

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any 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 Tamblyn, Agnes M. house

other names/site number Todd, Glen W. house

2. Location

street & number 1506 Seventeenth Avenue

n/a not for publication

city or town Lewiston

n/a vicinity

state Idaho

code ID

county Nez Perce

code 069

zip code 83501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

John R. Hill, State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National

Register. See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the

National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain):

Edson H. Beall

11.25.94

Entered in the
National Register

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<u>X</u> private	<u>X</u> building(s)		
<u> </u> public-local	<u> </u> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u> public-State	<u> </u> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u> public-Federal	<u> </u> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<u> </u> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation Stone: sandstone

walls Asphalt

roof Asphalt

other

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a 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.)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1905-1944

Significant Dates

1905

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Nave, James

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

1	<u>1/1</u>	<u>4/9/9/2/7/5</u>	<u>5/1/3/8/5/9/0</u>	3	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing			
2	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	4	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title <u>Elizabeth Egleston</u>	
organization _____	date <u>June 26, 1994</u>
street & number <u>157 First Avenue, #16</u>	telephone <u>(801) 359-6818</u>
city or town <u>Salt Lake City</u>	state <u>Utah</u> zip code <u>84103</u>

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 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

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____	
street & number _____	telephone _____
city or town _____	state _____ zip code _____

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Built in 1905 as one of nine homes associated with the fashionable Blanchard Heights development, the Agnes M. Tamblyn house is an example of the Colonial Revival style. Its complex massing and the variation of its wall planes combined with classical details are characteristic of a subtype of this style sometimes referred to as "free classic." Although the Tamblyn house, like all of those historically associated with the development, was once surrounded by open fields, it is now situated in a residential neighborhood of post-World War II residences. The mature landscaping and imposing scale, however, convey a sense of its original rural setting. The house is situated on a steep hill facing north, and has a view of Lewiston, the Clearwater River and valley.

The massing of the Tamblyn house is that of a "T", with the top of the "T" running north and south and the stem east and west, forming an asymmetrical cross gable. This configuration provides "cut out" space for a first story porch that wraps around the northeast corner and for a second-story balcony above. An outset box bay with a steep, flared roof is located on the northwest corner. The deep recess of the gable wall and its prominent overhang above the chamfered walls of the north wing of the house make the gable the dominant feature of the house. The house is two-and-a-half stories and sits on a high basement. The stone foundation is laid in a coursed ashlar pattern, the house is sheathed in composition asphalt shingles and the roof is clad with asphalt shingles. A chimney constructed of the same stone as the foundation rises several feet above the ridge line on the west elevation. Low stone walls frame the concrete steps that lead up to the front porch. The fascia around the eaves are ornamented with modillions; brackets embellish the soffits.

A short article in the 1905 edition of the Lewiston Morning Tribune provides an insight into both the exterior and interior appearances of the Tamblyn house:

The building will be full two story with a basement, and is arranged for a furnace heat and the best modern system of plumbing throughout. There will be nine or ten rooms conveniently arranged, hard wood floors and plate and ornamental glass. The elevations are very pleasing and the general character is in keeping with the many beautiful homes now being built in the Blanchard Heights addition.¹

Most of the windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash; in some instances the upper panes have been divided into small lights. The window on the first story of the east elevation is tripartite, consisting of narrow, one-over-one windows that flank a fixed window with a diamond-paned transom. The house has two "front" doors: One that is located farthest south under the porch and one in the diagonal wall of the front bay. Access can also be gained through the one-story ell at the rear. Outbuildings consist of a carport attached to the southeast corner of the house.

The Tamblyn home has always been used for residential purposes, and is currently a single-family

¹"Big Handsome Residence," Lewiston Morning Tribune (29 April 1905), p. 7.

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dwelling. It has undergone some alteration, most notably the application of the composition shingles to the wall of the house and the porch balustrade. Metal awnings further detract from the home's original appearance. However, the original intent of the architect remains apparent, and the house has maintained integrity of design and workmanship. The mature, deciduous trees and large, grass yard provide the property with substantial integrity in terms of feeling, association and setting.

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The Agnes M. Tamblyn house is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. Historically, it is significant for its association with an early twentieth-century residential development, Blanchard Heights, that was unusual for its rural character. Located only a few miles from downtown Lewiston, Blanchard Heights offered both open space and urban convenience. The development is accordingly associated with the history of Lewiston at the turn of the century, as the availability of such a concept indicates that the city had reached a period of stability and maturation. Architecturally, the Tamblyn house is significant as an example of the work of a prolific local architect, James Nave.

Like many communities in Idaho, Lewiston owes its existence to a mining boom, in this case that of the discovery of gold at the headwaters of Orofino Creek in 1860. Miners wanting to reach the gold camps as quickly as possible found that transportation via the Snake and Clearwater rivers provided the easiest access, and Lewiston was the result of the makeshift tent city the miners inadvertently created at the confluence of these rivers. Soon merchants established businesses to supply the miners, and the town grew quickly. Its population and prosperity greatly fluctuated during its first decades, but by 1900 it had become the regional center of the northern half of the state, with a population of 2,500.

