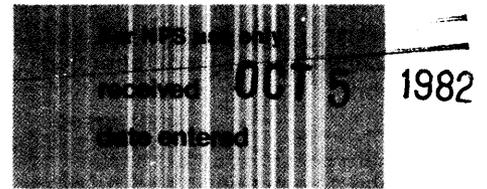


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Fort Street Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

~~An area roughly bounded by Fort, State, Sixth, and 16th S+S.~~
street & number Sixteenth streets N/A not for publication

city, town Boise N/A vicinity of Congressional district

state Idaho code 016 county Ada code 01

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 type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number N/A

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

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ada County Courthouse

street & number 650 Main Street

city, town Boise state Idaho 83702

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

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Fort Street Historic District is made up of 318 buildings in a 47-block area of the Boise City Original Townsite directly to the north of the central business district of Boise. The structures in the district are primarily residential: single-family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, and small- and medium sized-apartment buildings. The district also contains numerous public and semi-private institutions: seven churches, three schools and their related buildings, the school district administration building, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the old Carnegie Library. In addition to the older buildings of the district there are a number of contemporary office and apartment buildings whose style is not compatible with the overall character of the district.

The predominant residential architectural style is late Queen Anne showing the influence of the colonial revival. There are also numerous bungalows and box-type houses as well as dwellings that have their origins in the vernacular tradition. The Romanesque Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, colonial revival, and art deco styles find representation in the churches, schools, and other public buildings. The majority of the houses are one and a half to two stories in height and of brick, sandstone, and frame construction. Many of the larger buildings (churches and schools) are clustered at the southern boundary of the district, providing a transition from the large commercial structures of downtown to the smaller residential buildings of the district. While there is considerable variety in the architectural styles and size of the buildings in the district, the area maintains its visual and historic cohesiveness.

The four principal streets of the Fort Street Historic District--Fort, Hays, Franklin, and Washington--are wide and lined with mature trees. The houses have a uniform setback with lawns and gardens in front. The appearance of the district has not greatly changed from the period during which it achieved significance, 1890 to 1938. The original residential neighborhood has seen a transition to professional office use and to multiple residential use in the larger dwellings, but for the most part these changes have not altered the appearance of the area.

The Fort Street Historic District is bounded on the south by the main commercial district of downtown Boise and on the west by commercial development along North Sixteenth Street. The Harrison Boulevard Historic District lies to the northwest with an area of modest dwellings of recent date separating it from the Fort Street district. To the northwest the numbered streets and the cross streets which angle off at Fort Street are narrower and more closely lined with modest dwellings than the spacious streets of the original townsite. The eastern boundary of the district was established by an increasing proportion of large contemporary office buildings which have distinctly altered the residential character of the neighborhood.

The general condition of the buildings in the district is good, although some of the structures have been allowed to deteriorate since they became rental properties and multi-family dwellings. The nomination process has created considerable interest in restoration and rehabilitation, however, and property owners are

9. Major Bibliographical References

Boise. Polk's City Directories.
(Boise) Idaho Daily Statesman, 1890-1938.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approximately 100 acres

Quadrangle name Boise North, Boise South

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UMT References

A

1	1	5	6	4	1	4	2	4	8	3	0	6	0	6
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	1	5	6	5	2	6	1	4	8	2	9	8	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	1	5	6	4	9	2	2	4	8	2	9	4	0	7
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	1	5	6	3	8	2	0	4	8	3	0	1	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

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

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susanne Lichtenstein, Architectural Historian

organization Idaho State Historical Society

date 29 September 1982

street & number 610 North Julia Davis Drive

telephone (208) 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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Merle Wells

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 30 September 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date

[Signature]

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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 1890–1938 **Builder/Architect** Multiple (see inventory)

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The Fort Street Historic District is an area of approximately 47 blocks lying primarily within the original townsite of Boise City, platted in 1867. This primarily residential section of the city, which contains a rich resource of buildings in a wide variety of architectural styles, represents development during the years 1890 to 1940, when Boise matured into a modern city from its modest frontier origins. This historic district was home to influential politicians, successful businessmen, and white- and blue collar workers. Apartment buildings, large residences, cottages, churches, and schools exist harmoniously side by side. In addition, the district contains a large number of buildings designed by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel, and this cross-section provides an evolutionary record of the development of their work and changing architectural tastes. This district provides a significant record of the growth of the city, its rich diversity of architectural styles representing the changing tastes of an expanding community, and its function as a diversified neighborhood integrating a wide range of building types from mansions to modest tenant houses and apartment buildings, schools, churches, and other public buildings, all of which reflect the social and economic needs of the population.

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becoming increasingly aware of the historic and architectural assets of their buildings.

In the case of the Fort Street Historic District the following criteria have been used to help establish the contributory or non-contributory status of the buildings: the building may not have been altered to such a degree that the main classifying characteristics of its style are obscured, or its massing significantly changed by addition; and buildings will generally be considered contributory when alterations are made within period and represent an evolutionary process.

Changes in the following aspects of a building are of particular concern:

- massing and roofline
- scale
- setback from the street
- appropriateness of materials
- fenestration (size, level, spacing)
- detail and ornamentation (or lack of them)
- texture of surfaces

Evaluation is made on the basis of the appropriateness of the change relative to the original style of the building.

Synthetic siding materials are considered inappropriate when placed over original surfaces except in cases where they do not significantly alter surface texture or hide detail. The relative importance of each of these considerations varies from style to style.

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INVENTORY:

NORTH FIFTH STREET

614 North Fifth Street

Contributory

One and one-half story rectangular house built in frame with clapboard siding. A large arched balcony is set in the half-story front dormer. The full-length front porch is supported on turned pillars.

711 North Fifth Street
 built ca. 1898

Contributory

711 North Fifth Street is a one-story brick house with a hipped roof and a large central gable sheltering an upstairs porch projecting at the front. A porch with turned posts spans the facade. A central entry is flanked by pairs of tall narrow windows. The upstairs porch openings are arched in this late Queen Anne style dwelling with colonial revival style elements.

712 North Fifth Street
 built ca. 1920

Contributory

The one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow at 712 North Fifth Street displays a double street-facing gable with a porch to the right. A pair of small windows flanks the chimney at the left side of the dwelling, and a band of windows is seen spanning the porch.

714 North Fifth Street
 built ca. 1920

Contributory

714 North Fifth Street is a one-story frame bungalow with a slightly projecting central entry porch, a symmetrical facade, and bands of windows. Wide eaves with extended rafters and eaves brackets are additional bungalow features of this 1920s house.

NORTH SIXTH STREET

611 North Sixth Street
 built ca. 1906

Contributory

611 North Sixth Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a broad lateral gable and central gabled dormer. The compact massing and Symmetry of the design show the influence of the colonial revival style while details such as an angled bay window at the right side of the facade indicate the late Queen Anne. The central entrance is sheltered by a steep hipped roof porch, part of which has been enclosed to the left.

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INVENTORY (continued):

712/714/716 North Eighth Street
 built 1908

Contributory 3

This large multiple dwelling was designed in 1908 by the firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel and was built as a mate to its neighbor to the north, 720/722 North Eighth Street. The two-and-a-half-story stone, stucco and half-timber structure is listed in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

720/722 North Eighth Street
 built 1908

Contributory 3

720 and 722 North Eighth Street is a large two-and-a-half-story stone, stucco and half-timber residence that was designed in 1908 by the architectural firm of Tourtelotte and Hummel. The structure is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

775 North Eighth Street

Non-contributory 2

775 North Eighth Street is a two-story office building of textured concrete. A broad cornice emphasizes the horizontal massing of the building, which also displays tall narrow windows. The contemporary style of the building and its large size make it incompatible with the historic district.

807 North Eighth Street
 built 1904

Contributory 3

St. John's Cathedral at the corner of Hays and North Eighth Streets is a large stone church built in 1904 by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel. The building is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

815 North Eighth Street
 built 1925

Contributory 3

This two-story brick school has a flat roof and a low concrete basement. It was designed by Tourtelotte and Hummel in 1925 and is included in the thematic group Tourtelotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

818 North Eighth Street

Non-Contributory 2

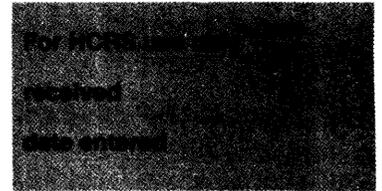
818 North Eighth Street is a one-story brick gas station with a flat roof and large plate glass windows in the west and north sides of the building. The building is not compatible with the character of the historic district, although the scale and building materials are not obtrusive.

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INVENTORY (continued):

902 North Eighth Street
 built 1907 and 1929

Contributory 3

The one-story brick commercial building at 902 North Eighth Street was originally designed by the architectural firm of Wayland and Fennell in 1907. Since the later addition was designed by Tourtellotte and Hummel, the structure is included in the Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho nomination.

NORTH NINTH STREET

515 North Ninth Street
 built 1936

Contributory 3

515 North Ninth Street is the gymnasium for Boise High School designed in 1936 by Tourtellotte and Hummel and built as a WPA project by the Boise School District. The two-story brick building is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

612/624 North Ninth Street
 built 1910

Contributory 3

612/624 North Ninth Street is a two-story brick apartment house designed in 1910 by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel for A.V. Eichelberger. The building is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

Central Christian Church
 615 North Ninth Street
 built 1910

Contributory 1

The large brick church at 615 North Ninth Street was designed by New York architect George W. Kramer and built in 1910. The main body of the building consists of two large intersecting gables surmounted by a shallow octagonal dome and drum. A one-story, angled, arched porch projects at the northeast corner and the theme of the Romanesque arch is repeated in the two-story stained glass windows in the north and east facades and in the several entrances in the wings projecting to the south and west. A one-story, angled corner bay is seen at the northwest corner of the building, and a two-story gabled wing with a street-facing gable is noted to the south of the main body of the building. Decorative brickwork emphasizes the arches and angles of the building by providing contrast to the flat wall surfaces.

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INVENTORY (continued):

705 North Ninth Street

Contributory 3

The large, handsome two-and-a-half-story stone residence at 705 North Ninth Street was designed in 1918 for H.R. Neitzel by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel and is included in the thematic group, Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

712 North Ninth Street
 built 1904, 1909 addition

Contributory 1

The large two-story frame dwelling at 712 North Ninth Street displays a hipped roof with a gable at the intersecting at the center and a two-story angled bay at the left side of the house. An enclosed porch wraps the house to the left and at the second-floor level the corner of the house is rounded, echoing the curve of the porch beneath. Governor D.W. Davis lived in the house in 1919 while he was Governor of Idaho.

715 North Ninth Street
 built 1903

Contributory 1

The large two-story frame residence at 715 North Ninth Street was built in 1903 by Judge Charles F. Koelsch. A broad lateral gable is intersected on the North Ninth Street facade by a large central gabled dormer. A one-story pillared porch with ornamental pediments shelters the central entry and is echoed by a similar structure on the Hays Street facade. The compact massing indicates the colonial revival influence, while late Queen Anne elements are found in the pent eaves in the gable ends, leaded glass transoms, overhangs, and decorative use of siding.

804 North Ninth Street
 built 1904

Contributory 3

804 North Ninth Street is the rectory for St. John's Cathedral, which is directly to the west on the same block. The two-and-a-half-story brick and half-timber residence was designed in 1904 by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel and is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

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INVENTORY (Continued):

NORTH TENTH STREET

711 North Tenth Street
built ca. 1890

Contributory

711 North Tenth Street is a two-story frame dwelling with vertical massing and steep intersection gables. At the intersection of the two wings that make up the main body of the house is a one-story gabled porch. Windows are placed symmetrically in the gable ends and on the facade. The decorative, turned porch posts and barge-boards of the main gables and porch are intricately carved in the Eastlake decorative style.

801 North Tenth Street

Contributory

801 North Tenth Street is a one-story brick building of recent construction. Built on an L-shaped plan, the building has a low roof of intersecting gables and windows set in regularly placed, shallow bays. While the style is not characteristic of the historic district, the building is not obtrusive in scale or design.

904 North Tenth Street
built in 1904

Contributory

The fine one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne cottage at 904 North Tenth Street is of stone and frame construction with a multi-gabled roof and a square tower with a pyramidal roof and finial. An angled bay window is seen at the left of the facade with a gable with flared eaves projecting slightly above it. The porch, which wraps to the right, displays a small pedimented portico with paired columns. The asymmetrical massing, decorative shingles, irregular window placement, and richness of contrasting surface materials are important Queen Anne features of the house.

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INVENTORY (continued):

908 North Tenth Street
built 1904

Contributory /

908 North Tenth Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame cottage which displays some characteristics of the late Queen Anne and colonial revival styles. The hipped roof is intersected at the left side of the facade and at the right of the house by gables. The roof sweeps down with flared eaves to shelter a facade-spanning porch which displays squat columns with a rounded profile. Although the massing of the house is compact and the columned porch adds a classicizing symmetry, the details of eaves brackets, decorative shingles and gable trim give a strong hint at the ornate Queen Anne style.

NORTH ELEVENTH STREET

809 North Eleventh Street
built 1939-40

Contributory /

809 North Eleventh Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame and half-timber dwelling with a steep gabled roof intersected at the right by a large gabled dormer. A smaller one-story gable is seen at the left of the facade, and the entrance is set beside this bay at the left of center. The gable ends display a vertical half-timber pattern.

First United Methodist Church
North Eleventh Street at Franklin
built 1960

Compatible /

The First United Methodist Church at 11th and Franklin Streets is a large stone structure, which along with its chapel and ancillary buildings occupies the entire 1100 block of Franklin and Hays Streets. Built in 1960 in a contemporary Gothic revival style with art deco influence, the church displays a stepped tower at the left of the facade with decorative corner and wall buttresses to emphasize its height. The tower is surmounted by a spire of tall, thin proportions. The facade contains a large single pointed-arched entrance with triple doors and a stained glass rose window above. The plan of the church is cruciform with pointed-arched windows in the nave and transept end windows. The main decorative element of the church is derived from the texture of the light-colored stone with modest Gothic references seen in the wall and corner buttresses and pointed arches. The complex and varied profile of the tower is the focal point of this large structure.

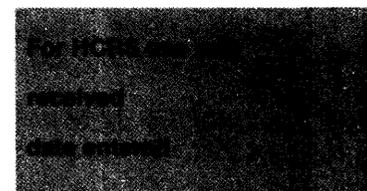
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INVENTORY (continued):

NORTH EIGHTH STREET

603 North Eighth Street
built 1924

Contributory /

The one-story brick and stucco gas station at 603 North Eighth Street has a simple rectangular plan with a left-of-center entry, corner display windows, and two large garage doors at the right. The small size of the structure and its long tenure as a neighborhood service station make this particular business relatively unobtrusive in the context of the historic district.

607 North Eighth Street
built ca. 1900

Contributory /

607 North Eighth Street is a modest one-and-a-half-story frame late Queen Anne style with a cross gable and an angled bay window at the front of the house, set beneath wide pent eaves in the gable end. The entrance is at the left side of the house, and decorative shingles are noted in the gable ends.

621 North Eighth Street

Non-contributory ✓

The one-story commercial building at 621 North Eighth Street has a flat, stepped roof-line and an entrance set at an angle in the corner of the building. A large window is seen on the east facade, and several tall narrow windows are noted on the north side of the stucco building. In style, the building is not compatible with the residential character of the district, although the scale is not obtrusive.

622 North Eighth Street

Non-contributory ✓

622 North Eighth Street is a large gas station of recent construction. The one-story plastic and metal structure is incompatible with the character of the historic district.

703 North Eighth Street

Non-contributory ✓

The one-story brick office building at 703 North Eighth Street displays a flat roof-line and L-shaped plan. Vertical entrance bays are the only break in the horizontal lines of the structure. The contemporary style and large size of the building make it incompatible with the residential character of the historic district.

814 North Eighth Street

Contributory

A one-story Mission Revival style house faced in stucco. The outset front porch has round-arched openings.

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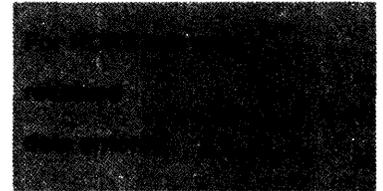
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INVENTORY (continued):

NORTH SEVENTH STREET

611 and 615 North Seventh Street

Contributory /

611 and 615 North Seventh Street are two-story brick apartment houses built on the same plan. A bay projects at the right side of the facade and a porch with paired pillars is set in the angle of the bay and the main body of the house. A large window with a transom is seen at the right of the entrance porch, and the flat roof-line is ornamented by decorative brickwork at the cornice.

731-733 North Seventh Street

Non-Contributory 2

The one-story brick office building at 731/733 North Seventh Street is of recent construction. The simple facade is marked only by long windows that emphasize the horizontal lines of the building. The contemporary style and size of the building make it incompatible with the residential character of the surrounding streets.

809 North Seventh Street
built 1910

Contributory |

809 North Seventh Street is a large, two-and-a-half story box-type apartment house built in 1910. The stone, brick, and half-timber structure has a hipped roof with a central hipped-roofed dormer, extended roof rafters and a symmetrical facade. A porch, which is recessed beneath a second-floor balcony, spans the facade. The entrance is at the left side of the facade.

814 North Seventh Street
built 1936

Contributory /

814 North Seventh Street is a large two-story apartment building with Tudor Revival elements. The roof consists of a number of steep intersecting gables in an asymmetrical arrangement. The first story is of stucco construction, the second of frame, and the gable ends are of half-timber. A tall chimney stack rises at the west side of the building between an enclosed, flat-roofed porch and a shed-roofed dormer.

815 North Seventh Street
built 1914

Contributory |

The large two-and-a-half story brick and half-timber residence at 815 North Seventh Street was built in 1914 as the parsonage for Emmanuel Lutheran Church next door. A broad gable faces the street and a hipped roof porch spans the facade. A small shed-roofed bay window at the left side of the house and wide bracketed eaves with extended rafters are bungalow elements. The symmetrical facade design is emphasized by the horizontal and vertical placement of the half-timbers on the second story.

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INVENTORY (continued):

620 North Sixth Street

Non-contributory ✓

620 North Sixth Street is a two-story office building of tile and concrete construction. A central entrance projects from the symmetrical facade. The wide cornice emphasizes the horizontal lines of the building and is echoed in a concrete course which separates the basement story from the first.

709 North Sixth Street
built 1905-07

Contributory ✓

709 North Sixth Street is a one-and-a-half story frame late Queen Anne cottage with a lateral gable intersected at the left by a street-facing gable with eave returns. A flat-roofed porch is set in the angle of the L formed by the two main wings, and decorative shingles are seen in the gable ends.

714 North Sixth Street

Contributory ✓

The modest one-and-a-half-story dwelling at 714 North Sixth Street has a one-story L-shaped wing at the front and a two-story section with a street-facing gable at the rear. The frame dwelling has an entrance at the intersection of the L and irregular window placement.

802/806 North Sixth Street

Contributory ✓

802/806 North Sixth Street is a two-story frame multiple dwelling with a lateral gable and entrances sheltered by flat-roofed porches. Symmetrical facade design, weather boards, and shutters indicate modest colonial revival influence.

811 North Sixth Street
built 1920

Contributory ✓

811 North Sixth Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow with a broad lateral gable intersected at the right side of the facade by a street-facing gable. The broad eaves are bracketed and display extended rafters. A band of windows is seen on the facade to the left of the entrance at the left corner of the facade. A shed-roofed bay window is seen at the right side of the structure.

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INVENTORY (continued):

NORTH TWELFTH STREET

512/514 North Twelfth Street
built 1912

Contributory

In 1912 Dr. H.G. Patterson built this two-story brick apartment house at 512/514 North Twelfth Street. The west facade, which faces North Twelfth Street, has four bays, each with an entry flanked by large single-light sash windows. The window placement is echoed on the second floor and decorative brickwork is seen at the cornice. A basement of coursed ashlar is also noted.

916 North Twelfth Street
built 1903

Contributory

The large one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling at 916 North Twelfth Street displays a steep lateral gable roof with a large central dormer. A porch wraps to the left with an enclosed section at the left side of the house. Queen Anne elements are flared eaves on the main gable and dormer, eave returns, and decorative shingles on the porch base and second story.

NORTH THIRTEENTH STREET

508 North Thirteenth Street
built ca. 1899

Contributory

508 North Thirteenth Street is a one-story Queen Anne cottage of frame construction. Multiple gables, asymmetrical massing, decorative shingles in the gable ends, and stained glass in the transom of the window at the right side of the facade are all features of the Queen Anne style. The entrance at the left side of the building is set in a curved bay and is sheltered by a steeply hipped-roofed porch with multiple columns.

509 North Thirteenth Street
built 1902

Contributory

509 North Thirteenth Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a simple steep street-facing gable and symmetrical facade design. A single window is seen in the gable end with tall, narrow windows flanking the entrance, which is marked by a gabled overdoor. The simplicity of the structure places it with the vernacular residential building type common in Boise at the turn of the century.

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INVENTORY (continued):

512 North Thirteenth Street
built ca. 1899

Contributory

The one-and-a-half-story stone and frame Queen Anne dwelling at 512 North Thirteenth Street was built in 1899 by Boise lawyer R.H. Johnson. The steep cross-gabled roof displays flared eaves and a round tower at the intersection of the gables. Beneath the tower an enclosed porch with multi-light windows wraps the house to the left, and a one-story angled bay window is seen at the left side of the house. Irregular window placement, asymmetrical massing, and contrasting surface textures of decorative shingles and stone are all Queen Anne features of this handsome residence.

517 North Thirteenth Street
built 1904

Contributory

517 North Thirteenth Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with steep intersecting cross gables and broad pent eaves. A porch with an arched entrance is recessed at the right side of the house, and a one-story angled bay window is seen at the left side of the house. The large cross-gabled roof is the dominant architectural feature of the dwelling and recalls the Shingle Style, although the original surface materials have been covered by large shingles on the second story and vertical wood siding on the first.

518 North Thirteenth Street
built ca. 1899

Contributory

518 North Thirteenth Street is a one-and-a-half-story stone and frame Queen Anne residence with a lateral gable intersected at the front by a large gabled dormer. At the left side of the house the roof sweeps down to shelter an enclosed porch. A one-story bay window is seen at the left side of the house. Queen Anne elements include gable trim, flared eaves, asymmetrical massing, irregularly placed windows, and variety of surface textures. Built by R.H. Johnson in 1899, this handsome house is very similar in design to its neighbor 512 North Thirteenth Street, except that it lacks the tower.

521 North Thirteenth Street
built 1910

Contributory

The large three-story brick apartment building at 521 North Thirteenth Street was built in 1910. The facade is symmetrical, with the central entrance flanked by three tiered, columned porches, which rise the full height of the structure. A similar, three-tiered bay of porches is seen on the right side of the building, and semi-enclosed porches are recessed at the rear, right corner of the building. The flat roofline is emphasized by decorative brickwork and the entrance marked by a semi-circular everdoor.

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INVENTORY (continued):

607 North Thirteenth Street
built 1948

Compatible /

The large two to two-and-a-half-story brick church at 607 North Thirteenth Street is built in the colonial revival style with an L-shaped plan of intersecting gabled wings and a square tower and spire in the intersection of the wings. Colonial revival elements include a broken pediment above the main entrance, round windows in the tower and gable end, multi-light windows and keystones above the windows.

715 North Thirteenth Street
built 1880

Contributory /

715 North Thirteenth Street is a two-story brick residence with a steep, cross-gabled roof and vertical massing. A porch spans the facade and wraps the house to the left. The tall, narrow window and door openings display curved relieving arches, and a small one-story flat-roofed section with arched windows is seen at the left side of the house. The vertical emphasis of the house, combined with the absence of specific stylistic features and early date, place this structure in the category of residential vernacular structure.

807 North Thirteenth Street
built 1938

Contributory /

807 North Thirteenth Street is a one-story frame and stucco house with a lateral gable and projecting gabled bays at either end. The gable ends are of stucco and half-timber, while the body of the house is of frame construction. A symmetrical facade with a central entrance is noted.

813 North Thirteenth Street
built 1905

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling at 813 North Thirteenth Street displays a broad street-facing gable with large intersecting gabled dormers at the sides of the house. An enclosed entrance is seen at the right side of the facade, and a one-story, angled bay window with a leaded glass transom is at the left. A wide course of molding separates the first and second stories and is repeated in the wide bargeboards.

