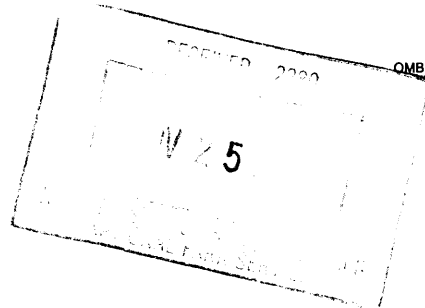


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Baker, James V. and Sophia, House

other names/site number Martzen, Arthur, House

2. Location

street & number 204 Broadway Street N/A not for publication

city or town Cottonwood N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Idaho code 049 zip code 83522

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan P. Neitzel 11/24/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
SUSAN P. NEITZEL, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

John A. Beall 1/6/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Baker, James V. and Sophia, House
Name of Property

Cottonwood, Idaho County, Idaho
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH
CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/ Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD/Weatherboard
WOOD/Shingle
roof WOOD/Shake
other BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Baker, James V. and Sophia, House
Name of Property

Cottonwood, Idaho County, Idaho
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Rieland - Contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested Other State agency
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Baker, James V. and Sophia, House
Name of Property

Cottonwood, Idaho County, Idaho
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/1 5/5/0/2/7/0 5/0/9/9/3/2/0 B 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Block I, Lots 9 and 10, Brown's Addition, Cottonwood

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary lines include only the James and Sophia Baker House, and no other buildings.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Madeline Buckendorf, Historian
organization The Arrowrock Group, Inc date June 19, 2003
street & number c/o 1805 Everett Street telephone (208) 454-3435
city or town Caldwell state ID zip code 83605

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Gary and Joyce Dale
street & number P.O. Box 0556 telephone _____
city or town Cottonwood state ID zip code 83522-0556

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Name of Property Baker, James V. and Sophia, House

County and State Idaho County, Idaho

Description:

The James and Sophia Baker house sits on two lots in Cottonwood, a town of 944 people located in Idaho County, Idaho. The dwelling faces northeast and is located on the slope of a hillside one block west of Cottonwood's Main Street. The sloped location is part of the many rolling hills comprising northern Idaho's Camas Prairie. A large lawn with a rock masonry retaining wall surrounds the house; a few ornamental shrubs decorate its landscape.

The house sits on a stone masonry foundation faced with concrete. The balloon-frame walls are clad in wood weatherboard siding and shingles, and the house is topped with a wood shake roof that is comprised of a front gable with two very large dormer projections set just below the ridgeline. Constructed in 1912, the dwelling reflects the Craftsman style of architecture, with secondary Shingle-style and Swiss Chalet influences. The building is L-shaped, with a recent garage/shop addition to the southwest corner of its south elevation. The dimensions of the dwelling's main section are 49' long by 28' 5" wide. The garage addition is 36' 4" long by 28' 2" wide.

There are no windows in the Baker dwelling's foundation. On the building's north façade, a recessed, full-length front porch is located on the first story. Concrete steps with newer metal railings lead to the wood tongue-and-groove porch. A simple wood watertable separates the concrete foundation and the first story. Three, square battered porch posts/piers rise above paneled pedestals. The wood columns are capped, and curved wood spandrels are located between the columns underneath the porch roof. A wide wood frieze band is topped with a decorative modillion course; this trim is repeated on all elevations of the dwelling.

The first-story walls are clad with lapped siding. The offset, Craftsman-style front door is located towards the north façade's west end. It is a Craftsman panel door with four narrow, beveled lites located in its top portion. East of the door is a cottage window flanked by two 12-over-1, double-hung sash windows. The upper portion of the cottage window has 20 lites. The original windows on all elevations are presently covered with removable, aluminum-frame storm windows.

