

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by N. 11th St., Montana Ave., N. 5th St., and Lakeside Ave.

City or town: Coeur d'Alene State: Idaho County: Kootenai

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Tricia Canaday, Deputy SHPO</u></p> <p><u>Idaho State Historic Preservation Office</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title:</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>508</u>	<u>365</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>508</u>	<u>366</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

4. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structures

COMMERCE/business, professional

EDUCATION/school, library

RELIGION/religious facility, church school, church-related residence

LANDSCAPE/natural features

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structures

COMMERCE/business, professional

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/religious facility, church-related residence

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

LANDSCAPE/parking lot, park, garden, natural features

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Folk Victorian, Queen Anne

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance

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LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School,
bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch, Moderne, International, Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/Weatherboard, Shingle; BRICK;
STUCCO

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The *Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District* (hereafter referred to as the Garden District) is the city's first neighborhood, composed of approximately 132 acres north of the city's traditional commercial district on the north edge of Lake Coeur d'Alene. While the neighborhood started as a rural area between the commercial district and Fort Sherman, the Garden District was platted, and permanent settlement began in 1886 and built out over the next 33 years. The development pattern of the neighborhood is a cardinal direction-oriented grid with alleys. While the district's primary use is single-family residential, it was also the earliest location of Coeur d'Alene's houses of worship and schools. Character-defining features of the district include consistent setbacks of single-family residences, wood construction in one-to-two story height, sidewalks with park strips, mature street trees, and grass lawns in the front of residences. The Garden District exhibits nearly 25 architectural styles from its period of significance (1886-1974) and 874 resources within the district. There are 308 contributing primary resources with 200 additional contributing outbuildings. Given that there are a total of 366 non-contributing buildings (primary resources and outbuildings), contributing buildings make up 58% of the total (62% primary, 54% outbuildings) while non-contributing make up 42% of the total (38% primary, 46% outbuildings). Since the late 1970s, the city's economy has changed from resource extraction and production to tourism. This change has also made Coeur d'Alene a popular vacation destination, second home, and retirement community, and that in turn has led to the integrity changes in the Garden District. Nevertheless, the breadth and representation of architectural style remains present and meets all seven aspects of integrity.

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Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Coeur d'Alene is located in the northwest section of the state, approximately 380 miles from Boise, the state capitol, and approximately 33 miles from Spokane, Washington. It is the county seat of Kootenai County and has a population of about 55,000. The city's name is derived from French, meaning "Heart of an Awl." While Schitsu'umsh was the tribes' Indigenous name, the city and lake became named with the French derivation. The city of Coeur d'Alene lies at the northern end of Lake Coeur d'Alene which is connected to three rivers: the Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, and St. Joe. The Coeur d'Alene Native American Reservation lies at the southern end of the lake. The Coeur d'Alene Mountains, the northwesternmost portion of the Bitterroot Range of the Rocky Mountains, surround the entire lake and community.

The Garden District is Coeur d'Alene's oldest residential neighborhood, characterized by its grid pattern of streets boasting large trees and other mature foliage and a variety of well-tended homes, the majority dating from 1890 to 1950. The neighborhood also includes at least six churches, schools, and the 2½-acre Phippeny Park, the former site of Coeur d'Alene High School and Junior High, which were demolished in 1997. A community organization, the Downtown Garden District LLC, was organized in 2004 with the mission "to preserve and promote the unique character and community of the historic Garden District." The founding members chose the name Garden District at that time since many lived on Garden Avenue but also wanted to recognize the sylvan character and gardens that characterized the neighborhood.

The boundary of the Garden District is based upon results of the 2021 Reconnaissance Level Survey. Refinement of the boundary at the edges of that survey boundary removed single properties, partial blocks with low integrity, and created an overall congruous shape. The east boundary of the district is 11th Street, while the north boundary is roughly Montana Avenue, the west boundary is 5th Street, and the south boundary is Coeur d'Alene Avenue on the west and Lakeside Avenue on the east.

Development Patterns

The Garden District was surveyed and platted over the course of 33 years from 1886 to 1919. The earliest of these developments was the Coeur d'Alene & Kings Addition in 1886 which composes nearly one-quarter of the neighborhood in the southwest corner. The southern edge of the addition bordered the central business district while the western edge faced the Fort Sherman area. The north and east edges of the addition were the outskirts of the city and rural in character. Three small additions in 1902 were added in the southeast corner, all by John J. O'Brien. O'Brien's 4th Addition was his largest. It was subdivided in 1903 along the eastern edge, between 8th and 11th streets. Three smaller plats also came along in 1903, all in the northwest corner of the district: R.W. Collins; Reid's; and, Reid's Subdivision Block 33. Taylor's Addition was completed in 1906 and then the George F. Weeks Addition of only six properties in 1919.

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Despite its prolonged development, the Garden District maintained a generally consistent grid pattern, block size, block division with alleys, and parcel size. There are many lots that are double or nearly triple the size of a typical lot, which allowed for construction of larger buildings. A few of the larger lots were also purchased and utilized for churches and schools, including two entire blocks within O'Brien's 4th Addition for a Catholic church and school. Despite construction prior to zoning, residential buildings maintain a consistent front setback. Commercial and institutional buildings, as well as outbuildings, break from the residence setback consistency by either being sited right up to the sidewalk, further back than the typical residence, or onto an alley.

The parcel sizes and historical uses of blocks have remained intact for most properties, which has maintained the integrity of the development pattern within the Garden District.

Streetscape and Landscape

All blocks have three-foot wide concrete sidewalks and a park strip between the sidewalk and street and finished with concrete curbing between the park strip and street. Each residential lot is landscaped with a grass lawn along with varieties of bushes, flowers, and gardens. A variety of mature deciduous and evergreen trees are located in the park strip and on individual properties, lending to the sense of the Garden District's name. The streets are paved with asphalt. Most outbuildings, including garages, face the alleys and are typically out of view from the public right of way except for corner properties.

Historically, sidewalk stamps were imprinted at intersections with the street names. Numerous examples of these remain. (Photo 22) In addition, sidewalk construction stamps, such as that for "Miracle Maker 1913" can be seen in the district. (Photo 44)

Building Types, Architectural Styles, and Material

Residential Buildings

Residential Single-Family

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style, as defined by Carter and Goss in the residential context, is characterized by asymmetrical facades, irregular plans, and varied silhouettes resulting from dormers, gables, and towers.¹ The building materials and decoration associated with the style were equally varied. Like other late nineteenth century architectural styles such as the Gothic, Italianate and Second Empire, stylebooks popularized smaller Queen Anne-style houses and cottages of one and 1½ stories. The Garden District contains 20 examples of the Queen Anne style built between 1890-1920. One resource is non-contributing and 19 are contributing.

¹ Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. 1991. *Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940: A Guide*. Edited by Peter Goss. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah, School of Architecture, Center for Architectural Studies, 112.

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The house at 523 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1890) exhibits the ornamental pre-cut woodwork which popularized the construction of Queen Anne style homes in the gables. (Photo 45) The 2½-story house also has a wood clapboard exterior and a porch with turned columns.

Similarly, the house at 522 E. Indiana Ave. (1890) is another notable example of Queen Anne style in the district, exhibiting a complex form with off-center doorway, wood exterior sheathing, and a wood exterior. (Photo 47) This example adds a wrap-around porch with round columns, and unique rectangular panels of trim that compose the frieze.

The Queen Anne features of the house at 712 E. Foster Ave. (1895) include a complex form with off-center doorway, wood exterior sheathing, fish scale shingles in the gable end, intricate woodwork in the front gable, and a porch with round columns. (Photo 46)

At 318 N. 6th St. (1895) is a Queen Anne style example with a 1½ story main section with a cross wing and a one-story lean-to addition. The wood-sheathed building includes a porch in the corner of the cross wing with turned round columns, and an intricately carved wood detail in the front gable.

A Queen Anne style house at 715 E. Wallace (1920) represents a simpler version that may be linked to its late construction date. (Photo 48) The building form is complex with clapboard wood exterior sheathing, but there is limited ornamentation that is mainly seen on the full-façade length porch with a pediment over the steps and turned square columns.

Folk Victorian

The Folk Victorian style is a sub-type of the broader category of Victorian. Identifying features according to McAlester include “porches with spindle work detailing (turned spindles and lace-like spandrels) or flat, jigsaw cut trim appended to National Folk (post-railroad) house forms; symmetrical facade (except gable-front-and-wing subtype); cornice-line brackets are common.”² There are 29 examples of Folk Victorian style in the district with a period of construction between 1890-1925. Four examples are non-contributing while 25 are contributing.

The house at 610 E. Indiana Ave. (1900) is an example of the Folk Victorian style with a pyramidal roof. It is a simple rectangle in form with clapboard sheathing, a center door, and windows on both sides of the door. A front porch was constructed later but is a minor addition.

The example of the Folk Victorian style at 218 N. 8th St. (1902) is another pyramidal-roofed variant with otherwise simple details such as the integrated full-width porch supported by five intricately turned columns, and a wood exterior.

The house at 708 E. Indiana Ave. (1902) is a 1½-story example of the Folk Victorian style that is front gabled, clapboard sheathed, with no ornamentation other than a simple hip-roofed front porch. (Photo 52)

² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 661.

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Built in 1910, the house at 918 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. Is a 1½-story front gabled building with a wood exterior and large front porch with a hipped roof. The main façade is symmetrical with a center door and picture windows with transoms on both sides of the door.

Other

The style known as "Other" is defined by the Idaho SHPO as any building belonging to a style that is not otherwise in their list of defined styles. It most commonly describes buildings altered to the extent they no longer exhibit their original architectural style. There are 93 examples of the Other style with their period of construction between 1890-2023. There are 27 contributing examples of the Other style and 66 examples that are non-contributing.

The house at 821 E. Lakeside Ave. (1906) displays a decided lack of ornamentation. The building is a rectangular mass with hipped roof, shallow eaves, aluminum siding, and symmetrical façade of door with large 12-pane picture windows on either side.

Built in 1915, 916 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. is a simple front gabled, rectangular building that is wood shingled. A door with gabled portico overhead supported by brackets is located off center and flanked by 18-pane picture windows.

The building at 908 E. Lakeside Ave. (1920) is a 1½-story front-gabled house with a recessed full-width porch on the main façade. The porch is supported by three Doric columns. The house is sheathed with clapboard and fish scale shingles are located within the upper front gable above paired double-hung, one-over-one, windows.

The 1927 house at 1028 E. Wallace Ave. is a side-gabled, horizontal, frame building that is covered in drop wood siding. A protruding entry vestibule/porch is located to the right of center and is flanked by double hung windows. Other types of windows include a slider and a four-pane fixed sash. The building is devoid of any architectural detail.

The 1½-story, front gabled house at 616 E. Coeur d'Alene (1930) is covered with drop wood siding except for the upper area of the front gable which is sheathed with stained fish scale and rectangular wood shingles. The main façade is asymmetrical with the door covered by an Arts & Crafts-influenced portico.

Colonial Revival

Identifying features of the Colonial Revival style, according to McAlester, include an "Accentuated front door, normally with decorative crown (pediment) supported by pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form entry porch; doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights; facade normally shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door (less commonly with door off-center); windows with double-hung sashes, usually with

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multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes; windows frequently in adjacent pairs.”³ Occasionally there are also Palladian or other rounded windows. There are 15 examples of the style in the district with a construction date between 1893-1935. Thirteen of these examples are contributing while two are non-contributing.

The house at 501 E. Foster Ave. (1893) was one of the earliest of the Colonial Revival style residences in the neighborhood. (Photo 54) It is a two-story example with a side-gabled roof that features cornice returns. The off-center entryway has sidelights and a fanlight transom as well as a Classical portico of paired Doric columns and entablature.

A 2½ -story example at 1011 E. Garden Ave. (1900), is a more simplified version with a Box form, bracketed eaves, and wrap-around porch of Doric columns with a simple gable over the steps. (Photo 55)

Built in 1912, the house at 622 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. filled an empty lot in the Coeur d'Alene and Kings Addition during the Garden District's era of major growth. (Photos 38 and 57) It is also a 2½ story example with a center entryway. The brick chimney is a major decorative feature with its flared cap. A wrapping porch that extends into a porte-cochere visually dominates the building with its size as well as squared columns and projecting pedimented portico over the steps.

A simplified version of the Colonial Revival style is extant at 713 N. 7th St. (1930). (Photo 58) It is a side gabled, two-story building with minimal roof overhang and modest chimney. The façade is symmetrical with a center entryway with a built-up surround of pilasters, pediment, and rectangular transom window.

The house at 714 N. 9th St. (1943) is similar to 713 N. 7th St. with the addition that the entry is housed in a projecting vestibule and does not have as detailed an entry surround. (Photo 59)

Craftsman

Key features of the Craftsman style, according to McAlester, include a “Low-pitched, gabled roof (occasionally hipped) with wide, unenclosed eave overhang; roof rafters usually exposed; decorative (false) beams or braces commonly added under gables; porches, either full- or partial-width, with roof supported by tapered square columns; columns or piers frequently extend to ground level (without a break at level of porch floor); commonly one or one and one-half stories high, although two-story examples occur in every subtype.”⁴ The 156 examples in the district of the Craftsman style have a construction date between 1895-1940. There are 123 contributing resources of the style and 33 non-contributing.

As one of the earliest examples of the Craftsman style, 1006 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1905; Photo 68) has a cross wing roof form that is front gabled on the main façade. The wide eaves on every side are supported by large brackets. The main façade of the one-story building has a full-façade

³ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 682.

⁴ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 937.

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porch recessed under the roofline that is supported by three Doric columns. Within the porch area are the off-center entry door, a curved bay window to the right and a three-part window to the left composed of a fixed center picture window and a double-hung window on both sides. The upper front gable displays a two-part fixed window with diamond muntin pattern. The entire building is sheathed with narrow clapboard.

The Craftsman style example at 617 E. Indiana Ave. (1910) displays a pyramidal roof, large front porch, a mix of fish scale shingles and clapboard as exterior materials, and small brackets under the roof eaves. (Photo 53)

The house at 915 E. Lakeside Ave. (1910) displays characteristics of the Craftsman style in its exterior mixed of stone and wood, large eave brackets, and ribbon of casement windows with transoms. (Photo 69) The front gabled roof includes a shed roof dormer on the east side of the one-story building.

The house at 822 E. Garden Ave. (1912) is a two-story example of the Craftsman style clad in wood siding. (Photo 70) The building is front gabled with wide eaves, large timber brackets, and a full-length front façade porch with a shed roof is supported by square columns on brick piers and exposed rafters. Details of the windows include upper sashes with three or five vertical panes with arched tops, forming the aesthetic of a loggia within the window frame.

The 1½-story house at 1014 E. Lakeside Ave. (1920) has a cross wing form with gables in four directions. The wide eaves display exposed rafters and brackets. The entire building is sheathed in clapboard. A large front porch dominates the main façade. The porch has a hipped roof, exposed rafters, and four squared columns. Wood window trim includes a flared lintel.

The house built in 1929 at 801 E. Indiana Ave. is a 1½-story example of the Craftsman style constructed in brick. (Photo 71) The building is side gabled with cornice returns and an external chimney on each side. The main façade's fenestration is center entry door and two sets of three double hung windows with panes in a margin muntin pattern. Over the center door is a projecting front porch supported by brick piers and tapered columns. Each side of the roof as well as the porch roof are jerkinhead in form.

Dutch Colonial Revival

Dutch Colonial Revival residences, according to McAlester, are a subtype of the Colonial Revival that have gambrel roofs.⁵ Despite the name, very few residential examples of the style closely follow early Dutch precedent. From about 1895 to 1915 the most common form has a front-facing gambrel roof, occasionally with a cross gambrel at the rear. These are influenced by the typical gambrels of the earlier Shingle style, but their narrower, front gambrel form fits onto narrow streetcar suburb lots. Side gambrels, usually with long shed dormers, became the predominant form in the 1920s and 1930s. In the district, there are seven Dutch Colonial Revival examples

⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 704.

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which have a construction date between 1900-1949. Five of these are contributing resources while two are non-contributing.

An early example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style is the house at 603 N. 7th St. (1900). (Photo 60) The main gable faces the street but has an intersecting Dutch gambrel shape on the sides as well creating wall dormers. The house is 1½ stories with wood siding and wood shingles in the gables ends.

The 1908 house at 1010 E. Indiana Ave. has a front gabled gambrel roof and wood clapboard exterior. The 1½ story building has a three-part window in the gable and wood shingles in the uppermost gable. The first story has a large picture window and a recessed porch supported by two turned round columns with ornamental corner trim.

The house at 519 E. Indiana Ave. (1915) within the Coeur d' Alene and Kings Addition is also 1½ stories but includes a recessed front porch with a single squared column as well as a three-sided window bay on the main façade. (Photo 61) The building is wood sided and the roof finishes in a jerkinhead on the front.

The Dutch Colonial Revival example at 624 E. Foster Ave. (1948) is the mostly recently constructed example of the style in the district. (Photo 62) It is a side gabled version of 2½ stories with shed dormers on each side of the roof with three window openings. The central entry has an arched roof portico roof overhead that is supported by squared pilasters.

No Style

The style known as “No Style” is defined by the Idaho SHPO as any building that is vernacular. There are 19 examples of No Style with their period of construction between 1903-1946. Twelve of the No Style examples are contributing while seven are non-contributing.

While the form of 506 E. Reid Ave. (1913) is similar to a central passage house, the door is off center. The exterior is covered in aluminum siding but all windows in the 1½-story side gabled building are tall and narrow.

The cottage type house at 832 N. 6th St. (1934) has an entry vestibule with an uneven front gable roofline and double hung windows at the southwest corner that meet at the corner.

The house at 833 N. 7th St. (1936) is L-shaped in form with a single gable toward the street (east) and a double intersecting gable toward the south. There is no applied ornamentation.

Built in 1940, the house at 705 E. Indiana is a 1½-story rectangular frame structure sheathed in drop wood siding. The front gable has a slight eave with two small wood brackets where the roofline meets the side walls. A slightly off-center door is covered by a front gabled porch with two square wood posts. The porch roof displays exposed joist ends and the ridge beam.

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Prairie

The Prairie style, according to Carter and Goss, emphasized horizontality and forms that were clean, precise, and angular.⁶ This sparseness of appearance was accomplished by the use of masonry or stucco over masonry or wood frame construction, highlighted by wood or cast stone banding. The building often accentuated the texture of its materials and featured abstract patterns in stained and leaded glass. There are two examples of the Prairie style in the district, and both are contributing resources. Their period of construction is 1905-1915.

Built as a residence, the Prairie style building at 703 E. Lakeside Ave. (1915) served as the Coeur d'Alene Public Library from 1945 to 1986. (Photo 74) At that time, it was converted to office space. Despite alterations, the building retains its character defining features including its central rectangular mass and wings on each side, the low-pitched, hipped roof with wide eaves, and a second story with brick accents between windows. As the best local example of the style, the building is individually eligible and contributing to the district.