818/820 North Thirteenth Street

Contributory /

A one-story brick apartment building with segmental relieving arches over double-hung sash windows and gabled, frame front porches.

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INVENTORY (continued):

814 North Thirteenth Street
 built ca. 1903

Contributory

The one-and-a-half-story late Queen Anne dwelling at 814 North Thirteenth Street displays a lateral gable intersected at the right side by a street-facing gable with eaves returns. The central entry is slightly recessed to the right of an enclosed porch with a sweeping roof, and a large window with a transom is seen at the right side of the facade.

North Junior High School
 1000 Block North Thirteenth Street
 built 1937

Contributory

North Junior High School was built in 1937 as a WPA project and was the first junior high school in the city. The two-story brick building inflects the art deco style in its emphasis upon geometric ornamentation and its flat roof line broken by the tops of shallow wall buttresses that separate the bays of the facade. The projecting pavillions surrounding the entrances have decorative concrete panels and also project above the roof-line. A terrace spans the front of the building between the two doors.

1002 North Thirteenth Street
 built 1907

Contributory

The one-story brick commercial building at 1002 North Thirteenth Street was built in 1907 as a neighborhood grocery store. Features include a corner entrance with a display window to the left, two windows at the right side of the building with curved relieving arches, and decorative brickwork at the cornice.

NORTH FOURTEENTH STREET

512 North Fourteenth Street
 built 1902-03

Contributory

512 North Fourteenth Street is a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a truncated hipped roof and a gable that projects above an angled, two-story bay at the right side of the facade. A porch with a steep shed roof and turned posts is seen at the left of the bay. Vertical, asymmetrical massing; tall narrow windows and decorative trim refer this structure to the late Queen Anne style.

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INVENTORY (continued):

608 North Fourteenth Street
built 1905

Contributory

The modest frame dwelling at 608 North Fourteenth Street has a low hipped roof, a steep central gabled dormer and a facade-spanning porch with a hipped roof. The simple four-square plan and modest proportions of the structure place it in the category of vernacular residential buildings, but the Queen Anne is seen as an influence in the decorative shingles in the gable end and the turned porch posts.

610 North Fourteenth Street
built 1904

Contributory

610 North Fourteenth Street is a one-and-a-half-story stucco late Queen Anne cottage with a truncated hipped roof, flared eaves, a gabled dormer with decorative shingles, and a tall chimney at the right side of the house. A small gabled overdoor shelters the right-of-center entrance, and windows with curved relieving arches are seen at the sides of the house. A large window is at the left of the entrance.

733 North Fourteenth Street

Contributory

The one-story frame house at 733 North Fourteenth Street is of recent construction. The dwelling displays a low hipped roof, rectangular plan, horizontal massing, and right-of-center entrance.

810 North Fourteenth Street
built 1917

Contributory

810 North Fourteenth Street is a one-and-a-half-story brick bungalow with a large street-facing gable, wide bracketed eaves, and extended roof rafters. An enclosed porch is recessed at the right side of the facade, and a pair of windows with curved relieving arches is seen at the left of the entrance.

NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET

710 North Fifteenth Street

Contributory

710 North Fifteenth Street is a modest one-story stucco dwelling with a single street-facing gable and symmetrical facade design with a central entrance and two large windows flanking the door.

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INVENTORY: continued):

727/729/731 North Fifteenth Street

Non-Contributory ²

The commercial building at 727/729/731 North Fifteenth Street is of recent construction. The brick structure is one story in height with a flat roof-line, an L-shaped plan, and a scaffold-like frame structure with tenants' signs, which completes the L, making a rectangle. The size of the building is not intrusive, although the style is not compatible with the historic district.

806/808 North Fifteenth Street

Contributory

806/808 North Fifteenth Street is a one-story frame cottage with intersecting gables and an angled bay at the left side of the house. A flat-roofed porch is set in the angle of the main wings of the house.

NORTH SIXTEENTH STREET

708 North Sixteenth Street
built ca. 1891

Contributory

708 North Sixteenth Street is a very small one-story brick house with a steep hipped roof and a small, central gable. The door, which displays a curved relieving arch, is not centered under the gable but is off-center to the right. The entrance is flanked by two windows, also with curved relieving arches.

WEST FORT STREET

605 West Fort
built 1930's

Contributory

This one-and-a-half-story frame 1930's cottage has a gabled roof with a street-facing gable to the right. This street-facing gable as well as a lateral gable show half-timber construction. An outset entry is marked by a sloping roof to the left of the street-facing gable. A wide exterior chimney is seen on the left end of the structure.

615 West Fort
built 1935

Contributory

615 Fort Street is a one-story stucco cottage with a gently-sloping tiled gabled roof. To the right is a street-facing gable. An outset shed-roofed entry is to the left of this gable. There is an exterior stuccoed chimney on the left end wall. Recessed arched openings are above the windows. The original house was a simple frame cottage that was later stuccoed to give it a mission style appearance.

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INVENTORY (continued):

616 West Fort Contributory
built 1905

The modest one-story frame cottage at 616 West Fort Street displays square proportions, a low pyramidal roof, a small gable with pent eaves to the left, and an entry to the left of center. This vernacular structure has modest late Queen Anne elements in the decorative shingles of the gable ends and the leaded glass in the transom of the front window.

617 West Fort Contributory
built 1937

The one-story frame dwelling at 617 Fort Street displays a lateral gabled roof, central gabled entry portico, and symmetrical facade design. Colonial revival elements are seen in the pillared porch with a modest barrel vault and in the symmetry of design.

620 West Fort Contributory
built 1904

620 West Fort Street is a one-story frame cottage with a low pyramidal roof, a street facing gable to the right, and a central entry sheltered by a hipped-roofed porch with a small pediment. This modest vernacular structure displays late Queen Anne features in an attic window set in a curved recess, decorative shingles, and a decorative transom in the large front window.

624 West Fort Contributory
built 1906

The dwelling at 624 West Fort Street is two stories in height and of frame construction. Built in 1906 by William Neilly, it is the two-story version of the cottages at 616 and 620 West Fort, also built by Neilly. A low hipped roof is intersected at the right by a street-facing gable. A flat-roofed porch is seen to shelter the central entry. The proportions are box-like but late Queen Anne influence is seen in the decorative shingles in the gable end.

626 West Fort Contributory
built 1911

The large two-story frame dwelling at 626 West Fort Street was built in 1911 and displays box-like proportions, a truncated hipped roof, and a one-story porch that spans the facade and wraps the building to the right. An entry is seen at either side of the facade and the second story has three, symmetrically-placed windows.

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INVENTORY (continued):

707 West Fort Street
built 1910

Contributory 32

Immanuel Lutheran Church at 707 Fort Street is a handsome stone church built in 1910 for the Swedish Lutheran congregation. The architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel was responsible for its design and the structure was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, June 1976.

825 West Fort Street
built 1948

Contributory 1

Designed in 1948, the St. Joseph's School Gym is a two-story concrete structure with its exterior surface scored to suggest stone blocks. On the eight-bay street facade the building has six-pane first-story windows and hinged ten-pane second-story windows. At either end entrances are inset double doors.

904 West Fort Street
built 1906

Contributory 1

The one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne cottage at 904 Fort Street displays the asymmetrical massing and multi-gabled roof typical of the style. A porch with paired columns and a pedimented entry wraps the house to the right, and decorative shingles are seen in the gable ends.

909 West Fort Street
built 1904

Contributory 1

909 West Fort Street is a large two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling built in 1904. The main gable faces the street and two large gabled dormers are seen on the east and west faces of the roof. A two-story enclosed porch spans the facade, and simple brackets adorn the wide eaves. A late Queen Anne feature is the variety of texture used on the walls. Shingles, narrow clapboard, decorative trim around window and doors are noted, and moldings delineate the stories.

910/912 West Fort Street
built 1907

Contributory 1

The large doublehouse at 910/912 Fort Street displays box-like proportions, a hipped roof with a central hipped-roofed dormer, extended rafters, and symmetrical facade design. The facade-spanning porch is recessed beneath a second-story balcony with a flared base, which also spans the facade. The ground floor displays square porch pillars of brick; and the second story, wooden pillars. The shingle second story is flared above the brick first floor.

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INVENTORY (continued):

911 West Fort Street
built 1905

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half story frame dwelling at 911 Fort Street has a hipped roof, a shed-roofed dormer at the right side of the house, and a porch recessed at the right side of the facade. The horizontal proportions and a band of windows at the left side of the house indicate a movement away from the complex Queen Anne to more simplified styles.

915 West Fort Street
built 1904

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story frame Queen Anne cottage at 915 Fort Street displays a lateral gabled roof with a gabled bay at the right side of the facade. A recessed entry porch is seen at the left side of the facade, and a second entrance is set back at the right. Queen Anne elements are seen in the pent eaves, leaded glass in the window transom, and a small window in the gable end set in a curved recess. Asymmetrical massing and contrasting textures of siding are additional Queen Anne features.

916 West Fort Street
built 1907

Contributory

916 Fort Street is a two-and-a-half-story frame and stucco box-type house built in 1907 for Amelia Kaufman. The low hipped roof is interrupted by a central hipped-roofed dormer, and the entrance is sheltered in a recessed pedimented porch at the right side of the facade.

917/919/921/923 West Fort Street
built 1904

Contributory 3

The large, two-story brick apartment house at 917-923 Fort Street was designed for T.J. Jones in 1904 by the architectural firm Tourtellotte and Hummel. The building is included in the thematic group, Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

920 West Fort Street
built 1936

Contributory /

The modest stucco house at 920 Fort Street displays a lateral gable with a gabled projecting bay at the left side of the facade. In this gable end are set three arched, tiled vents and at the base is seen a low curvilinear wall which butts against either side of the house.

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INVENTORY (continued):

924 West Fort Street
built 1901

Contributory 3

In 1901 H.E. McElroy commissioned the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel to design this large late Queen Anne residence at 924 Fort Street. The dwelling is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

1003 West Fort Street
built 1905

Contributory 1

1003 Fort Street is a two-and-a-half-story frame late Queen Anne residence with a steep hipped roof intersected by gables at the right side of the north facade and the left side of the east facade. A pillared porch curves around the house to the left. The use of various textures of siding, shiplap and decorative shingles and irregular window placement are Queen Anne elements on this handsome residence.

1004 West Fort Street

Compatible *from [unclear] 3/1/83*

1004 Fort Street is a one-story brick and glass building with a shallow street-facing gable and a wing to the left. Broad beams support the gable and the front of the building is of glass, extending up into the gable. A brick wall set at right-angles to the facade projects to the left of the central entrance. The building is of recent construction, but its scale and residential appearance allow it to remain unobtrusive in the surrounding streetscape.

1005 West Fort Street
built 1904

Contributory 1

The one-and-a-half-story frame cottage at 1005 Fort Street displays elements of the Queen Anne style in its multi-gabled roof, decorative shingles, carved panels, and assymetrical massing. A small window set in a curved recess is seen in the gable end, which faces the street at the right side of the facade. The central entrance is marked by a small gabled pediment with up-swept eaves.

1009 West Fort Street
built 1903

Contributory 1

1009 Fort Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame Queen Anne cottage with multiple gables, eave returns, decorative shingles, and a one-story bay window at the left side of the house. An enclosed porch spans the facade and wraps the house to the left. A small window set in a curved recess is noted in the gable-end facing the street at the right side of the facade.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1012/1016/1020 West Fort Street
built 1936

Contributory /

The dwellings at 1012/1016/1020 Fort Street are one-story stucco cottages in the Mission Revival style. 1020 is a single unit with lateral gable displaying a central gabled bay and small tile shed roofs above the arched entrances to the house and garage. The structure at 1016/1020 Fort is a double unit with a low lateral gable and gabled end bays. The entrances are recessed within an arched porch with a small tile shed roof. These units do not have garages, but are otherwise the same as 1012.

1015 West Fort Street
built 1901

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story brick and frame dwelling at 1015 Fort Street has a large street-facing gambrel roof with flared eaves, a finial, and a cross gable. The entrance is sheltered by a gabled porch, which also displays flared eaves and slender multiple columns. The main gable end above the pent eaves has decorative shingles. The front door displays leaded glass, as does the transom, and a curved bay window is seen at the left side of the house. While simple massing indicate a classical influence, the decorative elements of flared eaves, stained glass, decorative use of siding, and brickwork indicate the Queen Anne influence.

1023 West Fort Street
built 1900

Contributory /

The large two-and-a-half-story frame Queen Anne residence at 1023 West Fort Street was designed by Tourtellotte and Hummel.

1101 West Fort Street
built 1904

Contributory 3

1101 Fort Street is a large two-and-a-half-story stone and frame dwelling designed in 1904 by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel. The residence is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

1017 West Fort Street

Contributory /

A one-and-one-half-story gambrel roofed house with an L plan, wraparound front porch, and colonial revival details.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1106/1110/1114/1116/1120/ and 1124 West Fort Street
built ca. 1890-95

Contributory

The six houses which line the north side of Fort Street in the 1100 block were built by Timothy Regan between 1890 and 1895 as tenant houses. They are all built on the same plan--in the Queen Anne style--are of frame construction, and are two stories in height. A steep street-facing gable is intersected by a large cross gable, and at the right side of the facade the main roof is extended down to shelter a porch. In all of the houses except 1110, this entry porch has been enclosed and the door placement slightly altered. An angled bay is seen at the center of the facade beneath the projecting second-story and a one-story, shallow bay window is seen at the right side of the house. Decorative shingles, vertical and asymmetrical massing, a complex roof-line, decorative trim, and brackets are all Queen Anne elements noted on these houses. Of the six residences only two have seen major alterations and only one of these, 1120, has been totally compromised by the addition of aluminum siding, alteration in roofline, and stripping of decorative trim. The house at 1124 Fort has had a small enclosed porch added at the left side of the facade and the main roof extended to cover it. "Regans Row" retains its original late Queen Anne character while demonstrating a gradual evolution through minor alteration.

1107 West Fort Street
built ca. 1893-94

Contributory

The small frame dwelling at 1107 Fort was built in 1893-94 by Albert Beck and moved from its original location on the site of the present 1101 Fort when the Becks built the larger house. The modest two-story vernacular structure has a steep asymmetrical street-facing gable with a more gradual slope at the right and a gabled addition at the right rear of the building. The central entry has a gabled overdoor, and a pair of windows is seen directly above.

1109 West Fort Street
built 1901

Contributory

1109 Fort Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame Queen Anne cottage with a hipped roof and a street-facing gable projecting above an angled bay at the right side of the facade. A recessed porch at the left side of the facade displays a small mansard roof, a pediment above the entrance, and columns. A shallow curved bay is seen at the left side of the house.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1115 West Fort Street
built 1904

Contributory

The one-and-a-half-story frame and stucco cottage at 1115 Fort Street has a hipped roof with an intersecting street-facing gable at the right. A gabled dormer is seen in the front slope of the hipped roof. A sloping roof covers an enclosed porch at the left side of the facade. An angled bay at the left side of the house, decorative shingles, and eaves returns are references to the late Queen Anne style.

1117 West Fort Street
built ca. 1900

Contributory

1117 Fort Street is a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with vertical massing, a steep gabled street-facing roof and a central hipped-roofed porch spanning most of the facade. Symmetrical fenestration and a central entrance are noted. Decorative shingles in the gable end and porch base, combined with ship-lap siding and simple porch columns, are Queen Anne references in this residence.

1123 West Fort Street
built 1904

Contributory

1123 Fort Street is a one-story frame dwelling designed in 1904 by architect C.W. Wayland for Deputy State Treasurer Fred Coleman. The low hipped roof and horizontal massing anticipate the bungalow, as does the central, low, street-facing gable and square pillars with geometric ornamentation, which support the roof of the facade-spanning porch. The entrance is to the right of a large central window, which is flanked by two smaller windows.

1207 West Fort Street
built 1894, remodeled 1948

Compatible

1207 Fort Street is the old Whittier School, built in 1894 and remodeled in 1948 to serve as the Administration Building for the Boise Public Schools. The facade is symmetrically designed with a central entrance pavillion rising to interrupt the flat line of the parapet roof. The brick walls have been stuccoed, except for a section surrounding the entrance, which is a focal point of the facade with large moderne style, semi-circular glass windows in the doors. A band of glass bricks with decorative chrome beneath is noted above the doors. A one-story, flat-roofed addition is seen at the right rear of the building.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1208 West Fort Street
built 1892

Contributory /

1208 Fort Street is a handsome two-and-a-half-story frame Queen Anne dwelling built in 1892 for prominent Boise dentist Dwight Arnold. The main architectural feature of the facade is the tent-roofed turret at the right corner of the house and the one-story gabled entry porch with turned posts and decorative spindles, which shelters the left-of-center entrance. The complex roof line adds to the asymmetrical emphasis of the design and at the right side of the dwelling a bay window on the first story is overhung by a projecting gabled bay. Decorative shingles, carved panels with surface texture, and tall, narrow irregularly placed windows are additional Queen Anne features.

1212 West Fort Street
built ca. 1908

Contributory /

1212 Fort Street is a one-story frame dwelling with a hipped roof and wide eaves with extended rafters. A small eyelid vent is seen at the center of the roof, and a porch with square pillars is recessed at the right side of the facade. Multi-light transoms are seen in the large-paned windows flanking the door and at the sides of the dwelling.

1214 West Fort Street
built 1909

Contributory /

The one-story cottage at 1214 Fort Street is of frame construction and displays a hipped roof with a projecting gabled bay at the left side of the facade. A shed-roofed porch is seen at the right of the facade, and the central entry is flanked by windows. A small square window is noted in the gable end.

1218 West Fort Street
built ca. 1905

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling at 1218 West Fort Street displays a hipped roof with large hipped-roofed dormers on three sides and a recessed porch at the left side of the facade. The compact massing of the house shows a movement away from the complexity of the Queen Anne and towards a more symmetrical and simplified style.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1219/1221 West Fort Street
built 1904

Contributory /

The one-story brick apartment house at 1219/1221 Fort Street has two entries on Fort and two on North Thirteenth Street. The wooden Fort Street entrance porches have flat roofs while those on North Thirteenth Street have gabled roofs. Each unit displays a stepped parapet above the entrance porch and the cornice has ornate brickwork decorating its flat profile. Decorative brickwork is also noted on the lintels of the windows.

1303 West Fort Street
built ca. 1948

Contributory /

The large one-story structure at 1303 Fort Street was built as a church around 1948. A broad lateral gable is interrupted at the left by a small gable marking the entry at the left side of the facade. Shallow pilasters mark the bays, each with a rectangular window.

1307/1309 West Fort Street
built ca. 1937

Contributory /

The one-story frame dwelling at 1307/1309 West Fort Street has a broad lateral gable that extends down to cover the enclosed entry porches at either side of the facade. Broad eaves with extended rafters show bungalow influence on this doublehouse.

1315 West Fort Street
built 1903

Contributory /

1315 Fort Street is a one-story frame dwelling with a hipped roof and a street-facing gable at the left side of the facade. A bracketed, gabled, overdoor with a small barrel vault marks the entrance, which is flanked by two windows.

1317 West Fort Street
built 1908

Compatible *cont. outcom*
8/20/88

1317 Fort Street is a one-story frame cottage with a hipped roof, a street-facing gable intersecting at the right side of the facade, and an enclosed porch at the left side of the facade. Whatever modest Queen Anne details might have existed have been eliminated by later remodelings, although the massing and roof-line reveal the original cottage form.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1321 West Fort Street
built 1917

Contributory

1321 Fort Street is a one-story bungalow with a broad street-facing gable, wide bracket eaves, and extended rafters. The brick structure displays curved relieving arches on the windows at the side of the house and a band of windows at the left side of the facade. A gabled entry porch is noted at the right side of the facade. Shingles in the main gable end provide a contrasting texture to the pale brick.

1401 West Fort Street
built 1901

Contributory

1401 Fort Street is a modest one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with two gabled wings set at right angles, tall narrow windows, and a porch that wraps to the left. The corner entry to the porch is marked by a small pediment. Turned porch posts are the only references to the Queen Anne on this vernacular residence.

1405 West Fort Street
built ca. 1943

Contributory

The one-story frame dwelling at 1405 Fort Street displays a double street-facing gable to the right and a lateral gabled wing to the left. The entrance is set in the left side of the projecting bay at the right of the facade, and the placement of the large-paned glass windows is symmetrical.

1411 West Fort Street
built ca. 1939

Compatible / *Contributory*

1411 Fort Street is a modest one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with an L-shaped plan, a gabled bay projecting at the right, and a lateral gable intersecting at the left. The entrance is set at the left side of the projecting bay and large picture windows are symmetrically placed in the facade.

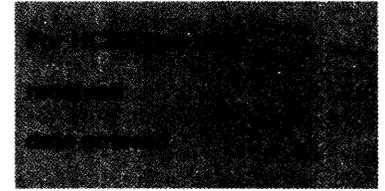
1415 West Fort Street
built ca. 1913

Contributory

The Judge C.P. McCarthy House at 1415 Fort Street is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is remarkable because it is one of the only Prairie School style dwellings to be found in Boise.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1419 West Fort Street
built 1916

Contributory /

1419 Fort Street is a one-and-a-half-story bungalow with a broad street-facing gable and a centrally placed gabled porch. Broad bracketed eaves with extended rafters, triple windows flanking the entry and bands of small high windows at the left side of the house are bungalow features to be noted.

1421 West Fort Street
built 1916

Contributory /

The large two-and-a-half-story frame box-type dwelling at 1421 Fort Street was built in 1916 for Caroline McDougall. The house displays a hipped roof with a central hipped-roofed dormer, a facade-spanning, shed-roofed porch with a broad street-facing gable marking the entrance, and wide eaves with brackets and extended rafters. The above-mentioned features are all common to the box-type houses popular in Boise during the second decade of this century.

WEST FRANKLIN STREET

406 West Franklin Street
built 1936

Contributory /

The modest one-story frame house at 406 W. Franklin Street built in 1936, has an L-shaped plan with the gable of one wing facing the street to the left and the other gable extending to the right. In the intersection of the wings a gabled entry is placed at an angle.

412 West Franklin Street
built 1921

Contributory /

412 West Franklin Street is a one-story frame residence with a broad porch spanning the facade and a low hipped roof with broad eaves and extended roof rafters. A small gable makes the central entry and a small gabled dormer is seen at the right side of the swelling. The low horizontal massing and geometric designs on the paired, square porch pillars show bungalow influence on this dwelling.

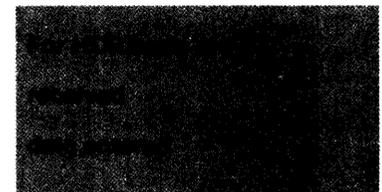
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INVENTORY (continued):

418 West Franklin Street
built 1911

Contributory

418 West Franklin Street is a one-and-a-half-story stone and stucco bungalow with broad cross gables, wide bracketed eaves and extended roof rafters. A porch is marked by a one-story, street-facing gable and is recessed at the right corner of the facade. A small gabled dormer is seen at the left side of the residence.

420 West Franklin Street
built 1892

Contributory

The large two-and-a-half-story brick residence at 420 West Franklin Street was built in 1892 for pioneer John O'Farrell. The handsome building is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

411 West Franklin Street
built 1959

Compatible

411 West Franklin Street is a one-story brick residence with low hipped roof and rectangular plan, with the entrance recessed at the right corner of the facade. Built in 1959, the house has broad windows set high under the eaves, accenting the low lines and the horizontal massing.

415 West Franklin Street
built 1940

Compatible

The one-story stucco house at 415 West Franklin Street is one of the few buildings in the Fort Street Historic District with moderne style influence. A low hipped roof is pierced at the peak by a small gable and a second hipped roof wing is seen at the rear to the left. A large multi-paned window turns the corner at the left side of the facade and emphasizes the low, horizontal massing. A semi-circular entry porch with flat roof outlined by tiles at the cornice projects from the center of the facade.

