

Program

HERITAGE HOMES TOUR



Harrison Boulevard Historic District

Saturday, October 14th, 2006



PRESERVATION IDAHO
THE IDAHO HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL



Welcome to **PRESERVATION IDAHO'S HERITAGE HOMES TOUR!**

The Idaho Historic Preservation Council (IHPC) was established in 1972 by a group of Idahoans concerned with the alarming rate at which historic sites and resources in Idaho were being lost. Today, the IHPC, also known as Preservation Idaho, receives the support of hundreds of individuals, corporations and foundations as it continues the mission of its founders and advocates heritage education and preservation issues throughout the State of Idaho.

With mounting pressure from development and a continuously growing and changing population in the state, it is now more necessary than ever to preserve historic and cultural resources, to promote the smart reuse of historic facilities and to educate the community-at-large of the value of Idaho heritage. This year's Heritage Homes Tour will feature six select homes in the Harrison Boulevard Historic District.

Historic places represent a snapshot in time, a reminder of the path we have taken and the base upon which our future is built. It is a terrible loss to our cultural heritage when they are taken away. The homes that you visit today are, in a sense, public places that each of us can enjoy and appreciate. Preservation Idaho is thankful to the homeowners and is pleased to have been able to share these beautiful historic homes with you.

Have an enjoyable time!



Dan Everhart
President, Preservation Idaho

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HISTORY OF HARRISON BOULEVARD

Welcome to Boise's Harrison Boulevard Historic District, a street central to the development of Idaho's capital city, and one listed on the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of both its architecture and history. The over 130 homes that line this street range in date from 1901 through the present. The vast majority were constructed before 1942.



Following the pattern of popularity established by both Grove Street and Warm Springs Avenue as the addresses of choice among Boise's elite, Harrison Boulevard was originally known as 17th Street in Boise's Brumback Addition. A visit by President Benjamin Harrison in 1891 spurred the city to rename the street in his honor. Despite this visit and the efforts of Boise's most successful developer, W. E. Pierce, the boulevard remained uninhabited until 1901. However, Harrison was soon pulsing with the energy of new development, and its important residents demanded street improvements and beautification projects. Their lobbying resulted in the dedication of a new park in 1911 at the southern end of the boulevard named for city councilman Ernest H. McAuley, and in 1916, the street received its most easily recognized asset, the landscaped central median with its now historic lamps.

Harrison Boulevard's elite reputation stemmed from its ability to attract the most important people in Boise's business and political circles. The street has been home to Jack Simplot, Harry Morrison, and Bill Agee, as well as Idaho Governors Davis and Baldrige. Idaho Supreme Court Justices and at least three Boise mayors lived beside engineers, attorneys, physicians, and dentists. This democratic street has also been home to salesmen, seamstresses, musicians, and laborers. The varied occupants of Harrison Boulevard constructed homes in varied architectural styles. The boulevard includes Queen Annes, Craftsman Bungalows, Neoclassical and Georgian Revivals, Tudor Revival cottages, Spanish and Dutch Colonials, and even a rare example of Art Moderne. These diverse styles are found in homes both large and small along the length of the street.

As the 1989 publication on Harrison Boulevard reminds us, the street helped create and sharpen an image for the frontier city of Boise, and it became a symbol of gentility, prosperity, and social status. Despite this rising status, the North End remained socially mixed and architecturally diverse. The great range of styles and sizes of neighborhood housing was vivid on Harrison Boulevard. Here, in the shade of some of the city's finest trees, ornate Queen Annes faced modest cottages, and imposing Colonials stood near simple Bungalows. Harrison blended old and new with big and small, and displayed the wide diversity of a fashionable neighborhood where comfortable homes on wooded drives were within the reach of the aspiring middle class.

WHAT THREATENS THIS NEIGHBORHOOD TODAY?



Growth beyond the neighborhood: Growth is vital and necessary, however, the negative impacts of growth are felt most in historic neighborhoods. Often, the best way to new places is through old places. In addition,

new places are often built on a scale much larger than the old place with current day development practices. The increased traffic and city services/infrastructure needed to support the new development must be absorbed into the existing community and its streets. The beauty of the drive through the old streets is part of the appeal of the commute to new development. But the increased traffic is the single largest factor to the enjoyment and safety of living on that street. Another threat to any historic neighborhood is the demolition and replacement of homes with parking lots or new buildings, which effectively erodes the fabric of the neighborhood and its sense of place. Respecting the historic integrity of a neighborhood is critical to maintaining its cohesiveness and its connection to our past.

