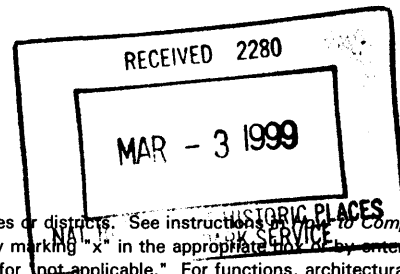


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



414

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions on how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box 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 KIRBY, THOMAS, HOUSE

other names/site number IHSI #57-561

2. Location

street & number 102 North 9th Street N/A not for publication

city or town Kendrick N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Latah code 057 zip code 83537

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Robert M. Yohe II 2/22/99
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date
 ROBERT M. YOHE, II, 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:)

Edson H. Beall 4-1-99
 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Kirby, Thomas, House
Name of Property

Kendrick, Latah, Idaho
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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</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

N/A

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)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof ASPHALT
other _____

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

Kirby, Thomas, House
Name of Property

Kendrick, Latah, Idaho
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)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1889-1894, 1900, 1910

Significant Dates

1889, 1900, 1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Kirby, Thomas

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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
- 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
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Kirby, Thomas, House
Name of Property

Kendrick, Latah, Idaho
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>1/1</u>	<u>5/2/7/2/1/0</u>	<u>5/1/6/2/1/4/0</u>	B	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	D	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Lots 14, 15, 16, Block 17 Kendrick Original Plat

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The above described property is that historically associated with the Thomas Kirby House.
 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shirley Stephens, Primary Investigator; Susan Paras, Researcher
organization Latah County Historic Preservation Commission date May 8, 1998
street & number Dept. of History, Washington State Univ., P.O. Box 4030 telephone 509-335-5139
city or town Pullman state WA zip code 99163-4030

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 David and Sandy Sanborn
street & number 102 North 9th Street telephone 208-289-4426
city or town Kendrick state ID zip code 83537

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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County and State Latah County, Idaho

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Thomas Kirby House is located on a south-sloping hillside in a residential section on the corner of Ninth and Main streets on the eastern end of Kendrick, Idaho. Typical of late-19th Century Queen Anne-style residences, the Kirby House displays elaborate and asymmetrical bays, towers, and wall projections. Constructed of wood on a balloon frame, the house sits on a concrete foundation that replaced the original brick foundation. The original shingle roof, which once had crestings with pinnacles along major ridges, is now clad with asphalt shingles. The original basic plan of the tall, two-story house was a T-shaped cross gable. Additions in 1900 and 1910 increased the original six rooms to eleven (2200 square feet) and have amplified the irregularity of the plan.

There is no vestige of original landscaping. Gardens terraced by walls of railroad ties and rocks, added by the Long family during the 1940s, reach down the slope to Main Street where in 1900 there was an elevated boardwalk along the periphery at the road. Original landscaping around the other elevations was modified and remains undeveloped.

Windows on the original cross-gabled structure are double-hung sash with relatively simple surrounds. Typical of Queen Anne houses in the West, upper sashes in the windows on the primary elevations contain small, square, colored lights surrounding the large primary lights. These are often referred to as Queen Anne windows. Small horizontally and vertically oriented windows on the additions to the north and east elevations are incongruent with the overall style of the house. The three original doors at the front and west and north elevations have Queen Anne windows with small, colored lights surrounding a larger light. Two of the three primary exterior doors retain original brass door knobs. Stick-style elements are suggested in the boards that extend across the tops and continue down from the jambs of second-story double windows and the closely laid vertical boards that form a band under the eaves in the rake and across the clips of the gables.

The irregular footprint of the Kirby House clearly displays elements of Queen Anne architecture. Notable among irregularities are an original, prominent square bay on the south-facing gable end; an original upper-story square tower with a steep, flared, pyramidal roof and corresponding two-tiered corner porches embraced by the southwest and southeast angles; and an elongated gabled ell added to the north side of the west-facing gable in 1900. A shed-roofed lean-to addition in the angle of these two west-facing cross gables completes the irregular footprint; it replaces a porch and balcony added in the 1900 modifications.