The house located at 420 E. Foster Ave. (1905) is an early iteration of the style expressed in a box form. (Photo 73) The low-pitched hipped roof is evident as well as the short second story. The exterior is wood and a full-width porch on the main façade exhibits a Colonial Revival influence.

Tudor Revival

McAlester notes that the identifying features of the Tudor Revival style include a “Steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled (less commonly hipped or front-gabled); facade dominated by one or more prominent front-facing gables, usually steeply pitched; tall, narrow windows, usually in multiple groups, with multi-pane glazing; massive chimneys, sometimes crowned by decorative chimney pots; front door and/or entry porch with round or Tudor arch; decorative (i.e., not structural) half-timbering present on about one-third of examples.”⁷ Tudor Revival style examples number 23 in the district. All 23 are contributing resources. The dates of construction for these are 1908-1946.

The Tudor Revival style house at 829 N. 6th St. (1918) displays features of the style that include flared rooflines over the entry door, which is arched, and a single-bay garage that sits back from the main façade. The exterior is smooth stucco and in the front gable is an arched window into the attic area.

The home at 838 N. 5th St. was added to Reid's subdivision of block 33 in 1920. (Photo 76) It's simplicity of the Tudor Revival style is exhibited in the steeply-pitch and curve of the front gabled wing of the house with the entry door incorporated under the roof.

⁶ The identifying features of the Prairie style are drawn from Carter and Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940: A Guide*, 142.

⁷ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 754.

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O'Brien's 4th Addition is the location of 817 E. Indiana Ave. (1920), which is a unique 1 ½ story example of the Tudor Revival style. (Photo 77) The building's short side is the main façade, which is also the gable end and displays the steeply pitched roof and a brick chimney. The exterior is completely stucco. On the steep roof is a large shed dormer that occupies the entire length. While the building displays some Craftsman elements such as exposed rafters, eave brackets, and divided windows, the arched portico roof is distinctly Tudor Revival.

The homes at 621 E. Foster Ave. (Photo 78) and 701 E. Foster Ave. (Photo 79) were built in 1928 and 1929 respectively and are both individually eligible for the National Register. The example at 621 E. Foster Ave. is a cross wing form with projecting gables and a projecting bay on a side façade. (Photo 78) The exterior is stucco and on the main façade is a porch supported by columns with arched tops. A higher style example is 701 E. Foster Ave. with a steeply pitched curved roof over an arched entry door, a projecting gable with three casement windows, and an exterior of half timbering. (Photo 79)

New Traditional

McAlester states that, "After almost half a century dominated by modernism, the 1970s saw a renewed interest in historical styles that produced what today are called New Traditional houses. The first houses little resembled the earlier styled homes they sought to emulate. Early architect-designed examples often featured abstracted Postmodern historic details. By the 1990s, however, New Traditional houses with more historically accurate proportions, forms, and details were being sought by clients and designed in nearly all the earlier styles."⁸ There are 46 examples of the New Traditional style in the district with construction dates between 1912-2022. Two of these examples are contributing while 44 are non-contributing.

The rectangular box at 718 N. 5th St. (1984) displays details only with the matching flaring of the vergeboards on the front gable and the portico, as well as the bevel cut shingles in the portico gable.

The two-story building at 601 E. Wallace Ave. (2017) is an example of recent new construction that reflects the form of a large Queen Anne house with a two-story wrapping porch and includes replica period details such as wood shingles in the front gable, built-up lintel profiles, and squared columns. The same building but with a flipped floor plan was also built at 1002 E. St. Marie's Ave.

Built in 2022, 1004 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. is a modern interpretation of a Craftsman. The 1½-story house is side gabled, sheathed with wood shingles, and has a full-width porch on the main façade that is supported by a series of four brick piers with tapered columns.

⁸ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 1194.

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Mixed

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The style known as “Mixed” is defined by the Idaho SHPO as a building exhibiting two or more architectural styles. There are five examples of the Mixed style with their period of construction between 1908-1949. All five examples are contributing resources.

The house at 724 N. 7th St. (1918) is Mixed between Colonial Revival and Craftsman. The rectangular massing, two-story height, and hipped roof are common for both styles. Colonial Revival features include a pedimented entry porch support by square columns, paired windows on the second story main façade, and an entryway of wide sidelights and three-part transom window. Craftsman features include the vertical casement windows and wood shingle sheathing.

Another major example of the Mixed style is located at 515 E. Foster Ave. (Photo 86) It was constructed in 1933 and displays a complex massing of intersecting steeply pitched front gables along with a stucco exterior. The entire roof is covered in clay tiles, which was a later addition. Additional stylistic ornamentation can be found in the brick chimney caps and banding, curves in the wall flares as they meet the ground, and stained wood in the gable ends. Historic photos indicate that the house was originally Tudor Revival with a shingle roof but the addition of Spanish tile at an unknown date lends it a Spanish Colonial Revival character. It is the only example within the district that displays influence of the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional-style residences, as the name suggests, exhibit an overall simplicity of form and architectural detail, lending these characteristically small houses the appearance of maximum size. McAlester details the style's additional features to include a “Low- or intermediate-pitched roof, more often gabled; small house, generally one-story in height; roof eaves usually have little or no overhang; double-hung windows, typically multi-pane or 1/1; minimal amounts of added architectural detail; rarely has dormers.”⁹ There are 50 examples of the Minimal Traditional style with a range of construction dates between 1930-1963. Contributing resources number 34 examples of the style and non-contributing examples number 16.

The house at 1018 E. Montana Ave. (1940) is an example with a projecting front gabled section that also forms a small, cantilevered porch roof under the front gable. (Photo 83) There are two picture windows on either side of the entry door. The building lacks ornamentation other than short cornice returns on the front gable.

The main features of the style at 1021 E. Pennsylvania Ave. (1940) include the simplicity of the form and main façade, and the off-center entry door with picture window. (Photo 84) The only ornamentation includes T1-11 wood siding in the gables of the entry porch and front gable, and short cornice returns in the front gable.

⁹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 973.

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The house at 1003 E. St. Marie's Ave. (1942), is a simple example of the style with rectangular form, one story height, one picture window on the main façade, and a simple entry door in a projecting gable-front vestibule. (Photo 82)

Another type of Minimal Traditional style is located at 721 N. 5th St. (1949). It has a rectangular form that is front gabled and wood clapboard exterior. Prominent on the main façade are a projecting entry vestibule with the door and a small window, and a picture window on the main façade itself. Both the main front gable and the gable of the entry vestibule have pronounced cornice returns.

Art Deco

Characteristics of the Art Deco style, according to Carter and Goss include angular geometric decorative patterns; vertical molded ornamentation; towers suggestive of high-rise buildings; central tower with stepped wings; decorative parapet; decorative cornice; ornamented door and window surrounds; metal sash windows; and polychromatic decorative glass or glazed brick.¹⁰ Art Deco is extremely rare in domestic architecture, and the Garden District includes two examples of the style built between 1939-1940. One example is contributing, and one is non-contributing.

The house at 917 E. Foster Ave. (1939) is unique for its monumentality and asymmetrical massing (Photo 87). The building has a monumental feel even though it is only two stories in height, it has a monumental feel that is derived from the central projecting tower and the varying levels of the side wings. Windows are a mix of steel sash and glass block, and a single door serves as the entry under a projecting flat roof.

A non-contributing example can be seen at 901 E. Montana Ave. (1940; Photos 9 and 88). While the house has the style's signature geometric forms at the main façade, the rear of the house was removed for a new larger addition.

English Cottage

The characteristic features of the English Cottage style include an asymmetrical façade, steeply pitched gable roof, often a clipped gable; exposed framing members (occasionally carved) with panels infilled with stucco; stucco walls with randomly placed areas of exposed brick or stone; round or segmental arch openings; diamond-pane and/or bottle-glass lights; tall casement windows with numerous small lights; ornate bargeboards; brick and stone masonry in a textured pattern; brick polychromy; terra cotta window and door surrounds; simulated thatched roofs of wood and asphalt shingles; and, clay chimney pots.¹¹ There is one example of the style that was built in 1942 and is a contributing resource in the district.

A unique example of the English Cottage style at 602 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1942) displays overlapping gables and steep roof pitches in a complex massing with a projecting gable section

¹⁰ Carter and Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940: A Guide*, 175.

¹¹ *Ibid*, 156.

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and entry vestibule at a corner. The exterior is smooth stucco, and the gable detail is a simple vergeboard with pointed ends that reflect the exposed rafters beneath eaves.

Rustic

The Rustic style is characterized by simple rectangular form, low to medium pitched gabled roof, and a wood exterior of shingle, clapboard, or log. Modest ornamentation is applied that may

include a small porch, exposed rafter ends, and window trim. There is one example of the Rustic style in the district, and it is contributing.

The Rustic style house at 1003 E. Montana Ave. (1945) displays a clapboard exterior of weathered wood and all trim painted green. The center entry door is covered by a centered gable portico with curved underside supported by two wood posts.

Art Moderne

Art Moderne buildings are characterized by a “smooth wall surface, usually of stucco; flat roof, usually with small ledge (coping) at roof line; horizontal grooves or lines in walls and horizontal balustrade elements give a horizontal emphasis; facade usually asymmetrical.”¹² There is one example of the Art Moderne style in the district that was built in 1946 and is a contributing resource.

The house at 715 E. Garden Ave. (1946) is a modest example of the Art Moderne style. It displays rectangular massing with a flat roof and concrete cap, stucco exterior, a wide chimney with angled top, and a side-facing entry door.

Ranch

The identifying features of the Ranch style according to McAlester include a “Broad one-story shape; usually built low to ground; low-pitched roof without dormers; commonly with moderate-to-wide roof overhang; front entry usually located off-center and sheltered under main roof of house; garage typically attached to main facade (faces front, side, or rear); a large picture window generally present; asymmetrical facade.”¹³ In the district, there are 21 examples of the Ranch style. Their dates of construction are between 1949-1986. Twelve of the examples are contributing while nine are non-contributing.

The house at 706 E. Garden Ave., built in 1953, typifies early Ranch design in the Garden District. (Photo 92) The rectangular mass is side gabled but with a slightly projecting central section that is front gabled with a large picture window. A second picture window is located to the right of the central section while the main entry is located under a recessed porch that is supported by a single

¹² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 963.

¹³ *Ibid*, 989.

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metal column. The exterior is sheathed in aluminum siding with a section of brick located below the center picture window.

The house at 841 N. 11th St. (1953) is a one-story Ranch style building that is side gabled with a lower roofline over a two-bay garage. A picture window punctures a front-gabled section that also serves as an entry porch over the main door. Between the door and garage are two slider windows and a secondary entry door. The exterior is sheathed in wood shingles while the front gable is T1-11 siding.

The 1957 house at 112 N. 10th St. is Ranch style example with a low-pitched hipped roof and wide eaves over brick construction. (Photo 93) The main façade includes a two-bay garage, a center door, a large three-part picture window left of the door and a smaller three-part picture window to the right of the door.

The Ranch style house at 605 N. 9th St. (1965) is another brick example with a low-pitched hipped roof and wide eaves. (Photo 94) The building is L-shaped with a section projecting forward from the front façade. There are two single-bay garages on the main façade as well as four slider windows.

One of the later examples of the Ranch style in the Garden District is 1022 E. Montana Ave. (1974). It is a one-story rectangular building with a central entry vestibule projecting from the main façade that has the entry door and a vertical fixed window to its left side. The building is sheathed in aluminum siding and the main façade has one picture window to the right of the vestibule and a slider window and picture window to the left of the vestibule.

Contemporary

The Contemporary style's features include a "Low-pitched gabled roof (sometimes flat) with widely overhanging eaves; roof beams commonly exposed; windows generally present in gable ends (or just below roof line in non-gabled facades); built with natural materials (wood, stone, brick, or occasionally concrete block); broad expanse of uninterrupted wall surface typically on front facade; entry door may be recessed or obscured; asymmetrical."¹⁴ There are six examples of the Contemporary style in the district which were constructed between 1953-1981. Two examples are multi-family buildings. Of the four single-family residences, three are contributing and one is non-contributing.

One of the Garden District's single-family residences in the Contemporary style is 505 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1953). (Photo 95) Its low-pitched roof rests on exposed beams with a nearly-center brick chimney on the main façade. A horizontal ribbon of rectangular windows pierces the main façade with a series of clerestory windows under the eaves. The adjacent Contemporary style commercial building was also constructed in 1953 and may have a historical association of development.

¹⁴ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 1051.

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The 1954 house at 808 E. Foster Ave. is an example of the Contemporary style with an asymmetrical façade, low horizontal proportion, and a series of three horizontal windows with the center window being a fixed picture style.

Split Level

As defined by McAlester, "A Split-Level house has three or more separate levels that are staggered and separated from each other by a partial flight of stairs rather than a full flight (six to eight steps rather than twelve to sixteen). There are two primary types: the Tri-Level Split, with three distinct living stories each a half-level apart, and the Bi-Level Split, with two distinct living stories and a split-entry level staggered in between."¹⁵ There are two examples of the Split Level style in the district and their period of construction was 1961-1979. One example is contributing, and one is non-contributing.

The 1961 house at 711 N. 11th St. is a fine example of a Split-Level style. The one-story portion has the entry door, a series of three floor-to-ceiling windows, the brick chimney, and a single bay carport. The 1½-story section to the left of the door is front gabled and has four groupings of three windows with the center being fixed and a casement with diamond muntins on both sides. The exterior is a mix of brick, T1-11 siding, and aluminum siding.

Multi-family Dwellings: Apartment Buildings and Duplexes

Art Moderne

The duplex at 1023 E. St. Marie's Ave. (1949) is an example of the Art Moderne style in a multi-family building. The façade is symmetrical with entry doors in a projecting center section, picture windows on the main façade, and a double-hung window furthest from the doors on the main façade. There is a flat roof with a crenellated parapet with a small coping, and the exterior is stucco.

Contemporary

The apartment building at 1025 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1964) demonstrates the Contemporary style in a multi-family building. (Photo 96) The building is L-shaped, two stories, with a flat roof supported by an exposed metal structure that also serves as the entry porch for the second story units. The end walls are brick while the main building is wood framed and sheathed with aluminum siding. Windows are aluminum and the stained wood doors have a single diamond window. A similar apartment building is located at 510 E. Wallace Ave. (1963) with many of the same features in a rectangular form.

Ranch

The duplex at 1026 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1949) is an example of a Ranch style building given its low horizontality that is enhanced by its hipped roof. The main façade has a recessed entry

¹⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 1022.

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porch with internally facing doors and window openings filled with glass block. The main façade of the brick building is composed of a single large picture window in a projecting bay.

Tudor Revival

At 501 E. Garden Ave. (1919) is a Tudor Revival style apartment building of unique design. The structure is U-shaped with a courtyard with the main façade appearing as two separate Tudor Revival houses. These buildings at the top of the U-shape are brick, 1½ stories in height, and display the traditional half timbering in the gables. There are projecting bays on several facades, and the side gables are also half timbered.

Residential Outbuildings

Most outbuildings in the Garden District are garages. Historically they were modest in size, one story with a single bay, and modest in material choice with most being of wood construction. The garage at 839 N. 6th St. is a single bay, wood-framed building with a sliding door. (Photo 100) Over time it's been covered with asphalt shingles and re-roofed with metal.

One example, at 819 E. Pennsylvania Ave. is known to have been an icehouse. (Photo 99) This building is a 1½-story, wood framed building with horizontal siding on the front and vertical wood plank siding on the sides and a centered door. There are no known examples of carriage houses in the district.

Institutional Buildings

Churches

Gothic Revival

St. Luke's Episcopal Church at 501 E. Wallace Ave. is the oldest continuously operating Protestant church in Coeur d'Alene. (Photo 63) Reverend Herman Page conducted the building's first services in 1892 after the congregation moved from borrowed space in the Coeur d'Alene Odd Fellows Hall designed by local architect George Williams. The original church building was Gothic Revival, as evidenced by its windows and form. The Gothic Revival style for churches typically features masonry construction with patterned brick or stone, strong vertical lines to emphasize height, and carvings that give a sense of the medieval.

The church, which was extensively remodeled in 1925, is individually eligible and contributing to the district.¹⁶

¹⁶ "Welcome to St. Luke's," <https://www.stlukesceda.org/about-us.html#History>.

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Mixed

The First United Methodist Church (now the Revelation Church; Photo 28) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR#79000793) for its significance as an example of early Idaho churches which combined architectural styles to convey the permanence of religious tradition along with the originality of western development. George Williams designed the First United Methodist Church for a congregation unable to fund the cost of its construction. Volunteer builders worked from 1906-1908 to complete the structure at 618 E. Wallace Ave in a Mixed style of Gothic Revival in plan and details with an Arts & Crafts entry portico. (Photo 64)¹⁷

Trinity Lutheran Church at 812 N 5th St. (1913; 1960) is an example of Mixed style with the original building in a Late Gothic Revival style and an addition that is Contemporary. Due to extensive alterations, the building is non-contributing.

Romanesque

The St. Thomas Catholic Church, completed in 1910, is located within O'Brien's 4th Addition at 919 E. Indiana Ave. (Photos 31 and 72) Father Thomas Purcell, a coal miner turned priest, gathered support and funds to build the St. Thomas Catholic Church and its accompanying rectory.¹⁸ The structures were completed in 1910 by E.M. Kreig, a prolific Coeur d'Alene builder, and designed by Rooney and Stritesky of Spokane. years.¹⁹ The structure is architecturally significant as an example of the monumental Romanesque Revival style, based on early Christian architecture. In religious architecture, examples typically feature round arches and round-arch windows, towers, and massive piers and columns, and a Christian basilica plan.

The church is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR#77000463) and contributing to the district.

Schools

International

The only contributing International Style building in the district is a former school owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise at 406 N. 10th St. (1949). (Photo 91) A rectangular mass is capped by a flat roof. The only details are a projecting entry portico, also flat-roofed, and a row of brick dentils under the flat roof eave. On each side of the portico, a series of six window openings composes the fenestration of the main façade with rhythmic spacing and a shared concrete lintel.

¹⁷ Don Hibbard, "First United Methodist Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978), Section 8.

¹⁸ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 205.

¹⁹ Don Hibbard, "St. Thomas Catholic Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1976), Section 8.

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No Style

The former Central School building at 602 E. Garden Ave. (1906) is eclectic in style, lightly influenced by Classical Revival and Craftsman design and is therefore categorized as No Style. (Photo 66)

Commercial Buildings

One of the two extant commercial buildings within the Garden District is 825 N. 7th St. (1946) within the Reid's Addition. The two-story building is commercial in form with four large storefront type windows on the first floor and two entrance doors, one at each the north and south end of the main façade. However, it is categorized as No Style for its vernacular appearance. Constructed entirely of brick, the entrances are detailed with two story piers projecting from the façade. A cornice of modest brick corbelling tops the parapet.

