

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

~~Historic Resources of Paris~~ *multiple Resource area* ~~(Partial Inventory: Architecture)~~

AND/OR COMMON

N/A

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

~~N/A~~ Paris

N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The village limits of Paris,

N/A VICINITY OF

Second

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Idaho

16

Bear Lake

007

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

☐ DISTRICT☐ PUBLIC☒ OCCUPIED☒ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ BUILDING(S)☐ PRIVATE☒ UNOCCUPIED☒ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ STRUCTURE☒ BOTH☐ WORK IN PROGRESS☒ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

☐ ENTERTAINMENT☒ RELIGIOUS☐ OBJECT

N/A IN PROCESS

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☒ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC

N/A BEING CONSIDERED

☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ Multiple Resources☐ NO☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple ownership - see individual inventory forms

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

CITY, TOWN

STATE

N/A

N/A VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bear Lake County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Center Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Paris

Idaho

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Idaho State Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1972

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Idaho State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Boise

Idaho

7 DESCRIPTION

See individual inventory sheets.

CONDITION

__EXCELLENT
__GOOD
__FAIR

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

__UNALTERED
__ALTERED

CHECK ONE

__ORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Physical Description:

The district here designated as a Multiple Resource area is defined by the village limits of Paris, Idaho. These limits encompass three and three-quarter sections along the western edge of Bear Lake Valley, a narrow north-south running valley with approximately thirty-five miles of its length lying within the southeastern corner of Idaho. The town lies eight miles north of the body of water which gives the valley its name, and sixteen miles north of the Idaho-Utah border, which Bear Lake spans. Paris was founded in 1863; the first, and until the coming of the railroad, the principal settlement in the valley. The town with its six hundred and fifteen inhabitants is still surpassed only by Montpelier, which with a population of 3,122 lies ten miles to the northeast. The valley is still largely open ranch and marsh land, with a few scattered villages (Fish Haven, St. Charles, Bloomington, Dingle, Ovid, Bern, Bennington, Georgetown, Nounan) dating, as do Paris and Montpelier, from the last half of the nineteenth century and a period of intensive Mormon colonization.

The core of the village of Paris is a typical grid-style townsite. Twelve of the twenty-three platted blocks* have been fully developed, that is, are encircled by streets and contain substantial amounts of residential building. The resulting three-by-four block rectangle consists of blocks two through nine, eleven through eighteen and twenty through twenty-three. Its sides are set into a rough "L", formed on the west by the dry foothills which rise sharply above First Street West and by Second Street South, the culmination of a road which follows Paris Creek down the nearest of the canyons cutting through the foothills from the forested range to the west. To the north and south of the grid, the terrain is the slightly rolling, east-sloping sub-foothill land on which Paris itself is built. To the east, it flattens into the low, often marshy bottomlands which extend northward from Bear Lake.

The present village limits of Paris, encompassing as they do nearly two full sections, extend some fractions of a mile in all directions from the existing grid. Building activity has been largely confined to the townsite. Density is greatest in the higher ground on the western side of town, both in absolute terms and in terms of architecturally significant structures. Relatively dense development of a compatible type (residential and agriculture) extends somewhat north and south of the grid along Route 89, the north-south highway which passes through Paris as Main Street. Surrounding areas under village jurisdiction contain the rolling, open fields which contribute much to the sense of time and place of the area. Several exceptional early farmsteads historically associated with Paris townsite are visible in the landscape within village limits, and the local cemetery, a site notable for its finely worked icons of Mormon family and religious patterns, is just inside the southern boundary.

*The odd number results from the platting of two double-width blocks in the tier below Second Street South. These blocks have never been encircled by streets and merge into the landscape on the margin of the present grid.

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Historic Resources of Paris (Partial Inventory: Architecture)

CONTINUATION SHEET

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The original settlement pattern of Paris and the Bear Lake Valley--that is, establishment and gradual filling in of a town grid, with scattered development of family farmsteads in the near vicinity of the towns--is still clear. This clarity is due to the isolation of the area, and slow economic development on the original agricultural base. Change in the built environment has been through attrition and through substitution and addition of modern equivalents of older buildings, rather than through introduction of new functional types. Thus, while Paris contains ranch houses and mobile homes on lots where nineteenth century structures recently stood, and while cinder-block or metal-clad agricultural structures are to be found both in town and in the open landscape, there are no subdivisions or industrial installations. There are several gas stations cohabiting with small markets in relatively early structures on the north end of town, and there is a small contemporary one-story motel set side-wise to Main Street halfway along its length. A presently defunct drive-in restaurant is at the south end of town. These are the only approximations to strip development in Paris.

The most conspicuous historic resources of the village of Paris, therefore, and those grouped in this Partial Inventory, are resources relating to town planning and architecture. Examples of both folk forms and more self-conscious buildings are preserved in good condition in Paris in materials ranging from log and frame through brick and stone, and in date ranging from the 1860's through the 1920's. They occur, moreover, within a town plan of substantial interest. The townsite is approximately quartered by Main Street, running north and south, and Center Street, crossing it east to west. The extra-wide streets in the quadrants are designated in a manner typical of Mormon town planning, by number and direction from the key streets. For example, East First South is the first street south of Center, on the east side of Main; North First West is the first street west of Main and north of Center. The square block to the southeast of the intersection of Main and Center is the geographical center of the original plat, and is the institutional core of the historic and the modern town. Almost the whole of the west half of this block is occupied by the grounds of the town's tallest building and major architectural monument, the Bear Lake Stake Tabernacle. This building was entered in the National Register in 1972: a recent photograph of it is included with the general nomination form as supplemental photograph #1, and it is shown on the attached sketch map as site A. The tabernacle grounds in the center of town constitute the large single unfenced space, and the only public open space within a town grid which has a significant amount of open land owned by individuals. The other structures on this block also had

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public and/or religious purposes. Behind and to the north of the Tabernacle is the brick L.D.S. Seminary (site #90). The back half of the tabernacle block, directly across from the Seminary, was occupied by a 1929 high school, which was in process of demolition in 1979. On the southwest corner of the block, another National Register site, the octagonally-planned Paris Dance Pavilion, which has also been razed. The northwest corner contains the only commercial incursion, the Hotel Paris (site #73).