421 West Franklin Street

Contributory

built ca. 1889/moved from original site at 7th and Jefferson, ca. 1920

421 West Franklin Street is a large two-and-a-half-story frame residence with a steep hipped roof and central hipped dormer, a two-story shed roof wing to the left and a one-story flat roofed porch at the right rear. An angled, projecting two-story bay with a tent roof is seen at the center of the north facade, the base of the shingled second story flares slightly. The right-of-center entry displays a fan light. This building was originally the famed Sherman House, an elegant boarding house which served as a meeting and dwelling place for many of Boise's influential citizens.

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INVENTORY (continued):

500 West Franklin Street
built 1929

Contributory 3

500 West Franklin Street is a three-story brick apartment building with Georgian detail, a flat roof-line and a T-shaped plan. The symmetrical front facade is divided into three main bays, the central unit containing five windows and each of the end bays with pairs of windows. The central entry is surmounted by a flat semi-circular pediment and other Georgian details are seen in the quoining, balustraded roof, rusticated basement and clear division between floors marked by flat cement panels. The building is part of the Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho thematic group.

501/503 West Franklin Street
built 1923

Contributory /

The one-story frame dwelling at 501/503 West Franklin Street displays a lateral gable and symmetrical facade with triple windows flanking the central entry. A gabled portico with paired pillars and an arched vault are colonial revival features on this 1923 dwelling.

520 West Franklin Street
built 1970s

Non-contributory 2

The two-story office building at 520 West Franklin Street is of cast concrete and displays a flat roof-line, symmetrical facade, and canopied entry. The principal design element of the facade is the eight bays of tall narrow glass set between narrow buttress-like projections. In design the building is not compatible with the historical character of the neighborhood, although its scale is not inappropriate.

522 West Franklin Street
built 1904

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story frame residence at 522 West Franklin Street was designed by Tourtellotte and Hummel.

Built in 1904, this late Queen Anne cottage displays a movement towards symmetry and simplification of detail.

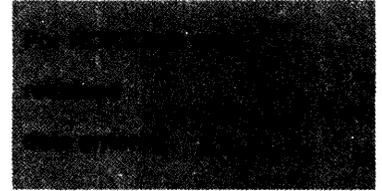
524 West Franklin Street
built 1915

Contributory 2

In 1915 Adolph Schreiber had the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel design this two-and-a-half-story stucco and frame house for him. A lateral gabled roof, gabled portico above the right-of-center entry, and balanced facade design all show classicizing influence. Listed in Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho Thematic Group.

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INVENTORY (continued):

603 West Franklin Street
built 1905

Contributory /

603 West Franklin Street is a two-and-a-half-story stone and frame dwelling built in 1905 by G.D. Hoseley. The main, street-facing gambrel roof is intersected by a gambrel cross-gable which projects above an angled bay window at the right side of the house. A two-story curved bay at the right corner of the dwelling houses an entry porch. Decorative shingles on the gable ends, a simple motif of collar brace and king post in the gable detail, flared eaves and textural contrast between the shingle and the random-coursed ashlar of the first floor are all late Queen Anne elements on this handsome structure.

604 West Franklin Street
built 1904

Contributory /

604 West Franklin Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a broad lateral gabled roof with flared eaves, broad pent eaves in the gable ends, and a large central dormer with unusual double, side-by-side hipped roofs. The entrance is at the left side of the facade. One of the distinguishing features of the house is the use of diamond-shaped panes in the upper half of the sash windows. The massing is symmetrical and rather box-like, showing the influence of the colonial revival style.

605 West Franklin Street
built 1905

Contributory /

The two-story frame and brick house at 605 West Franklin Street was built in the same year and by the same owner as its neighbor at 603, and yet has an entirely different appearance. The principal architectural reference for this house is the colonial revival style, seen in its lateral gabled roof, symmetrical facade design and uncomplicated T-shaped layout with a wing extending to the rear. The shingled second story is demarcated from the brick first story by a slightly flared base. Queen Anne details are noted, however, in a leaded glass transom, decorative brickwork around the entrance, a diamond-shaped window on the west facade and in the curved relieving arches of the windows.

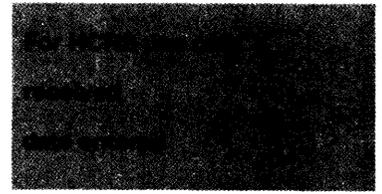
608 West Franklin Street

Compatible

The one-story structure at 608 West Franklin Street is of recent construction and displays a hipped roof pierced by a shallow gable, right-of-center recessed entry, and a single picture window at the left side of the facade. The building is of brick and frame construction.

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INVENTORY: (continued):

612 West Franklin Street
built 1892

Contributory

3

612 West Franklin Street is a large two-and-a-half-story stucco and frame dwelling originally built in 1892 for lawyer and Boise mayor S.H. Hays, and later remodeled by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel. The residence is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture if Idaho.

618 West Franklin Street
built ca. 1890

Contributory

/

The modest one-story frame cottage at 618 West Franklin Street has a lateral gable with shed roof extending over the rear portion of the house, a small gable intersecting the main gable above an angled bay window at the left of the facade, and a central entry recessed beneath a flat-roofed porch. A small window, decorative shingles, and bargeboards are seen in the gable end on the street facade. The bay window displays a leaded glass transom.

620 West Franklin Street
built 1941

Compatible

None-Contributory
2/20/82

620 West Franklin Street is a one-story brick and frame residence built in 1941. The two main gables of the dwelling are placed at right angles to each other, with one end-gable facing North Seventh Street and the other facing Franklin. At each gable-end are small, enclosed, gabled entry porches with awnings sheltering the entrances.

0

701 West Franklin Street
built 1903

Contributory

/

701 West Franklin Street is a two-story brick apartment house with a flat roof-line and two large angled bays with a shed roofed porch inset between them. The facade design is symmetrical, with decorative brick-work at the cornice and around the entrance. The window sills and lintels are of stone and add to the decorative qualities of the handsome structure. A two-story bay projects at the right side of the building, constructed in 1903 for Boise councilman J.W. McLean.

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INVENTORY (continued):

704 West Franklin Street
built 1890

Contributory /

The two-story frame residence at 704 West Franklin Street was built in 1890 for Judson Spofford. The dwelling displays vertical massing and a complex roofline, with the main hipped roof intersected at the right by a steep gable and by another gable projecting at the right of the facade. A porch spans the facade and wraps the house to the right. Queen Anne elements are seen in the gable trim with a carved panel at the peak, turned porch posts, tall narrow windows and asymmetrical massing.

705 West Franklin Street
built 1904

Contributory /

705 West Franklin Street is a two-and-a-half-story frame box-type dwelling with a hipped roof, central hipped roof dormer and a facade-spanning porch that has been partially enclosed to the right. A shallow one-story bay window is seen at the left side of the house, and the facade design is symmetrical.

708/710 West Franklin Street
built 1904

Contributory /

708/710 West Franklin Street is a two-and-a-half-story stone, frame and brick residence with a hipped roof. The main architectural feature is a projecting bay containing the entrance at the left of the facade. The first story of the bay is of stone construction and forms a massive arched entry porch, the second story is frame and is surmounted by a gable with wide flared eaves. The entry is further distinguished by a gabled, columned portico which projects beyond the stone porch spanning the facade. A shallow curved bay window is seen at the left of the house. Colonial revival style elements are seen in the garlands in the gable ends, scroll brackets and compactness of massing. However, complex use of decorative detail is Queen Anne in its origin.

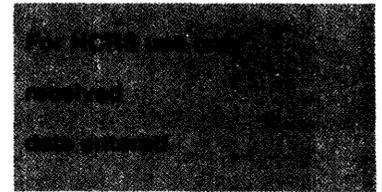
711 West Franklin Street
built 1903

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story brick and frame dwelling at 711 West Franklin Street has a street-facing gable which projects from a pyramidal roof with a gabled wing to the left. A hipped-roof, facade-spanning porch with columns displays fish-scale shingles on its base. Modest Queen Anne elements are seen in the decorative shingles on the gable-end and in the complex, asymmetrical roofline. A tall chimney stack rises to the right.

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INVENTORY (continued):

712 West Franklin Street
built 1891

Contributory 1

712 West Franklin Street is a two-story frame dwelling with a double gable facing the street. The upper story is of shingle and the lower of stucco construction. An entry is recessed just to the left of center and the windows are set in bands on the symmetrical facade. A one-story bay window is seen at the north side of the house. A one-story bay window is seen at the right side of the house.

713 West Franklin Street
built 1911

Contributory 3

The large two-and-a-half-story box-type house at 713 West Franklin Street was designed in 1911 by the architectural firm Tourtellotte and Hummel for John Parker. The structure is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

716 West Franklin Street
built 1893

Contributory 1

716 West Franklin Street is a large two-and-a-half-story residence of complex design due to several remodelings of the original 1893 structure. A street-facing gable at the right of the facade intersects a lateral gable with a clipped end. Behind this to the left is yet another two-story portion of the house with its gable facing the street. A one-story porch sits in the intersection of the wings and a second porch projects at the front of the facade. Both porches have small gables above the entrances. The house is of stucco and half-timber construction. It retains the vertical massing and complex roof-line of the Queen Anne style.

722 West Franklin Street
built 1890

Contributory 1

722 West Franklin Street is a large two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling with the complex plan and multi-gabled roof of the Queen Anne style. The main truncated, hipped roof is intersected by steep gables at the south and west facades and at the southwest corner of the building. A large angled bay projects from the intersection of the main wings and a two-story bay window with hipped roof and bracketed eaves projects from the face of this bay. On the south facade of the house is a long flat-roofed porch with a pedimented central entry and a second-story bay window above. On the west facade, a balustraded balcony adds to the complexity of the design. Garlanded panels beneath the eaves, bracketed sills and semi-circular window heads on the tall narrow windows are Italianate details which enhance the richness of this dwelling, built in 1890.

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INVENTORY (continued):

812 West Franklin Street
built 1896

Contributory /

812 West Franklin Street is a modest one-story frame dwelling with the main hipped roof intersected by a shallow gabled wing projecting at the left of the facade. A porch with a shed roof and turned posts spans the right side of the facade and paired windows flank the central entrance. Decorative shingles in the gable ends and an asymmetrical design are modest references to the Queen Anne in this vernacular residential structure.

816 West Franklin Street
built 1930

Contributory /

The modest one-story stucco bungalow at 816 West Franklin Street displays a symmetrical street-facing facade with a central entrance sheltered by a gabled and bracketed overdoor. The eaves display exposed, extended rafters, as does the overdoor.

817 West Franklin Street
built 1907-08

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story brick structure at 817 West Franklin Street, designed by the architectural firm of Wayland and Fennell, was built in 1907-08 as a Unitarian church. The massing and basic style are bungalow, with a large street-facing gable and wide eaves with extended rafters and brackets. A second small gable also faces the street and covers a one-story entry porch. A single large arched window is seen in the street facade, and a simple course of bricks constitutes the only overt ornamentation on the building other than the massive eaves brackets.

820 West Franklin Street
built 1927

Contributory /

820 West Franklin Street is a one-story stucco and shingled bungalow with a street-facing facade, a central entrance with gabled porch, and wide bracketed eaves. Paired windows flank the entrance. Extended rafters and a flared base are additional bungalow elements.

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INVENTORY (continued):

824 West Franklin Street
built 1910

Contributory

The large two-and-a-half-story stone, stucco and half-timber residence at 824 West Franklin Street was built in 1910 for Dr. L.S. Williamson. The box-like proportions of this house are emphasized by the low hipped roof with wide flared eaves and a central dormer, and by the long low-roofed porch which spans the facade. The horizontal lines of the half-timber patterns of the second story further accent this feature. The central entry and symmetrically placed windows of the enclosed porch all contribute to the regularity and solidity of the design.

905 West Franklin Street
built 1910

Contributory

The large two-and-a-half-story box-type residence at 905 West Franklin Street is of stucco and half-timber construction. The hipped roof with hipped roof central dormer, the broad eaves with extended rafters, and the grid pattern of the half timber all contribute to the solidity and boxiness of the design. The entry is recessed beneath the second story at the left of the facade and the window placement is symmetrical. At the left rear side of the house a hipped roof wing projects.

906 West Franklin Street
built 1919

Contributory

The large two-and-a-half-story stucco, brick and frame house at 906 West Franklin Street was designed in 1912 for William Sidenfaden by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel. The dwelling, which shows strong bungalow influences, is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

911 West Franklin Street
built 1911

Contributory

911 West Franklin Street is a two-and-a-half-story box-type dwelling erected in 1911 for Thomas Vickery. A low hipped roof, central hipped roof dormer, wide eaves, extended roof rafters and a facade-spanning porch are all features typical of this style of residence. The house is of stucco and stone construction and the facade design is symmetrical.

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INVENTORY (continued):

912 West Franklin Street

Compatible

The one-story frame multi-family dwelling at 912 West Franklin Street is of recent construction. The two units of the building consist of lateral gabled structures, one behind the other, connected by a flat-roofed partition. Three windows are seen in the facade.

916 West Franklin Street
built 1909

Contributory

916 West Franklin Street is a one-and-a-half-story brick and frame cottage built in 1909 for J.M. Brunzel by the architectural firm Tourtellotte and Hummel. The late Queen Anne style cottage is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

918 West Franklin Street
built 1892

Contributory /

The two-story frame dwelling with shiplap siding at 918 West Franklin Street displays vertical massing, tall, narrow paired windows and a steeply pitched cross-gable. At the right side of the facade is an entry porch with a steep shed roof that slopes toward the side of the house and a turned post. At the left side of the dwelling a one-story mansard-roofed bay window is seen.

924 West Franklin Street
built 1892

Contributory /

924 West Franklin Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with steeply pitched cross gables and a one-story bay window with a mansard roof at the left side of the house. The slope of the front gable extends down to cover a one-story enclosed entry and paired windows are seen at the center of the facade.

1002 West Franklin Street
built 1898

Contributory

The one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne style frame dwelling at 1002 Franklin was designed in 1898 by J.E. Tourtellotte for J.M. Johnson. The residence is included in the thematic district Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

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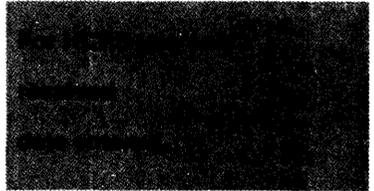
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INVENTORY (continued):

1010 West Franklin Street
built 1902

Contributory 1

1010 West Franklin Street is a large three-story residence of stone and frame construction and complex design. Two large cross-gables form the main body of the house. A conical-roofed tower with a finial is seen at the left corner of the facade and angled bay windows on the second and third-story levels add to the complex massing of the design. A hip-roofed, columned porch (now enclosed) spans the facade, and at the left side of the structure a two-story bay window is seen. Complexity of design and richness of texture and detail, such as roof cresting, decorative shingles and leaded glass, represent the late Queen Anne style in this handsome house.

1016 West Franklin Street
built 1906

Contributory 3

The large, handsome two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling at 1016 West Franklin Street is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho. A classicizing tendency is seen in the symmetry and restraint brought to bear on the Queen Anne style favored by the firm in earlier work.

1020 West Franklin Street
built 1892

Contributory

1020 West Franklin Street is a fine example of the Queen Anne style and was built in 1892 for J.H. Bush. Three stories in height and of brick, stone and frame construction, the house displays a multi-gabled roof, a square tower with a pyramidal roof finial at the left of the facade, a curved two-story bay at the right side of the structure, and a one-story porch which wraps the facade to the left. Textural richness is achieved through the use of decorative shingles and brickwork and a wealth of detail such as roof cresting, brackets, gable ornaments, carved porch posts, leaded glass, and carved panels in the gables.

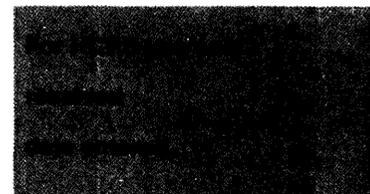
1024 West Franklin Street

Non-contributory 3

1024 West Franklin Street is a small one-story concrete block structure with a lateral gabled roof and a facade-spanning porch that is recessed beneath the low roof. The house is of recent construction.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1202 West Franklin Street
built 1903

Contributory 3

The architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel designed this one-and-a-half-story stone and frame dwelling in 1903 for J.N. Wallace. The structure is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

1208 West Franklin Street
built 1903 with remodel ca. 1918

Contributory /

The one-story frame residence at 1208 West Franklin Street displays bungalow characteristics in its wide bracketed eaves, and in its broad street-facing gable, which intersects a lateral gable to the left. A band of windows runs across the facade to the left, enclosing a sunroom. The entry is at the right of center. A small gable pierces the lateral gable at the center top.

1210 West Franklin Street
built 1902

Contributory /

1210 West Franklin Street is a one-and-a-half-story late Queen Anne cottage that shows the influence of the newer preference for classical modes in its compact massing. A broad lateral gable has a central dormer and a large cross-gable with flared eaves and decorative brackets. The entrance at the left of the facade is sheltered by an unusual projecting conical roof with flared eaves that extends forward slightly from the body of the dwelling. The use of contrasting surface textures, decorative shingles, and shiplap also are Queen Anne features.

1214 West Franklin Street
built 1903

Contributory

1214 West Franklin Street is a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a broad lateral gable that sweeps down to shelter a facade-spanning columned porch recessed beneath it. A central shed-roofed dormer and one-story angled bay window at the right side of the house are other features of this frame house.

1216 West Franklin Street
built 1903

Contributory

The residence at 1216 West Franklin Street displays a steeply pitched street-facing gable with a steep cross gable, a facade-spanning hipped-roof, columned porch and a right-of-center entry. Elements that reflect a modest Queen Anne influence are eaves returns, one-story bay windows at the left of the house, and, on the left side of the facade, pent eaves and decorative trim high up beneath the front gable.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1222 West Franklin Street
built 1944

Compatible

The dwelling at 1222 West Franklin Street was built around 1944 and is of brick and frame construction. The lateral gable is intersected by a street-facing gable to the right, forming an L-shaped plan. A second, small, gabled bay is seen in front of the street-facing gable and a chimney stack rises at the left side of the house. A picture window and a right-of-center entry are additional identifying features of this one-story residence.

1300 West Franklin Street
built 1942

Compatible

The house at 1300 West Franklin Street displays a main hipped roof with a hipped-roofed wing to the left and an entry recessed in the intersection of the wings. This one-story brick dwelling was built in 1942. It has large picture windows with multiple panes.

1308 West Franklin Street
built 1910

Contributory

1308 West Franklin Street is a one-and-a-half-story brick and frame bungalow with a low hipped roof, central hipped roof dormers on the south and west faces of the roof, and wide eaves with extended rafters. The symmetrical facade displays a band of windows enclosing one porch on either side of the central entry. Although the house is primarily bungalow in style, reference is made to the Queen Anne style in the decorative shingles of the dormers and in the decorative stonework used to emphasize the horizontal lines of the house.

1310 West Franklin Street
built 1935

Contributory

The one-story frame and stucco dwelling at 1310 West Franklin Street is built on an L-shaped plan with a steep street-facing gable intersected at the right by a steep lateral gable. A stucco porch is set in the intersection of the gables and displays a gabled roof that also is steeply pitched. The intersecting gables and the arch of the porch entry convey a hint of Tudor Revival influence.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1314 West Franklin Street
 built 1922

Contributory /

The house at 1314 West Franklin Street is built on a T-shaped plan with a lateral gable at the front and a long wing extending to the back with the peak of its gable protruding above the front portion. A central entry porch emphasizes the symmetry of this one-story dwelling, as do the triple windows on either side of the entrance. The house was the residence of former Governor C. Ben Ross in 1930-40.

1318 West Franklin Street
 built 1920

Contributory

1318 West Franklin Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow with a broad street-facing gable at the left of the facade and a broad lateral gable extending to the right. Wide, bracketed eaves, extended rafters, and a band of windows encircling the entry porch are all bungalow features of this dwelling built in 1920. A small shed-roofed dormer is seen at the right side of the house.

1320 West Franklin Street
 built 1920

Contributory

The one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow at 1320 West Franklin Street has a broad street-facing gable with wide bracketed eaves sheltering the porch, which projects at the right side of the lateral gable of the main body of the house. A triple window with a multi-paned transom is seen at the left side of the facade. Extended rafters and battered porch piers are additional bungalow features.

1321 West Franklin Street
 built 1925

Contributory

1321 West Franklin Street is a large one-story bungalow with a lateral gable intersected at the rear by a second gable set at a right angle to it. A small wing projects from the right rear of the structure. The centrally placed porch displays a broad street-facing gable with wide eaves. A band of windows spans the facade emphasizing the horizontal lines of the house.

1402 West Franklin Street
 built 1910

Contributory 3

1402 West Franklin Street is a large two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling erected in 1910 for J.H. Gakey. This structure is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1403 West Franklin Street
built 1905

Contributory

3

The handsome two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling at 1403 Franklin was designed in 1905 by the firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel. The building is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

1404 West Franklin Street
built 1936

Contributory

The modest one-story stucco dwelling at 1404 West Franklin Street has a lateral, gabled roof with a central gabled overdoor and a window on each side of the entrance. A chimney stack is seen at the right side of the house.

1408 West Franklin Street
built 1932

Contributory

Steep intersecting gables on an L-shaped plan: a shallow, gabled, stucco bay surrounding the entrance, and a chimney at the right side of the house are all features of this one-story frame dwelling. The entrance is to the left of center. A triple window is seen at the right, and a pair of windows to the left of the facade on this 1932 residence.

1411 West Franklin Street
built 1907

Contributory

1411 West Franklin Street is a handsome three-story brick residence that shows the influence of the colonial revival style upon the Queen Anne in its symmetrical design and compact massing. The complex and decorative impulses of the earlier style come through, however, in the detail of the two-story bay window that rises above the enclosed, facade-spanning porch and forms the front of the gabled, central dormer of the third floor. The second two-story bay window seen at the left side of the dwelling and flared, bracketed eaves are additional decorative elements that have been translated into the more classical forms.

1414 West Franklin Street
built 1909-10

Contributory

1414 West Franklin Street is a handsome brick bungalow with a broad lateral gable and a wide central shed-roof dormer with brackets and a battered base. A porch spans the facade, recessed beneath the overhang of the main roof, and the wide eaves of the house are supported by ornate brackets. The symmetrical facade is marked by a central entrance that shows colonial revival style influence in its multi-light transom and sidelights.

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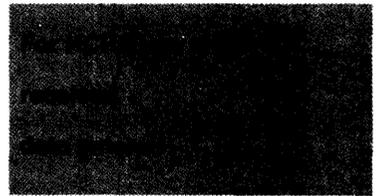
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INVENTORY (continued):

1415 West Franklin Street
built 1912

Contributory /

The large two-and-a-half-story brick box-type dwelling at 1415 West Franklin Street has a low hipped roof, a central gabled dormer, and a facade-spanning porch with an inset gable marking the central entry. The wide, bracketed eaves with extended roof rafters and large porch piers are hallmarks of the bungalow style, applied to this house with box-like proportions seen in many large dwellings built between 1910 and 1915.

1416 West Franklin Street
built 1914

Contributory /

1416 West Franklin Street is a large one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow with two street-facing gables and a large central cross gable. The tile roof has broad bracketed eaves, extended roof rafters, and battered porch piers. A high band of windows on the left side of the house is an additional bungalow feature of this dwelling.

1423 West Franklin Street
built 1910

Contributory /

In 1910 the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel designed this brick, tile-roofed bungalow for Fred Corman.

1424 West Franklin Street
built 1922

Contributory /

1424 West Franklin Street is another one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow, but in this case there is only a broad lateral gable without the usual street-facing gable at the front. The design of the facade is symmetrical and the eaves are wide and bracketed and display extended rafters, in true bungalow style.

1502 West Franklin Street
built ca. 1880

Contributory /

1502 West Franklin is a two-story frame dwelling with a lateral gable, behind which is seen another gable and a shed-roofed one-story wing at the rear. The central entrance is sheltered by a small hipped overdoor, and a shallow one-story bay window projects from the right side of the house. A shed-roof dormer is seen above the entrance. The vertical massing and lack of ornamentation group this structure with the vernacular residential buildings of the late 1880s and early 1890s, few examples of which remain in Boise.

