hills Place: a one story board and batten house with a steep gabled roof.
10. Teskey House: a simple one story cabin of horizontal board and batten with a rear leanto addition with vertical board and batten.
11. Log cabin: a one story cabin with clay chinking.
12. Jailhouse: a one story frame building with a gabled roof.



ATLANTA HISTORIC DISTRICT
ATLANTA, IDAHO
NOT TO SCALE

--- DISTRICT BOUNDARY