The other extant commercial structure was completed in the Reid's Addition in 1930. Located in Phippeny Park (Photo 2), the building is considered non-contributing. Built on the grounds of the Coeur d'Alene High School and Junior High School (both now demolished), this utilitarian brick building features two bays, one double door and one single door, which were likely garage doors on the south end of the main façade and a door on the north end. The double door bay has been filled with wood, but the single door bay remains an operable garage door.

Contemporary

The commercial building at 302 N. 5th St. (1953) is a rectangular building with a shed roof that slopes to the rear and is supported by a post and beam system. The exterior is brick and T1-11 wood siding as well as floor to ceiling vertical windows. The entry is recessed under the roofline and located at the corner. A large brick chimney is embedded within the 5th Street façade and projects slightly out from the rest of the façade. The adjacent Contemporary style residence was also constructed in 1953 and may have a historical association of development.

Other

Phippeny Park is the only park in the district. It was created in 1997 when Coeur d'Alene High School and Junior High were demolished. The schools were the major characteristic of the property and served the neighborhood for decades. Since the primary buildings have been demolished, and the former school grounds extensively altered, the park is considered a non-contributing resource.

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Methodology and Eligibility Requirements

The methodology used to evaluate the historic resources in the Garden District for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility was based on the results of a Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) of Coeur d'Alene completed in January 2021.²⁰ The preparation of the nomination included resurvey of the district in July 2023 and April 2024 in order to obtain an accurate count of and evaluation for garages and outbuildings, record buildings overlooked in the original survey, and document changes since 2021. The boundaries of the historic district represent a portion of the surveyed area which includes the highest concentration of historic resources associated with the residential development of Coeur d'Alene.

The evaluation of resources is based upon Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) standards and National Park Service (NPS) Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The Idaho SHPO's reconnaissance level survey evaluation criteria allow for the assignment of one of three ratings to buildings and structures based on the degree to which they retain historical and architectural integrity. Integrity includes the NRHP-defined qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Idaho SHPO designations are as follows:

Contributing/Individually Eligible — Built within the historic period and retains integrity; excellent example of style or type; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; individually eligible for the National Register for architectural significance; also, buildings of known historical significance.

Contributing — Built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of type or style, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as Contributing/Individually Eligible buildings; more substantial alterations or additions than Contributing/Individually Eligible; eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district or primarily for historical, rather than architectural reasons. [Additions do not detract, and alterations may be reversible].

Non-contributing — Built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity. This category also includes buildings constructed outside of the historic period. The resource may have important local significance but is ineligible for the NRHP.

Individual building alterations were assessed for both individual and cumulative effects. In general, modifications to historic resources were considered acceptable if the changes did not compromise or diminish the qualities that characterize the district.

²⁰ Boswell, Sharon. *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey, Kootenai County, Idaho*. (Final Report), January 2021. Report on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

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The Garden District includes 874 total resources which break down as 504 (59%) primary resources and 370 (41%) outbuildings, including garages. Of those 874 total resources, 508 (58%) are contributing resources and 366 (42%) are non-contributing resources. The most common architectural style is Craftsman with 156 examples (31% of primary resources). Other (or undefined) examples number 94 (18%), Minimal Traditional number 50 (10%), New Traditional number 46 (9%), and Folk Victorian number 29 (6%).

MAP KEY #	SMITHS ONIAN #	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	CONSTRUCTION DATE	STYLE	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	OUTBUILDINGS
GD-0509	55-19170	1001 E MONTANA AVE		1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0427	55-19089	1001 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1922	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
GD-0294	55-18965	1001 E WALLACE AVE		1930	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0490	55-19151	1002 E MONTANA AVE		1950	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0422	55-19084	1002 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1920	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
-	-	1002 E ST MARIES AVE		2022	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0332	55-18995	1003 E FOSTER AVE		1941	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0510	55-19171	1003 E MONTANA AVE		1945	Rustic	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0428	55-19090	1003 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1938	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0480	-	1003 E ST MARIES AVE		1942	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	2 total; 2 C
GD-0220	55-18894	1004 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		2022	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0282	55-18953	1004 E GARDEN AVE		2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0336	55-18999	1005 E FOSTER AVE		1942	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0232	55-18906	1005 E LAKESIDE AVE		1942	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0511	55-19172	1005 E MONTANA AVE		2002	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0293	55-18964	1005 E WALLACE AVE		1980	Ranch	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0221	55-18895	1006 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1905	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0283	55-18954	1006 E GARDEN AVE		2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0235	55-18909	1006 E LAKESIDE AVE		1928	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0423	55-19085	1006 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1939	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0439	55-19101	1006 E ST MARIES AVE		1938	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
GD-0219	55-18893	1007 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1924	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C

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GD-0337	55-19000	1007 E FOSTER AVE		1941	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
GD-0429	55-19091	1007 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1930	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0242	55-18916	1008 E WALLACE AVE		1957	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0218	55-18892	1009 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1938	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0430	55-19092	1009 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1925	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0481	55-19142	1009 E ST MARIES AVE		1936	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0292	55-18963	1009 E WALLACE AVE		1920	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0295	55-18966	1010 E FOSTER AVE		1977	Ranch	Non-Contributing	
GD-0284	55-18955	1010 E GARDEN AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0210	55-18884	1010 E INDIANA AVE		1908	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0489	55-19150	1010 E MONTANA AVE		1920	No Style	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
GD-0425	55-19087	1010 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1981	Contemporary	Non-Contributing	
GD-0438	55-19100	1010 E ST MARIES AVE		1939	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
GD-0217	55-18891	1011 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1905	Dutch Colonial Revival	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0301	55-18972	1011 E GARDEN AVE		1900	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0231	55-18905	1011 E LAKESIDE AVE		1946	International	Non-Contributing	
GD-0222	55-18896	1012 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1905	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0236	55-18910	1012 E LAKESIDE AVE		1900	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0216	55-18890	1013 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1941	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0431	55-19093	1013 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1956	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 1 NC
GD-0223	55-18897	1014 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0211	55-18885	1014 E INDIANA AVE		1916	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0437	55-19099	1014 E ST MARIES AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0230	55-18904	1015 E LAKESIDE AVE		1901	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0482	55-19143	1015 E ST MARIES AVE		1922	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0291	55-18962	1015 E WALLACE AVE		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0285	55-18956	1016 E GARDEN AVE		1941	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0212	55-18886	1016 E INDIANA AVE		1922	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0237	55-18911	1016 E LAKESIDE AVE		1925	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	

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-	-	1016 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		2021	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0243	55-18917	1016 E WALLACE AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0247	55-18921	1017 E INDIANA AVE		1905	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0290	55-18961	1017 E WALLACE AVE		1949	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0224	55-18898	1018 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0286	55-18957	1018 E GARDEN AVE		1967	Ranch	Non-Contributing	
GD-0488	55-19149	1018 E MONTANA AVE		1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	2 total; 2 NC
GD-0436	55-19098	1018 E ST MARIES AVE		1922	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0244	55-18918	1018 E WALLACE AVE		1909	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0335	55-18998	1019 E FOSTER AVE		1951	No Style	Non-Contributing	
GD-0229	55-18903	1019 E LAKESIDE AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0512	55-19173	1019 E MONTANA AVE		1938	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0483	55-19144	1019 E ST MARIES AVE		1978	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0296	55-18967	1020 E FOSTER AVE		1924	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0287	55-18958	1020 E GARDEN AVE		1951	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0238	55-18912	1020 E LAKESIDE AVE		1909	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0487	55-19148	1020 E MONTANA AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
-	-	1020 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		2021	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0300	55-18971	1021 E GARDEN AVE		1905	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0432	55-19094	1021 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1940	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0239	55-18913	1022 E LAKESIDE AVE		1910	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
GD-0486	55-19147	1022 E MONTANA AVE		1974	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0435	55-19097	1022 E ST MARIES AVE		1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
GD-0299	55-18970	1023 E GARDEN AVE		1950	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0513	55-19174	1023 E MONTANA AVE		1969	Other	Contributing	
GD-0484	55-19145	1023 E ST MARIES AVE		1949	Mixed	Contributing	
GD-0225	55-18899	1024 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1948	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0297	55-18968	1024 E FOSTER AVE		1946	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0213	55-18887	1024 E INDIANA AVE		1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
-	-	1024 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		2021	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0215	55-18889	1025 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1964	Contemporary	Contributing	1 total; 1 C

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GD-0228	55-18902	1025 E LAKESIDE AVE		1912	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0514	55-19175	1025 E MONTANA AVE		1966	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0433	55-19095	1025 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1930	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0226	55-18900	1026 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1949	Ranch	Contributing	
GD-0288	55-18959	1026 E GARDEN AVE		1951	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0246	55-18920	1027 E INDIANA AVE		1907	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0227	55-18901	1027 E LAKESIDE AVE		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0214	55-18888	1028 E INDIANA AVE		1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0240	55-18914	1028 E LAKESIDE AVE		1920	Colonial Revival	Contributing	
GD-0245	55-18919	1028 E WALLACE AVE		1927	Other	Contributing	
GD-0289	55-18960	1029 E WALLACE AVE		2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0195	55-18870	111 N 10TH ST		1940	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0234	55-18908	112 N 10TH ST		1957	Ranch	Contributing	
GD-0233	55-18907	208 N 10TH ST		1942	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0170	55-18846	218 N 8TH ST		1902	Folk Victorian	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
GD-0028	55-18718	302 N 5TH ST		1953	Contemporary	Contributing	
GD-0144	55-18827	310 N 7TH ST		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0207	55-18881	310 N 9TH ST	Sorenson School	1940	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0209	55-18883	312 N 10TH ST		1912	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0129	55-18812	318 N 6TH ST		1895	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0208	55-18882	320 N 10TH ST		1918	Tudor Revival	Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
-	-	404 N 6TH ST		2023	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0248	55-18260	406 N 10TH ST	St. Thomas Grade School	1949	International	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
GD-0528	55-19189	407 E WALLACE		1950	Other	Contributing	
GD-0034	55-18724	410 E FOSTER AVE		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0038	55-18728	411 E GARDEN AVE		1922	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0241	55-18915	412 N 10TH ST		1922	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0005	-	415 E FOSTER AVE		1902	Queen Anne	Contributing	
GD-0039	55-18729	415 E GARDEN AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0527	55-19188	415 E WALLACE		1950	Other	Contributing	
GD-0035	55-18725	416 E FOSTER AVE		1910	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0360	55-19022	416 E REID AVE		1910	Folk Victorian	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC

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Name of Property				County and State			
-	-	416 N 10TH ST		1922	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0111	55-18795	416 N 6TH ST		1908	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0006	55-18702	417 E FOSTER AVE		1981	No Style	Non-Contributing	
GD-0040	55-18730	417 E GARDEN AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0073	55-18761	418 E GARDEN AVE		2000	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0359	55-19021	418 E REID AVE		1913	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0526	55-19187	419 E WALLACE		1923	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0123	55-18806	419 N 8TH ST		1935	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0036	55-18726	420 E FOSTER AVE		1905	Prairie	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0041	55-18731	421 E GARDEN AVE		1923	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0525	55-19186	421 E. WALLACE		1904	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0358	55-19020	422 E REID AVE		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0007	55-18703	423 E FOSTER AVE		1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0037	55-18727	424 E FOSTER AVE		1913	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0074	55-18762	424 E GARDEN AVE		1907	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0008	55-18704	501 E FOSTER AVE		1893	Colonial Revival	Contributing	
GD-0048	55-18738	501 E GARDEN AVE		1919	Tudor Revival	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
GD-0105	55-18789	501 E INDIANA AVE		1901	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0080	55-1959	501 E WALLACE AVE	St. Luke's Episcopal Church	1892	Gothic Revival	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
GD-0042	55-18732	502 E FOSTER AVE		1909	Folk Victorian	Contributing	
GD-0075	55-18763	502 E GARDEN AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0022	55-18714	502 E INDIANA AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0095	55-18780	502 N 7TH ST		1929	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	3 total; 3 NC
GD-0043	55-18733	504 E FOSTER AVE		1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0023	55-18715	504 E INDIANA AVE		1942	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0357	55-19019	504 E REID AVE		1912	Other	Contributing	
GD-0270	55-18941	504 N 8TH ST		1954	Ranch	Contributing	
GD-0029	55-18719	505 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1955	Contemporary	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0356	55-19018	506 E REID AVE		1913	No Style	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0106	55-18790	507 E INDIANA AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0076	55-18764	508 E GARDEN AVE		1890	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0355	55-19017	508 E REID AVE		1904	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C

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GD-0049	55-18739	509 E GARDEN AVE		1905	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0044	55-18734	510 E FOSTER AVE		1904	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0077	55-18765	510 E GARDEN AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0101	55-18785	510 E WALLACE AVE		1963	Contemporary	Contributing	
GD-0094	55-18779	510 N 7TH ST		1912	No Style	Non-Contributing	
GD-0030	55-18720	511 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		2001	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0009	55-18705	511 E FOSTER AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0107	55-18791	511 E INDIANA AVE		1895	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
GD-0081	-	511 E WALLACE AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
GD-0045	55-18735	512 E FOSTER AVE		2018	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0024	55-18716	512 E INDIANA AVE		1900	Folk Victorian	Contributing	
GD-0400	55-19062	512 E MONTANA AVE		1900	Folk Victorian	Contributing	
GD-0031	55-18721	513 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		2001	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0108	55-18792	513 E INDIANA AVE		1905	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0078	55-18766	514 E GARDEN AVE		1908	Tudor Revival	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
GD-0399	55-19061	514 E MONTANA AVE		1920	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0102	55-18786	514 E WALLACE AVE		1916	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
GD-0010	55-18706	515 E FOSTER AVE		1933	Mixed	Contributing	
GD-0050	55-18740	515 E GARDEN AVE		1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0082	55-18768	515 E WALLACE AVE		1939	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0025	-	516 E INDIANA AVE		1900	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0354	55-19016	516 E REID AVE		1918	Other	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
GD-0531	55-19192	516 N 7TH ST		1912	No Style	Non-Contributing	
GD-0046	55-18736	518 E FOSTER AVE		1915	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0353	55-19015	518 E REID AVE		1923	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0103	55-18787	518 E WALLACE AVE		1910	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0089	55-18774	518 N 7TH ST		1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0032	55-18722	519 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1925	Folk Victorian	Non-Contributing	
GD-0051	55-18741	519 E GARDEN AVE		1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0109	55-18793	519 E INDIANA AVE		1915	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0011	55-18707	521 E FOSTER AVE		1933	Tudor Revival	Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 2 NC
GD-0110	55-18794	521 E INDIANA AVE		1900	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C

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GD-0083	55-18769	521 E WALLACE AVE	Utility Shed	2016	Utility Shed	Non-Contributing	
GD-0047	55-18737	522 E FOSTER AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0027	-	522 E INDIANA AVE		1890	Queen Anne	Contributing	
GD-0033	55-18723	523 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1890	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0052	55-18742	523 E GARDEN AVE		1925	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0079	55-18767	524 E GARDEN AVE		1924	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0352	55-19014	524 E REID AVE		1910	No Style	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0104	55-18788	524 E WALLACE AVE		1901	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0084	55-18770	525 E WALLACE AVE		1918	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0351	55-19013	526 E REID AVE		1928	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0350	55-19012	528 E REID AVE		1920	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0134	55-18817	601 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1890	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0012	55-18708	601 E FOSTER AVE		1905	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 2 NC
GD-0152	-	601 E LAKESIDE AVE		1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0086	55-18771	601 E WALLACE AVE		2017	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0147	55-18830	602 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1942	English Cottage	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0053	55-18743	602 E FOSTER AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0085	55-18258	602 E GARDEN AVE	Central School	1906	No Style	Contributing	
GD-0349	55-19011	602 E REID AVE		1925	No Style	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0064	55-18753	603 N 7TH ST		1900	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0148	55-18831	604 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		2018	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0135	55-18818	605 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1890	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0059	55-18748	605 E GARDEN AVE		1996	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 C
-	-	605 E REID AVE		2022	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0087	55-18772	605 E WALLACE AVE		2017	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0313	55-18979	605 N 9TH ST		1965	Ranch	Contributing	
GD-0130	55-18813	606 E INDIANA AVE		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0348	55-19010	606 E REID AVE		1912	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0013	55-18709	607 E FOSTER AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0153	55-18834	607 E LAKESIDE AVE		1941	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0063	55-18752	607 N 7TH ST		1910	Craftsman	Contributing, Individually Eligible	1 total; 1 C
GD-0054	55-18744	608 E FOSTER AVE		1927	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC

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GD-0060	55-18749	609 E GARDEN AVE		1900	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0115	55-18798	609 E INDIANA AVE		2018	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0055	55-18745	610 E FOSTER AVE		1922	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0131	55-18814	610 E INDIANA AVE		1900	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0136	55-18819	611 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1919	Queen Anne	Contributing	
GD-0061	55-18750	611 E GARDEN AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
GD-0154	55-18835	611 E LAKESIDE AVE		1900	Queen Anne	Contributing	
GD-0149	55-18832	612 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0056	55-18746	614 E FOSTER AVE		1905	Colonial Revival	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0137	55-18820	615 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1927	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 1 NC
GD-0015	55-18711	615 E FOSTER AVE		1910	Colonial Revival	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0062	55-18751	615 E GARDEN AVE		1890	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0155	55-18836	615 E LAKESIDE AVE		1910	Queen Anne	Contributing	/
GD-0298	55-18969	615 N 11TH ST		1946	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0150	55-18833	616 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1930	Other	Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 1 NC
GD-0132	55-18815	616 E INDIANA AVE		1921	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0116	55-18799	617 E INDIANA AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0156	55-18837	617 E LAKESIDE AVE		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0057	55-18747	618 E FOSTER AVE		1904	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0113	55-871	618 E WALLACE AVE	First United Methodist Church	1908	Mixed	NRHP Listed	
GD-0068	55-18756	620 N 7TH ST		1978	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0138	55-18821	621 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1900	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0017	55-18583	621 E FOSTER AVE		1928	Tudor Revival	Contributing, Individually Eligible	1 total; 1 C
GD-0117	55-18800	621 E INDIANA AVE		2020	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0165	55-18845	621 E LAKESIDE AVE	Northern Aire Condos	1915	Queen Anne	Non-Contributing	
GD-0151	55-12890	622 E COEUR D ALENE AVE	P.W. Johnson House	1912	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0133	55-18816	622 E INDIANA AVE		1910	Queen Anne	Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
GD-0088	55-18773	623 E WALLACE AVE		1984	No Style	Non-Contributing	
GD-0058	55-18582	624 E FOSTER AVE		1941	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0145	55-18828	701 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1950	Ranch	Contributing	
GD-0069	55-18757	701 E GARDEN AVE		1918	Queen Anne	Contributing	
GD-0124	55-18807	701 E INDIANA AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C