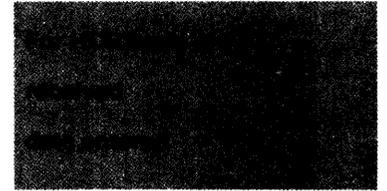
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INVENTORY (continued):

1510 West Franklin Street
built 1905

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story brick residence at 1510 West Franklin Street has a hipped roof with a large central gabled dormer and a symmetrical facade with its central entrance marked with a gabled overdoor. The dormer displays decorative shingles and eaves returns. A double course of stone at the base of the residence contrasts with the brick of the structure.

1512 West Franklin Street
built 1890-91

Contributory /

The modest one-story brick house at 1512 West Franklin Street has a hipped roof, the peak of which is pierced by a small gable. The central entry with a curved relieving arch is recessed beneath the roof, and a window with a stained glass transom is seen at the right of the facade. This house, like others on the block, was probably built as a tenant house in the early 1890s by brick-mason J.N. Wallace.

1514 West Franklin Street
built 1890-91

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling at 1514 West Franklin Street displays a symmetrical facade with a gabled wall dormer at the center of the front side of the house. The central entry and the flanking paired windows have curved relieving arches. A gabled frame of rafters, beams, and posts of modern design has been placed at the center of the facade to mark and shelter the entrance.

1518 West Franklin Street
built ca. 1891

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story, stucco vernacular dwelling at 1518 West Franklin Street displays a single street-facing gable with eaves returns, a small gable intersecting at the right side of the structure, and a symmetrical facade. A pair of tall narrow windows is seen above the central entry, which is recessed in a shallow one-story bay.

1520 West Franklin Street
built 1905

Contributory /

The front portion of the dwelling at 1520 West Franklin Street is defined by a long gabled roof that faces the street and joins a hipped-roofed wing at the right rear. A gabled, bracketed overdoor shelters the entrance at the right side of the facade. Decorative shingles in the gable end make reference to the Queen Anne style.

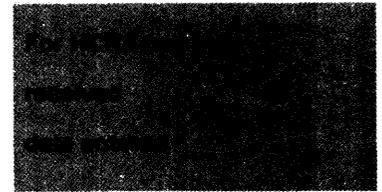
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INVENTORY (continued):

1524 West Franklin Street
built ca. 1890

Contributory

1524 West Franklin Street is a hipped-roof, two-story brick residence with a symmetrical facade and central entry. The windows flanking the entry have curved relieving arches, as do the three tall narrow windows of the second story.

WEST HAYS STREET

501 West Hays Street
built 1910

Contributory

The large doublehouse at 501 West Hays Street has a second entrance at 715 North Fifth Street. On the North Fifth Street facade, a left-of-center entrance is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. On Hays Street, the facade displays a low hipped roof and flat-roofed porch at the left. The first story of the dwelling is of brick and the second, of stucco and half-timber construction.

504 West Hays Street
built ca. 1905-07

Contributory

The one-story frame residence at 504 Hays has an L-shaped plan with the gabled portion facing the street at the left. The entry is at the intersection of the two main portions of the house, and a pergola shelters the porch. A few late Queen Anne elements are seen in the leaded glass transom and decorative shingles in the gable ends, although a later remodeling has added some bungalow features.

507 West Hays Street
built 1912

Contributory

The two-story residence at 507 West Hays Street has a brick first story and shingle second story with a slightly flared base. The hipped roof is pierced by a small gable at the peak and the symmetrically placed, shuttered windows indicate colonial revival style influence. The entry is placed to the left and is sheltered by a one-story porch.

508 West Hays Street
built 1905-07

Contributory

508 West Hays Street is a two-story frame residence with the main gable facing the street and a cross gable at the rear. A hipped-roofed porch extends across the facade and is surmounted by a central, angled bay window with a tent roof, sheltered by the eaves of the main gable.

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INVENTORY (continued):

509 West Hays Street
built 1908

Contributory 3

The handsome one-and-a-half-story dwelling at 509 West Hays Street is of stone and shingle construction. The large lateral gable is pierced by a large central, gabled dormer, and a pillared porch is recessed beneath the sweep of the main roof. A blend of the late Queen Anne and colonial revival styles are seen in the classical details on the dormer and symmetrical massing, combined with decorative shingle work and a variety of window designs. This house is in the Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho thematic group.

510 West Hays Street
built 1905-07

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling at 510 West Hays Street displays a gambrel roof with flared eaves, a central window set in the gable, and a hipped-roofed porch, which shelters the left of center entry. Ornamentation is limited to turned porch pillars and the flaring lines of the eaves.

512 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with the main gable facing the street and a small intersecting gable at the left in the rear. The hipped roof of the facade-spanning porch intersects with pent eaves running across the facade. The central entry is echoed by a triple window centered in the gable above the porch.

515 West Hays Street
built 1920

Contributory /

The two-story frame dwelling at 515 Hays Street is an example of the colonial revival style popular in Boise in 1920. A central gable entry, clapboard siding, symmetrical window placement, and a one-story, gabled sun porch to the left are basic elements common to this style.

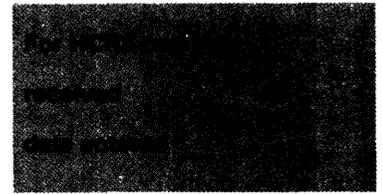
523 West Hays Street
built 1904

Contributory /

The large two-story frame residence at 523 West Hays Street was built in 1904 for State Supreme Court Justice James T. Ailshie. It displays late Queen Anne style elements in the porch that wraps the right, and in the hipped roof interrupted by small pent-eaved gables on the north and west facades. The curving porch has been enclosed on the second story and the central entry is recessed beneath this addition.

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INVENTORY (continued):

601 West Hays Street
built 1979

Non-contributory 2

The building at 601 West Hays Street is an apartment house of recent construction. It is two stories in height and of brick construction.

602 West Hays Street
built 1904

Contributory 1

The two-story frame rectangular apartment building at 602 West Hays Street was built as a residence for Guy and Alice Flenner in 1904, and retains most of the features of the original box-type house except the facade-spanning porch. Two one-story bay windows are seen at the right side and rear of the house, and a wooden course runs between the first and second stories. The left-of-center entry and an entrance at the right have small gabled moldings.

605-607 West Hays Street
built 1912

Contributory 1

The apartment building at 605-607 West Hays Street is two stories in height and of brick, stucco, and half-timber construction. The hipped roof is surmounted by a cross gable and a central gabled dormer with brackets. The symmetrical facade is centered on the deeply recessed porch and triple entrance.

608-612 West Hays Street

Non-contributory 1

The one-story concrete office building at 612 West Hays Street is of recent construction. Symmetrical placement of the tall narrow windows and square, recessed entry are the only distinguishing features of this rectangular structure.

611 West Hays Street
built 1923

Contributory 1

This one-story frame dwelling was built in 1923 by contractor J.O. Jordan and is typical of the small colonial revival style houses of this period. The lateral gable roof is interrupted by a small pedimented portico above the central entrance. The facade window placement is symmetrical.

614 West Hays Street
built 1907

Contributory 1

The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling at 614 West Hays Street displays a large central dormer set in a broad lateral gabled roof, a hipped roof porch that spans the facade. The symmetrical door and window placement shows a classicizing tendency. One-story bay windows are seen on either side of the house, and enclosed eaves returns and square porch pillars are the restrained reminders of Queen Anne decorative elements.

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INVENTORY (continued):

615 West Hays Street
built 1906

Contributory

3

615 West Hays is a one-and-a-half-story stone and frame cottage designed for H.A. Schmelzel by Tourtellotte and Company in 1906. This building has been included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

620 West Hays Street

Compatible

The one-story brick and concrete building at 620 West Hays Street is one of the few moderne style structures in the Fort Street Historic District. The flat roof line is interrupted only by cement pillars with decorative geometric reliefs that flank the entry and project above the cornice. A curved canopy shelters the central entry and its curves are echoed by the curved corners of the building, which are inset with glass-block windows.

623 West Hays Street
built 1908-09

Contributory

623 West Hays Street is a large, two-story box-type residence with a hipped roof, a porch spanning the facade, a hipped roof central dormer, and a left-center entry bay window is seen to the right, and the deep eaves have extended rafters in the bungalow manner. The first story is of brick construction, while the second is of stucco and half-timber.

702 West Hays Street
built 1910

Contributory

702 West Hays Street is a large two-story box-type apartment house of brick construction with a hipped roof and central hipped roof dormers on the south and east facades. A porch wrapping the corner marks the entrance, and shallow bay windows are seen on each of the street-facing sides of the building. The fenestration of the second story is accented by the horizontals and verticals of the stucco and half-timber construction.

708-710 West Hays Street
built 1910

Contributory

708-710 West Hays Street is a two-story brick and stucco apartment house, built in 1910 as a partner to its neighbor to the east, 702 West Hays. The building displays a hipped roof with central hipped-roofed dormers, extended rafters, and symmetrically placed chimney stacks on the end walls. The central bay is marked by a projecting two-story porch with square pillars.

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INVENTORY (continued):

717 West Hays Street
built 1911

Contributory /

717 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story brick and frame dwelling built in 1911 for Charles M. Hays. A broad lateral gable is pierced by a large central, gabled dormer. A porch is recessed beneath the sweep of the main roof, and classicizing tendencies are seen in the symmetrical design of the facade.

719 West Hays Street

Contributory /

The one-story frame cottage at 719 West Hays Street displays a hipped roof with a central shed-roofed dormer and a facade-spanning porch recessed beneath the main body of the roof. A bay window is seen at the left rear of the house. The simple rectangular plan of the dwelling was common to modest dwellings of the period in Boise.

805-813 West Hays Street
built 1910

Contributory /

The large brick two-story doublehouse at 805 West Hays Street was built in 1910 in the box-type layout showing the bungalow influence, which was popular for multi-family residences. The hipped roof has a central hipped-roofed dormer, and the facade-spanning porch echoes this roof type. The symmetrical facade is accented on the second story by stucco and half-timber verticals and horizontals.

815 West Hays Street
built 1903

Contributory 3

The one-and-a-half-story frame cottage at 815 West Hays Street was designed in 1903 by Tourtellotte and Company for Axel Nixon. It is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

817-819 West Hays Street
built ca. 1940

Compatible / 101 2013

817-819 West Hays Street is a one-story frame multi-family dwelling built around 1940. A lateral gable joins gabled bays at either end. Bracketed overdoors mark the entrances, and the design of the facade is symmetrical. A small single unit, facing North Ninth Street is found at the rear of the building.

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INVENTORY (continued):

904 West Hays Street
built 1897-98

Contributory /

904 West Hays Street is a two-story, frame Queen Anne style residence with a steep cross-gabled roof, flared eaves, and a hexagonal tower at the right of the facade. The second story has decorative shingles that contrast with the ship-lap siding of the first story. A one-story enclosed porch wraps around to the right of the structure. An asymmetrical massing, complex roofline and decorative elements are Queen Anne features of the residence.

906 West Hays Street
built 1899, remodeled 1913

Contributory 3

The dwelling at 906 West Hays Street was built in 1899 in the Queen Anne style and was later remodeled to incorporate bungalow elements. The first story retains the complex Queen Anne plan with bay windows, recesses, and decorative use of siding. The second story is of stucco and half-timber construction with box-like proportions. A low hipped roof is intersected at the left front and right side by broad gables. The entrance is sheltered by a recessed porch with a street-facing gable. Extended rafters, wide eaves, and brackets are bungalow elements added in the 1913 remodeling. This house was designed by Tourtellotte and Hummel and is in the Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho nomination.

907 West Hays
built 1902

Contributory

Alva Fleharty had this two-story frame Queen Anne style residence built in 1902. It has shiplap siding on the first story and decorative shingling on the second. It is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho. 3

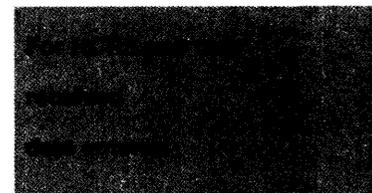
911 West Hays

Contributory /

911 West Hays is a one-and-a-half-story frame Queen Anne style cottage. It has a gabled roof with decorative shingling in the gables. To the right is a shed-roof dormer with two curved, recessed windows with simple columns between. Below is an entry porch with square columns. To the left of the entry is a street-facing gable with an angled projecting bay window below. This window has a leaded glass transom. On the left side is a first story bay window. The first story is of shiplap construction. According to early maps, this front bay window and back porch were added between 1903 and 1912.

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INVENTORY (continued):

912 West Hays Street
built 1892

Compatible

912 West Hays Street is a Queen Anne style residence constructed in 1892 for Sheriff J.B. Odham. It is a two-story frame residence with a gabled roof and right-of-center bay window with decorative brackets. The entry is to the left beneath a steep asymmetrical gable. The house also has square projecting bays on either side. The original rich texture of contrasting siding has been lost to aluminum siding.

913 West Hays Street

Compatible

This one-and-a-half-story frame residence has a gabled roof with eaves returns. There is a right-of-center, angled bay window set below a projecting gable. A left-of-center entry porch has a flat roof with exposed rafters. There is some evidence that this could have been designed by J.E. Tourtellotte. The exterior has recently been aluminum sided.

915 West Hays Street

Contributory

915 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame cottage in the Queen Anne style. It has a gabled roof and shingled exterior. It has a low-pitched street-facing gable with a recessed entry porch to the left, marked by simple doric columns. To the right of porch and flush with the gable above is an angled bay window.

916 West Hays Street
built ca. 1903

Contributory

916 West Hays Street is a two-story stucco-over-brick apartment house with a flat roofline and two-story, angled bay windows on either side of the facade. The symmetrical facade has a central entrance with a flat roof that extends between the projecting bays. A tile roof combined with the stucco surface and arched entrance give the building a Mission Revival style flavor, while the decorative brickwork at the cornice remains to indicate the earlier style.

919 West Hays Street
built 1904

Contributory

John Haines, a real estate agent, had this two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne style residence built in 1904. It is of frame and stone veneer construction. It is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

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INVENTORY (continued):

920 West Hays Street

Contributory

This modest one story cottage at 920 West Hays Street has a low hipped roof and an L-shaped plan. The upper part of the facade is shingled, and the lower is of clapboard construction with a flared base. To the left of center is a recessed, screened entry porch.

924 West Hays Street
built 1903

Contributory /

The residence at 924 West Hays Street was built by Albert Kohny, clothing store owner, in 1903. It is a one-and-a-half-story frame cottage with a hipped roof and hipped roof dormers in the center of the facade and on the right side. A dormer with a clipped gable is seen on the left side. All of the dormers have curved, recessed windows and decorative shingling. Right of center is a glassed-in entry porch with a hipped roof and decorative shingling on the base. The exterior has shiplap siding.

1001 West Hays
built 1911

Contributory 3

This two-and-a-half-story house with box-like proportions is of frame and stone veneer construction. It is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

1008 West Hays Street
built 1927

Contributory /

1008 West Hays Street is a large two-and-a-half-story house of stucco and frame construction. It has a lateral gabled roof with overhanging eaves and eaves returns. The centered, outset entry has side lights, with a balustrade above. On the right side of the house is a portico, also with a balustrade above.

1010 West Hays Street

Contributory /

Carpenter John McConnell built this one-and-a-half-story brick and frame cottage in 1900 (the brick has been stuccoed). It has a cross-gabled roof with eaves returns and decorative shingles, showing Queen Anne style influence. The right-of-center recessed entry porch has a gable marking the entry and simple turned posts. On the right side, under a lateral gable, is an angled bay window with arched openings.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1015 West Hays Street
built 1910

Contributory 3

1015 West Hays Street is a large two-story Georgian Revival style house with an exterior of coursed sandstone veneer on the first floor and stucco veneer on the second floor. It is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

1016 West Hays Street
built 1904

Contributory /

This one-and-a-half-story frame house was built in 1904 by A.T. Avey, proprietor of the city planning mill. It has a gabled roof with eaves returns and a shingled, flared panel set in the apex of the street-facing gable. It has a left-of-center entry with a bracketed gabled overdoor, and an enclosed porch to the right. The exterior is shingled except for the flared base, which has narrow siding.

1018 West Hays Street
built 1907

Contributory /

1018 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame and stone house with a lateral gabled roof and decorative wood panels set in the apex of the gables. The gables as well as the porch base have decorative shingling. Left-of-center is a street-facing gable with flared eaves and eaves returns. To the right is a shed-roofed dormer with a band of windows. Below the street-facing gable is an angled bay window supported by brackets. It has a leaded-glass transom. To the right is an entry porch with decoratively paneled square porch posts. The entrance has sidelights and a transom. Real estate agent Frank Garver had this Queen Anne style residence designed by architects Wayland and Fennel in 1907.

1024 West Hays Street
built 1900

Contributory 13

1024 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story multi-gabled Queen Anne style cottage built by W.E. Pierce, prominent Boise real estate agent, in 1900. It is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

1102 West Hays Street
built 1902

Contributory 5

The house at 1102 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame and stone veneer residence with Queen Anne style influence seen in its flared second story. It is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1108 West Hays Street
built 1902

Contributory

1108 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a hipped roof intersected on its south and east faced by large, central, gabled dormers. The compact massing and symmetrical design show colonial revival style influence. The flared eaves, the angled bay window at the right side of the house, and leaded glass transoms are Queen Anne elements, illustrating the transitional nature of this house.

1110 West Hays Street
built 1907

Contributory

This two-story frame and brick residence displays a hipped roof and a central hipped-roof dormer. The first story is of brick; the second is shingled and flared at the base. A centered porch with Tuscan columns, the symmetrical facade design and box-like proportions are features found on many dwellings in Boise built at this time.

1112 West Hays Street
built 1901-02

Contributory

Built in 1902 by carpenter Harry Palmer, the one-and-a-half-story frame house at 1112 Hays Street has a steep gabled roof with three decoratively-shingled street-facing gables, one of which covers the porch entry to the left. The porch has simple columns. The asymmetrical roofline, leaded glass transoms, and decorative shingles in the gable ends are late Queen Anne elements.

1116 West Hays Street
built 1904

Contributory

This one-and-a-half-story frame house has simple Queen Anne style elements. It is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

1122 West Hays Street
built 1903

Contributory

This two-story late Queen Anne style house has a steep roof of intersecting gables. The left-of-center, street-facing gable has decorative shingles and a curved, recessed ventilation window. The entry is located in a right-of-center enclosed porch. A one-story, angled bay window is seen at the left side of the house.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1201 West Hays Street
built 1902

Contributory /

The large two-and-a-half-story late Queen Anne style frame residence at 1201 West Hays Street has a complex roofline made up of two gables on the north and east facades intersecting the main hipped roof, and an additional gabled wing at the rear of the house. The gables all display pent eaves, and a porch with paired pillars wraps around the house to the left. A broad bay window is seen at the left side of the house, and the entrance is at the right side of the facade.

1202 West Hays Street
built ca. 1900

Contributory /

1202 West Hays Street is a two-story frame house with a street-facing gable and a one-story porch with a hipped roof spanning the facade. This modest residence has Queen Anne style elements in its decorative porch pillars and windows set at an angle in the corner of the structure. Decorative wooden trim accents the scenic window, which is recessed beneath the overhang of the second story. A one-story porch is seen at the rear of the house.

1204 West Hays Street
built ca. 1900

Contributory /

This two-story frame dwelling, which has been stuccoed, is identical to the house at 1202 West Hays Street except that the porch only extends across the left half of the facade, sheltering the entrance. Originally, a third house of the same design was located to the left of 1204. All three were built as tenant houses by banker C.W. Moore.

1207 West Hays Street
built 1904

Contributory 3

The one-and-a-half-story frame house at 1207 West Hays Street displays a blend of late Queen Anne and colonial revival elements. The massing is rather compact and the large central gabled dormer in the broad lateral gabled roof establishes the symmetry of the plan. A bay window at the left side of the house, a small gabled portico, a pillared porch, and a decorative round window are Queen Anne elements, indicating the transitional nature of this house. This house is in the Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho thematic group.

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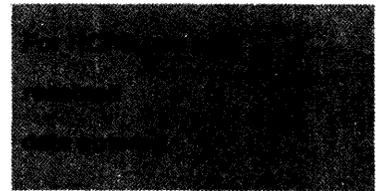
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INVENTORY (continued):

1209 West Hays Street
built 1903

Contributory /

1209 West Hays Street is a two-story frame residence with a hipped roof pierced by a small gable at the peak and brackets beneath the eaves. The one-story porch wraps the house to the left, and an additional wing is seen at the rear. The right-of-center entry is marked by a small gable. The basic design of the facade is symmetrical on this late Queen Anne-going colonial revival style dwelling.

1210/1212 West Hays Street
built 1903 and 1911

Contributory /

This large doublehouse at 1210/1212 West Hays Street is a two-and-a-half-story brick and frame structure with a hipped roof, which shows bungalow influence in its large central dormer with wide eaves, extended rafters, and a shed-roofed porch spanning the facade. The shingles of the second story are flared slightly at the base, showing the change of material from wood to the brick of the first story.

1214 West Hays Street
built 1903

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story frame cottage at 1214 West Hays Street was built in 1903 by lawyer James Watts, and is a typical Queen Anne residence of the period. The roofline is complex, being made up of one large gable facing the street, with two smaller gables with pent eaves intersecting it. A gabled overdoor above the central entrance, a transomed window to the left, and smaller windows in all three gables are additional features of the house.

1215 West Hays Street
built 1904

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling at 1215 West Hays Street has small gables intersecting the main body of the steep, hipped roof on the east and west, and a gable with pent eaves at the right of the main facade. A small gabled portico is seen above the left-of-center entry. A one-story bay window at the center of the street facade, turned porch pillars, pent eaves, and fish scale shingles in the small gables are decorative elements which add complexity to this late Queen Anne style cottage.

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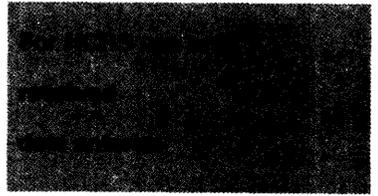
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INVENTORY (continued):

1217 West Hays Street
built 1904

Contributory

The modest, one-and-a-half-story frame residence at 1217 West Hays Street was built in 1904 for Idaho Secretary of State Wilmot H. Gibson. It displays numerous bungalow elements, which were probably added in a later remodeling. The street-facing facade, wide bracketed eaves, shed-roofed dormers, and battered porch piers are all typical bungalow elements. However, a less common feature is seen in the western stick style construction of the facade-spanning porch with beams protruding through posts, extended beams, and exposed rafters. Another unusual feature is a balustraded balcony on the porch roof which is reached through central French doors on the second floor.

1220 West Hays Street
built 1911

Contributory

The residence at 1220 West Hays Street is a one-story brick bungalow with a tile roof and a large single gable facing the street. Large brackets support the wide eaves and the facade-spanning porch is recessed beneath the gable.

1221 West Hays Street
built 1903

Contributory

1221 West Hays Street is a late Queen Anne style cottage, one-and-a-half-stories in height and of frame construction. The main hipped roof is intersected by two smaller gables on the north and west faces and a small, low, gabled portico marks the entry. Distinguishing features of the front of the dwelling are an angled, one-story bay window, a porch that spans the building from the center to the left side, and a shallow, curved bay window at the right side of the dwelling. The combination of decorative shingles, shiplap, vertical siding, and leaded glass transoms in windows and doors add the textural richness characteristic of the Queen Anne style.

1224 West Hays Street
built 1911

Contributory

1224 West Hays Street is a large two-and-a-half-story brick and frame residence with bungalow elements in its broad bracketed eaves, a shed-roofed dormer, and a porch with extended rafters. The brick first story is surmounted by a clapboard second story, and the roof is made up of two low intersecting gables.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1301/1303 West Hays Street
built 1907

Contributory

The large two-and-a-half-story stone and frame double house at 1301/1303 West Hays Street was designed in 1907 by the architectural firm, Wayland and Fennell for Mrs. A. M. Harvey. The box-like massing is relieved by a porch ornamented with multiple columns spanning the facade, a slightly projecting central bay, and a small central gable breaking the line of the eaves. The design of the facade is symmetrical, and the shingles of the second story flare at the base, marking the transition from stone to shingle.

1302 West Hays Street
built 1940

Compatible

The one-and-a-half-story frame and stucco residence at 1302 West Hays Street is a Tudor Revival style house built in 1940 for Edward Rhodenbaugh. The broad lateral gable is intersected by a tall narrow gable to left of center and a steep gabled dormer to the right. Stucco and half-timbering are seen in the gables of the second floor, and the first story is constructed of clinker brick laid in an irregular manner to increase the picturesque appearance of the house.