The four major gables that face west, south, and east are clipped. The juxtaposition of such a variety of shapes creates a pleasingly irregular roof line, typical of both Queen Anne and Stick-style homes. There are three prominent brick chimneys; two primary and one added during the 1920s. They were once topped by typical Queen Anne corbelling which has been removed. The siding is

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primarily novelty drop siding with ornamentation of decorative shingles between upper-story windows and clipped gables and in a band that articulates the divisions between the stories. Several wall dormers--two with clipped gabled roofs on either side of the primary south-facing gable and one with a simple pitched gable roof on the south elevation of the 1900 eastern ell--and a small, secondary clipped-gable pavilion extending under the wrap-around porch from the southeast corner of the east-facing gable provide further asymmetrical interest. A small shed-roofed porch in the northeast angle shelters a back entrance.

Decorative elements are typical of late-19th Century Queen Anne design. Matching vertical boards, punctuated by a small keystone ornament, cover three arches over the entry and balustrades of the lower tier of the two-tier porch. The square bay and its flat board trim are also suggestive of Stick-style influence. Scalloped verge trim decorates the clipped sections on the eaves of the primary gables. Gingerbread brackets, often associated with the Eastlake style, once supported the original porch posts and decorated primary windows; they have since been removed. Geometric stick style balustrades on the southwest have been replaced by simple, straight stick balusters. The primary door and window surrounds are fluted molding with corner blocks cut with circles.

Although the structure has been expanded and modified, its integrity has not been significantly altered. In the fall of 1900, when M.C. McGrew built the two-story addition and porch that doubled the size of the house, he carefully maintained the primary design. The Long family added a laundry room and screened porch on the north elevation around 1910. Electricity was installed in 1914. Further additions were completed between the 1920s and 1940s: the porch on the east elevation was extended, a fireplace was built in the house's original dining room, and the original woodshed adjacent to the house was replaced. In addition, the doors leading to the balcony from the upstairs bedroom beneath the south-facing gable were replaced with a Dutch-style door and window. The false balcony surrounding the square tower and the balcony on the east elevation have been removed.

The home's interior has undergone many renovations and alterations. Original wall surfaces, still evident throughout, are plank boards covered with muslin. There is still a significant amount of original door and window trim complete with typical corner blocks cut with circles and tall molded plinths. Some doors have transom windows. The ceiling has been lowered in several rooms, and most of the original picture mold is gone.

The Kirby House still commands attention and is significant as one of the best remaining examples of Victorian residential architecture in Idaho's North-Central region. It is representative of eclectic Queen Anne-style western residential architecture which incorporated occasional Stick and Eastlake elements. The commanding site and level of ornament and detail reflect the prominence of the home's first owner. While additions and alterations have modified the original 1889 building, the

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County and State Latah County, Idaho

integrity has not been compromised. The house still speaks unmistakably of the late Victorian period during which westward expansion was being completed in the "Inland Empire." As the only structure of its style in the town of Kendrick, it is the most important architectural resource that bears witness to the town's birth.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Thomas Kirby House in Kendrick, Idaho, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a locally significant historic property. It meets two of the criteria for listing: B) it is associated with Thomas Kirby--a person important to Kendrick's development; and C) it possesses distinctive design characteristics typical of the Queen Anne style of domestic architecture as translated into rural North-Central Idaho.

Criterion B

The Kirby House is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Thomas Kirby, the founder of Kendrick, Idaho, and because it is the only surviving architectural resource associated with him. Kirby is recognized locally as the town's founder; certainly he was instrumental in the planning and development of Kendrick. Building a substantial home was part of his attempt to create a viable town. The Victorian design that he chose speaks of propriety and middle-class respectability; the Queen Anne style reflects Kirby's efforts to establish a reputation for the town that would attract settlers.