The north façade's second story is clad in wood shingles and has decorative half-timbering. An enclosed balcony is centered in the gable and is topped with a shed roof. Paired vinyl sliding windows and shingle-clad walls enclose the balcony. Originally, the balcony was open and had a wood railing and baluster with diamond-shaped cutouts that matched the interior bracketed staircase. Wood boards and plain wood trim frame its corners and windows. Scroll-sawn brackets are still located under the balcony, and a wide band of wood trim covers the bottom of the balcony's north façade. Two smaller square windows flank each side of the balcony. They are 9-lite, fixed-frame windows, trimmed with tapered, wood side surrounds and wedge-shaped heads topped with a decorative drip cap. Above the balcony is a slightly peaked band of capped wood trim. Wood fascia board and false knee braces

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Section number 7 Page 2

Name of Property Baker, James V. and Sophia, House

County and State Idaho County, Idaho

outline the gabled roof's eave, and exposed rafter ends are underneath the sides of the eaves.

The Baker house's east elevation has similar wall cladding and decorative elements as the north façade. A squared, projecting bay window is offset on the first story; the bay contains three windows similar to the ones in the first story's north façade. The central cottage window has 12 lites in the transom. This window is flanked by two smaller 12-over-1, double-hung sash windows. A single, double-hung sash window with 28-over-1 lites is located south of the bay, and two double-hung sash windows with 20-over-1 lites are located north of the bay. All windows have plain wood surrounds topped with a decorative hood. The walls of the projecting dormer are clad with wood shingles and false half-timbering. The projecting gable contains three 15-over-1, double-hung sash windows. Above the windows is a slightly peaked band of capped wood trim. Exposed rafter ends, fascia board, and knee braces outline the gable's eaves.

The dwelling's south (rear) elevation has a large concrete apron and steps in front of it. The exposed portion of the south façade's first story has two double-hung sash windows of differing proportions. One is composed of 12-over-1 lites. The larger sash window is a newer vinyl window with false lites in the top sash. The gable end on the second story contains paired 15-over-1, double-hung sash windows. False half-timbering decorates the gable's shingle-clad walls. Above the windows is a slightly peaked band of capped wood trim. Exposed rafter boards, fascia board, and knee braces outline the gable's eaves.

The west elevation of the dwelling has similar wall cladding and decorative elements as the others. A large projecting gable is centered in the dwelling's lateral roof plane. The first story has a single, French, sash door topped with a decorative drip cap that leads to the kitchen area and basement. North of the door is an 18-lite casement window; south of the door are paired 12-over-1, double-hung sash windows. The gable end is clad with wood shingles and has false half-timbering and two sets of paired, 12-over-1, double-hung sash windows. A corbelled brick chimney is offset near the projecting gable on the roof's west side. Above the windows is a slightly peaked band of capped wood trim. Exposed rafter ends, fascia board, and knee braces outline the gable roof's eaves.

Attached to the southwest corner of the house is a high-bay, wood-framed garage clad with matching siding and trim. It has a partial hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal sheeting. Exposed rafter tails are located underneath its eaves. In the south hipped-roofed elevation are two metal overhead garage doors. A wood flush door and aluminum sliding window with wood surrounds and drip cap are located in the north façade.

The Baker dwelling's interior retains much of its original Craftsman design elements. Dark wood beams decorate the ceilings in the living and dining rooms. Picture rails, crown molding, and matching baseboard, door, and window trim are found in nearly all the interior rooms. The entryway is lined with

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Name of Property Baker, James V. and Sophia, House

County and State Idaho County, Idaho

wainscoting and has a built-in bench. A bracketed staircase rises from the entryway to the second story. Its wood railing is composed of heavy square newels, large handrails, and a baluster with diamond-shaped cutouts.

Pocket doors are located between the entryway and parlor. They are single-panel doors with brass hardware and doorplates. Simple wood surrounds are located around this and all other doors and windows; the head of the surround is wedge-shaped at the ends. Double, French doors with 15 lites are located between the parlor and dining room. The dining room has a built-in china hutch with a rectangular, beveled-glass mirror and a built-in window seat in the square bay area. The ceilings in both the parlor and dining room are decorated with exposed wood beams.

Three bedrooms and a bathroom are located on the second story. Dark wood trim is located at the baseboard level and around each door and window in the second-story portion of the house. Crown molding is also extant in most of the rooms in the upstairs portion. All bedrooms have built-in chests of drawers topped with rectangular, beveled, mirrors. The original, wood, countertop has been removed from the built-in chest of drawers in the north-facing bedroom and replaced with laminate; the others are in their original condition. A 15-lite over one-panel door flanked with double-hung windows leads to the enclosed balcony area attached to the north bedroom's north exterior wall. The flanking windows are 20-over-1, double-hung sash. The door originally led out to an open balcony, until the balcony was enclosed in the late 1990s.