The Tamblyn house, constructed in 1905, was one of nine houses built as part of the Blanchard Heights development. They were situated on the steep hill south of the downtown commercial core and southeast of the expanding, affluent Normal Hill neighborhood. All of the homes are located within a sixteen-block area (encompassing Fifteenth to Nineteenth streets and Eighteenth to Fifteenth avenues) and were built between 1904 to 1907. Blanchard Heights was promoted by six men, the most prominent being Wendell P. Hurlbut. He was president of a local bank, the Commercial Trust Company, which owned much of the property surrounding the development. Only two of the six men built homes in Blanchard Heights: Hurlbut, who built two homes for himself and his son and daughter-in-law on Eighteenth Avenue and Gaylord Thompson, who built a home directly north on Seventeenth Avenue (listed in the National Register in 1992). "Blanchard" was the maiden name of Hurlbut's daughter-in-law, Maud Blanchard Hurlbut.

Blanchard Heights offered many amenities; great view of the Clearwater River, close proximity to the downtown area and rural living. Owners had urban advantages, such as the availability of city water sources, but did not have the constraints placed on them had they lived in town; for example, they could keep any livestock with the exception of pigs. Furthermore, deed restrictions specifying that all houses must cost at least \$1,500 ensured an exclusive element to the area. For years the neighborhood had no defined streets; early residents speak of driving across fields in the most convenient direction (diagonally) to reach town, and of having horses and livestock. One long-time resident of the Thompson house, Dr. D.K. Worden, described a pleasant sense of isolation from both Lewiston and his neighbors in an 1983 interview. He moved to Blanchard Heights in 1937 and

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lived there until his death in 1988, and provided his impression of what the neighborhood was like soon after the first houses were constructed:

At that time [about 1905] I think these houses were built here completely isolated -- for blocks there was nobody. My kids had a racehorse track down here -- they had the circus down below us. I think it was sort of a status thing to be up on the hill looking down...¹

Little is known about Mrs. Tamblyn. Records indicate that she only lived in the home a short time before selling it to Cora E. Stevens, who owned it until 1929. In that year a music professor at Lewis-Clark State College (then known as the normal school), Glen W. Todd purchased the house. He lived in it until 1943.

The Tamblyn house was designed by a Lewiston architect, James Nave. Nave was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana and arrived in Idaho from Iola, Kansas, in 1903. Ninety-four commissions are attributed to his firm in the period from 1903 to 1923, representing works in Lewiston, surrounding small towns in the north Camas Prairie and Clearwater Valley regions and eastern Washington. Residential commissions, including at least four other houses in Blanchard Heights, comprised the bulk of his work during the early years of his Lewiston tenure. These works were generally Queen Anne and Colonial Revival in style. After 1906, however, local preference shifted from the formality and elegance found in these styles to the rustic ambiance of the Arts and Crafts, and Nave's residential practice seems to have been overtaken by another Lewiston architect, Ralph Loring, whose work exhibited a Craftsman influence.

By 1909 Nave was obtaining commissions for commercial and institutional buildings as his residential business declined. His institutional work was Georgian Revival, while his commercial commissions were completed in the Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles. In her book, Building Idaho, Jennifer Eastman Attebery writes that Nave's work shows a preference for stone and a "fragmented use of classical motifs."² This affinity for stonework is not surprising, given the fact that he owned a stone quarry in nearby Clarkston, to which he devoted his energy after he left architectural work in 1933.

The Tamblyn house represents Nave's early work, and is indeed Colonial Revival in style. It can be termed "free classic," a sub-type in which aspects associated with the classical revival architecture of America's colonial past were integrated with the medieval irregularity that characterized the Queen Anne style. According to Lee and Virginia McAlester, this variant of the

¹Interview with Dr. D.K. Worden, Lewiston, Idaho, 2 November 1983.

²Jennifer Eastman Attebery, Building Idaho, Moscow, ID.: University of Idaho Press, p. 88.

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Colonial Revival Styling was especially popular before 1910.³ The combination of the asymmetrical massing and overhanging gables and classical details -- such as the porch columns are characteristic of this transitional form. Although the house has undergone some alteration, its period styling and scale give it an imposing presence in the neighborhood so that its association with the early development is clear.

³Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989), p. 326.

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Books

Attebery, Jennifer Eastman, Building Idaho. Moscow, ID.; University of Idaho Press, 1991.

Hibbard, Don. Normal Hill: An Historic and Pictorial Guide. Lewiston, ID: Luna House Historical Society, 1978.

McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989.

Newspaper Articles

Lewiston Morning Tribune

16 June 1904, p. 10

30 April 1905, p. 5.

22 February 1906, p. 5

19 April 1907, p. 2

2 September 1912, p. 2

Other Sources

Deed records, 1904-1989. Nez Perce County Courthouse, Lewiston, Idaho.

Sanborn maps: 1928

Worden, Dr. D.K. Lewiston, Idaho. Interview, 2 November 1983.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nomination includes the Agnes M. Tamblyn house and the property on which it stands, lots 4, 5, and 6, block 44, Yantis Addition to Lewiston. Legal description on file at the Nez Perce County Courthouse, Lewiston, Idaho.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary description is based on the legally recorded boundary lines of the property. The boundary includes the house, and it contains the area which has been historically associated with the Tamblyn house.



1. AGNES M. TAMBLYN HOUSE
2. NEZ PERCE, IDAHO
3. ELIZABETH EGLESTON
4. 1992
5. IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BOISE
6. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST
7. 1

1504 17th Ave Tamblyn