Thomas Kirby embodied the entrepreneurial spirit of the men and women who traveled west during the late-19th Century. The promises of the Northern Idaho territory drew many of these settlers seeking new opportunities for wealth. The fertile land in Potlatch country attracted many prospective farmers and entrepreneurs. The development of this region followed the pattern of growth throughout the West. Ever-increasing westward migration prompted the director of the U.S. census to announce in 1890 that "the country's unsettled area has been so broken into by isolated bodies of settlement that there can hardly be said to be a frontier line."¹

Thomas Kirby was part of this migration. He moved from Howard, Kansas, to the town of Juliaetta, Idaho, in 1888. Within a few months of his arrival, Kirby gained a reputation as a shrewd speculator investing a considerable sum of money in real estate. He purchased a significant amount of land located within the vicinity of what would soon become Latah City. Kirby became one of the land speculators who were viewed by some as the pariahs of growing western communities. There were those who believed that the profits such speculators realized by buying up land and holding it until the price went up amounted to ill-gotten gain. Nevertheless, speculators were a dominant force in the encouragement of settlement during this period of western expansion. Many of them were

1. Faragher, John Mack, et al, *Out of Many: A History of the American People*, (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1994), 550.

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instrumental in fostering the growth of small communities with their advertisements of the glories and riches to be found in the West.

Thomas Kirby's interests, however, stretched beyond land investment. Confident of the future growth of the community, he established a drugstore and shipped a carload of drugs and furniture to Juliaetta in 1888.² Although fires were a common occurrence in new western towns, the 1889 fire that destroyed Kirby's Juliaetta drugstore appeared mysterious to the townspeople. He claimed that he had begun preparations to establish a business in Latah City prior to the fire. These preparations included shipping a small portion of his store's inventory to that town.³ The townspeople of Juliaetta were suspicious of the chain of events because he had purchased a comprehensive fire insurance policy prior to the fire.⁴ In a letter to the *Moscow Mirror*, Kirby defended his honor against the accusations of the townspeople, for they threatened to ruin his business by keeping him from collecting the insurance money. Kirby claimed that he had paid thousands of dollars for insurance in the past and had never collected on a policy. Furthermore, he asserted that he "was the best man that ever struck this country."⁵ In his view, the accusations stemmed from the townspeople's jealousy of the money that he had made buying and selling real estate. Because of the animosity towards his "person and business," Kirby decided in 1889 not to rebuild in Juliaetta choosing instead to relocate with his wife and children to the site that would become Latah City and later, Kendrick, Idaho.

Portions of the Latah City site were homesteaded by John C. Nichols. Around 1887, he homesteaded portions of Section 24 and 25 which were later included in the townsite. The record indicates that upon payment in full (January 19, 1889) the United States government transferred ownership of the land to Nichols. One month later, Nichols began selling sections of the land to prospective land speculators. Among them was Thomas Kirby who purchased land from Nichols on February 11, 1889 and again on June 11, 1889. Kirby and other initial land owners would later be

2. Kirby was able to maintain a large inventory; the shipment contained drugs totaling \$4,687.00. "Letter To the Editor of the *Moscow Mirror*" ["Letter to the Editor"], August 12, 1889, Archives, Small Collections. Transcribed Newspaper Collection, 88-6, Latah County Historical Society, Moscow, Idaho, 28.

3. The value of the inventory shipped to Latah City totaled \$435.00. Although the citizens of Juliaetta accused Kirby of arson, the historical record does not provide adequate information to either prove or disclaim the accusation. "Letter to the Editor."