Many of the other important institutions of Paris are grouped around its main intersection. On the northeast corner is the Bear Lake County Courthouse (National Register 1977, map site B, supplementary photograph #2). On the southeast corner is the Browning Block (site #72), a locally ambitious commercial structure containing the local bank. On the west side of Main within a block of the intersection in either direction are most of the shops and services provided by this small town. Also on the west side of Main, across from the Tabernacle, are two religiously-oriented structures, the former L.D.S. Stake Office building (site #70) dating from 1909, and the earlier Tithing Office (site #12) dating from 1880. On the next block south is the modern red-brick, stylized greek revival L.D.S. Ward Chapel. This narrow-steeped structure will not be age-eligible for a number of years, but asserts an important institutional presence on the main street of the town. (Supplementary photograph #3, map site c).

Paris' Main Street, therefore, provides a vista of significant early buildings. They range from the stone Tabernacle, brick Courthouse, brick and millwork commercial structures of the 'nineties (e.g. Pendry Drug, site #40), through the brick architecture of Paris' optimistic 'teens and early 'twenties (the Browning Block, the Paris Hotel, the Bear Lake Market (site #75). Most of the strictly commercial structures, while stylistically self-conscious, are within straightforward commercial traditions and boast no particularized style. Rather they exhibit an increasing stylization and simplification from the relatively ornate millwork and segmentally-arched windows of the 'nineties to the more severe forms of the 'teens. The Paris Public School (site #74) and the Hotel Paris, however, show influences of the Prairie, and in the latter, the Bungalow style. All but the northmost of the significant commercial structures fronting the west side of Main near Center are two stories in height, and have contiguous or common walls. Interestingly, however, though the cornice lines are quite homogenous, the facade lines are not. The north end of the Browning Block, and the front of the Bear Lake Market and the one-story structure north of it, were built out toward the street from an earlier facade line. The earlier line is still visible in the side elevation of the Browning Block and in the surviving facades, now set well back from the street, of the Pendry and Shepherd stores.

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As mentioned, brick is the universal building material among the surviving buildings of this small business section. On its margins are several false-fronted frame structures: the Taylor Candy Factory at the north end of town (site #49), the Heber Price lumberyard at the south (site #69) and the auto livery buildings behind the Browning Block (site #71).

The blocks on either side of Main contain exclusively residential and agricultural structures. Much open space and many outbuildings survive in the centers of the blocks, even though a number of houses have been added since the turn of the century. A few structures survive from the decades of settlement; e.g. the Sleight log cabin (site #1), and the Charles Rich adobe cabins (grouped as the Wives of Charles C. Rich Historic District, site #2). A number of other log structures, possibly later in date, particularly outbuildings dating from a period when most domestic food-producing activity took place on the town lots, also survive as illustrations of the folk technology of the late nineteenth century. Later log and frame barns, and cabins of both the hall- and-parlor and the square cabin types, are also represented. In addition, there are a few examples of a "plank" construction technique—even tiers of boards or squared timbers lapped at the building corners—that is rare in Paris but has been observed throughout southern Idaho. Outbuildings, like houses, adhere to particular plan types and the Mormon barn, a tall narrow one-and-a-half- to two-story rectangle with south, east, or west-facing hay lofts, doors, and pulleys, is a common feature of the Parisian landscape. Also common are chicken coops, hay derricks, utilities, and outhouses.

Residences with I-house profiles, rendered in both brick and frame, survive from the 'eighties. The folk forms in this period begin to exhibit enrichment linking them to more self-conscious types: the gothicizing arched windows of the Ashley Sr. house (site #29), the Italianate bays of the Nye and Hoge houses (sites #14 and #26), and, most strikingly, the mansard roofs of the remodeled Hoge, the Budge and the Stoker houses (sites #26, #22 and #46). One of the most unusual characteristics of Parisian architecture, in the Idaho context, is its display of domestic architecture which is modestly Second Empire in style. Several good examples of Queen Anne residential architecture, both at the cottage scale of the Arthur Pendrey and John Grimmett houses (sites #52 and #55) and the "mansion" scale of the J.R. Shepherd house (site #38) remain from the late 'eighties through the first half decade of this century. Late "Queen Anne-going-classical" houses from the very early twentieth century, and a collection of handsome bungalows from the next several decades, complete the age-eligible domestic architectural inventory of Paris. The town also has a half dozen attractive "'thirties picturesque" houses, which it may be desirable to add to the inventory at a later date.

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In summary, then, the townsite of Paris presents streetscapes—with extra-wide streets and open ditches on the Mormon village pattern (supplemental photograph #4)—which contain a variety of architecturally significant commercial, residential and agricultural structures dating from the 1860's to the 1920's. Materials and construction techniques represented are log, plank, frame (almost exclusively ship-lap sided), brick and stone. The six-story spires of the Tabernacle dominate a town in which the tallest commercial buildings are two stories high, and most domestic structures are one- or one-and-a-half-story. (Only five of the nominated residences are a full two stories in height.) Building density increased in the first quarter of this century and numbers of the large old homes have been lost. But it is still possible to discern a pattern of development in which the large house of the patriarch of a family would be built on the corner of a block, and gradually be joined by the houses of plural wives and married children (e.g. the Price houses, sites #23, 53, 57, 66, and 88.) Commercial structures, exclusively present on the main street of the town, exhibit a similarly cumulative local architectural history. Large back lots still contain a variety of significant agricultural and service structures, most of them still in use. The aspect of the town is fairly well balanced as regards functional types, between residential, commercial, educational, governmental and religious structures. The respective numbers among sites either on the National Register or now considered eligible for it probably reflect an approximate cross-section of the buildings presently extant in the town. These numbers are: sixty-five residential, thirteen commercial, two educational, five religious, and one governmental. (The twenty-four agricultural sites or groups represented in this nomination, either on individual inventory sheets or in association with an inventoried dwelling, considerably underrepresent the actual numbers of outbuildings in Paris.) Not all of these structures are in use however, and particularly in economic terms Paris is no longer a self-sufficient community.