1305 West Hays Street
built ca. 1920

Contributory

1305 West Hays Street is a modest one-story bungalow with a single street-facing gable with a rectangular window and an entrance at the left side of the facade. The cedar shake shingles of the ground floor are separated from the traditional shingles of the gable by a row of extended rafter ends, although there is no functional purpose for them.

1309 West Hays Street
built 1907

Contributory

1309 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame residence with a broad lateral gable intersected by a central gabled dormer and a columned porch recessed beneath the sweep of the main roof. A small gabled pediment marks the left-of-center entry. The symmetry of design and compactness of massing indicate a movement towards the classicizing tendencies of the colonial revival style.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1310 West Hays Street
built 1912

Contributory /

1310 West Hays Street is a large one-and-a-half-story frame and brick bungalow with two gables facing the street, wide bracketed eaves with extended roof rafters, and a large shed-roofed dormer at the left. The lower portion of the house is of brick construction, and the horizontal proportions are emphasized by a string course and bands of windows grouped in fours, threes, and pairs.

1315 West Hays Street
built 1919

Contributory /

In 1919 J.O. Jordan built this one-story frame bungalow at 1315 West Hays Street. A gabled porch at the right side of the facade projects slightly in front of the main gabled portion of the house. Extended roof rafters, wide bracketed eaves, a flared base, and horizontal bands of windows are other bungalow elements distinguishing this dwelling.

1316 West Hays Street
built 1922

Contributory /

1316 West Hays Street is a one-story frame colonial revival style dwelling constructed in 1922 by contractor J.O. Jordan. The line of the lateral gable is broken only by a semi-circular overdoor that marks the central entry. The window placement is also symmetrical, and a small flat-roofed sun porch is seen to the right.

1317 West Hays Street
built 1919

Contributory /

This one-story framed bungalow was built, as were its neighbors, 1315 West Hays, in 1919-20 by contractor J.O. Jordan. A broad, street-facing gable shelters a central, slightly projecting bay. A lateral gabled roof shelters the main portion of the house, and additional bungalow elements are seen in the extended roof rafters, bracketed eaves, and horizontal bands of windows. A one-story shed-roofed window is seen to the right.

1320 West Hays Street
built 1925

Contributory

The one-and-a-half-story stucco and stone residence at 1320 West Hays Street has a broad lateral gable intersected at the right front by a smaller gable. The entrance, set at the intersection of the two main wings of the house, is sheltered by a flat-roofed stone porch with openings of the south and west sides, and accented by rustication. The gables are ornamented with a vertical half-timber design.

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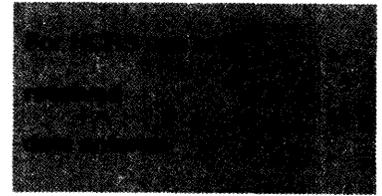
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INVENTORY (continued):

1321 West Hays Street
built 1920

Contributory /

Double street-facing gables, bracketed eaves, extended roof rafters, a flared base, and horizontal bands of windows are bungalow elements noted on this one-story frame dwelling built in 1920 by contractor J.O. Jordan. An additional gable intersects the main roof at the right rear.

1404 West Hays Street
built 1897-98

Contributory /

1404 West Hays Street is a large two-and-a-half-story frame residence built in 1897 by Charles McConnell. The steep hipped roof is broken on its south and east faces by intersecting gables with pent eaves. The east facade of the house, which faces North Fourteenth Street, has a one-story, flat-roofed porch and a one-story angled bay window, which is recessed beneath a projecting square bay on the second story. The entrance is at the right of the Hays Street facade.

1407 West Hays Street
built 1912

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story brick and frame bungalow at 1407 West Hays Street was built in 1912 by former Boise mayor J.E. Pence as a rental house. A large single gable faces the street and joins a hipped roof at the rear. Extended rafters, wide bracketed eaves, a pair of windows flanking the chimney, and a band of windows at the left of the facade are additional bungalow elements. A shed-roofed dormer is seen at the right side of the house.

1408 West Hays Street
built 1903

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling at 1408 West Hays Street has a steep gabled roof with a large, central, gabled dormer with eaves returns. The entrance to the right is sheltered by a recessed porch with a sloping roof, which extends forward from the main gable. Decorative shingles on the gable is a Queen Anne reference in this 1903 house.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1411 West Hays Street
built 1905

Contributory

The small one-story cottage at 1411 West Hays Street has a street-facing gable at the right of the facade, which intersects with a cross gable behind and a hipped roof further to the rear. The door and window placement are symmetrical, and the left side of the gable sweeps down across the facade, adding to the complexity of the roofline. The dwelling is of stucco and frame construction.

1412 West Hays Street
built 1897

Contributory /

In 1897 architect J.E. Tourtellotte designed the Julia White house at 1412 West Hays Street. The one-and-a-half-story frame residence has a street-facing gable and two one-story gables on the facade, one covering the left-of-center entrance and the other above a small projecting porch. A shed-roofed dormer is seen at the left side of the dwelling.

1416 West Hays Street
built ca. 1904

Contributory /

1416 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a steep roof comprised of a large street-facing gable intersected by a cross-gable. A small gabled porch shelters the left-of-center entry, and a pair of windows is placed symmetrically in the gable. A large window with a transom and sidelights is also noted to the right of the door.

1418 West Hays Street
built 1920

Contributory

The one-story frame bungalow at 1418 West Hays Street was built in 1920 by contractor J.O. Jordan. Three street-facing gables, wide, bracketed eaves, extended rafters, and square porch pillars with geometrical designs are all bungalow elements found in this dwelling.

1422 West Hays Street
built 1901

Contributory /

1422 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a steep gabled roof facing the street and a hipped-roofed porch with turned posts spanning the facade. A pair of windows is seen in the gable above the porch roof, and the entrance is centrally located in the facade. The absence of detail and lack of stylistic references place this house in the vernacular tradition.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1453 West Hays Street

Non-contributory ?

The one-story wood and glass office building at 1453 West Hays Street is of recent construction. Two angled roof planes are separated by a narrow shed-roofed skylight. The scale and materials are not intrusive to the district, although the contemporary style is at odds with the surrounding bungalows and late Queen Anne style cottages.

1475/1487/1499 West Hays Street

Non-contributory ?

The one-story wood and glass office building at 1475/1487/1499 West Hays Street is of recent construction. It has a rectangular plan with a flat roof and has three evenly-spaced glass entry bays. The long, low flat-roofed profile is not particularly compatible with the prevailing styles of the district, although the building is not so large as to be very much out of scale.

1500 West Hays Street
built 1923

Contributory /

The one-story frame colonial revival style dwelling was designed in 1923 by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel. The house is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

1507 West Hays Street
built ca. 1891

Contributory

The small one-story brick cottage at 1507 West Hays Street follows an L-shaped plan with a lateral gable in front intersected by a wing, which extends to the rear at the right. Pent eaves are seen on the east gable end, and, a small gabled entry porch displays a curved relieving arch, which is echoed in the two windows on the facade to the left of the entrance.

1508 West Hays Street
built 1910

Contributory /

1508 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half story bungalow of frame and brick construction. A broad lateral gable is intersected by a small gable with a curved profile, which is centrally placed above the entrance. The eaves brackets of this central gable are curvilinear, although those on the main body of the house are angular. The design of the facade is symmetrical.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1509 West Hays Street
built ca. 1891

Contributory

The one-and-a-half-story brick house at 1509 West Hays Street has a truncated pyramidal roof with gables breaking the line of the eaves on the north, west and east facades. A small hipped roof overdoor shelters the central entrance, which is flanked by large windows. Three small windows are seen directly above the entry.

1510 West Hays Street
built 1910

Contributory

In 1910 architect C.W. Wayland built this large two-story stucco box-type house as his residence. The tiled hipped roof emphasizes the box-like proportions of the house, as do the heavy, bracketed flower boxes at the windows and the rectangular wooden canopy suspended by chains, which shelters the entrance.

1513 West Hays Street
built ca. 1891

Contributory

The residence at 1513 West Hays Street is very similar to 1509 West Hays Street with a truncated pyramidal roof and wall dormers on the north and east facades. The first-story windows have curved relieving arches, as does a door on the second floor, which opens onto a wooden balcony above the central entrance.

1516 West Hays Street
built 1910

Contributory

1516 West Hays Street is a large two-and-a-half-story frame and brick residence with box-like proportions, a hipped roof with a central dormer, and a porch projecting at the right side of the facade. A gable with a curved profile marks the central entrance, and behind this on the second story level a bay window is sheltered by a shedded roof extending from the broad eaves. The first story of this 1910 dwelling is of brick construction, while the second is shingled.

1517 West Hays Street
built 1914

Contributory

The one-story bungalow at 1517 West Hays Street has a gable that faces the street and a smaller gable above the porch, which projects at the left of the facade. Both gable ends are inset with decorative shingles, and an unusual window arrangement of two small windows flanking a larger one is seen to the left of the entrance.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1519 West Hays Street
built 1914

Contributory

1519 West Hays Street is a one-story stucco bungalow with half-timbers set into the gable. The main gable of the house faces the street, as does a secondary gable above the small enclosed porch at the left of the facade. A large window is placed in the facade.

1523 West Hays Street
built ca. 1891, remodeled 1921)

Contributory

The dwelling at 1523 West Hays Street is a one-and-a-half-story brick and frame cottage with its primary facade facing North Fifteenth Street. Built on an H-plan, a lateral gable joins two wings whose clipped gables face the street. The windows display curved relieving arches, and the Hays Street facade has a central entry sheltered by a curved overdoor.

1524 West Hays Street
built 1914

Contributory

The two-and-a-half-story frame colonial revival style dwelling at 1524 West Hays Street has a lateral gable which is intersected at the rear by a hipped roof. A one-story, flatroofed enclosed entry porch is seen to the right. The first-story windows are ornamented with semi-circular pedimented window heads, and the design of the facade is symmetrical.

WEST STATE STREET

1326½ - 1312 West State Street

Contributory

Friedline Terrace is a two-story brick late Queen Anne style apartment building at 1326½-1312 West State Street. The building has four entries, each with a two-story shingled porch with arched-opened balconies. The southwest corner of the building has a turret with a finial and conical tower. Decorative brickwork enhances the cornice. Paired doublehung sash windows are seen on the second story and large-paned glass windows with transoms on the first floor, both with straight lintels. The stone foundation contrasts with the smooth brick of the body.

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INVENTORY (continued):

WEST WASHINGTON STREET

720 West Washington Street
 built 1939

Contributory /

The two-story brick building at 720 West Washington Street is the Y.W.C.A. built in 1939. The structure, designed by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel is essentially unaltered.

815 West Washington Street
 built 1904

Contributory 29

The two-story brick building at 815 West Washington Street is the Carnegie Library designed by Tourtellotte and Hummel in 1904. The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

820 West Washington Street

Non-contributory 3

820 West Washington Street is a two-story concrete office building with a textured surface and tall narrow windows placed symmetrically in the facade. The style and scale of the building are not compatible with the historic district.

916 West Washington Street
 built 1920

Contributory 3

The three-story concrete building at 916 West Washington Street is the Industrial Arts Building of Boise High School, designed in 1920 by Tourtellotte and Hummel. The building is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel in Idaho.

1010 West Washington Street
 built 1908, additions 1912 and 1920

Contributory 3

Boise High School is a four-story Neo-Classical style building with the central section displaying a pillared portico flanked by two wings. The firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel designed the east, west, and central sections for the Independent School District of Boise City in 1908, 1912 and 1920, respectively. The building is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

L.D.S. Church, built 1924
 900 Washington Street

Contributory /

A brick colonial revival style church with a columned, pedimented portico flanked by lateral wings. Colonial style details include three entrances, the central with a pedimented frontispiece, the two side doors with flat denticulated cornices, consoles, multi-light windows and pedimented window heads.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1017 West Washington Street
built ca. 1899, remodeled 1911

Contributory

The two-and-a-half-story stucco and half-timber dwelling at 1017 West Washington Street displays a symmetrical facade with a flat roofed, facade-spanning columned porch and a central hipped-roofed dormer. A wing extends to the rear, giving the house a T-shaped plan. The extended roof rafters are a bungalow element on this dwelling which was remodeled in 1911 by architects Nesbit and Paradise. The structure displays the box-like proportions which were so popular at the time.

1101 West Washington Street
built 1895

Contributory

1101 West Washington Street is a two-and-a-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence with steep intersection gables and a corner porch set into the intersection of the main wings of the house. The gable facing north is clipped and decorative shingles are seen in both main gable ends. A one-story curved bay window with bracketed eaves is seen at the left side of the house and the porch displays a small gabled pediment with inset carved panels above the corner entrance, spindle work, and turned porch posts. Paired windows are seen on the second story with large-paned, transom-lighted windows on the ground floor.

1107 West Washington Street
built 1904

Contributory 3

The large one-and-a-half-story stone and frame dwelling at 1107 West Washington Street was designed by the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel in 1904 for Dr. James Davies. The building is included in the thematic group Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho.

1115 West Washington Street
built 1895 with later remodeling

Contributory

1115 West Washington Street is a large two-story frame dwelling with a hipped roof, somewhat box-like proportions, and a second hipped-roofed wing set slightly back at the right. The broad eaves display simple brackets, and the centrally placed entry is recessed with a partially enclosed porch above. A cornice with dentils ornaments the entrance, and the facade design is symmetrical with window placement of the first floor echoed on the second. A one-story bay window is seen at the left side of the building. A classicizing influence is seen in the compact massing and symmetrical design, as well as in the details at the entrance.

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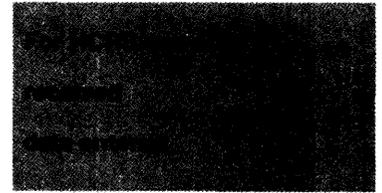
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INVENTORY (continued):

1119 West Washington Street
built 1901

Contributory /

This one-and-a-half-story frame Queen Anne cottage was built in 1901 by Dr. S.R. Rightenour. The lateral gable is intersected at the right by a gabled, street-facing bay. The enclosed entry spans the facade to the left and a gabled, bracketed overdoor and decorative shingling at the base of the porch are noted. A small bay window at the right, with a sweeping tent roof and a leaded glass transom, is a key element in the design of the facade. Decorative bargeboards and fish-scale shingles are additional Queen Anne elements.

1201 West Washington Street
built 1903

Contributory /

The large two-and-a-half-story brick residence at 1201 Washington Street was built in 1903 by George Mutch. A steep gabled roof is intersected at the right by a projecting, hipped-roofed bay. A central dormer establishes the symmetry of the facade, which displays a central entrance and large stone-linteled windows on the ground floor and arched windows on the second. A one-story bay window is seen at the right side of the house, and tall chimney stacks are seen at the right rear of the structure.

1207 West Washington Street
built 1904

Contributory /

1207 West Washington Street is a two-story frame dwelling with asymmetrical massing and a complex roof-line. A lateral gable with clipped ends is seen behind a hipped-roofed section at the right. A one-story enclosed porch is at the left side of the facade. Alterations of the original Queen Anne house have resulted in a complex facade of boxed-in porches. The sides of the house reveal several one-story bay windows of different shapes, decorative shingles, and windows with the original decorative trim intact.

1211 West Washington Street
built 1903

Contributory /

The two-story brick residence at 1211 West Washington Street was built in 1903 by State Supreme Court Justice Ralph Petty Quarles. The symmetrical facade has a central flat-roofed wooden porch with columns and a balustrade. The porch is flanked by large windows with leaded glass transoms, sandstone lintels and sills. The five-bay second story displays windows with curved relieving arches accented by sandstone window heads. The flat roofline is emphasized by decorative brickwork at the cornice and a brick parapet wall with a central metal sign with the words, "The Elms." The symmetry, massing, and fenestration recall the Renaissance Revival style as applied to urban residences, and this is a unique example of the style in Boise.

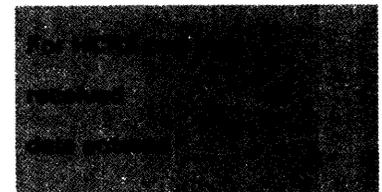
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INVENTORY (continued):

1215 West Washington Street
built ca. 1899

Contributory /

The one-story frame Queen Anne cottage at 1215 West Washington Street has a cross-gable roof with pent eaves, decorative shingles in the gable ends, and small attic windows set in curved recesses in the gable ends. A metal shed roof of contemporary style shelters the porch. The right-of-center entrance has a gabled overdoor above it, and a large window is seen at the left. A shed-roofed one-story addition is seen at the rear of the house.

1311 West Washington Street
built 1898

Contributory /

1311 West Washington Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a steep street-facing gable and large, hipped cross gables. A recessed entry porch at the right side of the facade is marked by a small pedimented portico. A leaded-glass transom is noted in the window at the left side of the facade, and a diamond-shaped window is set into the decorative shingles of the gable end. A row of dentils is seen separating the first and second stories and, along with the treatment of the porch pediment, indicate a classicizing influence on the vernacular Queen Anne.

1315 West Washington Street
built 1898

Contributory /

The large two-and-a-half-story frame house at 1315 West Washington Street was built in 1898 for John Gary. Two large cross gables intersect and at the right the roof sweeps steeply down to shelter the entry at the right side of the facade. The second story projects slightly above a bay window with a leaded glass transom at the left side of the facade, and the gable-ends also slightly project beyond the lower floor. Extensive decorative shingle work, a variety of window shapes, and a multitude of details are all Queen Anne elements of this handsome residence.

1318 West Washington Street
built 1940

Compatible

*Contributing
5/22/83 B.W.*

The modest dwelling at 1318 West Washington Street is of frame construction and is one story in height. A lateral gable and symmetrical facade with central entry flanked by large multi-paned windows are features of the 1940 house.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1319 West Washington Street

Contributory /

The modest one-story frame dwelling at 1319 West Washington Street has a simple rectangular plan with a lateral gabled roof and symmetrical facade design. A small gabled overdoor marks the central entry, which is flanked by a pair of large multi-paned windows.

1320 West Washington Street
built ca. 1940

Compatible / Contributory
8/22/83
B.W. 158

1320 West Washington Street is a modest one-story frame dwelling with a lateral gable and steeply gabled projecting entry bay to the right. A clinker-brick chimney is noted at the left side of the residence, and a large multi-paned window is seen at the left of the facade.

1321 West Washington Street
built ca. 1942

Compatible / Non Contributory
8/22/83
B.W. 158

1321 West Washington Street is a one-story clinker brick residence with an L-shaped plan, a street-facing gable to the left, and a lateral gable extending to the right. The slightly recessed entrance is at the left of the facade, and two large windows are seen on either side.

1400 West Washington Street
built 1941

Compatible / Non Contributory
8/22/83
B.W. 158

The one-and-a-half-story clinker brick dwelling at 1400 West Washington Street has a broad street-facing gable and gabled dormers on the east slope of the roof. The entrance is placed to the right-of-center and is sheltered by a gabled overdoor. The gable end displays a pair of windows, and a large gabled dormer is seen at the left side of the house.

1405 West Washington Street
built 1911

Contributory /

In 1911 dentist Abraham Friedline built this large two-and-a-half-story stone and stucco box-type dwelling at 1405 West Washington Street. The hipped roof displays central hipped-roofed dormers at the front and left faces and broad eaves with extended rafters. A hipped-roofed porch spans the facade, and one-story bay windows are seen at the left and right sides of the house. The base of the second story is flared, and the design of the facade is symmetrical.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1406 West Washington Street
built 1941

Compatible / non contributing
- 200-000-1000

1406 West Washington Street is a one-story frame residence with a street-facing gable that intersects a broad lateral gable. The entry, which is centrally located, is set in a very shallow one-story bay and is flanked by large multi-paned windows.

1409 West Washington Street
built 1899

Contributory

1409 West Washington Street is a large two-and-a-half-story frame late Queen Anne style residence which shows the influence of the colonial revival style in its compact massing and symmetrical design. A central gabled dormer with a Palladian-type window is seen on the hipped roof, and a shallow one-story bay window at the left of the facade off-sets the mass of the curved porch, which wraps to the right. A gabled bay projects at the right side of the house. Decorative shingles, a diamond-shaped window to the left of the entrance, and the porch treatment are all Queen Anne features of this handsome residence.

1410 West Washington Street
built 1907

Contributory

1410 West Washington Street is a two-story frame dwelling with box-like proportions and a low hipped roof. Colonial revival style elements are seen in the treatment of the left-of-center entry with its gabled pediment, pilasters, a transom, and side-lights. The facade treatment is symmetrical with two windows above and a triple window on the first story to off-set the entrance. A chimney rises to the right of the dwelling.

1412 West Washington Street
built 1910

Compatible / non contributing
- 200-000-1000

The large two-and-a-half-story stucco and half-timber dwelling at 1412 West Washington Street has been recently remodeled with the addition of the second story. The street-facing clipped gable has been retained, and two entrances are placed at either side of the symmetrical facade. The structure has rectangular, box-like massing that cannot be attributed to any particular architectural style, although some of the original bungalow detail has been retained.

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INVENTORY (continued):

1413 West Washington Street
built 1902

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story frame residence at 1413 West Washington Street displays a broad lateral gable with a large central gabled dormer and a facade-spanning porch with the central entry marked by a small pediment. The massing and symmetrical facade design show the influence of the colonial revival style, although the Queen Anne can be seen in such features as a one-story bay window at both the left and right sides of the house and pent eaves set into the gable ends.

1416 West Washington Street
built 1909

Contributory /

1416 West Washington Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame and stone bungalow with a broad lateral gable that sweeps down to shelter the facade-spanning porch. A central, gabled dormer with flared eaves and paired windows is seen above the central entrance. A one-story bay window at the right side of the dwelling, roof cresting, and scroll-like finials at the gable peaks are additional features of this 1909 structure.

1419 West Washington Street
built 1901

Contributory /

1419 West Washington Street is a one-and-a-half-story shingle and stone residence with broad street-facing gable and large gabled cross dormers. A large screened porch wraps the house to the right, and the entrance is marked by an unusual double pitch gable on the porch roof. Three multi-paned windows are set in the broad end gable, and triple windows in the dormers echo this motif. The broad sweep of the roof meeting the porch roof and shingle siding meeting a high stone foundation recall the shingle style.

1420 West Washington Street
build 1909

Contributory /

The one-and-a-half-story cast-stone and frame dwelling at 1420 West Washington Street was built in 1909 by lumber company president Frank Page. Features include a broad hipped roof with hipped-roofed central dormers at the front and sides, a broad hipped-roofed porch spanning the facade and an angled, one-story bay window at the left side of the house. The entry is centered in the facade, and the fenestration is symmetrical. The influence of the bungalow style is seen in the horizontal massing, broad eaves, and extended rafters.

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The area contained in the Fort Street Historic District is part of the Boise City Original Townsite lying directly to the north of the central business district. The Boise foothills lie a mile or so to the north and military Fort Boise (VA Hospital) is situated at the northeast corner of the district. Soon after the city was platted in 1867, large tracts of land in the district were purchased, although throughout the 1870s and 1880s, development seems to have been limited to small farms and orchards, with the principal buildings being modest frame dwellings and outbuildings.

With Idaho's statehood in 1890 came increased interest in real estate development and speculation. The larger tracts of the district began to be sold off block by block and lot by lot to forward-looking citizens who built their own homes and modest tenant houses. In some instances, landowners developed rows or clusters of tenant homes on their blocks and half-blocks. Several fine examples of this pattern remain; one is "Regan's Row" (1890-1891), a group of six late Queen Anne houses built on an identical plan in the 1100 block of Fort Street. The 1500 block between Hays and Franklin also saw, in 1891-1892, the construction of eleven brick cottages by brickmason J. N. Wallace, who himself lived in the frame house at the southeast corner of what was known as "Wallace's Block." Landowners T. D. Cahalan, J. C. Pence, and others also pursued this pattern of development during the period, though the remaining examples are less intact than the two mentioned above.