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1118 HARRISON BOULEVARD

1936 English Cottage

The Minnich & Stoddard Home ~ Floral arrangements donated by Sentiments



1118 Harrison Boulevard was originally designed in 1936 as an English Cottage with a stucco exterior. Later additions and alterations have somewhat changed the original stylistic elements of the home, but certain hallmarks of the English Cottage or Tudor Revival influence remain. These elements include the gabled, asymmetrical entry, board and batted gable ends, and tall, multi-pane, double-casement windows. One irregularity of the design, which could indicate a later alteration, is the brick front door surround that is reminiscent of Art Deco design, but could date to the mid-1950s.

The home was built for John W. Terteling and his wife Reba. Terteling was a prominent Boise developer and builder, and the firm of J.A. Terteling and Sons, Inc, begun by John's father Joseph, was responsible for multiple large building contracts around Idaho and the west. Organized in the 1920s, the firm built the first highway between Genesee and Moscow in northern Idaho and built Mountain Home Air Force Base in the 1940s. Among other endeavors, such as large mine construction projects, the firm took part in the construction of dams, canals, and multiple other Bureau of Reclamation projects in the west including Lucky Peak and Anderson Ranch dams.

1312 HARRISON BOULEVARD

2

1923 Colonial Revival

The Kluksdal Home ~ Floral arrangements donated by Accent Flower Plus



1312 Harrison Boulevard was designed in the Colonial Revival style. Detailing on the house indicative of that architectural period include the prominent, classically-inspired porch. The porch, which features a portico with curved underside, precise Doric columns, and detailed cornice, is the central element of the home's design. Other colonial features include large, multi-pane windows, gable cornice returns, and a small Palladian window in the south gable.

The home was built in 1923 for Charles A. Groves, a sales manager at the Randall-Dodd Auto Co. and board member of the Idaho Fire Insurance Co. Groves had purchased the vacant property from Hannah Schmidt, who by 1901 owned the entire block. Charles Groves later sold the house in 1929 to J. Lloyd Jones, who was listed in Boise city directories as a wool buyer.



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THE IDAHO HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL

*P*reservation Idaho is dedicated to preserving the state's

HISTORY

The Idaho Historic Preservation Council (IHPC) was established in 1972 by a group of Idahoans concerned with the alarming rate at which historic sites and resources in Idaho were being lost. These individuals wanted to create an organization that could help the members of the public unite to work towards the preservation of these resources. Today, the IHPC, also known as Preservation Idaho, receives the support of hundreds of individuals, corporations and foundations as it continues the mission of its founders and advocates heritage education and preservation issues throughout the State of Idaho

Preservation Idaho is the vision on the IHPC in the new millennium. With mounting pressure from development and a continuously growing and changing population in the state, it is now more necessary than ever to preserve historic and cultural resources, to promote the smart re-use of historic facilities and to educate the community-at-large of the value of Idaho heritage.



HOW TO DONATE

Preservation Idaho is a private, 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization which wholly relies on contributed support to continue its programming. All contributions to Preservation Idaho are tax deductible to the full extent of the law. To become a member or contribute a donation, please visit our website at www.preservationidaho.org.



historic & cultural resources through education & advocacy.

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Idaho History Time Machine

Bringing History to Life for Idaho's School Children

The Time Machine is a large learning kit that will be distributed to schools around the state by Preservation Idaho. The Time Machine is based on the Bown House heritage program and provides information pertaining to history, geography, agriculture, and social customs. Each case or component contains an information binder that would include lesson plans for the project, explanation of how to develop an exhibits and other projects in their community, reference and resource information, and an evaluation form. Each case would also include a copy of the Bown House CD-Rom and video for teachers to preview.



Archwalks

The ArchWalk program is designed to take time to look at the buildings with which we interact every day. Learn more about the architecture, history and notoriety of Downtown buildings and neighborhoods the last Thursday of each month during the summer.