4. Kirby's fire insurance policy insured his drugs and notions for \$2,800, his showcases, shelving and fixtures for \$200.00, and the building for \$500.00. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

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instrumental in platting the community, each making donations of land for the townsite.⁶ A petition included in the description of the town plat of Latah City, dated October 14, 1890, states that there were twelve citizens actively pursuing incorporation of the town. Only one name appears on the petition: Thomas Kirby. This may explain why Lillian Otness, reporting for the *Moscow Mirror* in 1892, described Kirby as the father of Kendrick and remarked on his prominent position in the town.⁷

Kirby quickly became an established member of the rapidly growing Latah City community serving on the first board of trustees. The town established a post office on May 24, 1889, and Kirby became the town's first postmaster operating the post office in the back of his new drugstore.⁸ He became the town's most successful booster, claiming that his real estate transactions were instrumental in its rapid development. Shortly after the platting of the town, Kirby made public the fact that he had sold over \$3,200 worth of land to individuals who planned to move to Latah City⁹ His influence in the development of Latah City prompted many of the local citizens to refer to the town as Kirby.

Settlers were attracted by the fertile farming land surrounding the town.¹⁰ The area provided ideal conditions for the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and hay. By 1891, Latah City had grown into a

6. The townsite included Township 38N, Range 3W, Section 24 and Section 25. A *Centennial History of the Kendrick-Juliaetta Area*, Kendrick-Juliaetta Centennial Committee, 1990. Kirby's purchases included NE1/4, SE1/4 of Section 24 and undivided 1/2 of W1/2, NE1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4 of Section 25 and portions of E1/2, SE1/4 Section 24 and portions of NE1/4, NE1/4, Section 25. "Abstracts of Title," Warranty Deed February 11, 1889 and June 11, 1889. Martha Long personal papers retained by Dana Magnuson, Kendrick, Idaho.

7. The "Description of Town Plat of Latah City" (October 14, 1890) contains the following order, "Upon petition of Thomas Kirby and eleven others, the streets and alleys of Latah City are hereby declared vacant." Otness, Lillian, "The Town of Kendrick," included in Shepard, Stan, ed. "Three Latah County Towns in 1892," *Latah Legacy*, 17, (Spring 1988): 8.

8. Kirby served as the Kendrick postmaster from 1889-90, *Centennial History*, "Kendrick," 1, 9.

9. Carithers, Rev. W.B. "Paradise Valley: An Article Descriptive of the GREAT MOSCOW COUNTRY" ["Paradise Valley"], [Date ?], Transcribed by Lillian Otness, Archives, Small Collections, 88-6, Latah County Historical Society, Moscow, Idaho.

10. *Centennial History*, "Kendrick," 4. Reverend Carithers described the Latah City site as "being [in] the center of all the big grain producing ridges in the Potlatch country. . . ." "Paradise Valley."

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thriving community with a drugstore, livery stable, hotel, schoolhouse, blacksmith shop, post office, and numerous private residences. Kirby understood that the future growth of the town depended upon railway service for the transportation of agricultural products to market distribution centers.

Kirby began negotiating with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and according to popular rumor, he donated half of the townsite (240 acres) to the railroad. Other sources indicate that the railroad "invested" in half of the townsite.¹¹ Nevertheless, it is clear that Kirby represented Latah City in the railroad negotiations. The Northern Pacific Railroad extended the Spokane and Palouse Railway the 14.4 miles from Howell to Latah City by late January 1891. At this time, in order to increase freight profits, railroad companies were expanding their lines into more remote areas of the West. Latah City, with its burgeoning agricultural production, offered the railroads a promising opportunity for monetary gains.

The first train arrived in Latah City on February 4, 1891 and the town became the southbound terminus for the Spokane and Palouse Railway system. Chief Engineer J. W. Kendrick of the Northern Pacific Railway handled the negotiations for this extension of the railroad. One published account indicates that Kirby promised the chief engineer that the town would be renamed Kendrick in appreciation for his assistance in bringing railway service to Latah City.¹² Looking to the future, local citizens supported Kirby's agreement. It was clear that a future extension of railway service to Lewiston would position Kendrick as a central trading hub.