The building inventory of Fort Street Historic District reflects the broader historical trends of the state. The post-statehood boom of the early 1890s which resulted in enthusiastic building in the Fort Street area necessitated the construction of Whittier School in 1894 and has left its impression on the neighborhood in the late Queen Anne cottages and unpretentious frame and brick vernacular dwellings. The economic depression of the mid-1890s, however, temporarily halted this rapid development, and there were proportionately fewer houses built in the district during the period 1894 through 1898. The significant boom years for the Fort Street area were from 1900 to 1906, though growth continued steadily for some five or six years after that. During this period many of the blocks in the central portion of the district were filled in with residences in the late Queen Anne style, and a large number of these houses showed the influence of the colonial revival style. The period 1900 to 1905 also saw the construction of several apartment houses, reflecting the need for housing close to the city and increasing property values. The years 1905 to 1910 were also ones of growth for the city and the area of the district as well, with box-type houses and bungalows competing with the earlier styles for acceptance. The construction of apartment houses and double houses also increased during this time, seeming to reach a peak around 1911.

The building which took place during the first decade of the twentieth century solidified the district into its present blend of functions and styles, with spacious residences, modest houses, apartment buildings, churches, schools, and other public buildings existing side by side. Building continued throughout the

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period 1910 to 1920; and blocks were filled in, and the first generation of modest frame dwellings was replaced by the modern residences of a city striving to be up to date and advanced in all possible ways.

Once again, economic downturn and depression in the 1920s and '30s caused the slowing of building activity. This is to some extent reflected in the district by proportionately fewer buildings from this era, although the lack of construction is also due to the fact that much of the land was already built upon.

The architectural styles represented in the district are diverse, and the buildings provide a rich record of the changing tastes of the growing city, the acquisition of wealth by some, and the ever present need for housing for the growing middle class of the city. The most prevalent style in the district is the late Queen Anne with elements which demonstrate the restraining influence of the colonial revival. These buildings are characterized by an increasing compactness of massing, a tendency away from asymmetry and complexity of ornament while still retaining the decorative impulses of the Queen Anne. Many expressions of this transitional style are to be found in the Fort Street Historic District applied to a variety of dwellings, large and small, and apartment buildings.

The district also includes fine examples of the mature Queen Anne, most notably in the Bush mansion, complete with towers, cresting, and a wealth of decorative detail. The vernacular tradition of residential building has a number of examples as well. Vertical massing, proportions influenced by folk tradition or pattern books, and absence of stylistic reference are characteristic of these houses, which are among the oldest buildings in the district.

Also represented in the Fort Street district are the box-type residences which became very popular in Boise in the years 1906 to 1915. Characterized by square massing, low hipped roof, symmetrical facade, and broad front porch, this plan often bore reference to the Tudoresque style, built in stucco and half-timber with Boise sandstone trim, or suggested the colonial revival, bungalow, or mission style. The bungalow is represented in the district and is found in a variety of forms from the California-inspired Fred Coleman bungalow at 1423 Franklin Street to the builder bungalows of Boise contractor J. O. Jordan. Also worthy of note is the single example of the Prairie style, the Judge C. P. McCarthy House, 1415 Fort Street (National Register, August 30, 1979), built in 1913.

The decades of the twenties and thirties are represented by a few examples of modest Mission style dwellings and an isolated few English cottages. Art deco buildings are few in number, but the style finds handsome expression in the Boise High School Gymnasium and North Junior High School, both W.P.A. projects. Also, the old Whittier School was remodeled and given a more modern art deco appearance disguising the fact that it is the oldest building in the school district.

The churches and public buildings catalog a variety of building styles from the Neo-Classical Revival style Boise High School to the colonial revival style

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Tabernacle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to the Romanesque Revival style Central Christian Church and North Junior High School in the art deco tradition. Apartment buildings and multiple residences are found in a variety of styles as well. The White-Savage Apartments display a colonial revival influence, the Jones Apartments make reference to the late Queen Anne with corner tower and conical roof, while the Patterson Apartments adopt elements of the urban commercial style. This wide variety of architectural styles is characteristic of the district and records changing technology, changing taste, and the growth of the city.

Architectural significance is also derived from the fact that the Fort Street Historic District is virtually a catalog of the work of the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel, whose work is also represented by the concurrent thematic-group nomination Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture in Idaho. Tourtellotte and Hummel are considered to have led the way to many architectural changes in Idaho. The evolution of architectural style from Queen Anne cottages to Romanesque Revival, Neo-Classical Revival and art deco is documented in the district in the work of these architects and their buildings exemplify changing tastes in a period of dynamic growth. No fewer than fifty-two houses, churches, and schools in the Fort Street Historic District are credited to Tourtellotte and Hummel--evidence of their great popularity and influence.

The Fort Street Historic District was home to many prominent citizens. Governors John M. Haines, D. W. Davis, and C. Ben Ross lived there during their terms of office, and a number of mayors of the city were also residents of the area. Successful businessmen like W. E. Pierce, J. A. Bloomquist, James H. Bush, and Jeremiah Jones built their residences in the district. It should not be forgotten, however, that the district was the neighborhood for many middle class families, office workers, laborers, and craftsmen. While people of wealth and influence certainly lived there in good numbers, it was not an enclave for the rich but a diverse, yet integrated, neighborhood community.

The buildings of the Fort Street Historic District are, then, a record of the social, economic, and physical growth of the city. The character of the neighborhood is established by the variety of architectural styles and types of buildings, the blend of churches, schools, homes, and other institutions which form the community fabric. The visual record of the streetscape reflects the patterns of growth and development which are a part of the city's history.

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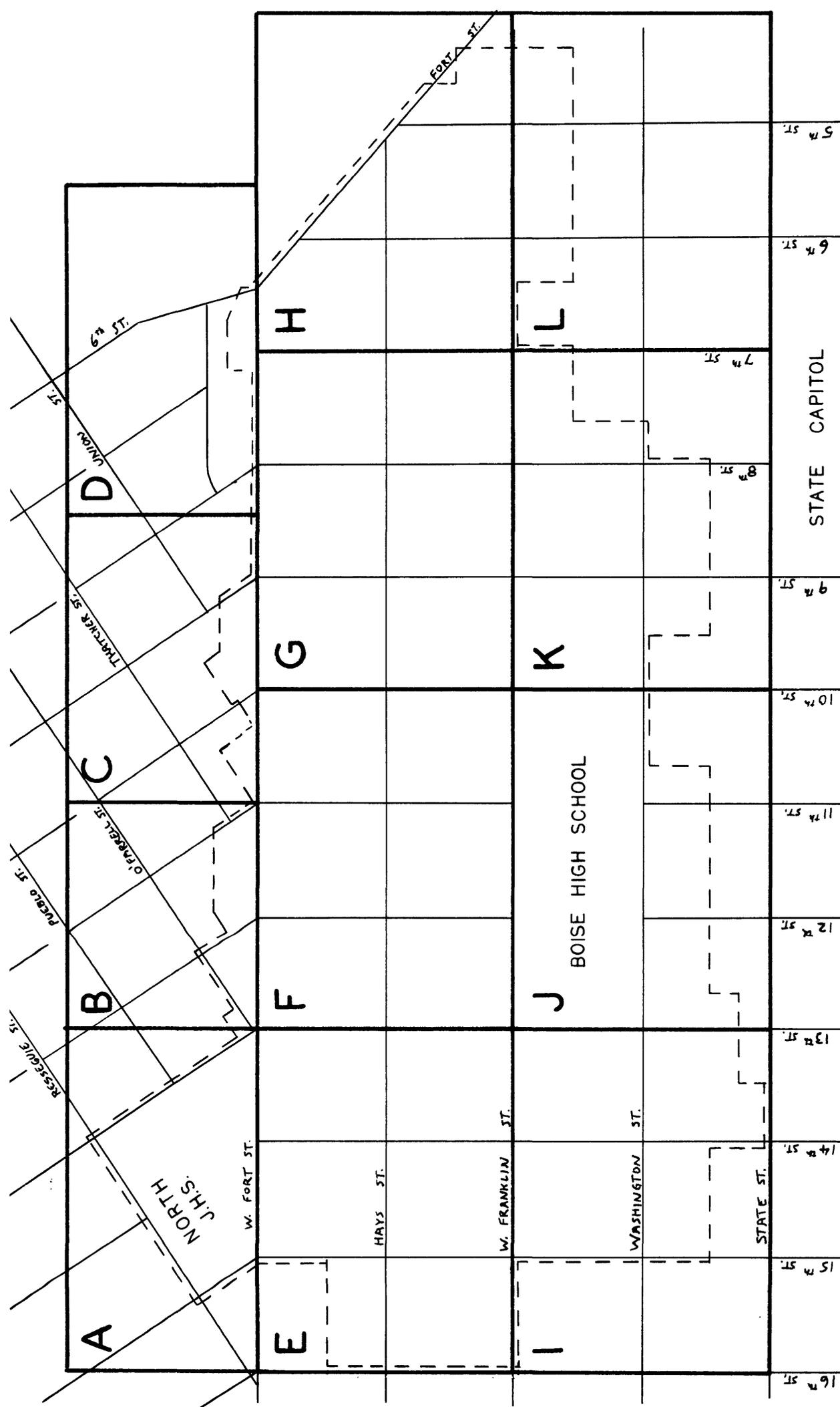
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nomination includes the following city blocks and portions of blocks:

Block 71 (lots 7-12 and the north 1/2 of lots 1 and 2), blocks 72 through 77, block 78 (lots 7-12), block 79 (lots 7 and 8), blocks 80 through 85, block 86 (lots 8-12), block 87 (lots 7-12), blocks 88 through 92, block 93 (lots 1-3 and 7-12), block 96 (parcel 6450 and lot 12), blocks 97 through 99, block 100 (lots 7-12), block 103 (lots 7-10), block 125 (lots 1-3 and 7-12 and the north 40 feet of lots 4-6), block 126 (lots 7-12), blocks 129-133, block 134 (lots 1-6), blocks 135-137, block 138 (lots 1-5, 7, and 8, and the vacated portion of the street adjacent to lot 8), all in the Boise City Original Townsite; block 5 (parcel 0300), block 11 (tax parcels 7-12), block 12, block 13 (lots 5 and 6), block 14 (tax 10 and parcel 0825), and block 15 (lots 1-5), all in Arnold's Subdivision, Boise; lots 1 and 3, exclusive of right of way to Boise Subdivision, and lot 2, all in Neilley's (1904) Subdivision, Boise; lot 9, exclusive of tract 1 in the northeast corner, in the Quirk Subdivision, Boise; and block 3 in the Lemp Triangle Addition to Boise.



**FORT STREET
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BOISE IDAHO 1982

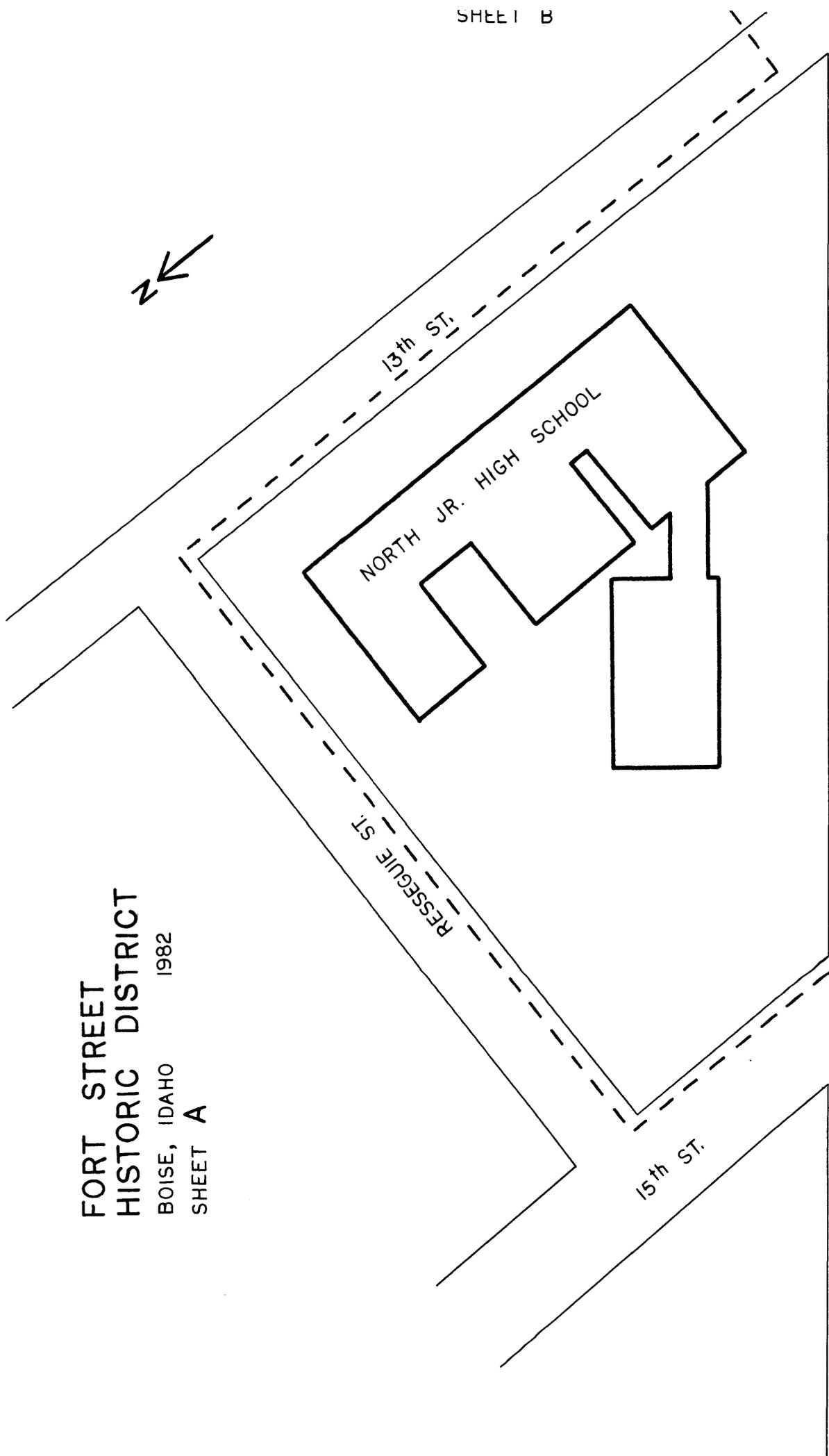
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District Boundary - - - -

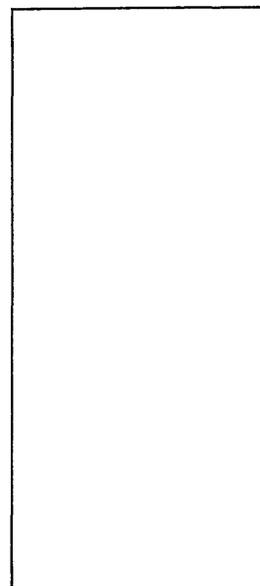
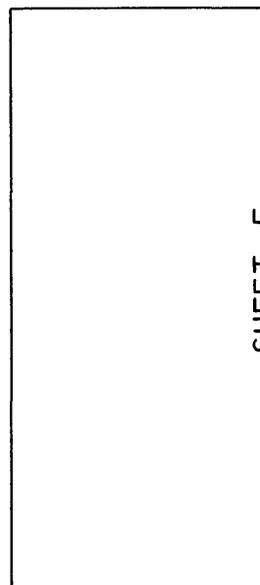
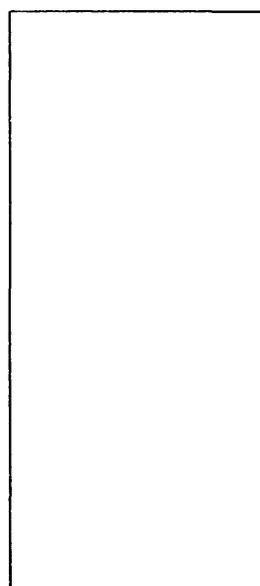
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FORT STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOISE, IDAHO 1982
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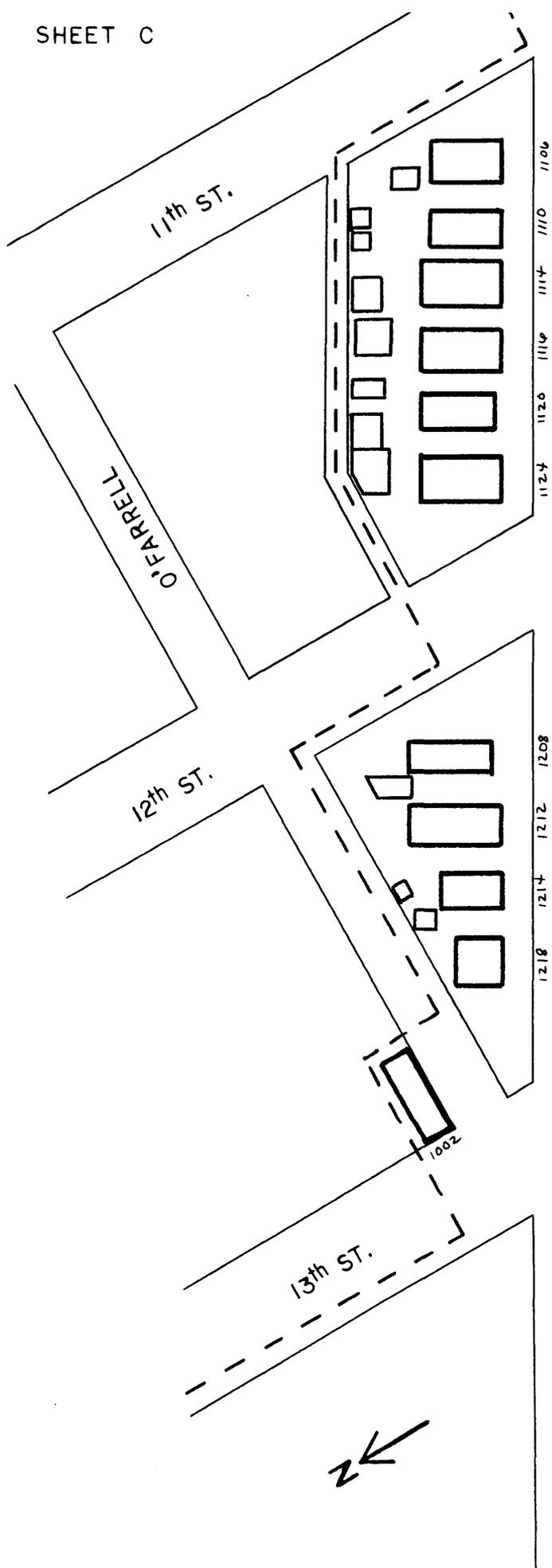


FORT ST.



FORT STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOISE, IDAHO 1982
SHEET B

SHEET C



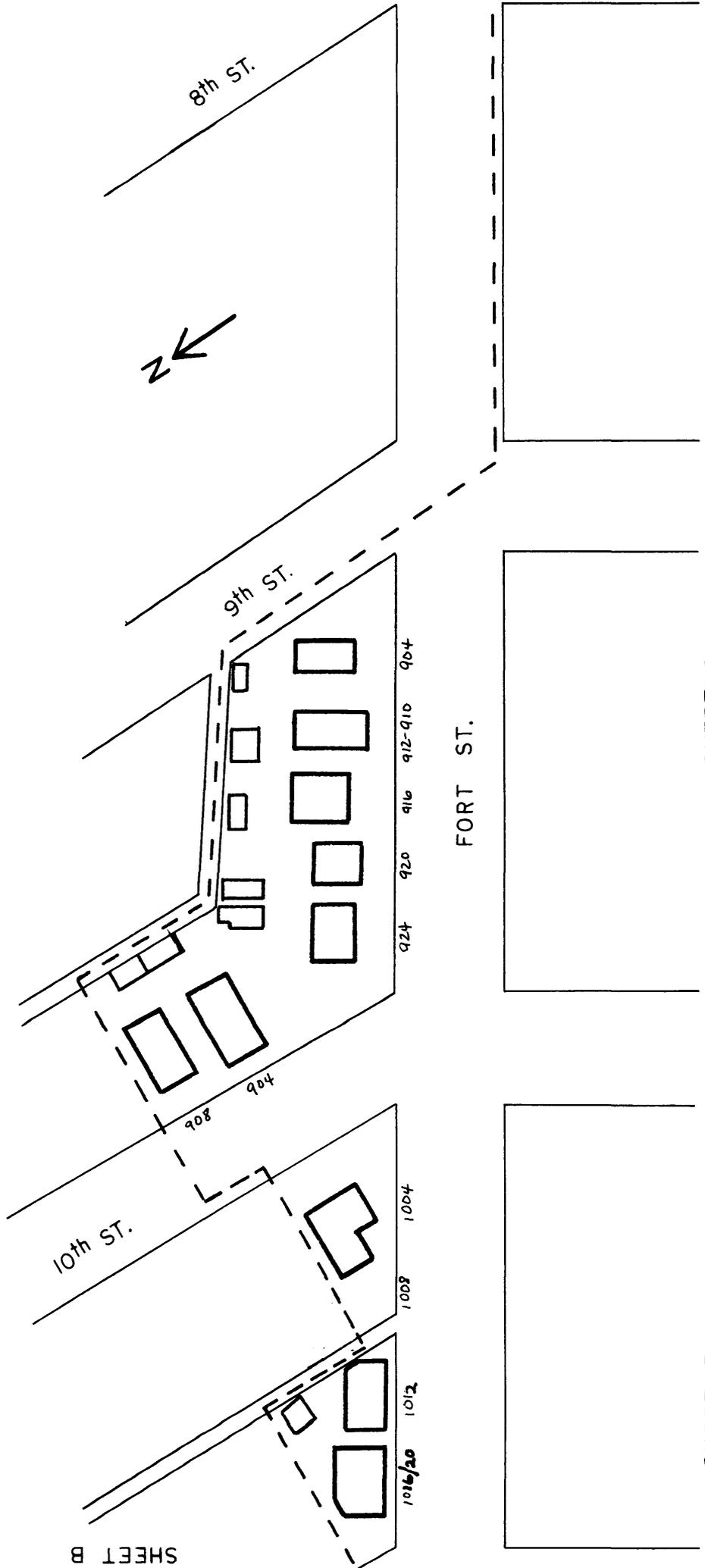
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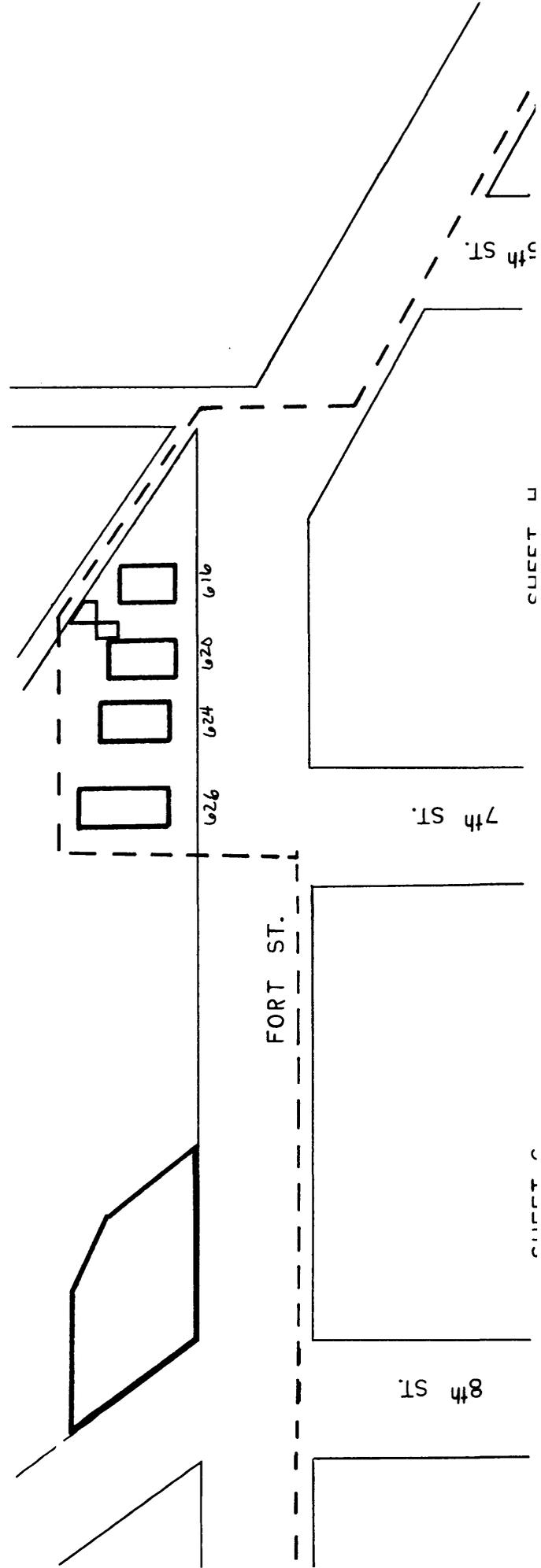
FORT STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOISE, IDAHO 1982
SHEET C