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GD-0334	55-18997	701 N 11TH ST		1986	Ranch	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
GD-0157	55-18838	702 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1905	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0065	55-18581	702 E FOSTER AVE		1924	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0139	55-18822	702 E INDIANA AVE		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0328	55-18991	702 N 9TH ST		1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0161	55-18642	703 E LAKESIDE AVE	M.D. Wright House	1915	Prairie	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
GD-0118	55-18801	704 E WALLACE AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0125	55-18808	705 E INDIANA AVE		1940	No Style	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0158	55-18839	706 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1915	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0090	55-18775	706 E GARDEN AVE		1953	Ranch	Contributing	
GD-0119	55-18802	706 E WALLACE AVE		1930	Other	Contributing	
GD-0327	55-18990	706 N 9TH ST		1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0096	55-18781	707 E WALLACE AVE		1976	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0140	55-18823	708 E INDIANA AVE		1902	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0070	55-18758	709 E GARDEN AVE		1912	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0097	55-18782	709 E WALLACE AVE		1978	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0326	55-18989	710 N 9TH ST		1935	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0146	55-18829	711 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0019	555-019	711 E FOSTER AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
GD-0126	55-18809	711 E INDIANA AVE		1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0333	55-18996	711 N 11TH ST		1961	Split Level	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0021	55-18713	711 N 8TH ST		1946	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0159	55-18840	712 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1949	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	
GD-0066	55-18754	712 E FOSTER AVE		1895	Queen Anne	Contributing	3 total; 3 NC
GD-0120	55-18803	712 E WALLACE AVE		1945	Minimal Traditional	Contributing; Individually Eligible	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0016	55-18712	713 N 7TH ST		1930	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0322	55-18986	713 N 9TH ST		1962	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0141	55-18824	714 E INDIANA AVE		1940	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0121	55-18804	714 E WALLACE AVE		1920	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0318	55-18984	714 N 8TH ST		1925	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0325	55-18988	714 N 9TH ST		1935	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0020	-	715 E FOSTER AVE		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	

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GD-0071	55-18759	715 E GARDEN AVE		1946	Art Moderne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0127	55-18810	715 E INDIANA AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0162	55-18842	715 E LAKESIDE AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0098	-	715 E WALLACE AVE		1920	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0014	55-18710	715 N 7TH ST		1924	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0091	55-18776	716 E GARDEN AVE		1919	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0331	55-18994	716 N 10TH ST		1961	Ranch	Non-Contributing	
GD-0496	55-19157	716 N 7TH ST		1934	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
GD-0163	55-18843	717 E LAKESIDE AVE		1925	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
GD-0099	55-18783	717 E WALLACE AVE		1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0321	55-18985	717 N 9TH ST		1910	Dutch Colonial Revival	Non-Contributing	
GD-0142	55-18825	718 E INDIANA AVE		1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0004	55-18701	718 N 5TH ST		1984	New Traditional	Contributing	
GD-0415	55-19077	718 N 8TH ST		1930	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0497	55-19158	719 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0329	55-18992	719 N 10TH ST		2019	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0347	55-19009	719 N 7TH ST		1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
GD-0495	55-19156	719 N 8TH ST		1921	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0067	55-18755	720 E FOSTER AVE		1907	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0092	55-18777	720 E GARDEN AVE		1920	No Style	Non-Contributing	
GD-0143	55-18826	720 E INDIANA AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0414	55-19076	720 N 8TH ST		1935	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
GD-0419	55-19081	720 N 9TH ST		1921	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0128	55-18811	721 E INDIANA AVE		1917	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0164	55-18844	721 E LAKESIDE AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0003	55-18700	721 N 5TH ST		1949	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0346	55-19008	721 N 7TH ST		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0494	55-19155	721 N 8TH ST		1921	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0160	55-18841	722 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1964	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0122	55-18805	722 E WALLACE AVE		1936	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0492	55-19153	722 N 7TH ST		1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0499	55-19160	723 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	

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GD-0072	55-18760	723 E GARDEN AVE		1936	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
GD-0491	55-19152	723 N 8TH ST		1921	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0093	55-18778	724 E GARDEN AVE		1940	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
GD-0344	55-19006	724 N 7TH ST		1918	Mixed	Contributing	2 total, 1 C, 1 NC
GD-0345	55-19007	725 N 8TH ST		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0342	55-19004	727 N 8TH ST		1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0340	55-19002	729 N 8TH ST		1963	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
GD-0319	-	801 E FOSTER AVE		1913	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0317	55-18983	801 E GARDEN AVE		1912	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0260	55-18932	801 E INDIANA AVE		1929	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0179	55-18855	801 E LAKESIDE AVE		1904	Colonial Revival	Contributing	
GD-0519	55-19180	801 E MONTANA AVE		1924	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0459	55-19121	801 E ST MARIES AVE		1939	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
GD-0393	55-19055	801 N 6TH ST		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0365	55-19027	801 N 7TH ST		1905	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0309	-	802 E FOSTER AVE		1907	Queen Anne	Contributing	
GD-0196	55-18871	802 E INDIANA AVE		1904	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0469	55-19131	802 E MONTANA AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0364	55-19026	802 N 6TH ST		1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0343	55-19005	802 N 7TH ST		1915	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0449	55-19111	803 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1923	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
GD-0366	55-19028	803 N 7TH ST		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0261	55-18933	804 E GARDEN AVE		1910	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0250	55-18922	804 E WALLACE AVE		1922	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0341	55-19003	804 N 7TH ST		1925	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0316	55-18982	805 E GARDEN AVE		1923	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
GD-0520	55-19181	805 E MONTANA AVE		1928	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0269	55-18940	805 E WALLACE AVE		1912	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0367	55-19029	805 N 7TH ST		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0171	55-18847	806 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1926	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0197	55-18872	806 E INDIANA AVE		1918	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0468	55-19130	806 E MONTANA AVE		1915	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	

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GD-0363	55-19025	806 N 6TH ST		1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0450	55-19112	807 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	3 total; 3 NC
GD-0392	55-19054	807 N 6TH ST		2023	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0310	-	808 E FOSTER AVE		1954	Contemporary	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0251	55-18923	808 E WALLACE AVE		1924	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0205	55-18880	809 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		2019	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0320	-	809 E FOSTER AVE		1925	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
GD-0315	55-18981	809 E GARDEN AVE		1908	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0521	55-19182	809 E MONTANA AVE		1936	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0262	55-18934	810 E GARDEN AVE		1919	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0467	55-19129	810 E MONTANA AVE		1918	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0362	55-19024	810 N 6TH ST		1905	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0204	55-18879	811 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1899	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0259	55-18931	811 E INDIANA AVE		1962	Ranch	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0178	55-18854	811 E LAKESIDE AVE		1916	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0268	55-18939	811 E WALLACE AVE		1926	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0391	55-19053	811 N 6TH ST		1912	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0361	55-19023	811 N 7TH ST		1929	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
GD-0172	55-18848	812 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1908	Folk Victorian	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 C
GD-0198	55-18873	812 E INDIANA AVE		1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0416	55-19078	812 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0456	55-19118	812 E ST MARIES AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0252	55-18924	812 E WALLACE AVE		1908	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0407	55-19069	812 N 5TH ST	Trinity Lutheran Church	1913	Mixed	Contributing	
GD-0258	55-18930	813 E INDIANA AVE		1915	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0177	55-18853	813 E LAKESIDE AVE		1973	Ranch	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0522	55-19183	813 E MONTANA AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0460	55-19122	813 E ST MARIES AVE		1935	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0267	55-18938	813 E WALLACE AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0173	55-18849	814 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1958	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0311	-	814 E FOSTER AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0466	55-19128	814 E MONTANA AVE		1918	Other	Non-Contributing	

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GD-0440	55-19102	814 N 10TH ST		2018	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0374	55-19036	814 N 6TH ST		1977	Ranch	Non-Contributing	
GD-0203	55-18878	815 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1911	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0324	-	815 E FOSTER AVE		1913	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0314	55-18980	815 E GARDEN AVE		1924	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
GD-0461	55-19123	815 E ST MARIES AVE		1927	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0390	55-19052	815 N 6TH ST		1915	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0375	55-19037	815 N 7TH ST		1940	Other	Contributing	
GD-0199	55-18874	816 E INDIANA AVE		1909	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0417	55-19079	816 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0253	55-18925	816 E WALLACE AVE		1940	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0394	55-19056	816 N 5TH PL		1929	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0458	55-19120	816 N 8TH ST		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0257	55-18929	817 E INDIANA AVE		1920	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0266	55-18937	817 E WALLACE AVE		1912	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0434	55-19096	817 N 11TH ST		1948	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0174	55-18850	818 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1948	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0312	-	818 E FOSTER AVE		1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0263	55-18935	818 E GARDEN AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0406	55-19068	818 N 5TH ST		1906	Folk Victorian	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0457	55-19119	818 N 8TH ST		1986	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0202	55-18877	819 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1910	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0523	55-19184	819 E MONTANA AVE		1922	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
GD-0451	55-19113	819 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 1 C, 1 NC
GD-0462	55-19124	819 E ST MARIES AVE		1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0389	55-19051	819 N 6TH ST		1905	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0372	55-19034	819 N 7TH ST		1905	Folk Victorian	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
GD-0395	55-19057	820 N 5TH PL		1915	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0201	55-18876	821 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1909	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0256	55-18928	821 E INDIANA AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0176	55-18852	821 E LAKESIDE AVE		1906	Other	Contributing	
GD-0524	55-19185	821 E MONTANA AVE		1979	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	

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GD-0452	55-19114	821 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1954	Ranch	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0264	55-18640	822 E GARDEN AVE		1912	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0455	55-19117	822 E ST MARIES AVE		1930	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0254	55-18926	822 E WALLACE AVE		1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0396	55-19058	822 N 5TH PL		1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0405	55-19067	822 N 5TH ST		1905	Queen Anne	Contributing	
GD-0373	55-19035	822 N 6TH ST		1932	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0323	55-18987	823 E FOSTER AVE		1936	Tudor Revival	Contributing	2 total, 1 C, 1 NC
GD-0453	55-19115	823 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1916	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 1 C, 1 NC
GD-0463	55-19125	823 E ST MARIES AVE		1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0265	55-18936	823 E WALLACE AVE		1912	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0388	55-19050	823 N 6TH ST		1905	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0371	55-19033	823 N 7TH ST		1908	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0175	55-18851	824 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1949	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0418	55-19080	824 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0454	55-19116	824 E ST MARIES AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0370	55-19032	824 N 6TH ST		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
GD-0368	55-19030	825 N 7TH ST		1946	No Style	Contributing	
GD-0255	55-18927	826 E WALLACE AVE		1945	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0397	55-19059	826 N 5TH PL		1930	No Style	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0404	55-19066	826 N 5TH ST		1903	No Style	Non-Contributing	3 total; 3 NC
GD-0387	55-19049	827 N 6TH ST		1918	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0529	55-19190	827 N 8TH ST	Phippeny Park	1930	No Style	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0369	55-19031	828 N 6TH ST		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0386	55-19048	829 N 6TH ST		1918	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
GD-0398	55-19060	830 N 5TH PL		1915	Folk Victorian	Contributing	
GD-0379	55-19041	830 N 6TH ST		1934	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
GD-0385	55-19047	831 N 6TH ST		1941	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0378	55-19040	831 N 7TH ST		1936	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
GD-0403	55-19065	832 N 5TH ST		1918	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0530	55-19191	832 N 6TH ST		1934	No Style	Contributing	

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GD-0532	55-19193	833 N 7TH ST		1936	No Style	Contributing	
GD-0402	55-19064	834 N 5TH ST		1930	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0381	55-19043	834 N 6TH ST		1930	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0377	55-19039	835 N 7TH ST		1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0465	55-19127	835 N 9TH ST		1920	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0380	55-19042	836 N 6TH ST		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0376	55-19038	837 N 7TH ST		1912	Other	Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 1 NC
GD-0401	55-19063	838 N 5TH ST		1920	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0382	55-19044	838 N 6TH ST		1915	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0384	55-19046	839 N 6TH ST		1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0485	55-19146	841 N 11TH ST		1953	Ranch	Contributing	
GD-0464	55-19126	841 N 9TH ST		1940	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
GD-0308	-	901 E GARDEN AVE		1906	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0191	55-18866	901 E LAKESIDE AVE		2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0515	55-19176	901 E MONTANA AVE		1940	Art Deco	Non-Contributing	
GD-0441	55-19103	901 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1929	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0470	55-19132	901 E ST MARIES AVE		1923	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0281	55-18952	901 E WALLACE AVE		1951	New Traditional	Contributing	
GD-0180	55-18856	902 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1910	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0271	55-18942	902 E GARDEN AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0192	55-18867	902 E LAKESIDE AVE		1938	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
GD-0479	55-19141	902 E MONTANA AVE		1917	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0272	55-18943	904 E GARDEN AVE		1908	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0448	55-19110	904 E ST MARIES AVE		1920	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0307	55-18978	905 E GARDEN AVE		1912	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0190	55-18865	905 E LAKESIDE AVE		2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0516	55-19177	905 E MONTANA AVE		1915	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0442	55-19104	905 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		2012	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0181	55-18857	906 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1912	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
GD-0302	55-18973	906 E FOSTER AVE		1907	Colonial Revival	Contributing, Individually Eligible	2 total, 2 NC
GD-0478	55-19140	906 E MONTANA AVE		1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0471	55-19133	907 E ST MARIES AVE		1933	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	

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GD-0182	55-18858	908 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1900	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0193	55-18868	908 E LAKESIDE AVE		1920	Other	Contributing	
-	-	908 N 9TH ST		1930	No Style	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0306	55-18977	909 E GARDEN AVE		1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0280	55-18951	909 E WALLACE AVE		1922	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0447	55-19109	910 E ST MARIES AVE		2014	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0189	55-18864	911 E LAKESIDE AVE		1904	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0443	55-19105	911 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1932	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0472	55-19134	911 E ST MARIES AVE		1918	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0194	55-18869	912 E LAKESIDE AVE		1912	Colonial Revival	Contributing	
GD-0477	55-19139	912 E MONTANA AVE		1979	Split Level	Non-Contributing	
GD-0305	55-18976	913 E GARDEN AVE		1921	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0517	55-19178	913 E MONTANA AVE		1980	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0444	55-19106	913 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1938	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0274	55-18945	914 E GARDEN AVE		1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0420	55-19082	914 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1940	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0188	55-18863	915 E LAKESIDE AVE		1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0279	55-18950	915 E WALLACE AVE		1912	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0183	55-18859	916 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1915	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
GD-0303	55-18974	916 E FOSTER AVE		1906	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0330	55-18993	917 E FOSTER AVE		1939	Art Deco	Contributing	
GD-0187	55-18862	917 E LAKESIDE AVE		1943	Other	Contributing	
GD-0518	55-19179	917 E MONTANA AVE		1932	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
GD-0473	55-19135	917 E ST MARIES AVE		1929	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0278	55-18949	917 E WALLACE AVE		1913	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 C
GD-0184	55-18860	918 E COEUR D ALENE AVE		1910	Folk Victorian	Contributing	2 total, 1 C, 1 NC
GD-0275	55-18946	918 E GARDEN AVE		1910	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0421	55-19083	918 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1949	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
-	55-1957	919 E INDIANA AVE	Redemption Mission House	1909	Colonial Revival	Contributing	
GD-0249	55-873	919 E INDIANA AVE	St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church	1909	Romanesque	NRHP Listed	1 total; 1 C

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GD-0476	55-19138	920 E MONTANA AVE		1954	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
GD-0186	55-18861	921 E LAKESIDE AVE		1918	Craftsman	Contributing	
GD-0445	55-19107	921 E PENNSYLVANIA AVE		1940	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	
GD-0277	55-18948	921 E WALLACE AVE		1913	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0276	55-18947	922 E GARDEN AVE		1913	Folk Victorian	Contributing	
GD-0446	55-19108	922 E ST MARIES AVE		1918	Craftsman	Contributing, Individually Eligible	1 total; 1 C
GD-0474	55-19136	923 E ST MARIES AVE		1923	Other	Non-Contributing	
GD-0475	55-19137	924 E MONTANA AVE		1954	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
GD-0304	55-18975	925 E GARDEN AVE		1929	Other	Non-Contributing	

Change Over Time and Integrity

The block divisions, parcel sizes, and original construction on each lot has remained intact in most properties. Until the last five years, new construction replacing historic buildings within the Garden District was compatible in size, massing, and style, and fit on the original lot, which maintained the integrity of the development pattern within the neighborhood.

All blocks retain three-foot wide concrete sidewalks and a park strip between the sidewalk and street and are finished with concrete curbing between the park strip and street. The streets are paved with asphalt. The district also retains the variety of mature deciduous and evergreen trees located in the park strip and individual properties that originally inspired the neighborhood's name.

There is one vacant lot that has been converted into a community garden, which is located on the southwest corner of Foster Avenue and 10th Street. Phippeny Park, the only park in the district, occupies the site of the Coeur d'Alene High School and Junior High School, which were demolished in 1997. Due to the loss of the historic school buildings, and the extensive alterations to the former grounds, the park is non-contributing to the district.

The most common alterations to the residential buildings within the district are the replacement of wood siding with aluminum or vinyl siding, and the replacement of wood windows with alternative material windows. The larger issue has been recent construction of additions that are out of scale with the original building, and teardowns and new construction that is not compatible with the massing and scale of historic buildings. Additions and new construction also tend to incorporate garages into the building rather than place a garage along the alley as a separate building.

An example of an incompatible addition can be seen at 511 E. Indiana Ave. where a four-story tower was placed onto the rear of an 1895 Craftsman style house. (Photo 97) The newly-constructed house at 404 N. 6th St. is an example with a length that is a half-block long, including incorporated garages facing the street, changing the scale of the residential character around this intersection and part of the district. (Photo 98)

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Most outbuildings, including garages, face the alleys and are typically out of view from the public right of way except for corner properties. Over time, new garages have been constructed with more recent examples being two bays with additional storage or living space above. These garages have continued to increase in size as demand for automobile and storage space have increased. In addition, larger scale outbuildings have resulted from a few accessory dwelling units being incorporated into them.

The Garden District retains a good degree of the seven aspects of integrity, as detailed in the following section.

Location

The aspect of location integrity is intact as the neighborhood remains built in its original location and no buildings have been moved in or out of the Garden District. The boundary for the Garden District follows many of the boundaries of the original subdivision plats between 1886 and 1929. The streets remain in their original grid design and lot sizes have remained constant with few being combined or subdivided further.

Design

The overall design of the Garden District's streets, blocks, lots, and yards hold integrity with very few changes since the original platting and construction.

The design of individual buildings represents more than a dozen prominent historic architectural styles that were popular in the U.S. between 1890 and 1970. Within the last 10 years, the district has witnessed dozens of teardowns, and a few fires, that have resulted in new construction. Typically, the new construction results in a building that is larger, either in height, length, mass, or all of these. While there are no design guidelines for the Garden District, most of the new construction has utilized stylistic foundations and materials that are compatible with the variety of the neighborhood. Therefore, the cumulative effect of the new construction's greater size is somewhat mitigated by the quality of design. Alterations to individual residences have also been frequent in the last 50 years. The most frequent changes have been exterior alterations such as window, roof, and sheathing replacements. Several buildings exhibit additions. While most additions to historic buildings in the district are compatible with both original construction and the context of the neighborhood, a handful of egregious examples are notable for their poor design in terms of context and/or size. In a few cases, an addition has rendered a previously contributing resource as non-contributing.