One the most significant contributions Kirby made to the town was the construction of an elaborate, late-Victorian, Queen Anne six-room home for his wife and their three children. The house, a fine representative of the Queen Anne and Stick styles of architecture, reflects his confidence in the future prosperity of the growing community. The home was undoubtedly the most impressive in Kendrick at the time and clearly emphasizes the vigorous growth of the small town. Built on a south-sloping hill, it majestically towers above a quiet residential area. Historical records do not indicate the exact date of construction although it is clear it was built in 1889.

11. Ibid. However, the Dedication Certificate for the town of Kendrick indicates that the "Right of Way and Depot grounds were donated, granted and conveyed to the said railway forever." "Abstracts of Title," Martha Long personal papers, retained by Dana Magnuson, Kendrick, Idaho.

12. *Centennial History*, "Kendrick," 1. The historical record is not clear on the date of the name change.

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During the early 1890s, Kendrick flourished and the population rose to around 600.¹³ Kirby, as one of the largest landowners in the community, was in a good position to take advantage of Kendrick's growing prosperity. He promoted himself as the founder of Kendrick in an advertisement in the *Kendrick Gazette* addressed to real estate investors.¹⁴ His prosperity, however, was short-lived. The Panic of 1893, brought on by the financial collapse of the nation's major railroads, temporarily ended the nation's business boom. At that time liens were placed on some of Kirby's properties. More specifically, on February 15, 1894, H.C Burbank and Co. placed an attachment for the sum of \$1412.75 on Kirby's home.¹⁵ Kirby argued in court that Burbank had not placed a lien against the "said premises of any nature."¹⁶ In an unsuccessful attempt to supersede the action, he declared that his wife had filed a declaration of homestead on August 10, 1893.¹⁷ Nevertheless, on November 12, 1894, the sheriff of Latah County granted H.C. Burbank and Co. a certificate of sale for Kirby's residence. Whatever the result of these reverses, Kirby continued to be a prominent business man "operating in grain," and built "two of the largest [grain] warehouses in the town."¹⁸ Only a small deteriorated portion of one grain warehouse from the period remains in Kendrick; if it were Kirby's, it cannot be said to be a good representative of his

13. Ibid., 1.

14. The "Description of Town Plat of Latah City" (October 14, 1890) contains the following order, "Upon petition of Thomas Kirby and eleven others, the streets and alleys of Latah City are hereby declared vacant." A reporter (Lillian Otness) for the *Moscow Mirror* visited Kendrick in 1892. She described Kirby as the father of Kendrick and remarked on his prominent position in the town. Otness, Lillian, "The Town of Kendrick," included in Shepard, Stan, ed. "Three Latah County Towns in 1892," *Latah Legacy*, 17, (Spring 1988): 8. Kirby appears to have been the most active participant in obtaining the plat for the town and henceforth, many local histories refer to him as the founder.

15. This attachment moved into judgment on March 31, 1894 for \$1464.50 and an execution was issued August 28, 1894. On February 16, 1894, R.L. Sabin placed an attachment for \$297.86 against the same property. The court rendered judgment for this attachment on March 30 1894 for \$331.50. Martha Long personal papers retained by Dana Magnuson. Kendrick, Idaho.

16. "H.C. Burbank, plaintiff, versus Thomas Kirby and May Kirby, defendants: THIS IS AN ACTION IN EJECTMENT, "Act in Ejectment," Ibid.

17. The decision of the Supreme Court of Idaho stated that the declaration of homestead on the community property of May and Thomas Kirby, was not acknowledged or certified as required by statute. Therefore, it was too late after judgment sale and sheriff's deed "to ask for reformation of such acknowledgment. . . ." "Act in Ejectment," Ibid.

18. *Illustrated History of Northern Idaho*, 1903, Special Collections, University of Idaho Library, Moscow, Idaho.