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1410 HARRISON BOULEVARD

1911 Craftsman Bungalow

The Robertson Home ~ Floral arrangements donated by Johnson Floral



1410 Harrison Boulevard is identifiable as a Craftsman Bungalow home built a year before the Idaho Statesman stated that “Boise is becoming known as the Bungalow City.” This style can be identified by several of the elements this house illustrates. Among these details are simplistic, square columns on a front-gabled porch, low massing, and exposed rafter tails. Other features such as the decorative beams in the porch gable and beveled window glass add to the home’s stylistic influences.

The home was built in 1911 and occupied by Harry D. and Fay Willis. Willis, who owned the property until 1928, was a contractor and engineer. The house was sold in 1928 to Herbert and Clara Cleaver. Herbert Cleaver was a retail manager for the Home Lumber and Coal Company of Boise.

1820 HARRISON BOULEVARD

1921 Craftsman Bungalow

The Rasmus Home ~ Floral arrangements donated by Jack's Flowers



1820 Harrison Boulevard is an easily-recognizable example of Boise's popular Craftsman Bungalow architecture. The house features tapered, square columns on a porch that extends across the entire front elevation, knee brackets in the gable, exposed rafter tails, and Craftsman windows. These windows are often identified by their vertically oriented pane configuration in the upper window sash above single panes of glass below. The horizontal lines of the house are emphasized by the low roof with wide gables and by narrow clapboard siding.

This home was built in 1921 by Benjamin Wright, who according to the Boise city directories was an insurance agent. Wright occupied the home for more than twenty years until at least 1948 when the house was sold to Frances Burton.

5

1201 HARRISON BOULEVARD

1913 Neoclassical Revival

The Oster Home ~ Floral arrangements donated by Flower Boutique



1201 Harrison Boulevard was designed by the Boise architectural firm of Nisbet & Paradise in the Neoclassical Revival style. The 17-room, 6,000 sq ft house features brick walls, sandstone trim, and oak detailing. Of particular interest is the two-story, pedimented front porch with minimally decorated, full-height columns, which lends the house its distinguished neoclassical influence. The bank of three, large windows on the north elevation are indicative of the interior stairway behind them, while the nicely detailed bay window adds visual interest to the south side of the home.

The house was built in 1913 for J.H. Oakes, a wholesale merchant who moved to Boise from Oregon in 1905. Constructed for \$12,000, the home was occupied by the Oakes family until the death of Mr. Oakes' wife, Jessie in 1922. The house was then sold to Boise's most important developer, W. E. Pierce. Pierce was instrumental in the establishment of Boise's North End, and donated land for the construction of Washington Elementary. He also financed construction of downtown properties including the Idaho Building and Pierce Park. In 1927, the Pierces temporarily left 1201 Harrison to allow Governor H. Clarence Baldrige and his wife Cora to use the home as their official residence during two terms in office. Pierce returned in 1930 and remained at that address until 1943.

621 NORTH 18TH STREET

1912 Queen Anne & Craftsman Bungalow

The Sturiale Home ~ Floral arrangements donated by Blue Iris Flower Market



621 18th Street, like a lot of Boise homes, is an excellent example of transitional design that bridges the stylistic gap between at least two distinct periods. This house's design indicates detailing of both the Queen Anne and Craftsman Bungalow eras. The influence of the former is seen in the building's asymmetry, tall massing, and use of multiple exterior materials including stone, brick, and wood shingles. Craftsman details, such as exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gable ends, and minimally-detailed, square columns, give weight to that more "modern" design.

The home was built in 1912 for William B. Harman and his wife Eva. Harman had moved to Boise from Nebraska in 1906 and occupied a career in the insurance industry. In 1917 he partnered to form the Ada Realty Company, and as part of that venture created the Harman Tract as an addition to the original Boise townsite. 621 N 18th St. is the only residence and property located in Boise's smallest subdivision. In the 1926 the property was sold to Charles and Lena Ryberg, and the home was occupied by the Rybergs and their daughter until 1989. Charles built the home's garage and made other small changes to the property following purchase.

THANK YOU

The Board of Directors at Preservation Idaho offers our deep and sincere thanks to the many companies and volunteers who have helped make this event possible.

Special thanks to the homeowners who so graciously opened their homes.

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Accent Flower Plus

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HERITAGE HOMES TOUR

Every quarter hour, there will be a ArchWalk tour that begins at McAuley Park and ends at the first home on the tour. This ArchWalk will focus on the history of Harrison Blvd and will be presented by Preservation Idaho.

| Homes Visited | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |



Tour starts at McAuley Park.



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