Though preservation consciousness is not particularly pronounced in Paris, a large number of pre-1920's buildings have survived relatively unaltered. At the same time, a significant amount of relatively inconspicuous but definitely non-period intrusion has occurred, especially in the residential blocks. An initial lot-by-lot survey within the townsite grid established that the rate of clear intrusion, were Paris handled as a standard historic district, would be about forty percent. Adding conspicuously altered period structures and buildings which are compatible with but not contributory to the historic streetscapes increased the rate to well over fifty percent. Ninety-one structures and sites, however, were identified as individually eligible for the National Register.

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Survey Methodology:

The first visit to Paris by persons involved in the present project was a "windshield survey" conducted by Patricia Wright, an architectural historian in the State Preservation Office, and a photographer Duane Garrett, in November of 1978. Photographs were made of the major architectural sites, and plans made for a subsequent visit in a season more conducive to intensive sites survey. In May of 1979, Patricia Wright and a second architectural historian, Lisa Reitzes, returned to Paris. All commercial and residential locations and the major outbuildings were mapped, and intrusions noted. This process produced a graphic impression of the incidence of intrusion in Paris—which is greater than would be expected from visual impression—and resulted in the decision to nominate the architectural resources of Paris in a Multiple-Resource Inventory rather than as a standard district. Concurrently with the mapping process, all buildings (except outbuildings, which were much more numerous and less accessible) were individually photographed. The 35 mm rolls were later proofed, and the positive images affixed to individual index cards labeled by location. These cards were sorted, initially and with periodic review, in an effort to isolate those structures which are individually eligible for the National Register.

Two more working visits to Paris, in June and in September of 1979, included folklorist Jennifer Attebery and oral historian Madeline Buckendorf. Attebery reviewed the folk architectural resources of Paris (cabins, barns and outbuildings), and made additional photographs and notes pertaining to them. Eligibility decisions on the folk materials were made by her, and preparation of inventory forms on most such sites has been her responsibility. Her perceptions of the folk forms which underlie many of the stylistically-conscious buildings in Paris also contributed to the observations included in inventory forms prepared by Reitzes and Wright. Also during these two visits, Buckendorf conducted a series of oral history interviews with long-term residents of Paris, using the individual site index cards as a guide. She was able to attach names and periods to most of the buildings we had identified as architecturally significant. These attributions were double-checked with other secondary sources of documentation. The most important of these were early issues of the Paris newspaper, which had been previously indexed for architecture, and a local history published by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. Records on file at the Bear Lake County Courthouse also gave us, in many cases, ownership of property as far back as 1900. Sanborn Fire Maps in the collection of the University of Idaho Library at Moscow, dating 1892, 1900, 1907 and 1929, were also very helpful. These non-oral secondary sources corroborated the oral information collected by Buckendorf in almost every case.

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The criteria used to evaluate properties was, in every case, individual eligibility for the National Register. Paris as a whole is considered to have statewide significance as an example of the Mormon village and as a repository of late nineteenth century styles, particularly the Second Empire. Individual sites, however, may have individual significance only in a local context, and this evaluation is noted on the Inventory forms. Level of significance was also important in the initial choice of sites. More alteration was considered acceptable in earlier houses; later and less unusual sites—e.g. bungalows as compared to mansard-roofed or Queen Anne houses—were treated more critically. For example, the remodeling of the porch and the stuccoing of the masonry surface of the Jacob Tueller Jr. house (site #24) was considered acceptable, considering that there are so few mansard-roofed houses in Idaho—fewer than a dozen outside Paris, by one estimate—and that this well-maintained house in the center of town is associated with the locally important Tueller family of masons. In the case of bungalows, which occur far more commonly in Paris and elsewhere in Idaho, only houses which appear essentially unaltered are included. As with the marginal nineteenth century examples discussed in the next paragraph, decisions on which bungalows to include are recognized as difficult, and basic documentation on the excluded examples has been retained to allow future addition of them to the inventory, should reconsideration or a restoration project occur.

When nineteenth century houses were excluded, as were four of Paris' ten mansards, it was on the basis of a judgment that too much alteration in surface or mass had occurred for the structure to be considered individually eligible. In some cases this decision was fairly straightforward, as with the site illustrated in supplementary photograph #5. Other sites were marginal, as in photograph #6, where the house retains much of its original massing, has interesting millwork, and is altered at least in part in reversible ways. In such cases, the decision was made to retain documentation in the Paris file at the Preservation Office so that, if interest in restoring a structure arises in future, an amendment to include it in the Paris architectural inventory can be readily prepared.

Two sites were included on which buildings are no longer extant (the Paris Roller Mills, site #31, and the Fielding Academy site, #48). These sites are included as historic archaeological sites within the architectural inventory, because of the exceptional architectural interest of the lost structures and the exceptional importance of the institutions these structures housed; also because, as is not the case with the lost Paris Dance Pavilion, there are material remains. These are historical archaeological sites the significance of which is apparent to architectural historians, and which are important to an appreciation of the architectural history of the town. It can be assumed that other significant archaeologically significant sites exist within the village limits, which can be submitted in a later inventory after the area has been surveyed by professional archaeologists.

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Several included sites have characteristics which require special justification: the Paris Cemetery (site #47), two sites which have achieved significance since 1930 (the Novelty Theatre and the L.D.S. Seminary, sites #90 and #91), and two sites which have been moved from their original locations (the Sleight cabin and the Taylor Candy Factory, sites #1 and #49). Each of these sites is considered to have exceptional importance in the Parisian or Idahoan context, and was included for that reason. The specific importance of each is addressed in the individual significance statements.

In summary, decisions as to which residential and commercial, religious and governmental structures to include in this architectural inventory reflect an effort to be as comprehensive as possible, particularly among nineteenth century structures within the town grid: that is, to include all examples that meet the criteria of individual eligibility for the National Register, or are of sufficient importance to justify an exception to them.

In the case of folk houses and outbuildings, which occur in great numbers in Paris and sometimes not in association with a significant residential structure, slightly different criteria were used. The best examples of identifiable folk plans or folk construction techniques were considered eligible. Qualities guiding the choice among examples of a particular type include age of the building, degree of alteration, condition of the building, and incidence of the type in Idaho. The Mormon hall-and-parlor house, for example, found throughout southeastern Idaho, is common enough that the least altered, oldest and best preserved examples were considered eligible for nomination. The square Southern mountain cabin, however, has not been widely observed in Idaho, and nearly every square cabin observed in Paris has been considered eligible.