Setting

The physical environment of the Garden District retains its integrity as the original park strips and sidewalks remain intact in their original locations and at their original sizes. Trees, front yards, and other vegetation have matured for several decades, creating a garden-like natural environment within the neighborhoods. The proverbial white picket fence is present at several properties but is not a predominant feature. Few chain link fences are present in the front yards.

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The Garden District is distinct from the areas that surround it in that south of the boundary is the historic commercial district, west of the boundary is the secondary or auto-oriented commercial district, east of the boundary are neighborhoods that were platted and developed wholly after World War II, and north of the boundary are neighborhoods that do not retain as strong of architectural integrity.

Materials

The dominant building material within the Garden District is wood, utilized for framing and sheathing. This material is a dominant characteristic of contributing buildings, and the neighborhood thus retains its integrity in this aspect. Other construction materials include brick and stucco. If changes have occurred, most often that was in the form of new windows in aluminum or vinyl materials. Most wood buildings retain their original sheathing, but many have been covered with aluminum or vinyl siding. Occasionally, a roof was replaced with new materials that were not historic, such as asphalt shingles replacing wood shingles, metal replacing asphalt, or Spanish tile replacing asphalt shingles. New construction in the district is mixed between stucco, wood, cementitious wood, metal, and aluminum and vinyl siding.

Workmanship

The Garden District is unique in Coeur d'Alene as an example of a neighborhood built over time with a wide array of architectural styles that has retained its overall historic character. The workmanship invested in the craftsmanship of the buildings within the Garden District remains evident in the forms and details, even when some materials may have changed.

Feeling

The Garden District's consistent setback and scale, variation of historic styles, retention of historic outbuildings, and associated landscape elements all contribute to its strong integrity of feeling as an early-to-mid-twentieth century residential neighborhood.

Association

The Garden District through the retention of its historic layout, scale, architectural features, and materials clearly conveys its historic associations with the early architectural development of the city of Coeur d'Alene.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1886-1974

Significant Dates

1886 (Coeur d'Alene & Kings Addition)

1902 (O'Brien's 1st, 1st Amended, and 2nd Additions)

1903 (O'Brien's 4th Addition; R.W. Collins Addition, Reid's Addition)

1906 (Taylor's Addition)

1919 (George F. Weeks Addition)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

George Williams, Architect

William G. Scritsmier, Architect, Builder

Edward M. Kreig, Builder

Francis P. Rooney & Lewis P. Stritesky, Architects

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Garden District is locally significant under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion C. It is eligible under Criterion C in the area of significance of ARCHITECTURE for its association with the early architectural development of the city of Coeur d'Alene. Fueled by infusions of capital and population due to mining, lumber, railroads, and later, tourism, the Garden District expanded steadily through the mid-twentieth century. The evolution of its built environment reflects the architectural preferences and manifestations of nationally popular residential architectural styles in the region. In the context of Coeur d'Alene, the district is significant for the diversity of its architectural styles and strong integrity of those resources. The period of significance extends from 1886 to 1974. This encompasses the time between the first platting of the district alongside Fort Sherman (ca. 1886) and 1974, in keeping with the end of the neighborhood's major period of development and the NRHP's 50-year age convention.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion C Significance: Architecture

The Garden District is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture for its extant concentration of historic structures, primarily residential, from the late nineteenth to mid twentieth century, which demonstrate a high standard of quality and craftsmanship. Various investors platted the Garden District, mainly between 1886 and 1906. The neighborhood eventually included 10 subdivisions, the last of which was added in 1919. As the city's first residential area, the Garden District reflected Coeur d'Alene's early growth through its variety of architecture, as the city transformed from an isolated military settlement to a rail-centered hub of industry, then to an automotive tourist destination. Builders and architects accommodated the city's growing population in styles favored nationwide.

The earliest homes in the Garden District were largely in the Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Colonial Revival styles, popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, the vast majority of the district's residencies were built during the major growth period from 1901-1915 in the American Craftsman tradition, with bungalows predominating. Homes in the Tudor Revival style also grew in popularity during this period. Later additions were influenced by the Twentieth Century Modern Movement with examples from the Art Deco and Ranch styles of design. According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Co.'s maps of the city in 1891, most of Coeur d'Alene's early buildings were wood frame, with others composed of brick or stucco.²¹ The majority of the Garden District is constructed of these materials.²²

²¹ City of Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Plan, 2021, https://www.cdaid.org/files/Planning/Historic%20Preservation%20Plan_Dec_2021_Adopted.pdf.

²² *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 4.

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The Garden District showcases the work of the few documented architects and contractors who crafted the early built environment of Coeur d'Alene. George Williams was an architect who settled in Coeur d'Alene in 1903 and quickly gained a reputation for excellence. Williams designed many of Coeur d'Alene's notable structures, including the First Methodist Church (now the Revelation Church at 618 E. Wallace Ave.) in the Garden District. (Photo 64)²³ He later designed the Coeur d'Alene City Hall completed in 1908 (NR#79000792) and the Masonic Temple completed in 1911 (NR#78001071). Williams' career in Coeur d'Alene spanned 25 years and many of his designs can still be found throughout the Pacific Northwest.²⁴ He lived in the Garden District at 713 N. 7th St. (Photo 58) There is no evidence that Williams designed the home, completed in 1930, though it was built in his preferred Colonial Revival style.

Edward M. Krieg was a prominent local pioneer builder who crafted structures within the Garden District. Circa 1906, he relocated from Wisconsin and immediately found employment in the quickly expanding city of Coeur d'Alene.²⁵ By 1907, he won a lucrative contract for a business block on Sherman Street commissioned by one of the city's most prominent residents, Teresa Graham.²⁶ She was later the first woman in the United States elected as a national delegate of the Democratic Party.²⁷ Later that year, I.M. Busby contracted with Krieg for the construction of a bungalow at the corner of Garden and Government avenues, outside the Garden District.²⁸ Krieg's most prominent addition to the Garden District was the St. Thomas Catholic Church and its accompanying rectory, completed in 1910 (NR#77000463).

The 2021 RLS of the Garden District identified 530 extant primary buildings. Of these, 517 were residences. Bungalows, also categorized as Craftsman style, composed the largest number with 163. Folk Victorian and Queen Anne styles add up to 58 examples. Minimal Traditional designs were also common, with 53 structures throughout the district. Other significant styles included 25 Tudor Revival homes and 21 in the Ranch Style. The survey also noted five churches, three schools, and a few commercial buildings. According to its findings, around 67% of remaining buildings contributed to the Garden District's historic character. After the period of significance, 48 New Traditional homes replaced existing structures.

Early Development: Fort Sherman and First Platting (1886-1901)

Coeur d'Alene began as a military town when General William Tecumseh Sherman ordered the construction of a fort in his post-Civil War capacity as Commander of the U.S. Army. Construction began on the site of a village of the Schitsu'umsh, now known as the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, in April 1878 where the Spokane River flowed out of Lake Coeur d'Alene. A community of civilians

²³ Don Hibbard, "First United Methodist Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978), Section 8. *Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 23. Williams' home is extant and within the Garden District.

²⁴ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 214.

²⁵ 1910 Federal Census.

²⁶ "The Graham Block," *Coeur d'Alene Press*, April 30, 1907.

²⁷ "Obituary for Teresa Graham," *Spokane Chronicle*, November 13, 1951.

²⁸ *Coeur d'Alene Press*, August 7, 1907.

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simultaneously grew alongside the fort offering goods and services to military personnel. The soldiers called it “Slab Town” for its structures of canvas atop wooden floors.²⁹ The small enclave of shops and saloons expanded rapidly in the 1880s as Coeur d’Alene became a hub for nearby mining operations and transportation development.³⁰ The population grew from around 200 in 1883 to 600 in 1887.³¹ Tony A. Tubbs, a native of Germany who had emigrated to the United States in 1880, filed a patent for 138 acres near the fort. His claim included portions of the lakeshore and a wooded hill upon which he built his own home, an area now known as Tubbs Hill. Tubbs platted the remainder of his addition in 1884 and added a lakefront hotel called the Hotel d’ Landing. It joined ventures like the Lakeside Hotel and the Virginia Chop Shop, among others, to establish a thriving business district.³²

Coeur d’Alene & Kings Addition (1886)

The success of Tubbs’ addition motivated residential development near Coeur d’Alene’s growing center. New speculators filed plats which would eventually become the Garden District, the first planned residential neighborhood in the city.³³ The earliest platting of the neighborhood took place in 1886 when the Coeur d’Alene and Kings Addition was registered by James Monaghan and C.B. King.³⁴ The partners had found success as traders at Fort Sherman and invested their earnings in a large parcel directly east of the town center, offering residential lots for sale.³⁵ Their property included the land between 1st and 8th streets from Pennsylvania Ave. on the north to Mullan Ave. on the south.³⁶ Homes built in this early period were predominantly in the Queen Anne and Folk Victorian style. These designs were variations of Late Victorian architecture which proliferated Great Britain during the latter years of Queen Victoria’s reign, from around 1860-1901. The Queen Anne style, common in the 1880s and 1890s, was popularized by a group of British architects largely inspired by late Medieval structures. During this period, technological advancements in construction and transportation enabled production of homes at relatively low costs. In the U.S., an expanding railroad network and factory-produced building materials were accompanied by the publication of pattern books and mail-order catalogs which made the style more accessible to homeowners. Relevant examples of the Queen Anne style include 523 E. Coeur d’Alene Ave. (1890; Photo 45), 522 E. Indiana Ave. (1890; Photo 47), 712 E. Foster Ave. (1895; Photo 46), 318 N. 6th St., and 715 E. Wallace (1920; Photo 48).

²⁹ *Coeur d’Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, prepared by Sharon Boswell Partners in History, January 18, 2021, 7.

³⁰ “This City the Center of the Largest Mining District in the World,” *Coeur d’Alene Press*, January 28, 1893.

³¹ Singletary, *Coeur d’Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 11-12.

³² *Ibid*, 12.

³³ Plat of Tubbs Addition to the City of Coeur d’Alene May 23, 1884, Kootenai County Recorder, Coeur d’Alene, Idaho. See reconnaissance survey.

³⁴ King and Monaghan were also in the steamboat business. They co-funded the ship *General Sherman*, launched on Lake Coeur d’Alene April 3, 1884. See Robert Singletary, *Coeur d’Alene, Beautiful and Progressive: An Illustrated History of Coeur d’Alene, Idaho 1878-1990* (Museum of North Idaho, 2019), 12. The area within the district boundary did not have a collective name as an area until Garden District was adopted by the neighborhood association in the 1990s.

³⁵ In addition to platting residential lots near the city center, Monaghan and King further facilitated the growth of Coeur d’Alene by overseeing the construction of a local road and built one of the first steamers, the “General Sherman,” to transport people and goods across the lake.

³⁶ *Coeur d’Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, Appendix A; Figure 4.

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The Coeur d'Alene and Kings Addition also included structures in a simplified version of the Queen Anne style. In size and design, these Folk Victorian homes were more modest when compared with Queen Anne structures, but they drew upon similar fundamentals. Of 24 homes constructed in this first platting, six were Queen Anne and six were Folk Victorian. The term folk is broadly used in architecture to denote a relative disregard for architectural theory in favor of basic shelter. In frontier settlements these homes were often constructed by their future occupants. In more established communities, folk houses often rely upon locally available materials and regional trends. Like the dissemination of Queen Anne designs and materials, the Folk Victorian style was popularized by mass produced literature and ornamentation disseminated by the railroad. These were often adapted for use by local builders. Builders at times added pre-cut woodwork to existing structures to mimic more elaborate Queen Anne homes. Relevant examples of the Folk Victorian style include 610 E. Indiana Ave. (1900), 218 N. 8th St. (1902), 708 E. Indiana Ave. (1902; Photo 52), 508 E. Garden Ave. (1890; Photo 49), 512 E. Indiana Ave. (1900; Photo 51), 708 E. Indiana Ave. (1902), and 918 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1910).

The Coeur d'Alene and Kings Addition also included residences in Period Revival styles, which gained nationwide popularity near the end of the nineteenth century and influenced the construction of homes in the Garden District into the 1940s. Revivals were part of the Eclectic movement in architecture, which unlike the stylistic mixtures of the Victorian era, emphasized the imitation of original structures built in Europe and its colonies. The Eclectic movement is so named for the variety of revival styles which became popular during this era. In the U.S., revival styles garnered attention at prominent expositions. The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, which honored the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The national focus on American history and accompanying patriotism inspired a wave of Colonial Revival architecture which became the most dominant style of domestic construction in the early twentieth century. Relevant examples of the style include 501 E. Foster Ave. (1893; Photo 54), 1011 E. Garden Ave. (1900; Photo 55), 801 E. Lakeside Ave. (1904; Photo 56), 622 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1912; Photos 38 and 57), 713 N. 7th St. (1930; Photo 58), and 714 N. 9th St. (1943; Photo 59).

While the Colonial Revival style grew in popularity to account for 40% of domestic construction between 1910-1930 in the U.S., it never gained that prominence in Coeur d'Alene. Colonial Revival homes continued to fill lots in the Garden District until the early 1950s but contributed only 12 of 530 total structures.

George Williams, the architect who designed many prominent buildings in Coeur d'Alene, including the First United Methodist Church within the Garden District, lived in a Colonial Revival home in the Coeur d'Alene and Kings addition at 713 N. 7th St.

The house at 714 N. 9th St. (1943; Photo 59) filled an open lot in the area later known as O'Brien's 4th Addition. It was owned by Joseph T. Scott, the first owner and editor of the *Coeur d'Alene*

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Press.³⁷ He also became a leading advocate of the Silver Republican Party, an offshoot popular in western mining states, which advocated a dual monetary standard of gold and silver, otherwise known as bimetallism.³⁸ The mid twentieth century addition of Colonial Revival style homes within the Garden District demonstrates its longevity despite the relative paucity of structures within the neighborhood.

Other revival styles captured interest in 1893, when architects for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago favored classical motifs in the construction of their "White City." Though temporary, the exposition was an international sensation and popularized classically inspired architecture, as well as other historicist styles derived from European precedents.³⁹ While the Dutch Colonial Revival style became popular primarily in the northeastern U.S. two such homes were added to the Coeur d'Alene and Kings Addition in 1900. Others joined them as infill through the 1940s. The Garden District contains nine examples of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture. Relevant examples of the style include 603 N. 7th St. (1900; Photo 60), 1010 E. Indiana Ave. (1908), 519 E. Indiana Ave. (1915; Photo 61), and 624 E. Foster Ave. (1948; Photo 62).

St. Luke's Episcopal Church at 501 E. Wallace Ave. is the oldest continuously operating Protestant church in Coeur d'Alene and dates to this period of the Garden District's development. (Photo 63) Reverend Herman Page conducted the building's first services in 1892 after the congregation moved from borrowed space in the Coeur d'Alene Odd Fellows Hall designed by

local architect George Williams. The original church building was Gothic Revival, a style which originated in England near the end of the nineteenth century. Picturesque styles emerged as an alternative to the Classical architectural tradition, which dominated domestic and civic construction through the early nineteenth century. Irregular massing contrasted with the formality of classical structures and was promoted as more natural in appearance. In the U.S. the Gothic Revival style was championed by architects like Andrew Jackson Downing, who published pattern books beginning in 1842. St. Luke's demonstrates the style in its windows and form. It was extensively remodeled in 1925 but remains contributing and individually eligible for nomination.⁴⁰

³⁷ "First Issue of Coeur d'Alene Press Published 63 Years Ago," *Coeur d'Alene Press*, February 18, 1955.

http://cdarchives.org/jsp/RcWebImageViewer.jsp?doc_id=7d2580f7-1e82-49dc-8600-8c8b63843b7a/CDAPRESS/20210806/00000041&pg_seq=6&search_doc=&query1_modifier=AND&query1=j%20t%20scott&query1_field=ALL

³⁸ "Obituary for Joseph T. Scott," *The Daily Star-Mirror*, November 29, 1915.

Claudius O. Johnson, "The Story of Silver Politics in Idaho, 1892-1902." *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* (1942): 283-296.

³⁹ "Rapid City West Boulevard Historic District Amendment," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2017).

⁴⁰ "Welcome to St. Luke's," <https://www.stlukescda.org/about-us.html#History>.

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Major Growth Era (1902-1915)

The city of Coeur d'Alene adjusted quickly to the economic strain caused by the military withdrawal from Fort Sherman. New growth was fueled by a burgeoning timber industry, development of railroads, and early tourism.⁴¹ In 1901, the *Coeur d'Alene Press* boasted, "No better location for profitable investments or for securing ideal homes can be found in the northwest. There is always a welcome here, among an excellent people, in a beautiful region and an incomparable climate."⁴² Thousands flocked to northern Idaho to capitalize on the region's dynamic economy. Coeur d'Alene's population grew from 350 in 1900 to over 10,000 in 1911.⁴³ The city's growth led to a huge demand for new residences. By 1915, over 70 new developments provided residential lots for sale, including eight within the boundaries of what became the Garden District.⁴⁴ The Garden District remained a popular location for investment thanks to its location near the town's commercial district and its reputation as a desirable neighborhood.

O'Brien's 1st, 1st Amended, and 2nd Additions (1902)

Captain John J. O'Brien was among the first to invest during this era of major growth. The Civil War veteran had arrived in Coeur d'Alene in 1890 and served as the quartermaster at Fort Sherman.⁴⁵ Upon his discharge from the military, O'Brien remained in Coeur d'Alene and purchased local real estate. Among other investments, O'Brien platted lots to the east of the Coeur d'Alene and Kings addition. He filed his first plat in 1902. It stretched from Mullan Ave. to Coeur d'Alene Ave. between 8th and 10th streets. O'Brien amended the original addition later that year, expanding its boundaries with more lots north of his own Queen Anne mansion on Sherman Ave.⁴⁶ James H. Harte, a prominent real estate and insurance agent in Coeur d'Alene, managed the sale of lots within O'Brien's first plat. He advertised the neighborhood's central location and its "handsome dwellings" along with names of influential residents.⁴⁷

From 1902-1903, O'Brien expanded the Garden District twice more. His 2nd Addition, registered in May 1902, followed Coeur d'Alene Ave. north to Lakeview Ave. (now Pennsylvania) and spanned between 8th and 11th streets.⁴⁸ The plat also included land between Mullan Ave. to Lakeview Ave. between 10th and 11th streets, and Mullan Ave. to Front Ave. between 11th and 12th St. The Garden District also incorporates O'Brien's 4th Addition, registered in June of 1903, extending from Lakeside to Pennsylvania Ave. and from 8th to 11th St.⁴⁹

The First United Methodist Church (now the Revelation Church), listed in the NRHP for its significance as an example of early Idaho churches which combined architectural styles to convey

⁴¹ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 27.