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Name of Property Baker, James V. and Sophia, House

County and State Idaho County, Idaho

Statement of Significance:

The James and Sophia Baker House is significant under Criteria A and C. The house is significant in the area of Exploration/Settlement for its association with patterns of community residential development in northern Idaho, particularly in the town of Cottonwood. The house is also significant in the area of Architecture, as it exemplifies many elements of the Craftsman style, and is the best example of the style in Cottonwood.

Historical background

Gold discoveries of the 1860s brought the first large wave of non-Native American settlement and community development to northern Idaho. Elias Pierce, a California miner and fur trader, traveled to Nez Perce Indian territory and discovered gold in the Clearwater Mountains east of Lewiston. Lewiston was initially founded as a military post and later served as a supply center on the Upper Snake River. The mining camp of Pierce City was established in 1861, and prospectors began to search the surrounding river drainages for pay dirt. A few months later, a large gold deposit was discovered southeast of present-day Grangeville and north of the Salmon River. There they established the mining camp of Florence, the first town in the area later known as Idaho County. More gold camps sprang up in the region as fortune hunters traveled from worn-out mines in western Washington, Oregon, and northern California. Idaho County was created as part of Washington Territory in 1862, then became part of the newly formed Idaho Territory in 1863.¹

Before 1864, freight went by ship to Portland, Oregon, and was transported up the Columbia River to The Dalles and Walla Walla. Transportation routes were soon developed by land and river to Lewiston, as pack trains and steamboats competed to bring supplies to outlying mining camps.² Merchants Robert Grostein and his brother-in-law, Abraham Binnard, traveled from California to Lewiston and set up a mercantile store there in the 1860s. They also ran pack trains southeastward to Florence, Mount Idaho, Warrens, and later, Elk City. Mount Idaho was the second town established in Idaho County, and it served as the dispersal point for camps between the Clearwater and Salmon rivers.³

As early as 1862, several former prospectors and some local ranchers built way stations along the pack and freight trails between Lewiston and Mount Idaho. A man with the last name of Allen established one along Cottonwood Creek, located approximately 20 miles northwest of Mount Idaho. He built a stage station and corral out of cottonwood logs from trees lining the creek's banks. His building became known as the "Cottonwood House," and served as combination hotel, store, and saloon. The way station grew into a small settlement called Cottonwood; it served as a supply center for soldiers during the Nez Perce War of 1877. The business firm of Grostein and Binnard also flourished during the war, leasing hundreds of mules to the U.S. military. After the war, they established mercantile stores in Warrens,

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Name of Property Baker, James V. and Sophia, House

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Mount Idaho, and later, Cottonwood.⁴

After the Nez Perce Indians were driven from the area and forced onto reservations, more lands became available to non-native settlers for ranching and farming. Farmers were drawn to the rich, deep soil of the Camas Prairie, and the village of Cottonwood grew to supply local agricultural families as well as the miners. Wheat growing became a major industry in the Camas Prairie by the 1880s. In 1898, new gold discoveries in southeastern Idaho County near Buffalo Hump increased travel to and further settlement of the area. Grangeville replaced Mount Idaho as the distribution point for the mines. The population of Mount Idaho began to dwindle, and it lost its county seat status to Grangeville in 1902.⁵

In 1878, Loyal P. Brown, who developed Mount Idaho, purchased several business properties in Cottonwood. He built a hotel there in 1880. That year the Lewiston firm of Grostein and Binnard started a mercantile store near Brown's Cottonwood Hotel. In 1890, Phoebe Binnard (daughter of Abraham Binnard) married Samuel Goldstone, a traveling notions salesman from the California-based Feigenbaum and Company. The Goldstones moved to Cottonwood in 1892 to run the mercantile and manage other property owned by the Binnard family.⁶