Finally, the rationale for the grouping of sites in this inventory should be discussed. Because we have seen Paris as a cumulative record of building types, styles and technologies, the sites are ordered as nearly as may be chronologically. Where external evidence was not available, we have grouped sites by apparent period, with reference to key sites, which are dated. A number of the outbuildings, which tended to preserve early technologies and are unusually difficult to date, are grouped midway through the nineteenth-century portion of the inventory. At the other end of the historical spectrum the collection of bungalows, for which newspaper accounts were especially sparse, are arranged roughly by style into earlier and later types, grouped on either side of the dated public and commercial buildings of the late 'teens and early 'twenties.

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Where practical, that is where the several structures remain under a single ownership, buildings which are intimately associated historically are treated as part of the same site: i.e. the Nye house and outbuildings (site #14) or the Landon Rich house and barn (site #21). This is true even where the individual components may each be individually eligible. Where individually eligible sites are under separate present ownership, however, they are separately inventoried: i.e. the Stucki house and outbuildings (sites #32, #33 and #34).

Only one historic district is included within this inventory: the Wives of Charles C. Rich Historic District in the southwest corner of town (site #2). Here the district designation was chosen because of the contemporaneity and outstanding importance of the whole and the individual ineligibility of the parts. District designation of the business section was considered; however individual inventory was chosen because of the individual eligibility of the structures, the relatively large amount of information available on each of them, and the range of ages, which is more clearly expressed by grouping them with their generational peers in the chronological inventory.

All other sites are nominated individually, both because of their individual eligibility and because such groups as occur are generally faced across a street, if not interspersed with, structures which are intrusive or at best compatible.

List of Sites (description and significance on attached individual inventory sheets):

1. Sleight cabin
2. Wives of Charles Coulsen Rich Historic District
3. Keller house and derrick
4. Grunder house and outbuildings
5. Michaels barn
6. James Collings house
7. Oren Law House and outbuildings
8. J.L. Linvall house and outbuildings
9. Sheidigger farmstead
10. Thomas Smedley house
11. George Spencer house
12. L.D.S. Tithing Office

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List of Sites (continued):

13. Thomas Sutton house
14. James Nye house and outbuildings
15. Amos Hulme barn
16. Hoffman barn
17. Bishop West barn
18. Joseph Rich barn
19. Lewis barn
20. William Rich house
21. Landon Rich house and barn
22. Alfred Budge house
23. Robert Price house
24. Jacob Tueller Jr. house
25. Cole house
26. Walter Hoge house
27. Budge rental cottage
28. Grandy-Rich cottage
29. George Ashley Sr. house
30. Ted Shepherd cottage
31. Paris Roller Mill site
32. J.R. Stucki house
33. Jane Stucki barn
34. Stucki barn and granary
35. Arthur Wallentine farmstead
36. J.R. Shepherd house
37. Arthur Taylor house
38. Dr. George Ashley house
39. Frederick Rogers house
40. Pendry's Drug
41. Julia Budge house
42. E.F. Davis house
43. Sam Athay house
44. Walter Lewis house
45. Ezra Allred cottage
46. Henry Stoker house and outbuilding
47. Paris Cemetery
48. Fielding Academy site
49. "Sticky" Taylor's candy factory
50. Gus Weilermann house

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List of Sites (continued):

51. Rob Linvall house and outbuildings
52. Arthur Pendry cottage
53. Dan Price cottage and outbuildings
54. Jim Poulsen house
55. John Grimmett Jr. house
56. Paris Lumber Yard
57. Joe Price house
58. J.W. Cook house
59. John Tueller Sr. house
60. Morris Low bungalow
61. Preston bungalow
62. Thomas Innes house
63. Telephone Company bungalow
64. Les Shepherd bungalow
65. Robert Kelsey bungalow
66. Ezra Allred bungalow
67. Fred Price bungalow
68. Latham bungalow
69. L.D.S. Stake Office
70. Shepherd Hardware
71. Paris Photo Studio
72. Paris Lumber Company
73. Beck barns and automobile storage
74. Browning Block
75. Paris Public School
76. Hotel Paris
77. Bear Lake Market
78. Clayton bungalow
79. Shepherd bungalow
80. Kate Innes house
81. Fred Lewis cottage
82. Lewis bungalow
83. Earl Shepherd bungalow
84. Orson Grimmett bungalow
85. Jaussi bungalow
86. Joe and Zina Pendry bungalow
87. Taft Budge bungalow
88. Franklin Rogers bungalow
89. Heber Price bungalow
90. L.D.S. Seminary
91. Novelty Theatre

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Craft
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

Winner 9/13/53
R. Bruce

SPECIFIC DATES See individual inventory BUILDER/ARCHITECT See individual inventory forms.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Paris multiple-resource area has its primary significance as one of the earliest examples of the Mormon village in Idaho. The architectural sites here inventoried not only have independent interest as building types, but preserve in tangible form a seventy-year history of the town. Most aspects of Mormon history are either directly reflected in or historically associated with this group of sites. The deliberateness with which the church leadership oversaw the Mormon colonization of the West is exemplified by the history of the Bear Lake settlement. The physical form of the settlement, both proto-urban and agricultural, is closely modeled after Mormon community planning prototypes, and reflects such aspects of nineteenth-century Mormonism as plural marriage. Individual sites within the inventory have significance as unusually fine examples of early craft and landscape architecture, and as representatives of commercial, educational, industrial, communications/entertainment institutions. The history of some of these institutions and the persons associated with them recalls several intangible elements of Mormon history. Cooperative business enterprises organized through the United Order of Enoch after 1874 were active in Paris. Paris also provided Idaho's most successful center of resistance to the most thoroughly developed non-violent anti-Mormon movement in the country.

With adoption of the Homestead Act of 1862, Mormon church authorities embarked upon a policy of expansion of their Utah settlements. Aside from providing new lands for a population too large to accomodate in their existing holdings, they needed to insulate their established communities from potential anti-Mormon settlers who otherwise might occupy valleys adjacent to Salt Lake. Bear Lake Valley offered a good outlet so long as colonists there did not object to cold winters which compensated for pleasant summers. Apostle Charles C. Rich, already experienced as the founder of San Bernardino, was assigned to this project by Ezra Taft Benson and Brigham Young. With only a minimum of notice, Rich established Paris on September 26, 1863, so that spring crops could be planted in time for a short growing season in 1864. A diverse group of settlers, chosen to form a self-sufficient community, answered Rich's call.