⁴² *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, November 30, 1901.

⁴³ *Polk's City of Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai County Directory* (1911), 27.

⁴⁴ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 21.

⁴⁵ Federal Census 1910, *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, October 15, 1892.

⁴⁶ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 49. Coeur d'Alene Press, March 28, 1896.

⁴⁷ *Coeur d'Alene Press*, Oct. 14, 1905.

⁴⁸ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, Figure 4.

⁴⁹ *Ibid*, 14.

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the permanence of religious tradition along with the originality of western development, dates to this period of the Garden District's development. Local architect George Williams designed the First United Methodist Church for a congregation unable to fund the cost of its construction. Volunteer builders worked from 1906-1908 to complete the structure at 618 E. Wallace Ave in a style mixed of Gothic Revival in plan and details with an Arts & Crafts entry portico. (Photo 64)⁵⁰

Within the Coeur d'Alene and Kings addition stands one of the original public schools at 602 E. Garden Ave. (1906). As other schools opened throughout Coeur d'Alene, the original structure on Garden Ave. became known as Central School. Today the building serves as a business space. The red brick exterior is eclectic in style, influenced by both Classical Revival and Craftsman design and is therefore categorized as Mixed.

Late Victorian and Period Revival styles remained popular in the early twentieth century, and many filled available lots in the Garden District during the major growth period. However, Craftsman style bungalows predominated, eventually comprising a third of all its residences.⁵¹

The American Craftsman tradition derived from the nineteenth century Arts & Crafts Movement in England. Founders John Ruskin and William Morris proposed the unity of art and nature and advocated for a departure of the prefabricated designs so often associated with Late Victorian architecture. The building form most associated with Craftsman-style architecture is the bungalow, typically a single-story residence with a rectangular floorplan and a sloped gable roof. Of the 521 extant homes in the Garden District, 170 are bungalows with significant elements of the Craftsman style.⁵² Bungalows served as the most prolific architectural form within O'Brien's additions. The home at 1015 E. Lakeside Ave. (Photo 67) was one of the earliest Craftsmans built in the Garden District. It was completed in 1901 in O'Brien's 2nd Addition. Additional relevant examples of the style include 1006 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1905; Photo 68), 617 E. Indiana Ave. (1910; Photo 53), 915 E. Lakeside Ave. (1910; Photo 69), 822 E. Garden Ave. (1912; Photo 70), 823 E. Pennsylvania Ave. (1916; Photo 65), 1014 E. Lakeside Ave. (1920), and 801 E. Indiana Ave. (1929; Photo 71).

In total, 66 Craftsmans were added to the Garden District during the major growth period. They were joined by 90 more during and after World War I. During the Great Depression, the style's popularity declined; only 11 Craftsmans were added to the Garden District between 1930 and 1939.

The St. Thomas Catholic Church, completed in 1910, is located within O'Brien's 4th Addition at 919 E. Indiana Ave. (Photos 31 and 72) Father Thomas Purcell, a coal miner turned priest, gathered support and funds to build the St. Thomas Catholic Church and its accompanying rectory.⁵³ The structures were built by E.M. Kreig, a prolific Coeur d'Alene builder, and designed by Rooney

⁵⁰ Don Hibbard, "First United Methodist Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978), Section 8.

⁵¹ Ibid, 27.

⁵² Ibid, Table 1; Figure 13.

⁵³ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 205.

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and Stritesky of Spokane. The two buildings were completed in 1910.⁵⁴ The structure is architecturally significant as an example of the monumental Romanesque style, based on early Christian architecture. In religious architecture, examples typically feature round arches and round-arch windows, towers, and massive piers and columns, and a Christian Basilica plan. Especially notable are its leaded glass windows produced by G.C. Riordan and Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio. St. Thomas Catholic Church is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Garden District also includes two examples from the Prairie style, one of the few indigenous styles of American architecture. Originating in Chicago ca. 1900 and drawing inspiration from the Arts & Crafts movement among other sources, the style emphasized simple design adapted to the natural environment. Architect Frank Lloyd Wright was the leading proponent of the movement, which spread nationwide through pattern books. Relevant examples of the style include 703 E. Lakeside Ave. (1915; Photo 74), which is contributing and individually eligible for the NRHP, and 420 E. Foster Ave. (1905; Photo 73).

Reid's Acre Tracts, Reid's Subdivision of Block 33 and the R.W. Collins Addition (1903)

Like many other early residents of Coeur d'Alene, the Reid and Collins families relocated to the growing city to capitalize on economic opportunities. James and Amanda Reid relocated from Ohio and purchased land which became Reid's Acre Tracts, platted in 1903. Their addition to the Garden District extended from 4th St. to 7th St. and from Reid to Montana Ave.⁵⁵ An advertisement in the *Coeur d'Alene Press* promised there was "no more desirable location for homes."⁵⁶ That same year, R.W. and Martha Collins registered an addition adjacent to Reid's Subdivision. The Collins' came from Tennessee via Montana, where Robert Collins had been a carpenter. In Coeur d'Alene he formed a real estate firm and advertised his plat of six lots on the northside of Montana Avenue between 4th and 5th streets.⁵⁷ Collins touted skills as a builder, offering to sell his lots and then fill them with houses.⁵⁸

Several homes in the Queen Anne and Victorian Cottage styles filled early lots within the Reid tract. They were joined by many bungalows during the first decades of the twentieth century. Many homes joined them in the Tudor Revival style, which like other period revivals gained popularity in the U.S. near the turn of the 20th century. Tudor Revivals enjoyed popularity in Europe between 1850 and 1930 when British architects such as Phillip S. Webb, and later M.H. Bailie Scott, inspired a return to early English architecture by agglomerating characteristics of Medieval and Renaissance structures into contemporary designs. As with other popular styles of the era, designs in the Tudor Revival style became widely available to the public through pattern books, often including photographs of the old English structures which inspired them.

⁵⁴ Don Hibbard, "St. Thomas Catholic Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1976), Section 8.

⁵⁵ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, Appendix A; Figure 4.

⁵⁶ *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, March 19, 1904.

⁵⁷ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, Appendix A; Figure 4.

⁵⁸ *Ibid*, 15.

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The Domestic Architecture of England During the Tudor Period, published in 1911 and widely distributed, helped popularize the style in the U.S. The style was second, only to the Colonial Revival style, in popularity in the 1920's comprising as much as 25% of homes built during that decade nationwide.⁵⁹ The Garden District contains 23 residences in the Tudor Revival style, all of which remain contributing structures. Relevant examples of the style include 829 N. 6th St. (1918), 838 N. 5th St. (1920; Photo 76), 817 E. Indiana St. (1920; Photo 77), 621 E. Foster Ave. (1928; Photo 78), 701 E. Foster Ave. (1929; Photo 79), 521 E. Foster Ave. (1933; Photo 75), and 1009 E. St. Maries Ave. (1936; Photo 80).

The Taylor Addition (1906)

Marshall and Edith Taylor, along with Taylor's brother, John, expanded the Garden District in September 1906. The Taylor brothers were prominent members of Coeur d'Alene's business community. Together they helped found the Coeur d'Alene Merchants' Credit Association and both were active in the local business community.⁶⁰ Their plat extended the Garden District from Pennsylvania Ave. to Hastings Ave. and from 8th St. to the rail lines which demarcated the right of way for the Inland Empire Railway Company.⁶¹ Their advertisements in the *Coeur d'Alene Press* showcased mining tycoons and community leaders who planned to build in the neighborhood. "Some of the very best people of Spokane, Wallace, and Coeur d'Alene are buying lots in Taylor Addition, intending to build expensive homes."⁶² The Taylors also advertised the Garden District's central location and modern conveniences. "Taylor Noise Addition is near the churches and schools, and just far enough out to be away from the smoke and Electric cars cross five streets of this addition and we hope for a 20-minute car service early next spring. City water will be put in front of every lot."⁶³

Early homes within the subdivision were a collection of styles. Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Tudor Revival structures added variety to the streetscape. However, Craftsmans statistically dominated the built environment. Examples of Other in this period include 821 E. Lakeside Ave. (1906) and 916 E. Coeur d'Alene (1915), while the one example of No Style is 506 E. Reid Ave. (1913).

Final Expansion and Densification (1916-1939)

By 1915, the Garden District had grown substantially since it barely registered on the earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of Coeur d'Alene. In 1891 the maps showed portions of the Garden District between 5th St. and slightly east of 7th St. Later maps marked the neighborhood's geographic expansion to the east and north.⁶⁴ The Weeks Subdivision, platted in 1919, marked the final geographical expansion of the Garden District. The subdivision consisted

⁵⁹ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 2014), 454.

⁶⁰ *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, August 27, 1904.

⁶¹ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey* (Appendix A; Figure 4).

⁶² *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, September 10, 1906. *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey* (Figure 7).

⁶³ *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, October 8, 1906.

⁶⁴ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 18.

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of six lots between 7th and 8th streets and Foster and Reid avenues. Weeks moved west from Massachusetts as a mining operator and built a Colonial Revival home at 715 E. Foster Ave. in 1910.⁶⁵ He became the President of Coeur d'Alene's Chamber of Commerce and spearheaded efforts to raise money for the Red Cross during World War I.⁶⁶

The war years and their aftermath saw a short-term decline in Coeur d'Alene's population to 6,447 in 1920, an 11% decrease since 1910.⁶⁷ The local economy suffered as many workers left to fight in Europe. At home, labor unrest halted production at local lumber mills and tourism waned. Rail and steamboat traffic slowed to a trickle. Weeks was instrumental in revitalizing Coeur d'Alene by encouraging the city's modernization. He encouraged the development of a road network, both local and interstate, to accommodate motorized travel and transportation. Weeks also spearheaded the effort to clear land for the city's first airfield in 1920. Named in his honor, Weeks Field was the first municipally owned airstrip in the U.S.⁶⁸ He was later designated by the *Coeur d'Alene Press* as the "father" of the Chamber of Commerce.⁶⁹

As the war ended, car and bus travel renewed interest in tourism and the use of gasoline engines also became a boon to the timber industry. Lumber production reached its highest level in 1925 with seven mills operating in Coeur d'Alene and the vicinity. By 1923, the population of Coeur d'Alene had rebounded to 9,000.⁷⁰ As the city grew, Coeur d'Alene's Garden District remained attractive for its location near schools and churches, yet slightly removed from the daily traffic of downtown commerce. Lots in the Weeks Addition were filled mainly in the 1920s, predominantly with Craftsman bungalows. To accommodate the Garden District's growing population, a new junior high school rose adjacent to Coeur d'Alene High School in 1927.⁷¹ Yet Coeur d'Alene's revived prosperity would be short-lived. In 1929, the city and its residents plunged into another depression along with the rest of the world.

The global financial crisis, later known as The Great Depression, slowed development in Coeur d'Alene as demand for timber plummeted and tourism waned. In 1933, a flood compounded hardship when it damaged the city's infrastructure along with that of its surrounding mills. Local banks struggled to offer loans for either repairs or new construction.⁷² By the mid-1930s, agents of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) arrived in Coeur d'Alene to offer employment in conserving open space and building public infrastructure. Roosevelt's "New Deal" included funds for the construction of public buildings, but loans for residential projects were scarce.

As with other revival styles, Spanish Colonial Revival architecture gained popularity in the U.S. through expositions near the turn of the 20th-century. The Panama-California Exposition of 1915

⁶⁵ Federal Census 1910, 1920. The home is extant and within the Garden District.

⁶⁶ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 16.

⁶⁷ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 219.

⁶⁸ Deborah Akers Mitchell, "Fairgrounds Has Aviation History," *Coeur d'Alene Press*, August 19, 2022.

⁶⁹ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 16.

⁷⁰ *Polk's City Directory*, "Coeur d'Alene," 1923.

⁷¹ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 35.

⁷² *Ibid*, 93.

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highlighted a variety of buildings which drew from Spain's multicultural history and incorporated materials directly from the Iberian Peninsula. The style gained popularity nationwide, but remained especially influential in the southern U.S., the Southwest, and California. The home at 515 E. Foster Ave. (Photo 86) was constructed in 1933 as infill within the Coeur d'Alene and Kings Addition. It is the only home in the district which displays elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, and these elements are the result of later alterations to the original Tudor Revival style residence resulting in the residence's Mixed categorization.

Despite financial setbacks, builders added 189 homes to the district between 1916 and 1939, more than doubling its number of residences. Among the new additions were homes in the Art Deco Style. This Modernistic style originated in Europe and was introduced by the Paris Exposition of 1925. It first gained prominence in the U.S. after *The Chicago Tribune* sponsored an international competition to design its new headquarters. Eliel Saarinen, a Finnish architect, garnered public and professional admiration for his second-place Art Deco design.⁷³

Best known in the U.S. for its influence on commercial architecture epitomized by the Empire State Building, this Modernistic style never gained wide popularity in residential structures. There are two Art Deco buildings within the Garden District and only one is contributing. The house at 917 E. Foster Ave. (Photo 87) was built by contractor Richard A. Eddy in 1939 for Dr. Harry Sturges and his wife, Goldie. The home was built as infill within O'Brien's 4th Addition and is unique for its monumentality and flat application of stucco to the exterior.⁷⁴

Single contributing examples of architectural styles within this period include Art Deco (917 E. Foster Ave., 1939; Photo 87) and Mixed (724 N. 7th St., 1918 and 515 E. Foster Ave., 1933, Photo 86). 1916-1939. The examples of No Style from this period include 832 N. 6th St. (1934) and 833 N. 7th St., and examples of Other are 908 E. Lakeside Ave. (1920), 1028 E. Wallace Ave. (1927), and 616 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1930).

World War II and Aftermath (1940-1952)

As the United States anticipated entry into World War II, mobilization re-energized the American economy, including local business and industry in Coeur d'Alene. The Navy came to Coeur d'Alene in the form of Farragut Training Station, a new federal facility near Lake Pend Oreille. Contractors employed over 22,000 people in its construction and brought nearly 300,000 military personnel and support staff to the area. This surge in population boosted the local economy. Even after the base closed in 1946, many chose to stay in Coeur d'Alene.⁷⁵ Demand for materials like lumber grew, and Coeur d'Alene's mills roared back to life.

New Construction surged in 1940 when nineteen homes were added to the district, up from an average of fewer than ten a year through most of the 1930s.⁷⁶ As empty lots in the Garden District became scarce, construction declined. Most new homes during and after World War II were in the

⁷³ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 582.

⁷⁴ *City of Beautiful Homes and Landmarks*, 5. The home is extant and within the Garden District.

⁷⁵ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 22.

⁷⁶ *Ibid*, 18.

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Minimal Traditional style, corresponding with the need for affordable and quickly constructed housing financed by the 1944 G.I. Bill.

Infrastructure projects, begun in The Great Depression, continued during World War II and expanded after the war. Chief among them was the completion of an interstate highway network.⁷⁷ The Coeur d'Alene Belt Line, a freeway connecting the north of the city with five overpasses and exits to the downtown business district.⁷⁸ Automotive travel reinvigorated the business of tourism in Coeur d'Alene, with new roads simplifying journeys from greater distances. Local businesses sprung up to meet increasing consumer demand. One example is extant in the district at 825 N. 7th St. (1946).

The decades of war in Europe inspired an artistic movement that sought to overcome the pitfalls of nationalism with a modern style independent of regional traditions. European architects began experimenting with relatively unadorned structures constructed of metal framing. This International Style was so titled by a 1932 exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, "Modern Architecture: International Exhibition," and its accompanying publication, *The International Style*.⁷⁹ The style remained largely artistic and seldom manifested in domestic architecture. The only contributing building in the International Style is a former school owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise, at 406 N. 10th St. (1949). (Photo 91) It is also individually eligible, under Criterion C for its architectural significance. This type of modern design reflects changing stylistic preferences after World War II, on both a national and local level.

Many empty lots were later filled with homes in the Minimal Traditional style, which became popular between The Great Depression and World War II. They were favored for their simple design and relatively low cost of construction. Minimal Traditional construction was promoted by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), formed in 1934 as a response to the crisis in home ownership which resulted from The Great Depression. The agency offered loans on a limited basis for qualifying individuals and families. FHA guidelines suggested economy through the construction of unadorned, single-story, residences.⁸⁰ Architects and builders were anxious for work in the depressed economy and accommodated the push for affordability. A great quantity of publications on Minimal Traditional style houses flooded the U.S. market. The FHA also printed influential guides on the style, such as *Principles of Planning Small Houses*, published in 1936.

Minimal Traditional homes were constructed less often in earlier plats where the majority of lots had already been filled. For example, several Minimal Traditional style homes along St. Marie's Ave. filled remaining lots along St. Marie's Ave. during the 1930s and 1940s. However, Minimal Traditional homes proliferated later developments such as Reid's and Taylor's additions. Pennsylvania Avenue was another enclave of Minimal Traditional homes within the Taylor Addition. The Taylor Addition includes 20 of the Garden District's 55 Minimal Traditional style structures. Relevant examples of the style include 1006 E. St. Maries Ave. (1938; Photo 81), 1018

⁷⁷ Ibid, 22.

⁷⁸ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 201.

⁷⁹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 617.

⁸⁰ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 32.

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E. Montana Ave. (1940; Photo 83), 1021 E. Pennsylvania Ave. (1940; Photo 84), 1003 E. St. Marie's Ave. (1942; Photo 82), and 721 N. 5th St. (1949).

Single contributing examples of architectural styles within this period include Art Moderne (715 E. Garden Ave., 1946), English Cottage (602 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave., 1942), and Rustic (1003 E. Montana Ave., 1945). The one example of No Style from this period is 705 E. Indiana Ave. (1940).

Modern Era (1953-1974)

The Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce acted to capture increased tourist interest in the postwar era. They attracted travel to Coeur d'Alene with community events and activities around the lake. A sister organization known as the Coeur d'Alene Athletic Round Table brought well-known speakers and entertainers to the city and sponsored events such as hydroplane races, a lumberjack competition, and seaplane flights. Aviation had played an important role in Coeur d'Alene since 1942, when the Buroker Hicks Flight School opened to train pilots for World War II. After the War, civil aviation remained a popular pastime.⁸¹

By the Modern Era, the neighborhood had been nearly built out with very few empty lots remaining, but the location remained desirable for its attractive homes and convenience to downtown and the lake. The Ranch style of American provenance became a popular choice as buyers purchased existing homes and either replaced or remodeled them. The style originated in California and became increasingly desirable in the 1950's when the FHA eased its size requirements for access to government loans. The style was most popular in the West, where relatively new road networks allowed the construction of subdivisions further from urban centers with larger lot sizes. Also known as "ramblers," Ranch style homes were the first to be built with attached garages. They accounted for the largest percentage of new homes in the Garden District after 1953. Relevant examples of this style include 706 E. Garden Ave. (1953; Photo 92), 841 N. 11th St. (1953), 112 N. 10th St. (1957; Photo 93), 605 N. 9th St. (1965; Photo 94), and 1022 E. Montana Ave. (1974).