Samuel and Phoebe Goldstone had invested in several pieces of property in Cottonwood. In 1894, they bought Lots 9 and 10 in the Brown's Addition from John Proctor, a San Francisco-based real estate investor who owned Cottonwood Hotel at that time. Proctor had immigrated from England to Oregon in 1852, then headed for the gold mines east of Lewiston in the 1860s. In 1862, he established an assay office in Lewiston. Proctor amassed a personal fortune and made several land investments in North Idaho before returning to San Francisco by 1870. Samuel Goldstone became the representative for Proctor's real estate interests in Idaho County after the Goldstones moved to Cottonwood in the 1890s. Loyal Brown, Samuel Goldstone, and several other entrepreneurs formally incorporated the Village of Cottonwood in 1901. Brown's Addition, which was platted before the incorporation of Cottonwood, was the first residential subdivision adjacent to the townsite.⁷

Loyal P. Brown, John Proctor, and Samuel Goldstone exemplified early Idaho entrepreneurs and land developers. Many emigrated from the West Coast to interior ore-rich regions, sought their fortunes either through gold mining or supplying the mining camps, then purchased lands in or around newly established townsites. These early real estate speculators followed patterns of business and suburban development already set in San Francisco, Portland, Spokane, and Lewiston.⁸

Town boosters also followed Progressive-era trends occurring in the United States during the 1890s to 1900s. Promotion of new "American" architectural styles and city beautification were two of many Progressive reform movements, and the ideals of a "City Beautiful" were widely promoted after the 1893 Columbian Exposition held in Chicago. Included in the "City Beautiful" ideal were the concepts of planned residential suburbs with large lawns and trees, and access to downtown business by streetcar systems. These suburban residences were first intended for the upper classes, but with the advent of planbook houses and ready-cut lumber, became middle-class refuges.⁹

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Name of Property Baker, James V. and Sophia, House

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Lewiston and the adjacent city of Clarkston, Washington, followed the development patterns set by other burgeoning cities of the Far West. Both towns boomed in the early 1900s, when irrigation projects brought the development of surrounding orchard lands. Developers promoted the orchard suburbs and Lewiston's Normal Hill and Blanchard Heights Additions as five-acre "country estates" within easy reach of downtown businesses. During this time eastern Washington businessmen worked to develop an interurban trolley system between Spokane and Lewiston, but only got as far as the Moscow area. Several Lewiston developers also planned to develop an electric railroad to Grangeville, since no regular railroad tracks extended there.¹⁰

Cottonwood was considered an important link of this transportation system, because of its ties to the rich wheat-growing districts of the Camas Prairie and the property investments held there by several Lewiston merchants. By the 1900s, Cottonwood's business district included a sawmill and lumber company, a flour mill, three mercantile stores, three livery stables, two hotels, two banks, a brewery, hardware store, furniture store, newspaper and printing shop, millinery shop, and a bakery. In 1905, business leaders in Cottonwood pledged \$40,000 for the development of the electric railroad between Lewiston and Grangeville. The project never came to fruition, but the Camas Prairie Railroad finally provided a major transportation link between Grangeville, Cottonwood, and Lewiston in 1908.¹¹

A slight economic depression in 1907, and a large fire in 1908, retarded Cottonwood's growth briefly. The fire destroyed many downtown businesses, including much of Samuel Goldstone's property. Cottonwood's business district was quickly rebuilt after the Camas Prairie Railroad came through the town and completed its connection to Lewiston. The railroad link provided better access to broader business markets and helped stimulate further growth in Idaho County. Local wheat production also boomed after 1908, when Camas Prairie farmers were finally able to ship their crops from Cottonwood to other cities by rail.¹²

Cottonwood boosters followed nationwide city beautification trends by the 1910s. *The Camas Prairie Chronicle's* editor encouraged property owners to clean up their empty residential lots and plant trees and flowers. Beautification efforts were used by at least one real estate promoter to encourage further sales of his residential lots in the town. John Proctor arranged for trees to be planted near the vacant properties he owned by 1915. The newspaper editor also urged the women of Cottonwood to form a "City Beautiful" Club, in order to remind prospective settlers of the established Midwestern and Eastern cities from which they emigrated.¹³

By 1905, Samuel Goldstone retired from his Cottonwood mercantile business. His first wife, Phoebe, died that year, and he married her sister Anna Binnard in 1911. Goldstone moved to Lewiston in 1912, and sold his undeveloped lots in the Brown's Addition to Lewiston resident H. M. Ashbaugh. Two years later Ashbaugh sold them to longtime Idaho County resident Barney Luchtefeld. Cottonwood merchant, James V. Baker, purchased the lots in 1915.¹⁴