SHEET D



FORT STREET
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BOISE, IDAHO 1982
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SHEET D

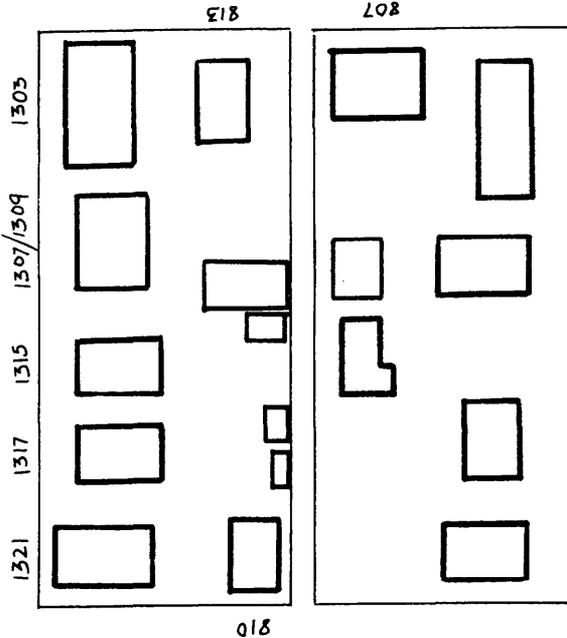
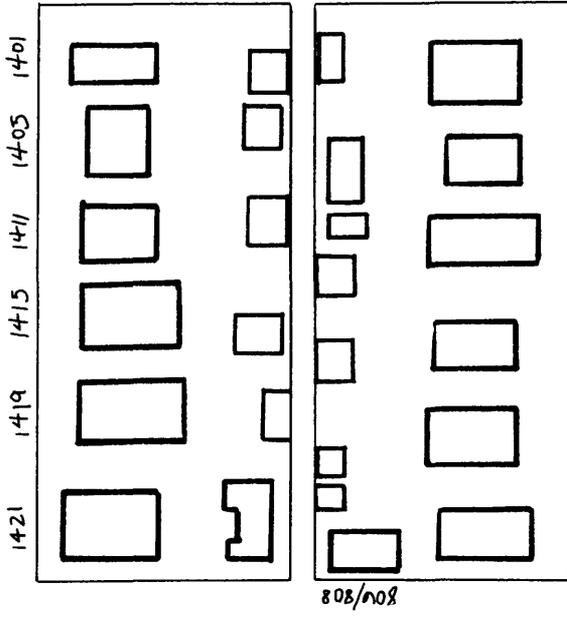
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BOISE, IDAHO 1982 FORT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

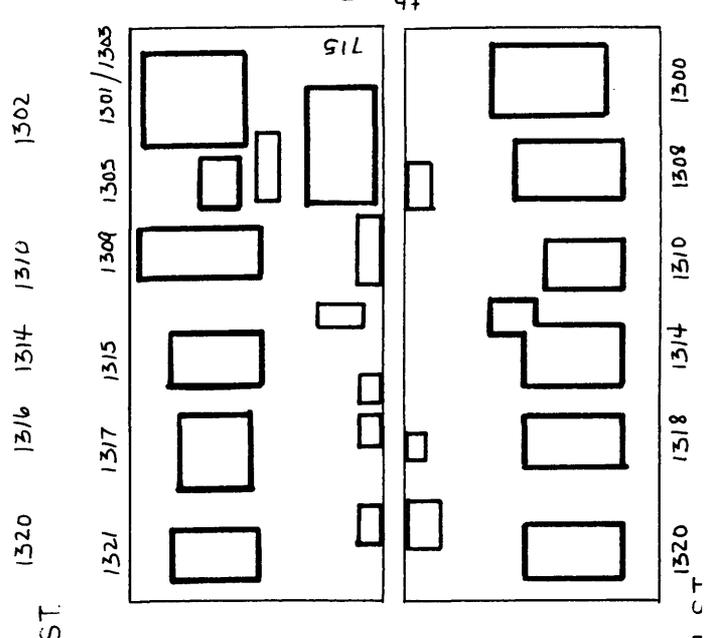
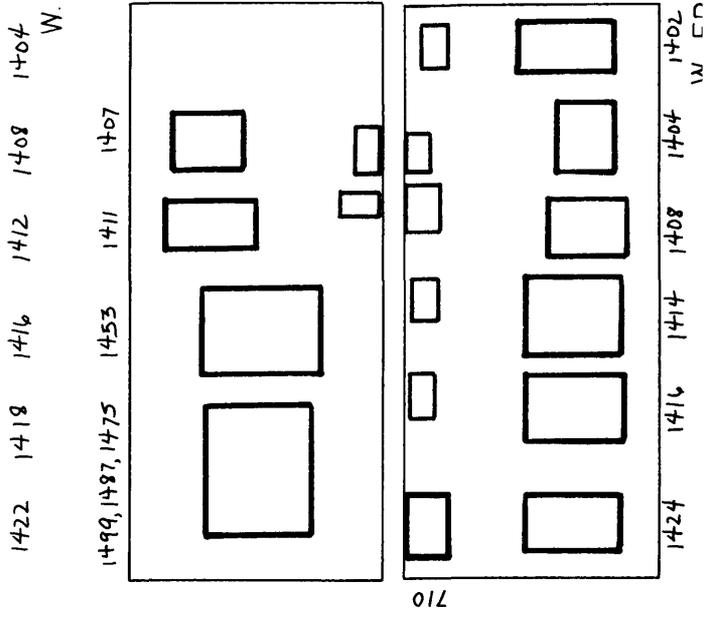
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W. FORT ST.



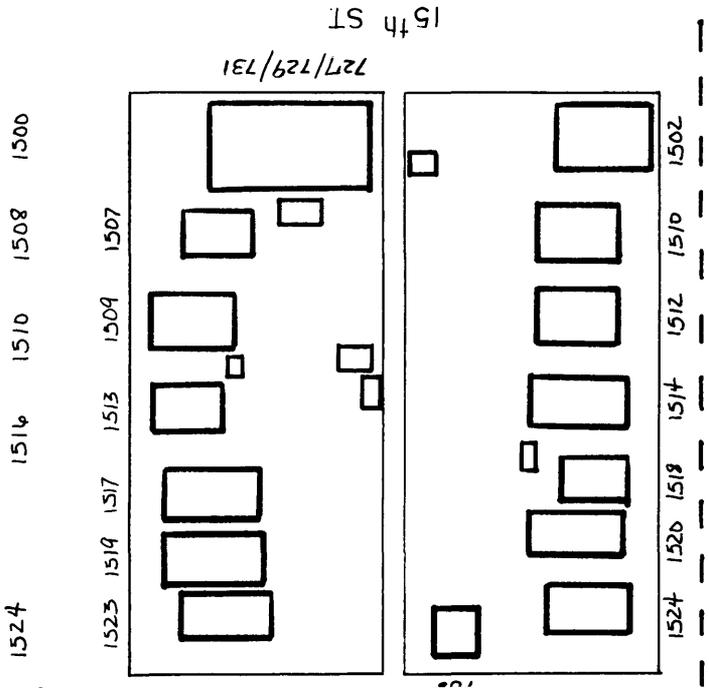
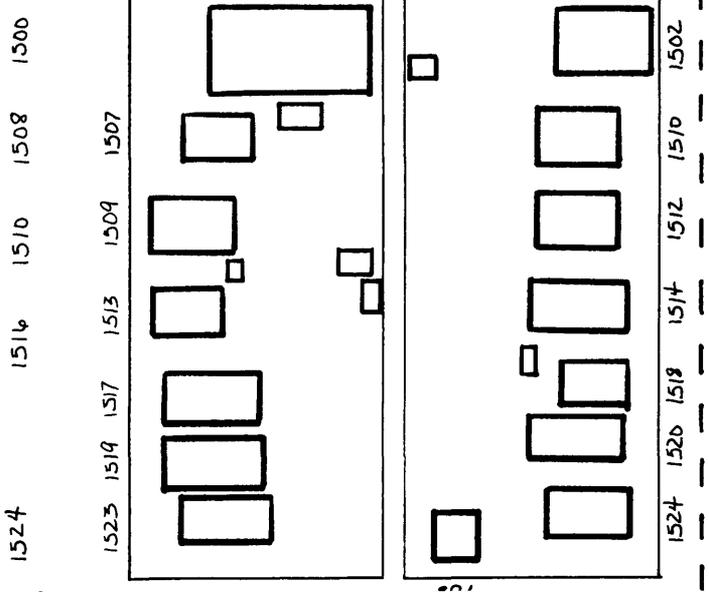
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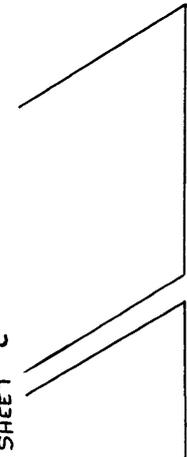
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13th ST

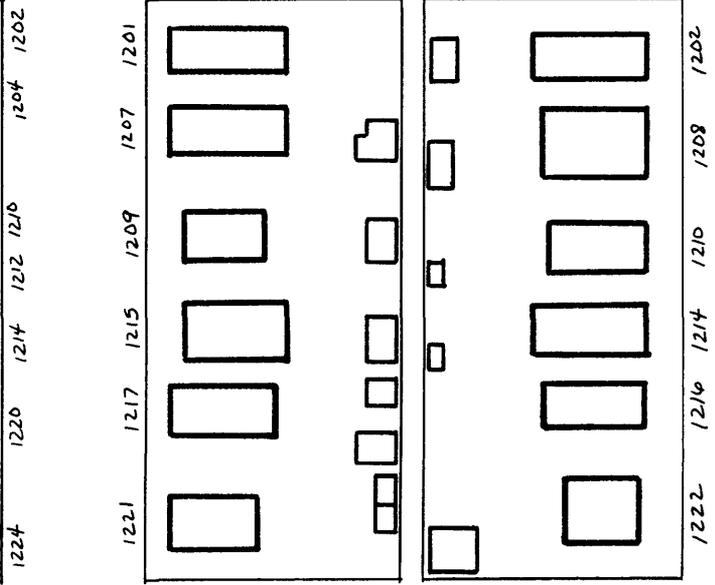
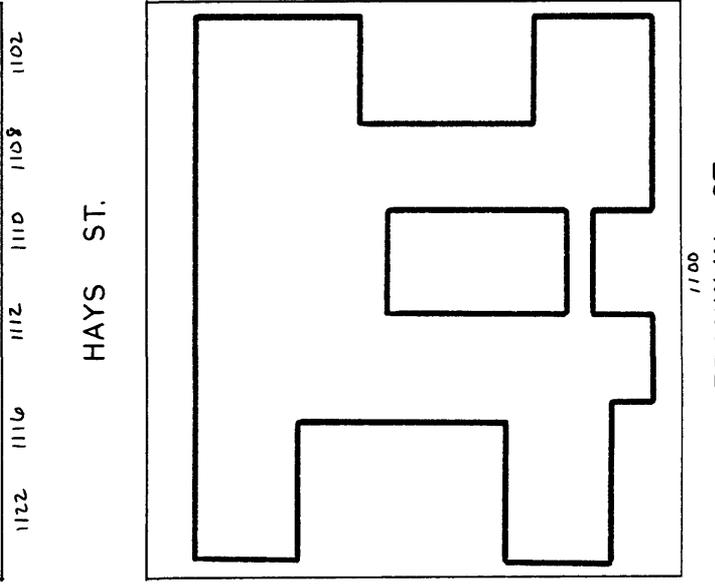
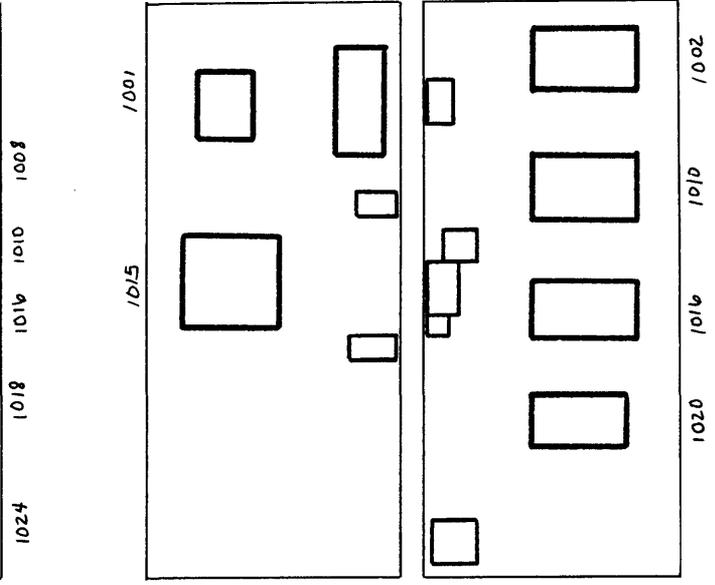
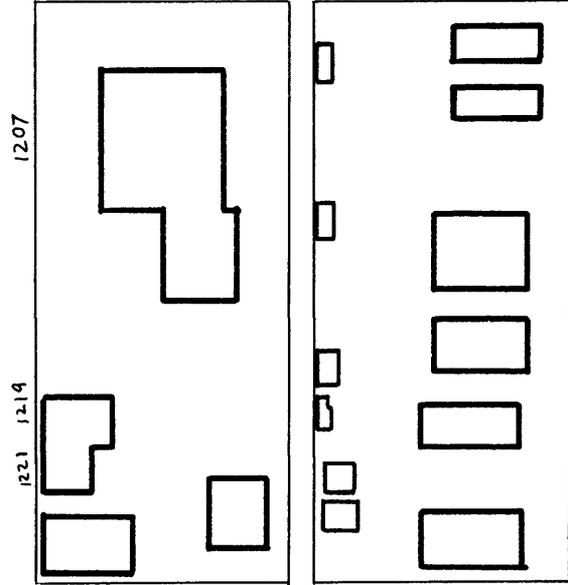
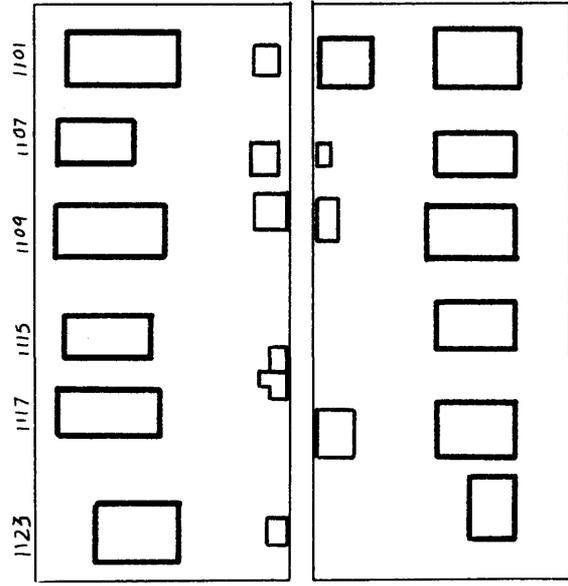
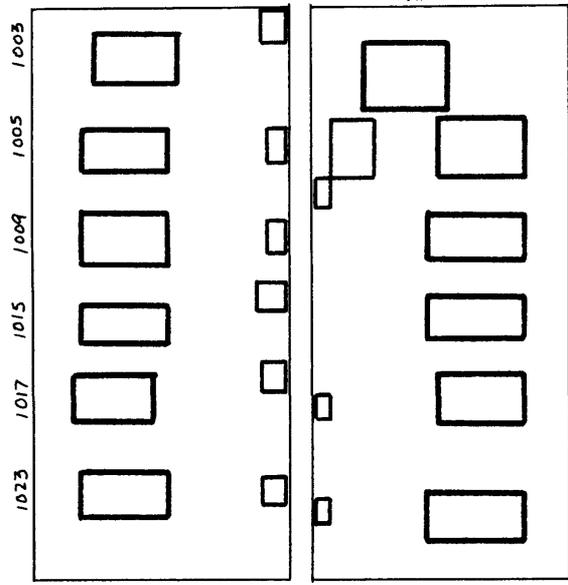
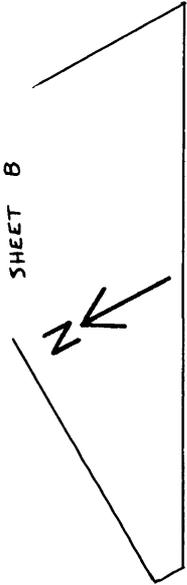
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15th ST



**FORT STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT**
BOISE, IDAHO 1982
SHEET F



11th ST.

12th ST.

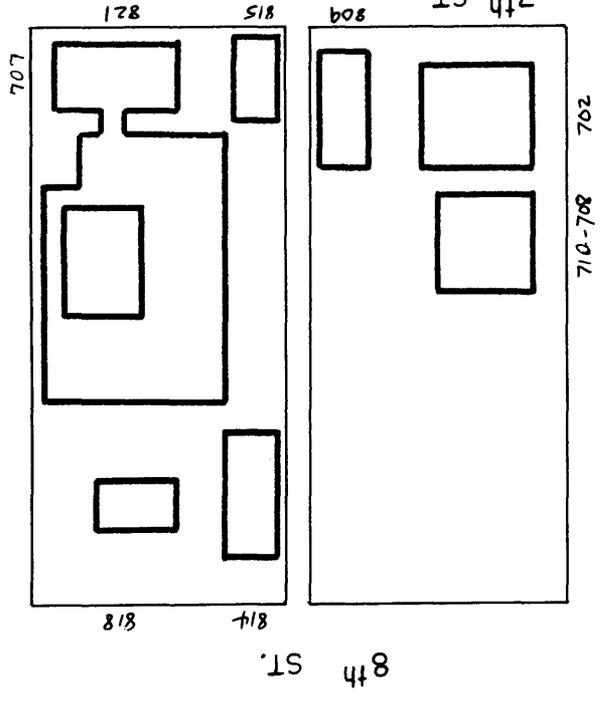
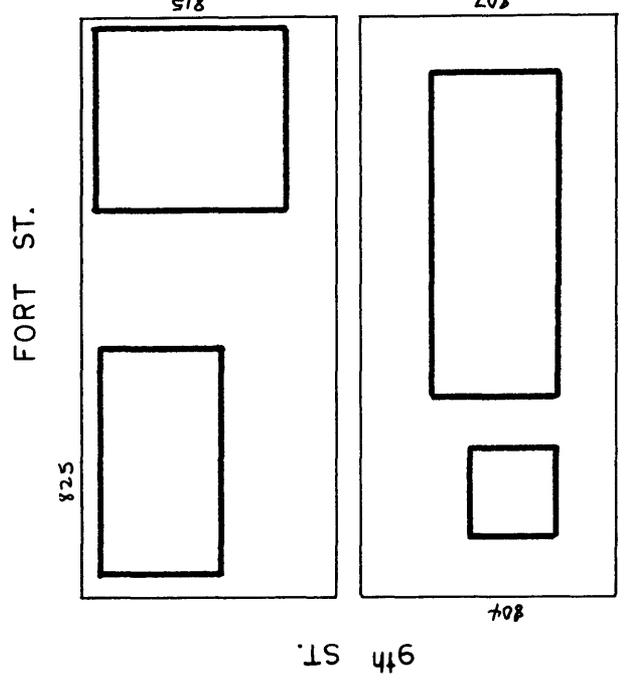
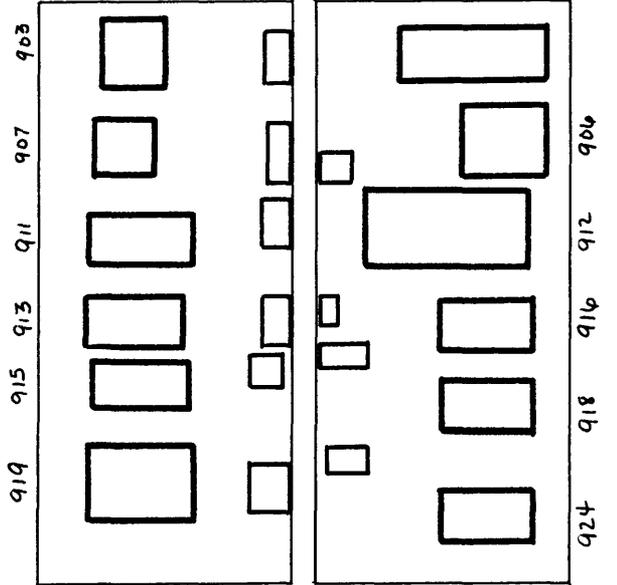
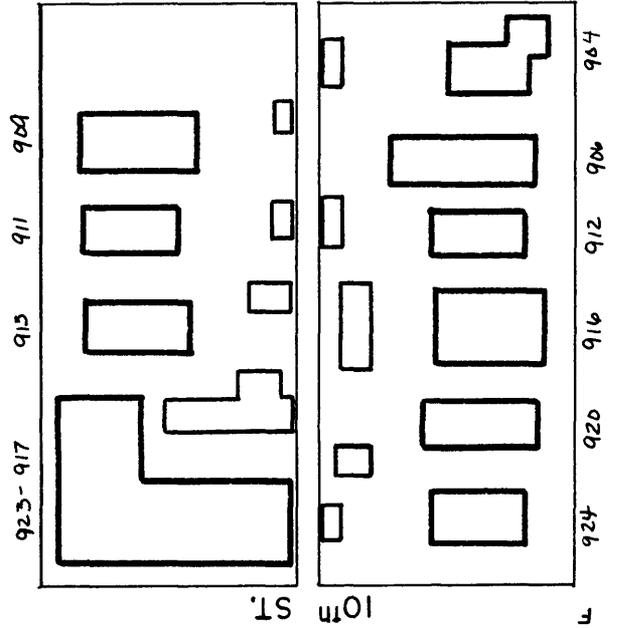
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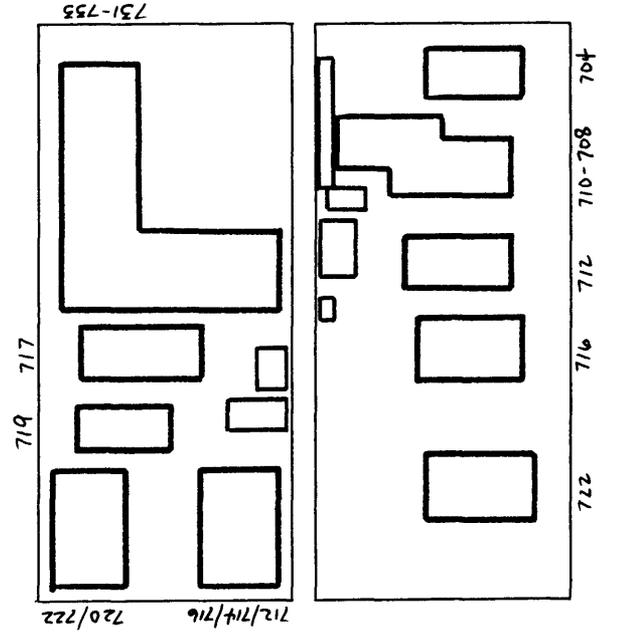
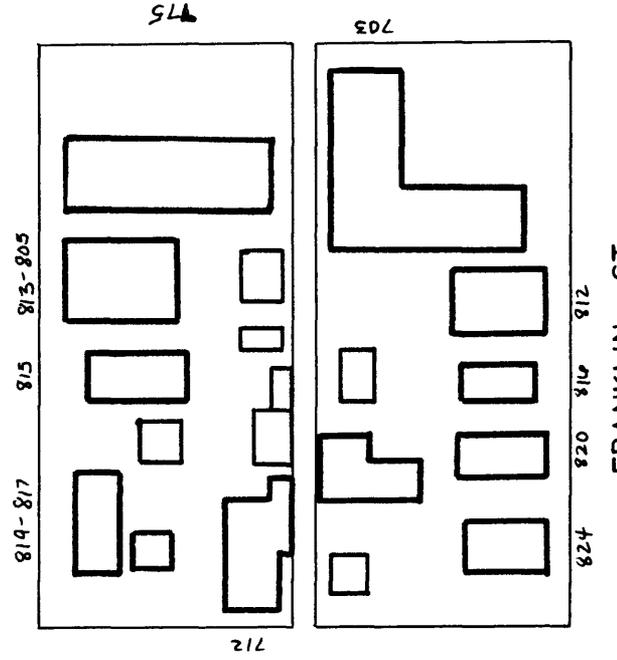
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FORT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT BOISE, IDAHO 1982 SHEET G