The pattern of Paris' townsite and its agricultural land identifies the town as having been settled, as was San Bernardino, in close correspondence with the village-system arrangement which characterized much of the Mormon colonies in

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Historic Resources of Paris

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the Intermountain West, as described in Richard V. Francaviglia's The Mormon Landscape and John W. Reps' Cities of the American West. Paris, among Idaho's oldest and best-preserved examples of the strict grid plan, wide streets, central green, and surrounding fields, was developed after the model of Joseph Smith's City of Zion plat. Paris' interest and significance lies not only in the physical structure of the town but in its long continuous development as an active community, in the layers of its architectural and social history.

Paris' relations with both Mormon and Idaho history are still visible in striking fashion in the town as it is viewed today. Several of the sites included have added significance for their association with figures of local or state-wide importance. Most notably, the Wives of Charles C. Rich Historic District (site #2) represents the living pattern of the founding pioneers of Paris. Apostle Charles Rich was the religious and civic leader of Paris until his death in 1884. He also served as Major General of the Nauvoo Legion and continued to represent Bear Lake Valley in the Utah Legislature after the area was recognized as part of Idaho in 1872. His son, Joseph, whose barn is here included (site #18), was an active member of the Paris community as a surveyor, teacher, newspaper editor, mail carrier and merchant, and served in the Idaho Legislature. Emeline Rich (site #2C) was a doctor of long standing in Paris. With fifty-two children and too many grandchildren for anyone to keep track of, Rich established a family there unsurpassed in the Pacific Northwest.

William Budge, another prominent Mormon figure, played a large role in Idaho's religious life and political affairs. His large family is represented by three generations of houses; the Alfred Budge house (site #22), the Julia Budge cottage and the Taft Budge bungalow (site #87). Alfred Budge achieved personal success as a Justice of the Idaho Supreme Court, and his son, Hamer, as congressman and chairman of the Securities and Exchange commission. Of more local note are Robert Price and J. U. Stucki, who both had status in the local church hierarchy and were influential figures in Paris' commerce, politics, and government. Price's shingle and planing mill (site #56) and his house (site #23) exhibit his role in providing wood products to the town. Stucki, one of Paris' several Swiss immigrants, was Stake clerk for forty years. He owned a private dairy and was on the board of directors of the Paris Cooperative Institution.*

Actually, virtually all of Paris' important families and individuals are represented by one of several sites, a fact which serves to support the visual recognition of the high degree of preservation of history and architecture in this town.

* Sites associated with Stucki are his house (site #32) and the Old Tithing Office (site #12).

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The present inventory of architectural properties in Paris has noteworthy architectural and historical significance on several levels. Each of the individual sites has architectural importance in a local context and of the ninety-one selected for this nomination, are considered to have state-wide significance. In addition, many of the sites relate closely to the special history of the town as a whole, which is distinguished by its age, in Idaho terms, and by its illustration of some of the patterns of Mormon material culture in the Intermountain West during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The preservation of the physical characteristics of the town since its settlement in 1863 and through successive phases of architectural development extending into the 1930's is unsurpassed in Idaho.

One of the distinguishing features of this inventory has been the identification and inclusion of examples of traditional building types, both residential and utilitarian. These resources ally Paris with the architectural patterns of Mormon settlement in Utah, but make it a rare cultural resource in Idaho. While the hall-and-parlor cabin form is found throughout the West, the squarish southern mountain cabin has not been extensively observed in Idaho. Thus its repeated presence in Paris, both a freestanding unit as in the Keller house (site #3) and as the core of a larger, more stylish house, e.g. the Nye house (site #14), is of statewide significance. The hall-and-parlor, though a more common form, appears here in log, as in the Sleight cabin (site #1), which is exemplary of the earliest structures built at Paris; in balloon-frame construction with siding which bears the mark of a circular saw as in the Oren Law house (site #7); and in adobe brick, in the five early houses grouped as the Wives of Charles C. Rich Historic District. These are the only extant examples of structural use of this material, which was favored by Mormon settlements in the drier south but never achieved popular status in this timber abundant region. These nearly identical houses, grouped in or next to a single town block, graphically illustrate the physical logistics of polygamous living in Paris, and the strict democracy with which it was practiced by Paris' founding pioneer.

The larger houses of the 1880's are characterized not only by their variety of stylistic display, but by the predominance of the I-house in Paris' residential scheme. This midwestern-generated house type has been found to be concentrated in Mormon culture areas in the West and was, probably, as the southern mountain cabin, transmitted in the massive emigration movements of

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Historic Resources of Paris

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the middle of the nineteenth century. In Paris the I-house, generally one-and-one-half stories, was most often combined with one or several cabin-form additions to produce a house of more complex plan. The Nye house (site #14), Stucki house (site #32) and Spencer house (site #11) are examples of this additive composition. A surprising combination of folk form and sophisticated stylistic reference are the many mansards of Paris of which six have been nominated. The mansard roof is a very rare occurrence in all of Idaho. Its prolific existence in Paris is unprecedented, even in the state's larger cities where the Second Empire style occasionally appeared as part of a surge of Victorian taste. The mansard roof in Paris is really the only element of the style used on these houses, placed on a traditional body. Several of these mansards, the Jacob Tueller, Jr. house (site #24), the Cole house (site #25) and the Weillermann house (site #50), exhibit the work of local masons who were eventually responsible for a majority of the town's residential and commercial brickwork. Several of the mansard-roofed houses are frame, most notably the eccentrically-composed and well-sited Alfred Budge house (site #22), which is Paris' premier example of additive building.