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Name of Property Baker, James V. and Sophia, House

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An Illinois native, James V. Baker had emigrated from Nebraska to Walla Walla, Washington, in 1899. He moved his family to Cottonwood in 1900, where he first drove freight wagons and farmed. Baker served as Cottonwood's city marshal from 1909-1911, and he and his wife, Sophia, managed a downtown confectionery shop during that time. Baker and his family moved to Montana in 1915, but immediately decided to return to Cottonwood. He bought Lots 9 and 10 in Brown's Addition from Barney Luchtefeld. The *Camas Prairie Chronicle* noted that Baker "soon intends erecting a new residence on the lots and will probably go into business again in the spring."¹⁵

Local building contractor John Reiland and one of his relatives began construction of a Craftsman-style dwelling for the Bakers in September 1915. Reiland's parents had emigrated from Nebraska to Uniontown, Washington by 1900. John Reiland moved to Cottonwood in 1908, and opened a contracting business there. He built several houses and other buildings in the area, including the Knights of Columbus Hall in Cottonwood in 1914, and the Catholic Church in White Bird in the early 1920s.¹⁶

Reiland and other builders had easy access to finished lumber and trim from several area mills and lumber stores. The W. L. Hussman Lumber Company owned a mill near Keuterville that prepared rough and dressed lumber, as well as one at Cottonwood that provided moldings and millwork. John Hoene's hardware store, located near Baker's future residence, also carried ready-made sashes, doors, and moldings. It is not known whether Reiland used ready-made designs from a published planbook, but the Hussman Lumber Yard started advertising building plans for Craftsman and other styles of houses by the spring of 1916.¹⁷

James Baker constructed a new store on Cottonwood's Main Street while his new home was being finished. His house was located at the corner of First Street South and Broadway, one block west of Main Street. When construction of Baker's dwelling was completed in May 1916, the *Camas Prairie Chronicle* described it as "one of the finest residences this side of Spokane." Baker brought his son, Floyd, into the family business, and their store expanded their merchandise and services. By 1916, Baker and Son began to carry groceries, dry goods, and seeds grown in Uniontown by John Reiland's father.¹⁸

Like many small towns in Idaho, Cottonwood's growth peaked by 1920, and declined during the agricultural depression of the 1920s and the Great Depression of the 1930s. The wheat market declined during this time, and most resource-based small towns began to lose some businesses and population to larger communities. James and Sophia Baker, along with their son Floyd and his wife, Mildred, moved to Lewiston Orchards in 1936. James Baker raised fruit and later became superintendent of the Lewiston Orchard Highway. Floyd ran a small grocery store and later became a traveling salesman and sign painter. The Baker's Cottonwood home was sold in 1938, to Arthur Martzen.¹⁹

Arthur Martzen was the son of Felix Martzen, an immigrant from Luxembourg who came to the United

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Name of Property Baker, James V. and Sophia, House

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States in the 1890s. Felix and his wife, Suzie, came to Idaho County in 1900, and settled in Cottonwood after the 1908 fire. He initially ran the Farmer's Mercantile Company and sold real estate. His son, Arthur, was born there in 1914. By 1930, the family was farming near Cottonwood. As an adult, Arthur Martzen raised stock and grain in the same area, but never married. He owned the former Baker house from 1938 until 1963.²⁰

The house was sold three more times until Thomas Beckman purchased it in 1976. Beckman restored the house's interior and lived there until 1990.²¹ The dwelling was next purchased by Virginia Lamanda, who sold it in 1999, to the present owners, Gary and Joyce Dale. The Baker house continues to be used as a single-family, owner-occupied residence. The house is well cared for and in excellent condition. Its history exemplifies patterns of community residential development in North Idaho, and particularly in Cottonwood, in the early twentieth century.