The Contemporary style was another popular choice for homes in the Garden District during the modern era. Derived from previous modern styles such as International, Ranch, and Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian houses, Contemporary buildings featured flat or slightly pitched roofs with widely overhanging eaves, banded windows, and little ornamentation. Exterior decoration took the form of masonry elements such as breeze and shadow blocks, metal elements such as posts and railings, and planters. The Contemporary style became prominent across the country after 1955.⁸² Relevant examples of the style include the house at 505 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1953; Photo 95) and the apartment building at 1025 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1964; Photo 96).

Single contributing examples of architectural styles in the Garden District from this period exist include Moderne (808 E. Foster Ave., 1954) and Split Level (711 N. 11th St., 1961).

⁸¹ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 117, 150.

⁸² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 581.

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Recent History (1974-present)

In the 1970s and 1980s, industries which had once fueled the Coeur d'Alene economy, such as logging, mining, and milling had substantially decreased. Large industrial complexes near the lake were removed and the land cleaned. Local businesses were challenged by a national recession in the 1980s. Coeur d'Alene responded with an increased emphasis on tourism to fill the gap in revenue. The city continued to grow in popularity as a tourist destination thanks to increasingly dependable travel options. Well-maintained road networks brought auto traffic to the city. Airports in Spokane, Washington and Missoula, Montana, combined with rental car agencies to offer additional access to the Idaho panhandle. New businesses opened in Coeur d'Alene to cater to travelers. The downtown commercial district filled with hotels and restaurants thanks to its proximity to Lake Coeur d'Alene. Most notably, the Coeur d'Alene Resort, owned by the Hagadone Corporation, opened in 1986.

The city also promoted itself as a pleasant place to live. In 1987, residents and businesses celebrated Coeur d'Alene's 100-year anniversary. That same year, Coeur d'Alene received the Raoul Wallenberg Award for Civil Rights, due to the population's concerted effort to resist the gathering of White supremacists within the city limits. Coeur d'Alene was named an "All American City," by the National Civic League for its exemplary efforts to safeguard educational, civic, and housing equity.⁸³

Within the Garden District, replacement and renovation continued. The Ranch style remained popular for new construction during this period, alongside the newly emerging New Traditional Style. The New Traditional style emerged from the New Urbanist movement of the 1980s in which environmental protection motivated a return to village-style neighborhoods within metropolitan centers. The philosophy was a reaction against Modernism and auto-centric urban sprawl. The Garden District was an ideal location for new urban development due to its walkable location and tree-lined streets. New Traditional buildings proliferated in the neighborhood, incorporating traditional elements into contemporary homes to evoke a sense of nostalgia.⁸⁴ There are three examples of New Traditional structures in this period that include 718 N. 5th St. (1984), 601 E. Wallace Ave. (2017), 1016 E. Pennsylvania Ave. (2021; Photo 85), and 1004 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (2022).

Beginning in the 1990s Coeur d'Alene's population substantially increased from approximately 24,000 to over 53,000 in 2020. The rising population has presented a challenge for the Garden District as teardowns have increased, sometimes replaced by larger scale buildings on urban lots which replaced the historic built environment. Recently the Garden District has begun to be impacted by the desire for constructing accessory dwelling units in the city. These have mainly been built in the form of small residences over garages, thus being 1½-to-two stories in height, and in some cases replaced older or historic outbuildings. The Garden District community organization has committed to celebrate and document the historic value of the neighborhood. These efforts

⁸³ National Civic League, <https://www.nationalcivicleague.org/our-work/>.

⁸⁴ Congress for New Urbanism, <https://www.cnu.org/resources/what-new-urbanism#:~:text=New%20Urbanism%20is%20a%20planning,on%20human%2Dscaled%20urban%20design.>

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have encouraged a renewed interest in the potential of preservation in the face of these challenges.⁸⁵

Summary

The Garden District is locally significant under NRHP Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE for its association with the early architectural development of the city of Coeur d'Alene. Fueled by infusions of capital and population due to mining, lumber, railroads, and later, tourism, the Garden District expanded steadily from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The evolution of its built environment reflects the architectural preferences and manifestations of nationally popular residential architectural styles in the region. In the local context, the district is significant for the diversity of its architectural styles and strong integrity of those resources. Despite demolition and new construction since the 1886-1974 period of significance, the neighborhood retains integrity across the seven aspects and clearly conveys its original function, historic associations, and period of construction.

General Historical Context

The landscape of north Idaho has greatly contributed to the development of Coeur d'Alene and the history of the Garden District. The city sits at the center of a woodland basin surrounded by approximately 2.4 million acres of mountains laced with streams, rivers, and bodies of water. The South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River originates near the Montana border and flows 37 miles westward, joining the north fork through a chain of alpine lakes into Lake Coeur d'Alene. A 1974 report by the National Resource Council included early European descriptions of the river as "transparent as cut glass" and "alive with trout and other fish" visible in droves within the clear water. Lake Coeur d'Alene centers the basin. The St. Marie's and St. Joe's rivers feed the lake to the south, winding through mountains of white pine, fir, and spruce forests.⁸⁶ Originally formed by a glacier, the natural freshwater lake has a surface area of 30,000 acres. The clear blue water contributes to a landscape often noted for its exceptional beauty in historic and contemporary sources. The lake empties northward into the Spokane River, a tributary of the Columbia, which flows toward the Pacific Ocean.⁸⁷

Schitsu'umsh Stewardship and Early Contact

The north shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene near the Spokane's headwaters has historically attracted inhabitants for its idyllic setting and abundant natural resources. For generations the Schitsu'umsh Tribe utilized the area as a settlement. These Salish-speaking people traveled seasonally to exploit available resources within their territory of approximately four million acres throughout northern

⁸⁵ Singletary 2019:173-174, 176-179, 181, 194; Bureau of Census: Kootenai County 2020.

⁸⁶ Fred W. Rabe and David C. Flaherty, *River of Green and Gold: a Pristine Wilderness Dramatically Affected by Man's Discovery of Gold*. Idaho Waters Digital Library, University of Idaho, https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/iwdl/docs/iwdl-rabe_1974.html.

⁸⁷ Idaho Washington Aquifer Collaborative, <https://www.iwac.us/protect-our-waters/inland-empire-lakes/coeur-dalene-lake-idaho>.

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Idaho, Washington, and Montana.⁸⁸ The Schitsu'umsh grouped themselves by kinship into three bands, each anchored by a semi-permanent dwelling. The north shore hosted perhaps the largest of these, called Hnch 'mqinkwe', from which the tribe controlled the headwaters and its abundant fish.⁸⁹ Lake Coeur d'Alene and its tributary rivers not only provided resources for the Schitsu'umsh, but they also appealed to explorers, traders, and settlers of European descent. The Lewis and Clark expedition was likely the first group of settlers to directly interact with the tribe. They noted the meeting in 1806 on their way eastward from the Pacific Coast, recording around 120 lodges along the lake.⁹⁰ In 1809, David Thompson, a fur agent of the North West Company, built a post at nearby Lake Pend Orielle and business between traders and tribes ensued. Either French traders or French-speaking Iroquois trappers likely bestowed the moniker "Coeur d'Alene" (pointed heart or heart like an awl) to describe the keen trading skills of the Schitsu'umsh.⁹¹ Along with the benefits of exchange with Euro-American traders came serious disruptions of Coeur d'Alene culture. Horses, guns, and alcohol permeated native villages, altering the rhythm of seasonal migration and daily life. Perhaps in reaction to these changes, the Coeur d'Alene sought protection or understanding from the Christian faith espoused by many traders with whom they interacted. Among them were Iroquois who had adopted the Catholic faith through the proselytizing of Jesuit missionaries.

Ca. 1760–1877: Missions, Treaties, and Displacement

In the 1830s, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe sent delegations to Jesuits in the eastern U.S. requesting the services of missionaries⁹² Father Pierre-Jean De Smet arrived in 1840 and by 1846 built a dozen missions throughout the Northwest. Among them was the Sacred Heart Mission on the south side of Lake Coeur d'Alene. However, the structure was severely damaged by floods and subsequently abandoned. In 1852, De Smet's successor, Father Anthony Ravalli, supervised the construction of the Cataldo Mission along the Coeur d'Alene River, near the lake's north shore.⁹³ The mission offered food and shelter, not only those who espoused Catholicism, but also to travelers and others in need of respite. In 1853, the new governor of Washington Territory, Isaac Ingalls Stevens, visited the mission with his survey party during an expedition to scout a potential route for the transcontinental railroad. Among the group was Lieutenant John Mullan, who later convinced the U.S. War Department to build a road through the Bitterroot Mountains to ease travel for troops and others. Part of his 624-mile road followed the northern shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene.⁹⁴

American incursions into Native American territory increased during the Civil War. In 1860 the

⁸⁸ Rodney Frey, *Coeur d'Alene (Schitsu'umsh) in American Indians of the Pacific Northwest Essays* (University of Washington: Seattle, Washington, 1998), <https://content.lib.washington.edu/aipnw/frey.html>.

⁸⁹ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 7.

⁹⁰ Eugene Smalley, *History of the Northern Pacific Railroad*. (Arno Press, New York: New York, 1975), 26.; Frey, *Coeur d'Alene*, <https://content.lib.washington.edu/aipnw/frey.html>.

⁹¹ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 5.

⁹² Jacqueline Peterson, *Sacred Encounters. Father DeSmet and the Indians of the Rocky Mountain West* (The DeSmet Project, Washington State University Press: Pullman, Washington, 1993), 22-23.

⁹³ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 7.

⁹⁴ Keith Petersen, *John Mullan, The Tumultuous Life of a Western Road Builder*, (Washington State University Press: Pullman, Washington, 2014), 27, 43-44, 65, 95-97.

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discovery of gold in Idaho's Panhandle brought a flood of fortune-seekers into the Northwest and tensions mounted between tribes and white settlers. As the war ended, U.S. troops shifted their focus to the still independent peoples of the American West. General William Tecumseh Sherman became commander of the U.S. Army in 1869 and prioritized defending white encroachments into Native lands. In 1877, Sherman and his regiment toured the Northwest along the Mullan road. Impressed by the beauty of Lake Coeur d'Alene, Sherman ordered the establishment of a camp along its north shore on the site of Hnch 'mqinkwe', the Coeur d'Alene's largest settlement.⁹⁵ Through a series of treaties, the U.S. Government forced the Coeur d'Alene onto a nearby reservation.⁹⁶ Unlike most tribes in America, the Coeur d'Alene retained control of approximately 345,000 acres of their homeland. The tribe continues to assert its stewardship over the area's natural resources. In 1998 the United States District Court ruled that the tribe has legal jurisdiction over the southern third of Lake Coeur d'Alene.⁹⁷

1878–1910: Fort Sherman and Early Development

In 1879, Sherman's Camp became a more permanent fort named for the commander. Fort Sherman housed three companies of the 2nd Infantry and attracted many civilians hoping to profit from their patronage. A town developed alongside the fort with vendors offering supplies and services to the soldiers. Business boomed in 1883 when the Northern Pacific Railroad completed a route through north Idaho. The line bypassed Coeur d'Alene but was easily accessible by stagecoach or on foot. Access to national travel and freight brought new opportunities through the ability to ship and receive a wide variety of products between Coeur d'Alene and distant locales. The U.S. Government also granted Native land to the railroads, which they sold to settlers and businesses, further encouraging development.⁹⁸ Hospitality offerings such as hotels, restaurants, and saloons anchored new streets like Lakeside and Sherman Avenues. In 1886 the railroad reached Coeur d'Alene via a spur line developed by the Coeur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company, and in 1903 the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Railway built an electric line reaching Coeur d'Alene from the south. In 1910, local businessman D.C. Corbin linked Coeur d'Alene to his Spokane International Line which stretched north into Canada. A transcontinental line, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, reached Coeur d'Alene in 1913.⁹⁹

Steamboats joined railroads as a popular means of transportation across the lake. The Army had first commissioned the Amelia Wheaton in 1880 to ferry supplies to Fort Sherman. They chose Peder Sorenson, a skilled boatbuilder and steamboat captain, to design the craft. He became the first skipper on Lake Coeur d'Alene and soon built more steamers like the Georgie Oakes to carry passengers and freight between shores.¹⁰⁰ Steamboat traffic suffered with the addition of more direct rail service, but the industry rebounded with an emphasis on tourism and eventually added

⁹⁵ Coeur d'Alene Tribe, "History," Coeur d'Alene Tribe, <https://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/our-tribe/history>.

⁹⁶ The Schitsu'umsh Tribe now claims the name of Coeur d'Alene as its primary title. The tribal government states the moniker was awarded by French traders "due to the sharp and disciplined trading practices of the Schitsu'umsh people." See Coeur d'Alene Tribe, <https://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov>.

⁹⁷ Frey, *Coeur d'Alene*, <https://content.lib.washington.edu/aipnw/frey.html>.

⁹⁸ Smalley, *Northern Pacific Railroad*, 416-417.

⁹⁹ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 8.

¹⁰⁰ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 13.

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freight service to the region's burgeoning timber industry. The White Star Navigation Company and the Red Collar Line competed for business on the lake in the early 20th Century. Transportation networks brought lumber companies from the eastern U.S. to exploit the vast forests of north Idaho. By 1910, Kootenai County hosted 50 sawmills, including several in Coeur d'Alene. These large milling companies attracted more business and people to the area.¹⁰¹ Regional mining and timber operations sustained the city's growth even after the closure of Fort Sherman in 1898.

1901–1941: Growth and Adaptation

Since 1903, local business owners had organized to promote Coeur d'Alene as a destination for industry and tourism. The Commercial Club boasted 400 members by 1910 and was disbanded in 1912 to form the city's Chamber of Commerce. The group sponsored civic events like an annual Regatta, dogsled racing down Sherman Ave. and a baseball league. These events became popular

regionally as tourist attractions and drew large crowds to Coeur d'Alene.¹⁰² This era of major growth necessitated construction of many new homes, churches, and schools. The Garden District was built primarily during the early decades of the twentieth century. For a summary of architecture by historical period see the Description Narrative in Section 8. During this period, the automobile further increased accessibility to Coeur d'Alene. As The Great Depression slowed commercial activity nationwide, the WPA completed a series of roadwork which shunted traffic into the business district. The Gibbs Bypass, completed in 1937, created a western outlet into Coeur d'Alene and encouraged new development along its route.¹⁰³

1942-1974 Postwar Development and Modernization

The advent of World War II returned a major military presence to Coeur d'Alene in the form of Farragut Naval Training Station. While not within Coeur d'Alene city limits, the station on Lake Pend Orielle dramatically increased the region's population during its active period from 1942 to 1946. Both military personnel and civilian contractors relocated to the area, and many remained after Farragut's closure. After the war the federal government offered financial assistance to veterans through discounted housing loans and stipends for higher education. Enrollment surged at Coeur d'Alene's North Idaho Junior College¹⁰⁴ on the grounds of old Fort Sherman. Similarly, remaining lots in the Garden District and other neighborhoods adjacent to downtown were in high demand. New construction and remodeling in the Garden District reflected the postwar optimism and prosperity that infused the West along with other cities across the nation.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰¹ Strong, Clarence, and Clyde Webb, *White Pine: King of Many Waters*. (Mountain Press Publishing: Missoula, Montana, 1970) 33-34.

¹⁰² Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 36.61,71.

¹⁰³ *City of Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Plan*, 30-31.

¹⁰⁴ Now North Idaho College.

¹⁰⁵ *City of Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Plan*, 32.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 132 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 47.405236 N | Longitude: -116.464650 W |
| 2. Latitude: 47.405159 N | Longitude: -116.461424 W |
| 3. Latitude: 47.402557 N | Longitude: -116.461440 W |
| 4. Latitude: 47.402730 N | Longitude: -116.464169 W |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The east boundary is the west side of N. 11th St. extending nine blocks from the alley between Sherman Ave. and Lakeside Ave. (the southeast corner of the district) on the south to the alley between Montana Ave. and Boyd Ave. on the north. This point is the northeast corner of the district. From the northeast corner, the north boundary runs along the south side of the alley between Montana Ave. and Boyd Ave. for three blocks to N. 8th St.; jogs south; runs along the south side of Montana Ave. along Phippeny Park for one block; jogs north; and runs along the south side of Montana Ave. to N. 5th St. for 2½ blocks forming the northwest corner of the district. From the northwest corner of the district, the west boundary extends south on N. 5th St. along the east side to Reid Ave.; turns west for approximately one-half block along the south side of Reid Ave.; turn south and runs along the west side of mid-block properties to Foster Ave.; jogs slightly west then south and runs along the west side of mid-block properties to Garden Ave; jogs east and runs along the west side of mid-block properties to Wallace Ave.; runs along the north side of Wallace Ave for approximately one-half block to N. 5th St. and turns south; runs along the east side of N. 5th St. for two blocks to Coeur d'Alene Ave and forms the southwest corner of the district. From the southwest corner at N. 5th St. and Coeur d'Alene Ave., the south boundary runs along the north side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. to N. 6th St.; turns south and runs along the east side of N. 6th St. to Lakeside Ave.; turns east and runs along the north side of Lakeside Ave. to N. 9th St.; turns south for a half block; turns east at the alley between Lakeside Ave. and Sherman Ave. where it runs along the north side of the alley for two blocks; intersects N. 11th St. and the southeast corner of the district.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected to approximately conform to the boundaries of the 2020 reconnaissance level survey and those that are commonly known locally to be those of the Garden District. Minor modifications were made to the boundaries to focus on the highest concentration of residential use and contributing resources within the historic district.

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11. Form Prepared By

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Preservation Commission
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telephone: (801) 949-4040
date: April 1, 2024 (updated draft)

Additional Documentation

List of Figures.