Because of the patterned nature of Paris' houses, the work of the local carpenters is most visible in their decoration. A number of the residences have been nominated under the category of "craft" for their fine ornament, the best examples of the liberal and varied use of locally-produced millwork: e.g., the Nye house (site #14), the George Ashley, Sr. house (site #29). Paris did not frequently adopt the general Mormon fondness for classical revival styles, either in residential or religious architecture. Instead, the vernacular house-types and decorations naturally gave way to the Queen Anne in the 'nineties, but never with very much deviance from time-honored compositions. The J.R. Shepherd house (site #36), the most pretentious house in town and the most conspicuous local model extant of Queen Anne, is noticeably regular in disposition of masses and conservative in juxtaposition of materials and ornament. Its construction by a rising young entrepreneur in post-co-op Paris prompted a flurry of Queen Anne cottages including the vaguely Eastlake George Ashley, Jr. house (site #38) and at least two series of formula building in the Queen Anne mode: the Lewis and Allred cottages (sites #44 and #45) and the Dan Price and Arthur Pendry houses (sites #53 and #52). As with the mansard houses, these sites demonstrate the town's continual affection for traditional forms and its efforts, at least externally, to present an image of progress.

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The John Tueller, Sr. house and J.W. Cook house (sites #59 and #58), built around 1905, are Paris' most handsome brick houses and demonstrate the town's consistent taste for substantiality in the classicized, more regular mode of late Queen Anne.

The arrival of the bungalow in 1907 with the Morris Low house (site #60) changed the scale of Paris' residential building. This date is a relatively early one in this remote part of Idaho for the development of this later widespread style. Malad, a Mormon town then of similar size, did not experience a burst of bungalow-building until 1915. Paris' bungalows display the same combination of inventive rendering of repeated types as do the I-houses. The hipped roof shape was often reproduced as was the broad front-facing gable type, as in the Allred, Fred Price and Jaussi bungalows (sites #66, #67 and #85). Their significance in Paris lies not in their particular distinction from the rest of Idaho's architecture of the 'teens, but in their absorption into the visual vocabulary of a town which had established culturally-distinctive patterns of building.

In commercial and institutional building, the present inventory is dominated by the products of the last major building push on Paris' Main Street: the Browning Block, Hotel Paris and the Public School; all date from around 1917. At this time the street was narrowed from one hundred thirty-two feet to ninety-nine feet, the only significant alteration to the original plat to occur in the town's history. The extension of the facade of the Bear Lake Market (site #77) to meet the new roadbed is an indication of the town's desire to retain the linear quality of Main Street despite this change. Older commercial buildings are also represented in Pendry's Drug Store (site #40) which shows the old line of Main Street and Sticky Taylor's Candy Factory (site #49), an example of the numerous false-front shops which were later supplanted by brick structures but whose form was carried on past 1900 in business structures such as the Paris Lumber Company (site #72).

The religious component of the town's history and the symbolic importance of its institutional buildings is represented by the old Tithing Office (site #12) and later Stake Administration building (site #69) both in brick and occupying a prominent place opposite the sandstone Bear Lake Stake Tabernacle, a major state monument already listed in the National Register.

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The Stake Office, Hotel Paris and the Public School, as well as the particularly fine Les Shepherd bungalow (site #64), all show Prairie influences, another style relatively sparse in Idaho which Paris seemed to adopt with enthusiasm. The curious attachments to certain forms or modes of building simply reinforces the sense of the town as a unit, which developed collectively.

Six sites are being nominated in exception to the standard guidelines for architecturally significant properties: two are not yet age-eligible, two are the foundations of no-longer extant buildings, and two have been moved from their original sites. The L.D.S. Seminary of 1931 and the 1937 remodeling of the Novelty Theater (sites #90 and #91) are both considered of sufficient importance in the context of Paris' development to warrant inclusion. The Seminary, a schematic Greek Revival building, was the last of the town's educational buildings and, as such, was an integral part of its institutional life. The Novelty, in its 1937 provincial Deco garb reflects both Paris' desire for the appearance of sophistication and the designer's association of the movie theater, as in other small towns, with urban culture. It is the most self-conscious stylistic reference in Paris' architecture.

The Fielding Academy and Paris Roller Mill sites contain the physical remains of structures extremely important to the town. The Academy, the only axially-placed building in Paris, was an impressive architectural structure built with local materials and labor which, as a Stake-administered institution, educated the Mormon majority in Paris for twenty-five years. The Roller Mill, originally a three-story building, was the descendant of an early commercial enterprise in Paris, one which helped feed the town into the 1950's.

The Sleight cabin was situated on the banks of Paris Creek until around 1900 when it was moved to its present site on Main Street. It has undisputable significance as the only cabin extant from the original settlement, one which has been preserved by the town. The Sticky Taylor Candy Factory, moved to its present location in the 1940's, still retains its Main Street vantage and though removed from the business core is still evocative of most of the commercial structures of the co-op period of the 1880's.

All properties have been nominated for their architectural significance. In addition, several sites in the present inventory have been determined to have importance in other categories. The town of Paris, with its physical shape related to documented patterns of Mormon village settlement in the West has

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statewide significance in the areas of community planning and social and humanitarian movements. The historic specifics of the exploration and settlement of this town, one of the oldest in Idaho, have been addressed elsewhere in this statement. As a prototypical example of the village form, rarely found outside the Mormon culture region, with farming and grazing land found outside a regularly formed townsite area, Paris has agricultural significance. Sites such as the Amos Hulme barn (site #15) and the Jane Stucki bank barn and granary (site #34) have individual agricultural significance and in other cases, farm structures have added agricultural emphasis to a primarily architectural listing, such as in the Nye and Wallentine outbuildings (sites #14 and #35). Craft, a category relating vernacular forms of decoration has been mentioned in connection with several houses and with the cemetery. Single sites have been nominated in the areas of industry (the Paris Roller Mill, site #31) and communications (Novelty Theater, site #91). Three sites, the L.D.S. Seminary (site #90), the Public School (site #75) and the Fielding Academy (site #48) have educational merit. Finally, the Paris Cemetery, which has been nominated because of its illustrative display of the historic life of the town and its occupants and for its handsome site inside city limits, is regarded as being significant in the area of landscape architecture.