Criterion C

When the Baker home was built from 1915-1916, architectural styles were undergoing a transition in Idaho. Victorian-influenced architectural styles had dominated residential building construction in Lewiston and surrounding towns well into the early 1900s. These styles were usually decorated with gingerbread trim, decorative shingles, and spindlework. By 1910, less adorned architectural styles, such as Colonial Revival and Craftsman, were favored by Idaho architects and builders in burgeoning cities.²²

The Craftsman "bungalow" style of architecture was popularized in southern California from 1903 to 1909. Identifying features of the Craftsman style include low-pitched, gabled roofs, unenclosed roof eaves with exposed rafters, false braces added under the gables, and porches supported by substantial tapered columns. Hallmarks common to the exterior and interior of Craftsman houses included simple horizontal lines, use of native materials, and use of wood that was handcrafted or imitated such craftsmanship. Examples of Craftsman residences were published in various architectural magazines and the *Ladies Home Journal*, and widely disseminated in pattern books and newspaper advertisements. There were several different plans that included variations of the Craftsman style's subtypes - front-gabled, cross-gabled, side-gabled, and hipped roof houses. Replication of these Craftsman subtypes spread east and north, representing the first strong western diffusion of an American architectural style.²³

After 1910, far more vernacular or plan-book houses were built than architect-designed ones in thriving towns of the Far West. Lumber companies and hardware stores carried a variety of building plan books, which presented less expensive renditions of popular house styles of the time. Also available with the patterns were packages of pre-cut lumber and detailing, which could be assembled by a local contractor or carpenter. This arrangement made Craftsman-style homes affordable to a broad range of middle-class citizens. A variety of materials were used in their construction: Native stone, brick,

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Name of Property Baker, James V. and Sophia, House

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poured-concrete "Miracle Brick," wood, and stucco.²⁴

Large numbers of Craftsman homes appeared in early 20th century small towns in Idaho, and Cottonwood was no exception. The initial buildings constructed were based on folk and vernacular house forms, or built by craftsman who had experience constructing certain styles of houses. As new towns became established and gained rail access to larger cities, local businesses began to carry house plans and pre-cut lumber already available in other areas of the United States. The change from using architects or building designers to dependency on plan books was noted in the *Camas Prairie Chronicle*. Before 1912, the local newspaper included several editorials decrying the use of published house plans and pre-cut lumber, and describing such houses as inferior to individually designed homes. By 1916, the newspaper carried several local advertisements promoting plan-book patterns for sale at local lumber companies and hardware stores.²⁵

There is no record of whether John Reiland used his own designs or published plans to construct the Baker house. Though modest in comparison to high-style Craftsman dwellings designed by California architects, the house built by Reiland included many Craftsman-influenced exterior and interior details. The broad porch with its tapered columns and column bases, the exposed rafter ends and false knee braces, the extensive use of trim and moldings on the porch and front elevation, and the use of dormers were the hallmarks of Craftsman bungalows. Included in the Baker house's design were secondary stylistic influences such as Tudor false half-timbering and wood shingles on the upper half-story. The house's interior design also included many high-quality crafted details, including several built-in hutches and wardrobes, window seats, and rooms decorated with heavy wood moldings and exposed ceiling beams.²⁶

As is the pattern in older suburban neighborhoods, several historic homes in Cottonwood have been altered over the years. Local residents have "updated" their homes to a more contemporary style, or altered portions of their house's exteriors for energy or labor-saving reasons. Very few of Cottonwood's Craftsman homes retain any of the style's architectural features. Only two alterations of any significance have been made to the Baker dwelling in recent years. The balcony was enclosed in the 1990s, and a garage was attached on the back southwest corner of the house in 2001. The Baker house remains as the best example of Craftsman-style architecture in Cottonwood, and serves as a reminder of community development patterns in North Idaho during the early 20th century.

Summary:

The James V. and Sophia Baker House is significant under Criteria A and C. The house and the lots on which it stands are associated with early patterns of community development in northern Idaho, particularly in the town of Cottonwood. Emigrant entrepreneurs followed gold strikes from the West Coast through Washington Territory to burgeoning mining towns in present-day northern Idaho. These entrepreneurs later influenced business and residential development in Lewiston, and later, Cottonwood,

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from the 1880s to the 1920s. The Baker House also exemplifies many elements of the Craftsman style of architecture, and is the best example of the style in Cottonwood.