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effort to promote Kendrick.¹⁹ Thus, the house is the sole representative property that remains to mark Kirby's impact on the town he founded.

Although Burbank's case was upheld after a succession of court battles, Kirby refused to give up possession of the house and the final disposition of the property did not occur until December 31, 1898. The court awarded Burbank and Co. \$180 for rents and profits that had accrued since November of 1895. Although sources indicate that Kirby moved to Peck, Idaho, in 1895,²⁰ it is clear that he maintained possession of the residence until the court's final ruling.

The Kirby House remained an important landmark in Kendrick continuously occupied by prominent Kendrick business owners. M.C. McGrew purchased the home in 1900; H.E. Wessels in 1903; and N.B. Long in 1908. The Long family retained ownership until 1992. Family members became an important part of the business community operating a meat market and dray line. They were also active members in community affairs, one son serving as the chair or mayor of the Kendrick council for two terms.²¹ Thus, the Long family continued Kirby's tradition of the entrepreneurial and community-oriented spirit that fostered the growth of small towns in the West.

Criterion C

The Thomas Kirby House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because its architecture embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Victorian Queen Anne style. It is significant because it is one of the few remaining examples of Victorian residential architecture in Idaho's North-Central region and the only such structure in the town of Kendrick.

The Queen Anne style is most closely associated with a 19th Century English architectural group led by Richard Norman Shaw. The style had little to do with Queen Anne or the formal Renaissance architecture associated with her reign (1702-14). Shaw's group chose to use the name Queen Anne because it suggested eclecticism. In England the term was applied to the transitional architecture of the pre-Georgian period which featured classical ornament on late-Medieval models of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras.

19. According to Dean Brocke, the warehouse his father (George) owns retains a small and badly deteriorated portion (20ft wide) of a grain warehouse built in the late 1800s. It is the only remaining portion of any warehouse built during that period in Kendrick.

20. Ibid.

21. *Centennial History*, "Kendrick," 107.

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The classic Queen Anne style includes a contrast of materials with the first floor often brick or stone and the upper stories stucco, clapboard or decorative shingles popular in the United States. Gabled or hipped roofs with second-story projections, gabled ends with stylized relief decoration, upper panes outlined with stained-glass squares, and verandas and balconies are common to the style. By the 1880s, pattern books, the influence of the first architectural magazine, *The American Architect and Building News*, the extension of the railroad network, and pre-cut architectural details led to the expansion of the Queen Anne style throughout the United States and across the continent to the frontier. The American spindlework interpretation became dominant.

In 1881, the first Queen Anne-style house in Idaho was built in Bellevue, Idaho by Henry Miller, owner of the Minnie Moore Mine. It was an elaborate frame house built according to the Stick-style version of the Queen Anne. Idahoans took advantage of the pattern books such as Henry Hudson Holly's *Modern Dwellings* "published plans and elevation drawings for houses ideal for the middle class. Local architects designed Queen Anne houses for the elite, adding to the style's prestige."²² Different versions of the Queen Anne style appeared throughout Idaho during the late 1880s and 1890s.

Thomas Kirby's Queen Anne house is one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style remaining in the North-Central Idaho region and is the only structure of its type in Kendrick. Although there have been additions made to the home, they are quite compatible with the building's original design. The use of irregular massing, varied wood wall cladding and other decorative materials, and a dizzying number of irregular gables all serve to make the Kirby House a textbook example of the highly eclectic Queen Anne tradition.

Summary

The Kirby House still reflects the ambitions and dreams that Kirby, who saw himself as Kendrick's leading citizen, held for the town. As such, it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Moreover, the Kirby House is an outstanding example of late-19th Century Queen Anne-style domestic architecture. It remains one of the best local examples of this style and is one of the best preserved and most imposing historic structures in the town of Kendrick. As such, it is also eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

22. Attebery, Jennifer Eastman, *Building Idaho: An Architectural History*, (Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, 1991), 63-64.

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