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2,240 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME See individual inventory forms

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C			
E			
G			

B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D			
F			
H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of this nomination are synonymous with the village limits of Paris, Idaho as indicated on the accompanying USGS map: all of sections 2 and 11 and the east one-half plus the east one-half of the west one-half of sections 3 and 10, township 14 S, range 12 E

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Lisa B. Reitzes, Architectural Historian

Patricia Wright, Architectural Historian

Madeline Buckendorf, Oral Historian

Jennifer Eastman Attebery, Folklorist

ORGANIZATION

Idaho State Historical Society

DATE

16 May 80

STREET & NUMBER

610 N. Julia Davis Drive

TELEPHONE

334-3356

CITY OR TOWN

Boise

STATE

Idaho 83702

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____

STATE X

LOCAL _____

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Merle Wells

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

16 May 80

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

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

11-18-82

ATTEST:

See continuation sheet for individual listings

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Carson Taylor, Paris, Idaho: October, 1979; April, 1980.

Pearl Tueller Bateman, Bloomington, Idaho: October, 1979.

Edith Haddock, Paris, Idaho: October, 1979; April, 1980.

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Historic Resources of Paris.

By 1908 the popularity of the Queen Anne style had waned in Paris. From 1908 through the 1920's the town's residential architecture was dominated by the bungalow mode and the Colonial Revival style. As they were used in Paris, the two styles are not easily distinguished one from the other. In most of the twenty-four houses that are extant from this period, characteristics from both styles are mingled.

Plans usually associated with the bungalow mode in Paris include the rectangular gable-front house; the rectangular gable-front house with an outset, gabled front porch; and the rectangular gable-front house with an inset half front porch. They are one or one and one-half stories tall.

The Paris bungalows usually have exposed rafters, figure-four brackets, battered porch posts, and medium to low angle roofs. Two examples (sites 64 and 66) employ the proportions, massing, and texture of the Prairie School style, and one example (site 83) draws on the Western Stick style; a few others use Western Stick style ornamentation. On the other hand, the bungalows occasionally employ "Palladian" windows, molded millwork, a moderately steep roof pitch, or porches with portico proportions.

The Colonial Revival style takes a modest form in Idaho's small towns and countryside. In Paris, at least four plans were commonly used: a square house with a hipped roof, a square house with a hipped roof and an inset or outset front porch, a square house with a hipped roof and an inset half front porch, and a rectangular house with a gable front and an inset or outset front porch. All these plans are one or one and one-half stories in height.

The Colonial Revival houses have classically-massed columns, enclosed eaves, clipped gables, portico-like outset porches, and molded millwork. On many of the houses, however, one or another detail is drawn instead from the bungalow mode. The columns have become battered porch posts, the rafters are exposed, the roof angle is widened, or the gable front is decorated with bargeboards.

Local contractors like H. R. Shepherd, John Grimmett, Jr., Orson Grimmett, and the Tueller Brothers were responsible for the construction and design of many Paris buildings during the early twentieth century. For their residential contracts they apparently drew on mass-produced plans, as most of the houses are clearly in the pattern book tradition. Similar plans and ornamentation can be found in the Radford, Aladdin and Sears catalogs of the period. The Paris houses belong among the most modest of the pattern book designs, modest in scale and modest in ornament. From the great diversity of styles and plans available in the catalogs, the Parisians chose a limited vocabulary of design elements. Recombined in each house, that vocabulary seems to have included the gable or the hipped roof; shed, hipped, or gabled dormers; rectangular or square plans; gable or lateral fronts; inset or outset porches; and the bungalow and Colonial ornamental

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features already discussed. The popular architecture of twentieth century Paris, then, resembles the folk architecture of nineteenth century Paris in that the bungalows and Colonial cottages are nearly as formulaic in design as the earlier hall and parlor houses and square cabins were.

Apparently the bungalow and Colonial Revival styles were equally popular in early twentieth century Paris. Approximately equal numbers of bungalows and Colonial cottages survive today. The reconnaissance and intensive-level surveys of Paris architecture conducted by Patricia Wright, Lisa Reitzes, Jennifer Eastman Attebery, and Madeline Buckendorf from 1978 through 1980 included full documentation of the town's twentieth-century residential buildings in photographs, field notes, and research in primary written and oral sources. The twentieth century houses' eligibility for nomination was determined in a fashion similar to the consideration given to folk architecture. Only unaltered houses were considered, and an attempt was made to include examples that display the full range of plans and stylistic treatments. The following chart lists the twenty-one buildings chosen and outlines their place in the architectural competence of early twentieth century Paris.

<u>site number</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>plan</u>	<u>predominant style</u>	<u>bungalow features</u>	<u>Colonial Revival features</u>
60	1907	1 1/2 story square hipped roof inset porch	Colonial	shingles exposed rafters	columns molding
61	1907	1 1/2 story square hipped roof	Colonial	exposed rafters	
62	1908	1 story square hipped roof	Colonial		molding
63	1910	1 1/2 story rectangular gable roof gable front inset half porch	bungalow	exposed rafters bargeboards brackets	

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<u>site</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>plan</u>	<u>predominant style</u>	<u>bungalow features</u>	<u>Colonial features</u>
80	1920	1 story square hipped roof inset porch	Colonial	exposed rafters	columns molding
81	1920	1 story square hipped roof outset porch	Colonial	exposed rafters bargeboard	columns molding portico- like porch enclosure
82	20 C	1 story rectangular gable roof gable front outset porch	bungalow	exposed rafters bargeboards brackets battered pillars	
83	20 C	1 1/2 story complex plan gable roof inset porch	bungalow/ Western Stick	exposed rafters bargeboards brackets low roof angle	
84	20 C	1 1/2 story rectangular gable roof gable front outset porch	bungalow	exposed rafters bargeboards purlins battered pillars	
85	20 C	1 1/2 story square gable roof gable front inset half porch	bungalow	exposed rafters bargeboards brackets	"Palladian" window
86	20 C	1 1/2 story rectangular gable roof gable front inset half porch	bungalow	exposed rafters bargeboards brackets battered pillar	column-like wood trim molding

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<u>site</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>plan</u>	<u>predominant style</u>	<u>bungalow features</u>	<u>Colonial features</u>
87	1920s	1 1/2 story rectangular gable roof lateral front inset half porch	Colonial	battered pillars	enclosed eaves eaves returns clipped gables
88	20 C	1 story square with ell complex hipped roof outset porch	bungalow	exposed rafters bargeboards brackets battered pillars	
89	20 C	1 1/2 story rectangular gable roof gable front inset porch	Colonial		enclosed eaves columns clipped gables

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Paris Multiple Resource Area
State Idaho