ENDNOTES

1. Sister Alfreda M. Elsensohn, *Pioneer Days in Idaho County*. 2 volumes (Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, 1947-51), 1: 21, 29-31, 37-38. See also D. W. Meinig, *The Great Columbia Plain: A Historical Geography, 1805-1910* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1968, 1995), 208-211.
2. Meinig, 208-211.
3. Elsensohn, 1: 86, 99, 107. For other sources on Grostein and Binnard, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Idaho Census, 1870-1930" [database online] (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com, 2000), <<http://www.ancestry.com/search/>>, and Kim Barghouti, comp., *Pacific Coast Directory, 1867* [database online]. Electronic reproduction of the following directory: Pacific Coast Business Directory for 1867 (San Francisco: Henry G. Langley, Langley Publishing, 1867). In Special Collection at Washoe County Library, Reno, Nevada. (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com, 2000.) <<http://www.ancestry.com/search/>> (accessed April 2003).
4. Elsensohn, 1: 99, 117; see also Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS), *North Idaho Stage Lines*, [by Larry Jones], ISHS Reference Series, Number 814, (Boise, 1985); Paul Link and others, "Jews" in "Immigration and Emigration," *Digital Atlas of Idaho*. [database online] (Pocatello: Idaho State University, 2000-2002) <<http://imnh.isu.edu/digitalatlas/geog/imem/text/main.htm>>; International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies, "Idaho: The Jewish Community, The Cemeteries," International Jewish Cemetery Project. [database online] (League City, Texas: JewishGen., Inc., 2003) <<http://www.jewishgen.org/cemetery/northamerica/idaho/html>> (accessed April 2003).
5. Elsensohn, 1: 125, 143-144; see also ISHS, *North Idaho Stage Lines*.
6. "Samuel Goldstone," *An Illustrated History of North Idaho* (n.p.: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1903), 528-529. See also the *Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune*, Obituary, "Mrs. Samuel Goldstone," 7 August 1964 (n.p.); "Samuel Goldstone Passes on Sunday," 19 September 1932, 6.
7. Deed Records, Idaho County Courthouse, Grangeville; Elsensohn, 1: 86, 99. For information about John Proctor, see "Idaho Census, 1870-1890" and Benton County, Oregon, Genealogical Society, *Pioneers of Benton County, Oregon*. [database online] Revised, 18 February 2003. (Provo, Utah: RootsWeb.com, 2000), <<http://wordconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=benton>> (accessed April 2003).
8. Meinig, 211, 219, 349-370.
9. For information on the "City Beautiful" movement and early suburban planning, see Alexander B. Callow, *American Urban History* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1973), 596-600; see also Kenneth T. Jackson, *The Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 116-128.
10. Meinig, 371, 380-382; see also Elsensohn, Vol. 2, 545.