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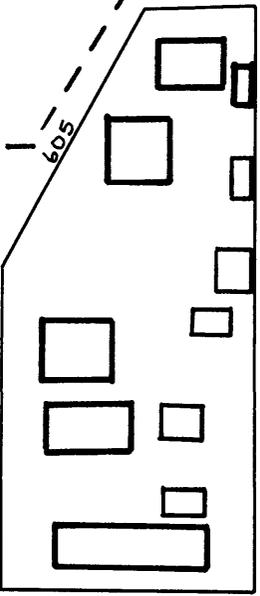


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 BOISE, IDAHO 1982
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SHEET V

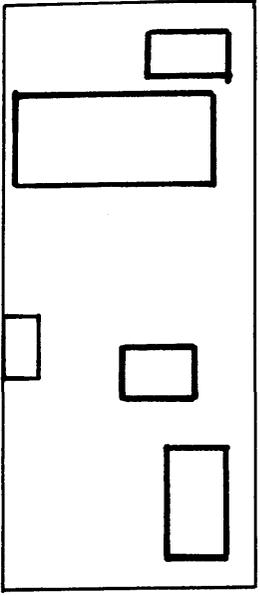
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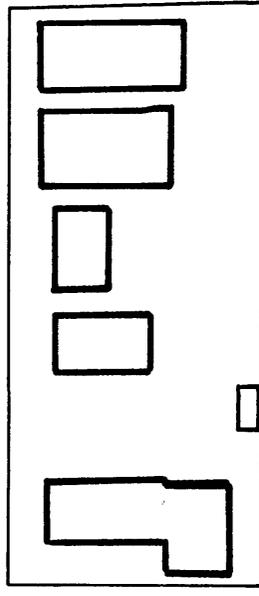


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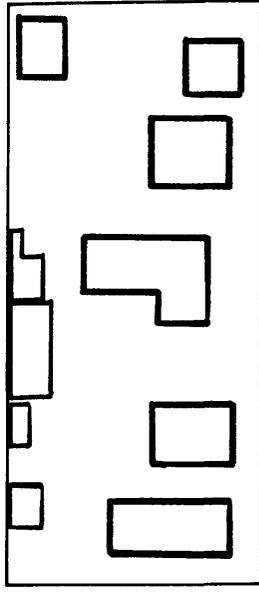
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714

709

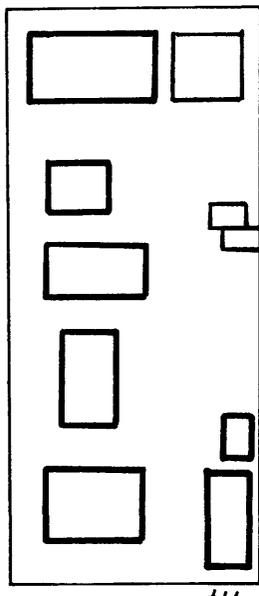


711

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712

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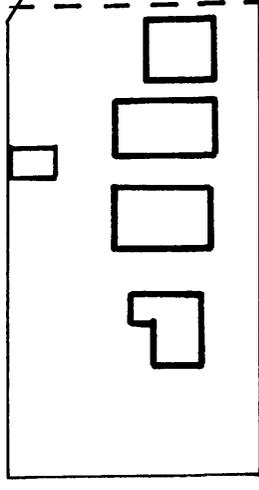
5th ST.

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FRANKLIN ST.

FORT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOISE, IDAHO 1982

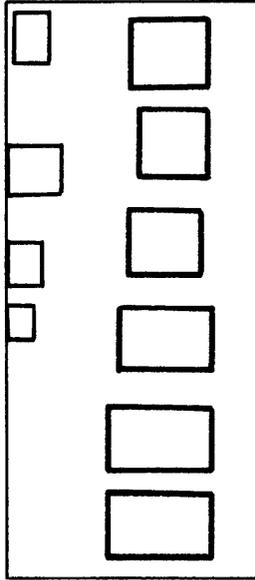
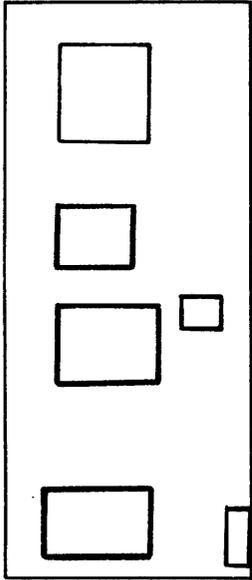
SHEET 1

WASHINGTON ST.

STATE ST.

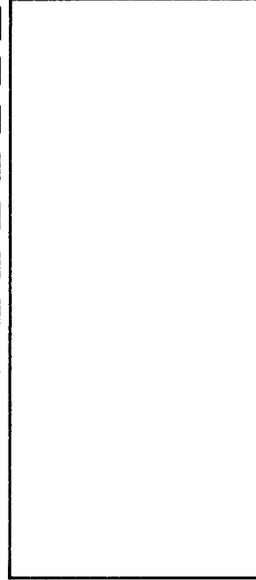
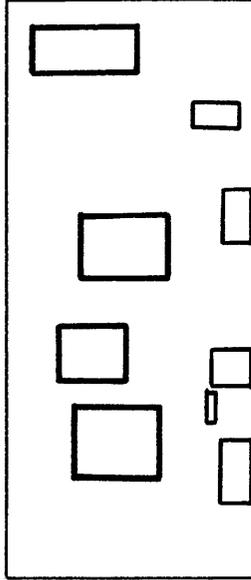


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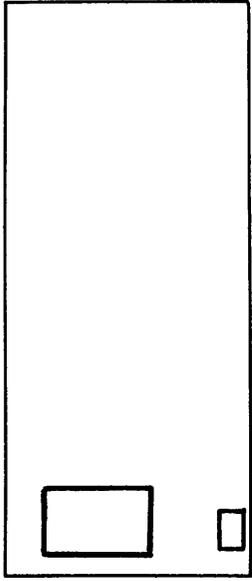


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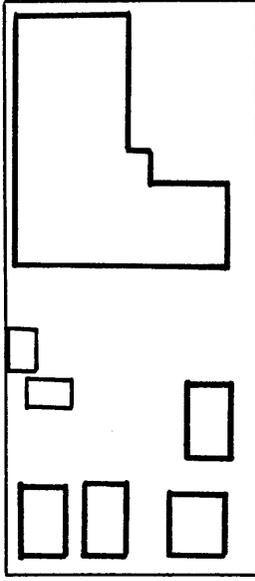
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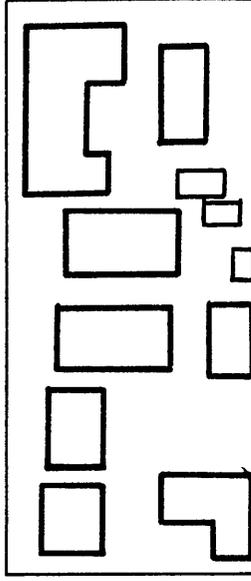


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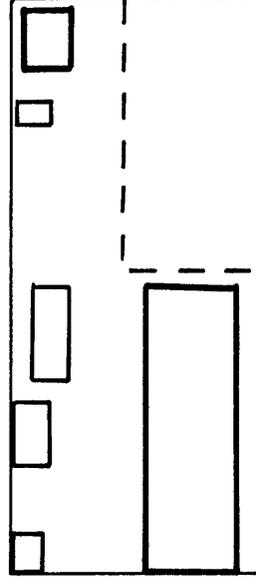


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512



1326 1/2 - 1312

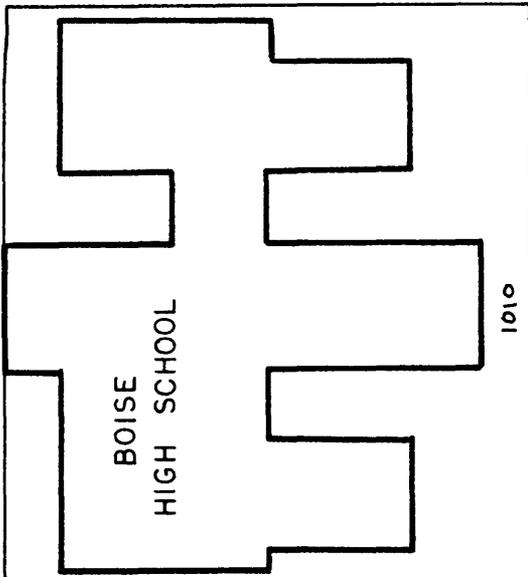
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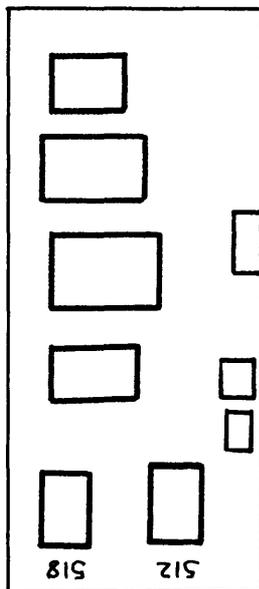
FORT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOISE, IDAHO 1982
SHEET J

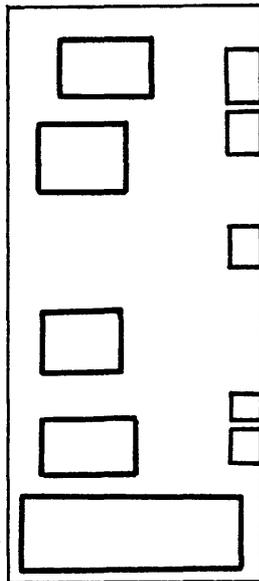


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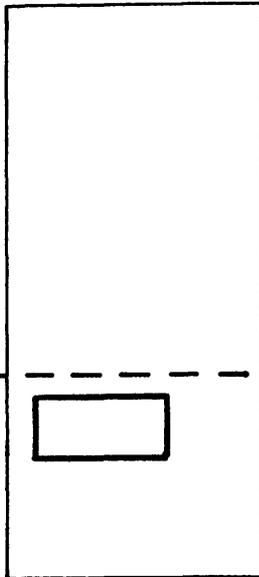


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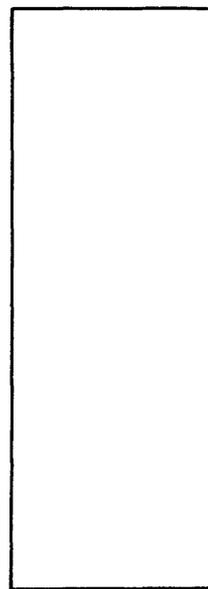
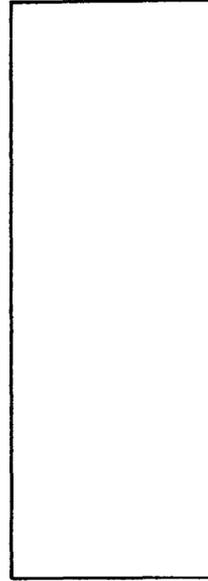
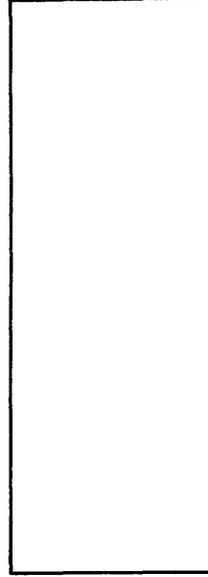
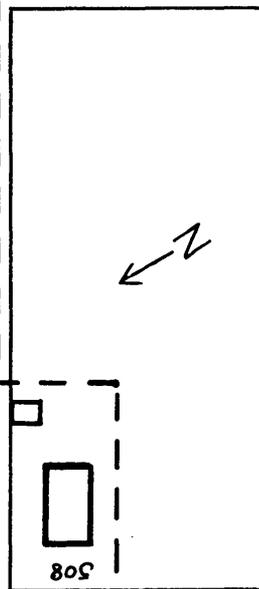
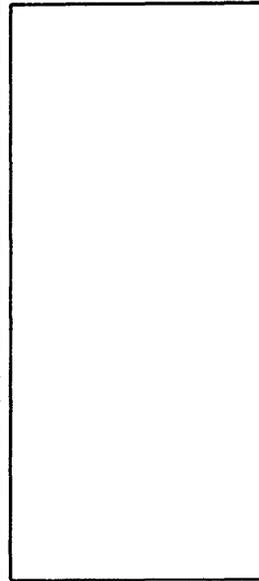
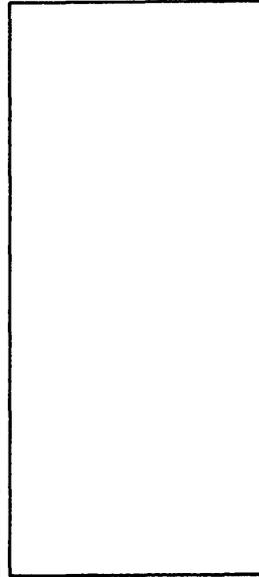


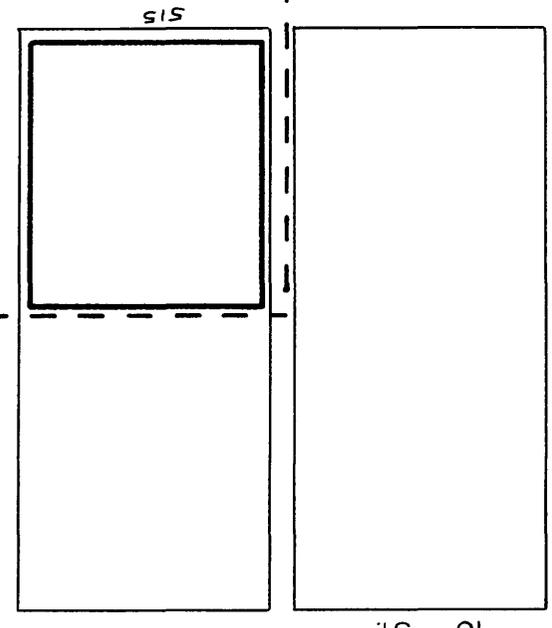
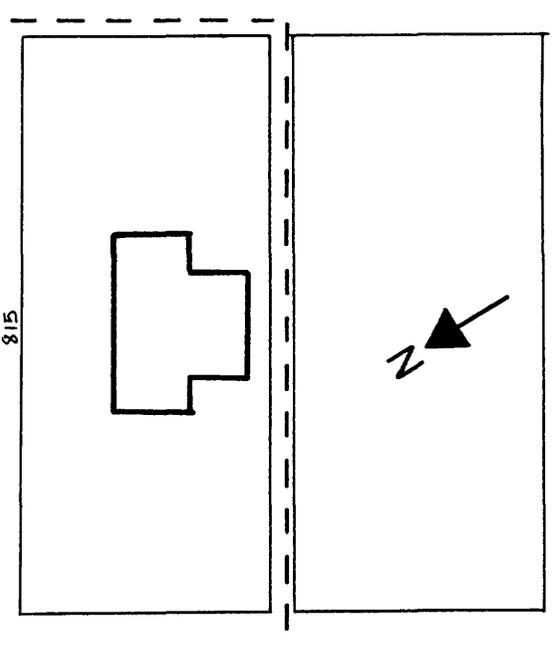
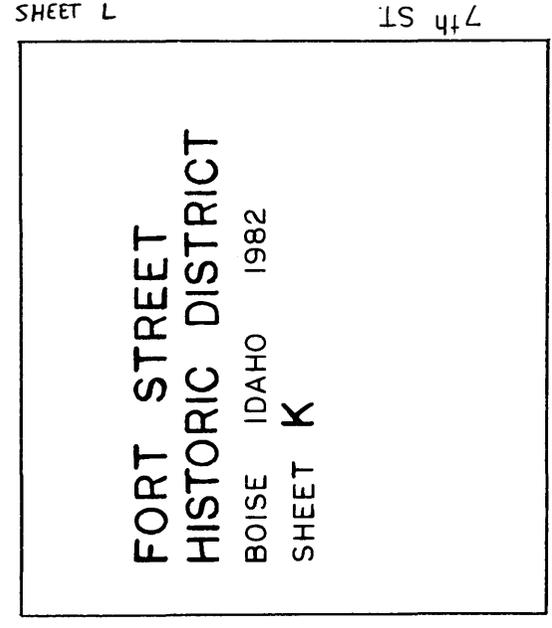
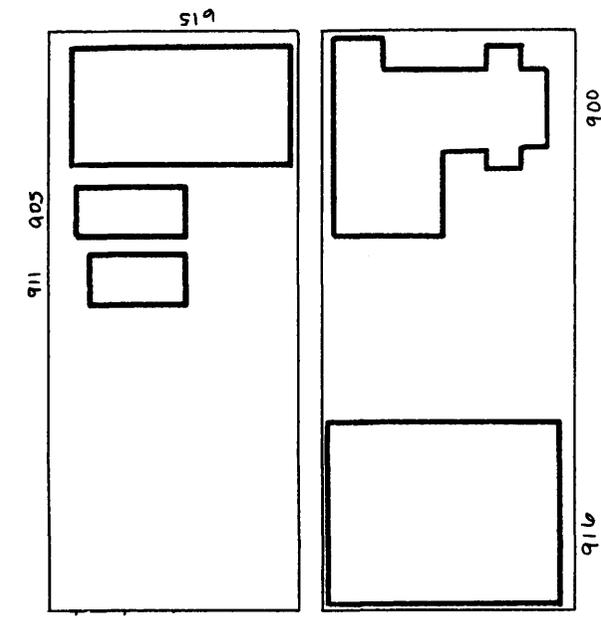
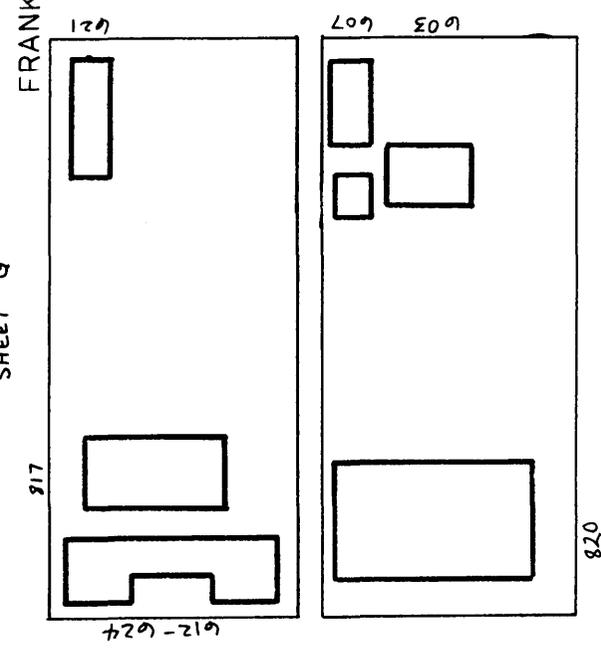
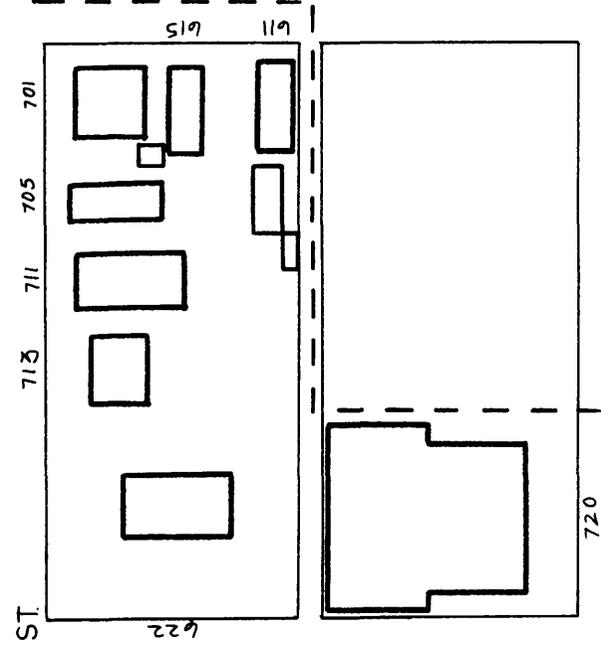
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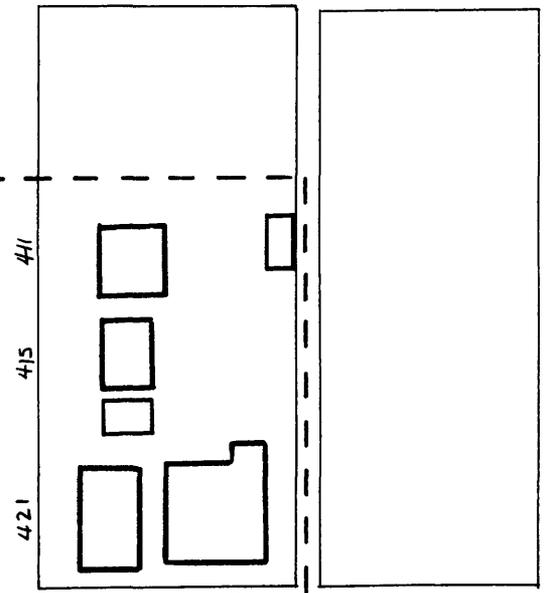
1017



STATE ST.

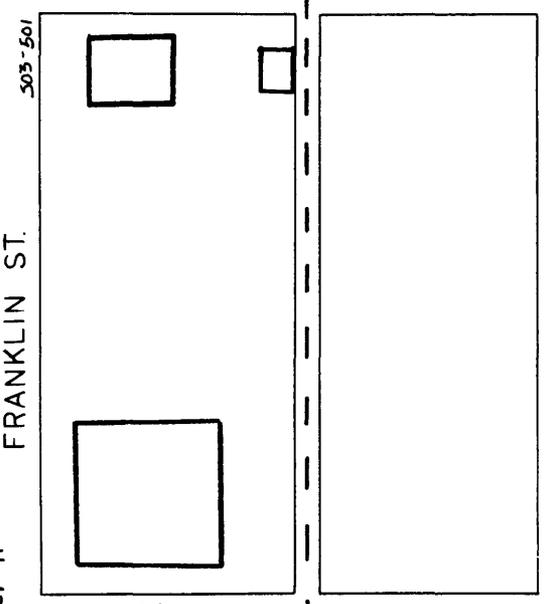




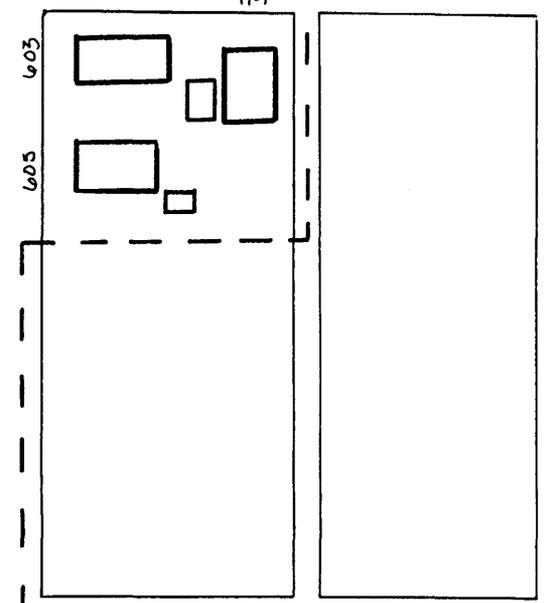


614

5th ST



6th ST



611



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 SHEET L