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Sleight, Thomas, Cabin

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 11/14/82

Attest

2. Wives of Charles C. Rich
Historic DistrictEntered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 11/18/82

Attest

3. Keller House and derick

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 11/18/82

Attest

4. Grunder Cabin and
Outbuildings

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda M. Clelland 11-18-82

Attest

5. Michel House and Barn

Substantive Review

Keeper

Not S

Attest

6. Collings, James, Jr., House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 11/18/82

Attest

7. Law, Oren, House and
OutbuildingsEntered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 11/18/82

Attest

8. Linvall, J. L., House
and outbuildingEntered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 11/18/82

Attest

9. Sheidigger, John, House and
outbuildings

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda M. Clelland 11-18-82

Attest

10. Smedley, Thomas House

National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 11/18/82

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Paris Multiple Resource Area
State Idaho

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Spencer, George, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

12. Old LDS Tithing Office/
Paris Post Building

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

13. Sutton, John, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

14. Nye, James, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda M. McClelland 11/18/82

Attest

15. Hulme, Amos, Barn

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

16. Hoffman Barn

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

17. Bishop West Barn

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

18. Rich, Joseph, Barn

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

19. Lewis Barn

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda M. McClelland 11/18/82

Attest

20. Rich, William L., House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Paris Multiple Resource Area
State Idaho

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Rich, Landon, House

Entered in the
National Register

✓ Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

22. Budge, Alfred, House

Entered in the
National Register

✓ Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

23. Price, Robert, House

Entered in the
National Register

✓ Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

24. Tueller, Jacob, Jr., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 11.18.82

Attest

25. Cole House

Entered in the
National Register

✓ Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

26. Hoge, Walter, House

Entered in the
National Register

✓ Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

27. Budge Cottage

Entered in the
National Register

✓ Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

28. Rich-Grandy Cabin

Entered in the
National Register

✓ Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

29. Ashley, George, Sr., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 11.18.82

Attest

30. Shepherd, Ted, Cottage

Entered in the
National Register

✓ Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Paris Multiple Resource Area
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Date/Signature

31. Paris Grist Mill Site

Substantive Review Keeper

Return S

Attest

32. Stucki, J. U., House AND
OUT BUILDINGS

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 11/18/82 made

Attest

33. Stucki, Jane, Barn

Substantive Review Keeper

see above S

Attest

34. Stucki, J. U., Barn and Granary

Substantive Review Keeper

see above S

Attest

35. Wallentine Farmstead

Entered in the National Register Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

36. Shepherd, J. R., House

Entered in the National Register Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

37. Taylor, Arthur, House

Entered in the National Register Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

38. Ashley, Dr. George, House

Entered in the National Register Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

39. Robers, Frederick, House

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 11/18/82

Attest

40. Pendrey Drug Store Building

Entered in the National Register Keeper

Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

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date entered

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Multiple Resource Area
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Name Paris Multiple Resource Area
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41. Budge, Julia, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

42. Davis, E. F., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

43. Lewis, Walter, House

Substantive Review
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper Reject 5

Attest

44. Athay, Sam, House

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda M. McClelland 11/18/82

Attest

45. Allred, Ezra, Cottage

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

46. Stoker, Henry, House and
outbuildings

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

47. Paris Cemetery

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

48. Fielding Academy Site

Substantive Review

Keeper Reject 5

Attest

49. Taylor's Candy Factory

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda M. McClelland 11/18/82 2/13/83

Attest

50. Weilermann, Gus, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
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Date/Signature

51. Linvall, Robb, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

52. Pendrey, Arthur, Cottage

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

53. Price, Dan, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

54. Poulsen, Jim, House

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda McClelland 11/18/82

Attest

55. Grimmett, John, Jr., House
and Outbuildings

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Linda McClelland 11/18/83

Attest

56. Paris Lumberyard Office

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Rot 5

Attest

57. Price, Joe, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

58. Cook, Joseph, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

59. Tueller, John, Sr., House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Linda McClelland 11/18/82

Attest

60. Low, Morris, Bungalow

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Linda McClelland 11/18/82

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
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Name Paris Multiple Resource Area
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61. Preston Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 4.13.83

Attest

62. Innes, Thomas, House

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 11.18.82

Attest

63. Telephone Company Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 11.18.82

Attest

64. Shepherd, Les and Hazel,
Bungalow

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 11.18.82

Attest

65. Kelsey, Robert, Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 4.13.83

Attest

66. Allred, Ezra, Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 11.18.82

Attest

67. Price, Fred, Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 4.13.83

Attest

68. Latham Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 4.13.83

Attest

69. LDS Stake Office Building

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 11.18.82

Attest

70. Shepherd Hardware

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

William Byers 11.18.82

Attest

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Entered in the
National Register

Date/Signature

71. Paris Photo Studio

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

72. Paris Lumber Company
Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

73. Beck Barns and Automobile
Storage

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

74. Browning Block

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda McMilland 11.18.82

Attest

75. Paris Public School

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

76. Hotel Paris

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

77. Bear Lake Market

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 11/18/82

Attest

78. Clayton, Russell, Bungalow

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda McMilland 4/23/83

Attest

79. Shepherd Bungalow

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda McMilland 4.23.83

Attest

80. Innes, Kate, House

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda McMilland 4/23/83

Attest

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Name Paris Multiple Resource Area
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81. Lewis, Fred, Cottage

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Linda McClelland 4.13.83

82. Lewis Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Linda McClelland 4.13.83

83. ^{NR}Shepherd, Earl, Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Linda McClelland 11.18.82

84. Grimmett, Orson, Bungalow

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Linda McClelland 4.13.83

85. ^{NR}Jaussi Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Linda McClelland 11.18.82

86. ^{NR}Pendrey, Joe and Zina,
Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Linda McClelland 4.13.83

87. ^{NR}Budge, Taft, Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Linda McClelland 4.13.83

88. ^{NR}Rogers, Franklin, Bungalow

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Linda McClelland 11.18.82

89. Price, Heber, Bungalow

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Linda McClelland 4.13.83

90. LDS Seminary

Substantive Review
National Register

Keeper

Attest

Delores Byers 11.18.82

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Multiple Resource Area
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850 91. Novelty Theatre

Substantive Review

Keeper

Refect

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

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Keeper

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Keeper

Attest

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