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11. *Ibid.* See also *An Illustrated History of North Idaho*, 424-425.
12. Meinig, 382-383, 458-459; see also Elsensohn, 1: 319, 332-333.
13. The *Cottonwood Camas Prairie (Idaho) Chronicle*, 1915-1916. [Note: The tops of the newspaper were cut off during microfilming, thus the dates and pages are not cited.] On microfilm at ISHS Library, Boise.
14. Deed Records, Idaho County Courthouse; *Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune*.
15. "J. V. Baker, Former Resident Here, Taken by Death," *Cottonwood (Idaho) Chronicle*, 27 August 1953, 1. [Note: The *Camas Prairie Chronicle* was renamed the *Cottonwood Chronicle* after 1917.] See also Idaho Census Records, 1910; R.M. Polk., *Idaho County Directory*, 1909-1910; and "Personal Mention," *Cottonwood Camas Prairie (Idaho) Chronicle*, 15 January 1915, [6].
16. "Local Floaters," *Cottonwood Camas Prairie (Idaho) Chronicle*, 17 September 1915, [5]; "John Reiland, Long Time Resident of Area, Is Called," *Cottonwood (Idaho) Chronicle*, 2 July 1964, 2.
17. Advertisements for Hussman Lumber Company and John Hoene's hardware store, *Cottonwood Camas Prairie (Idaho) Chronicle*, 24 September 1915, [p. 3]; advertisement for Craftsman house plan at Hussman Lumber Company, *Cottonwood Camas Prairie (Idaho) Chronicle*, April 1916 [n. p.; n. d.].
18. "Personal Mention," *Cottonwood Camas Prairie (Idaho) Chronicle*, 29 January 1915, [p. 6]; see also March-September 1916.
19. Meinig, 470-472; see also Deed Records, Idaho County Courthouse. For information on James V. Baker and family, see "Sophia Baker Taken by Death," *Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune*, 30 December 1959, 12; R. G. Bailey, "Lewiston Orchards," *Nez Perce County and City of Lewiston Directory* (Lewiston: R. G. Bailey and Co.) 1941-1964; and *The Cottonwood (Idaho) Chronicle*, 27 August 1953, 1.
20. "Area Stock Farmer, Arthur Martzen, Dies," *Cottonwood (Idaho) Chronicle*, 3 August 1972, 1; *Idaho Census, 1920, 1930*; <<http://www.ancestry.com/search/>>; and Elsensohn, 1: 455-456.
21. Deed Records, Idaho County Courthouse; see also Field Notes of Conversation with Jim Beckman [brother of Tom Beckman], Grangeville, Idaho, 11 February 2003, in author's personal files.
22. Jennifer Eastman Attebery, *Building Idaho: An Architectural History* (Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, 1991), 105, 113. See also Lee and Virginia McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), 453-454.
23. *Ibid.* See also Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Roundtable Press, Inc., 1994), 208-212.
24. McAlester, 453-454. See also Jackson, 186.
25. *Cottonwood Camas Prairie (Idaho) Chronicle*, 1912-1916.
26. Carley, 208-221. For information about Tudor secondary influences, see McAlester, 354-356 and 454-461.

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Photographic Documentation:

James V. and Sophia Baker House
204 Broadway Street, Cottonwood
Idaho County, Idaho
Photographs taken by Barbara Perry Bauer
Photographs taken February 10, 2003
Original negatives on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Photo #1 of 12: House's north elevation and streetscape - view looking southwest

Photo #2 of 12: Close-up of front porch – view looking south

Photo #3 of 12: Close-up of front door – view looking south

Photo #4 of 12: Close-up of brackets – view looking east

Photo #5 of 12: East façade – view looking west

Photo #6 of 12: Detail of dormer – view looking southwest

Photo #7 of 12: West façade – view looking east

Photo #8 of 12: Streetscape of Broadway from north façade – view looking north

Photo #9 of 12: Detail of interior staircase – view looking south

Photo #10 of 12: Interior detail of dining room from parlor – view looking southeast

Photo #11 of 12: Detail of interior ceiling beams, dining room – view looking southwest

Photo #12 of 12: Detail of built-in chest of drawers, south upstairs bedroom, view looking west



Baker / Martzen House

Cottonwood, Idaho Co., ID

View looking southwest

Photo # 1 of 12



Baker/Martzen House

Cottonwood, Idaho Co., ID

View looking South

Photo # 2 of 12

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Baker/Martzen House
Cottonwood, I Idaho Co., ID
View looking south
Photo # 3 of 12



Baker / Martzen House

Cottonwood, Idaho Co., ID

View looking east

detail of scroll-sawn brackets

Photo # 4 of 12



Baker/Martzen House

Cottonwood, Idaho Co., ID

View looking west

Photo # 5 of 12



Baker/Martzen House

Cottonwood, Idaho Co., ID

View looking southwest

Detail of dormer

Photo # 6 of 12



Baker/Martzen House
Cottonwood, Idaho Co., ID
View looking east
Photo # 7 of 12



Baker/Martzen House

Cottonwood, Idaho Co., ID

View looking north

Streetscape of Broadway St.

Photo #8 of 12



Baker/Martzen House

Cottonwood, Idaho Co., Idaho

View looking South
Detail of Interior Staircase
Photo # 9 of 12



Baker/Martzen House

Cottonwood, Idaho Co., ID

View looking southeast

Interior detail of dining room
from parlor

Photo #10 of 12



Baker/Martzen House
Cottonwood, Idaho Co., ID
View looking southwest
Detail of interior ceiling
beams - dining room
Photo # 11 of 12



Baker/Martzen House
Cottonwood, Idaho Co., ID
View looking west
Detail of built-in chest
of drawers, south upstairs
bedroom
Photo #12 of 12