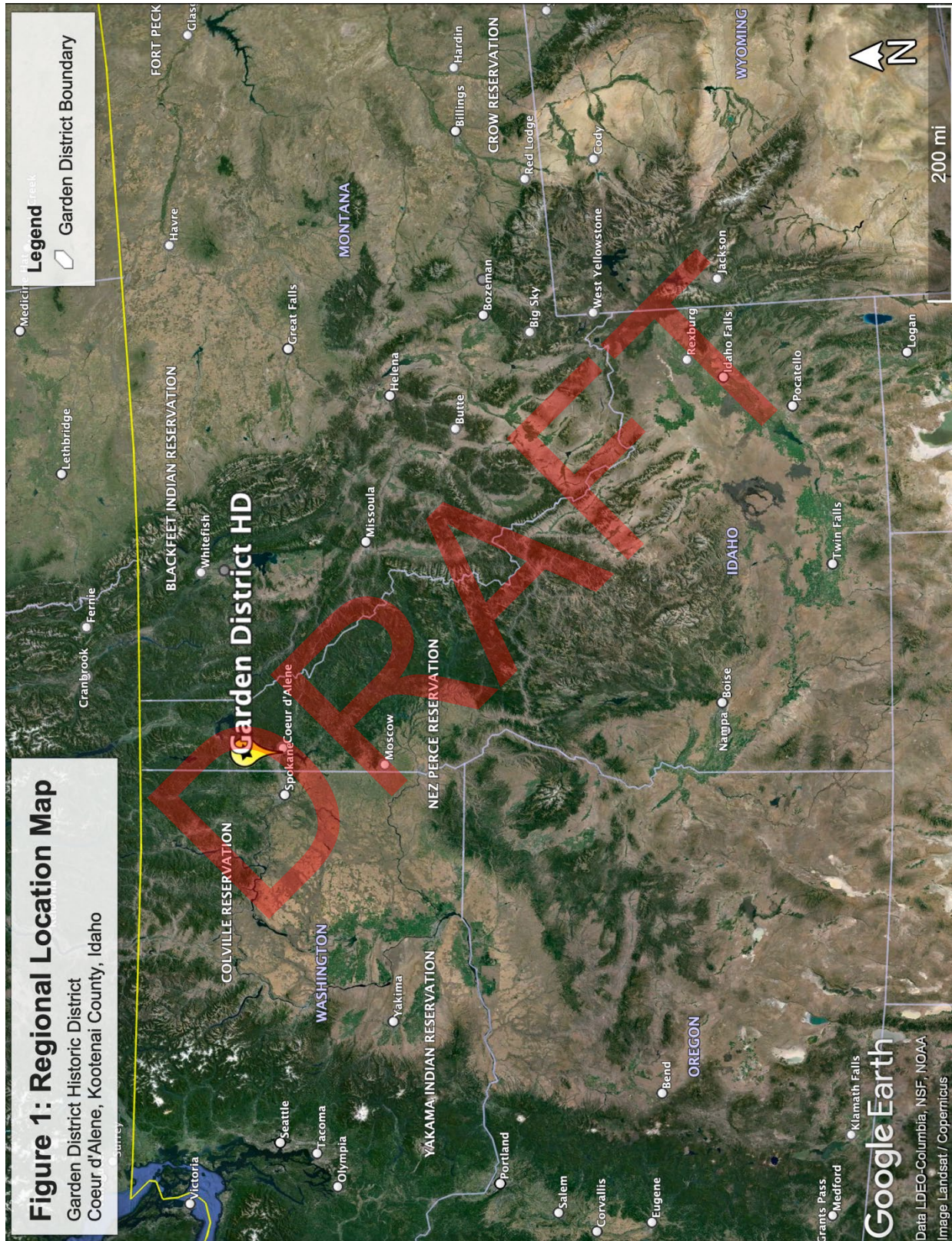
< pending final draft >

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

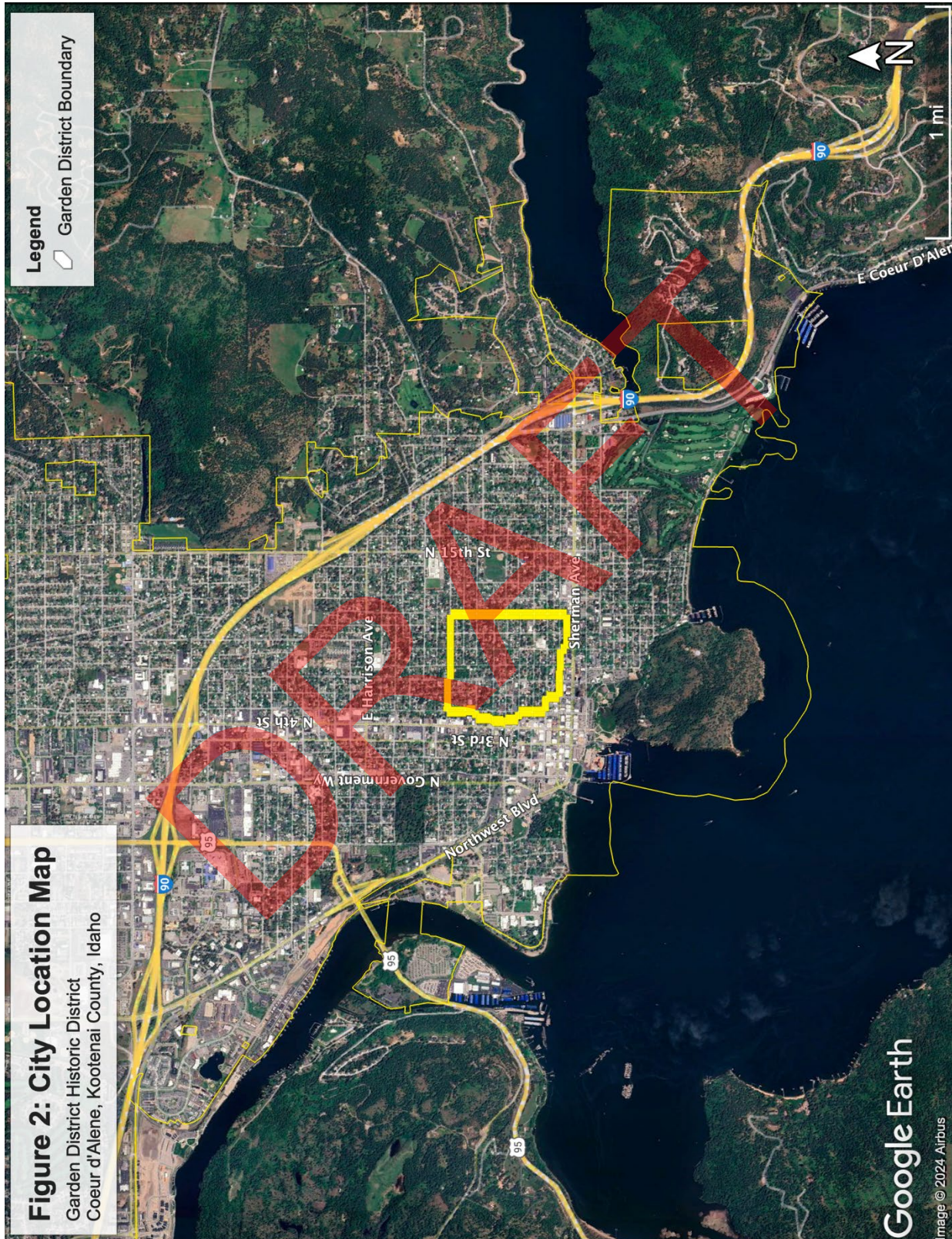
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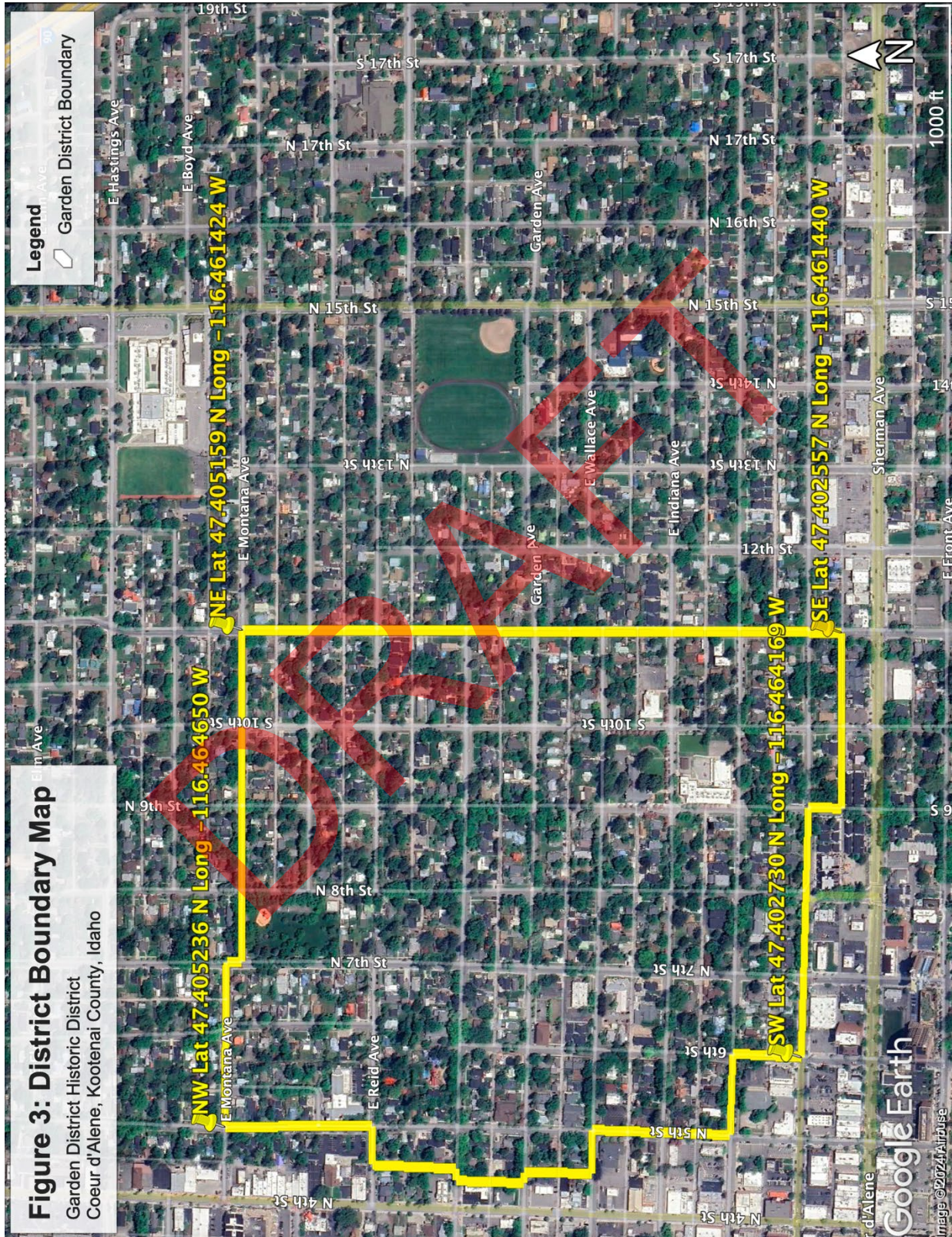
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Figure 4. Evaluation map 1 GIS

Figure 5. Evaluation map 2 (with addresses) GIS

Figure 6. Photo key map GIS/PPT

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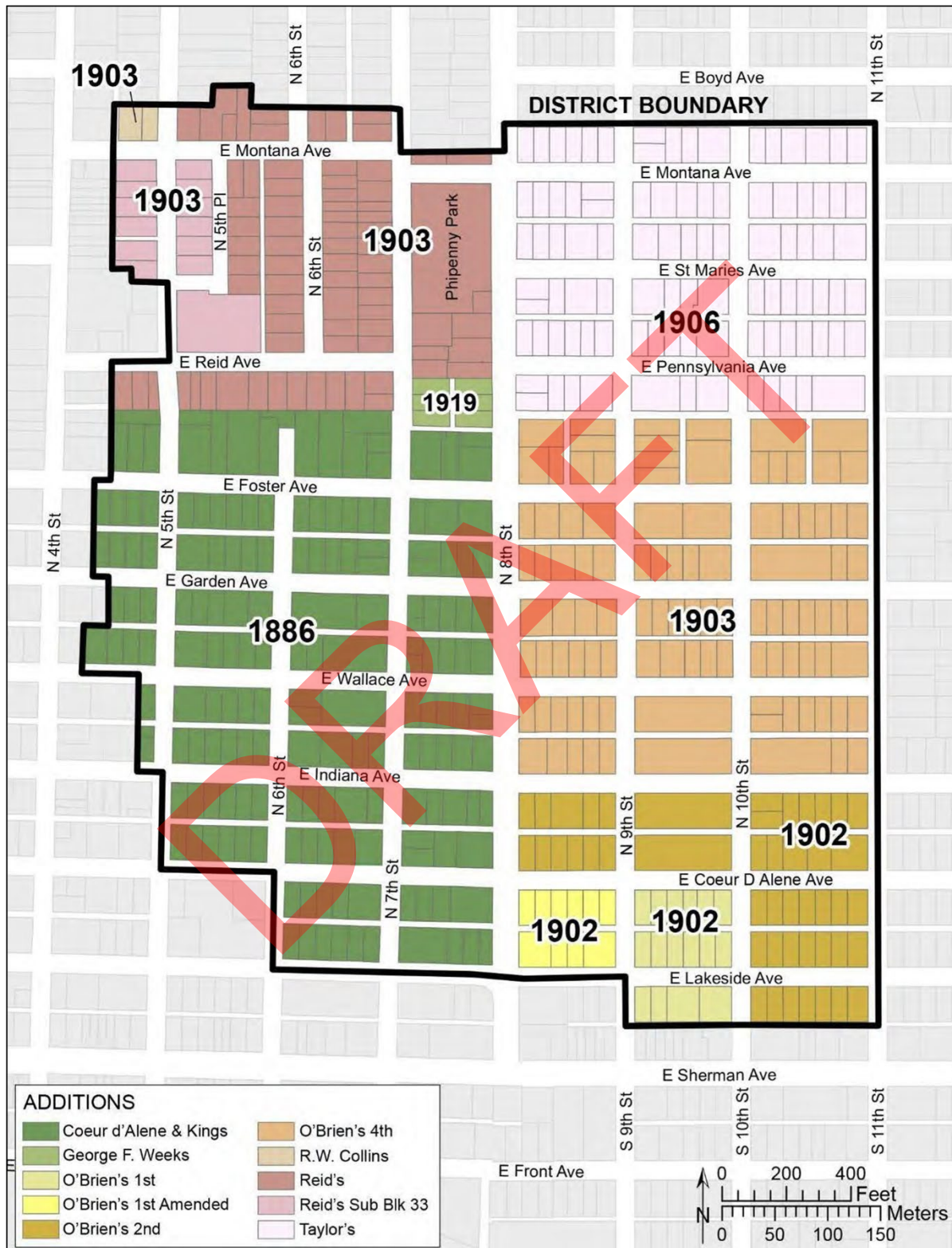


Figure 7. Map of the Garden District Historic District showing various subdivisions over time.

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< insert additional figures here >

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District

City or Vicinity: Coeur d'Alene

County: Kootenai

State: Idaho

Photographer: Kirk Huffaker

Date Photographed: July 2023

1. South side of Montana Ave. from 5th Pl. Camera facing southeast.
2. Monuments on the northwest corner of Phippeny Park. Camera facing southeast.
3. West side of 7th St. from Montana Ave. Camera facing southwest.
4. South side of Reid Ave. and east side of 7th St. from 6th St. Camera facing east.
5. West side of 7th St. from Reid Ave. Camera facing southwest.
6. East side of 6th St. from Montana Ave. Camera facing east.
7. North side of Montana Ave. from 8th St. Camera facing northeast.
8. North side of Montana Ave. from 9th St. Camera facing northwest.
9. House at 901 E. Montana Ave. undergoing heavy alteration in summer 2023. Camera facing northeast.
10. North side of St. Marie's Ave. from 8th St. Camera facing east.
11. North side of Pennsylvania Ave. from 10th St. Camera facing northeast.
12. North side of Pennsylvania Ave. from 9th St. Camera facing northeast.
13. House at 923 E. Pennsylvania Ave. Camera facing northwest.
14. South side of Foster Ave. from midblock near 4th St. Camera facing southeast.
15. South corners of Foster Ave. at 8th St. Camera facing south along 8th St.
16. South side of Foster Ave. at 9th St. Camera facing southwest.
17. East side of 9th St. at Foster Ave. Camera facing northeast.
18. House at 823 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing northwest.
19. East side of 9th St. from Foster Ave. Camera facing northeast.

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20. House at 916 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing south.
21. West side of 11th St. from Foster Ave. Camera facing northwest.
22. Sidewalk stamps are seen throughout the district noting street crossings.
23. South side of Garden Ave. at 9th St. Camera facing southwest.
24. North side of Garden Ave. at 6th St. Camera facing northeast.
25. Renovated former church at 521 E. Garden Ave. Camera facing northwest.
26. South side of Wallace Ave. at 6th St. Camera facing southwest.
27. Mid-block view of Wallace Ave. toward intersection with 7th St. Camera facing east.
28. Southwest corner of Wallace Ave. and 7th St. Camera facing southwest.
29. Mid-block view of Garden Ave. between 8th and 9th streets. Camera facing southeast.
30. North side of Garden Ave. at 11th St. Camera facing northwest.
31. St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church at 919 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing north.
32. South side of Indiana Ave. at 8th St. Camera facing southwest.
33. North side of Indiana Ave. at 8th St. Camera facing northwest.
34. Southwest corner of Indiana Ave. at 7th St. Camera facing southwest.
35. South side of Indiana Ave. at 6th St. Camera facing southwest.
36. North side of Indiana Ave. at 6th St. Camera facing northwest.
37. North side of Indiana Ave. at 5th St. Camera facing northeast.
38. South side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. at 7th St. Camera facing southwest.
39. South side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. at 7th St. Camera facing southeast.
40. South side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. at 9th St. Camera facing southwest.
41. South side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. at 9th St. Camera facing southeast.
42. North side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. at 10th St. Camera facing northeast.
43. North side of Lakeside Ave. at 7th St. Camera facing northwest.
44. Unique sidewalk stamp in the district. It reads "Miracle Maker 1913."
45. Example of the Queen Anne style at 523 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. Camera facing north.
46. Example of the Queen Anne style at 712 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing south.
47. Example of the Queen Anne style at 522 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing south.
48. Example of the Queen Anne style at 715 E. Wallace Ave. Camera facing northwest.
49. Example of the Folk Victorian style at 508 E. Garden Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.
50. Example of the Other style at 615 E. Garden Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.
51. Example of the Folk Victorian style at 512 E. Indiana Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing southwest.
52. Example of the Folk Victorian style at 708 E. Indiana Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing southwest.
53. Example of the Craftsman style at 617 E. Indiana Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.

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54. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 501 E. Foster Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing northeast.
55. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 1011 E. Garden Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.
56. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 801 E. Lakeside Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.
57. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 622 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.
58. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 713 N. 7th St. Camera facing northwest.
59. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 714 N. 9th St. Camera facing northeast.
60. Example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style at 603 N. 7th St. (to be replaced) Camera facing northwest.
61. Example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style at 519 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing north.
62. Example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style at 624 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing southwest.
63. Example of the Gothic Revival style at 501 E. Wallace Ave. Camera facing northeast.
64. Example of the Mixed style at 618 E. Wallace Ave. Camera facing south.
65. Example of the Craftsman style at 823 E. Pennsylvania Ave. Camera facing north.
66. Institutional example of No Style at 602 E. Garden Ave. Camera facing southeast.
67. Example of a Craftsman at 1015 E. Lakeside Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.
68. Example of a Craftsman at 1006 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.
69. Example of a Craftsman at 915 E. Lakeside Ave. Camera facing south.
70. Example of a Craftsman at 822 E. Garden Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.
71. Example of a Craftsman at 801 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing northwest.
72. Example of the Romanesque style at 919 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing north.
73. Example of the Prairie style at 420 E. Foster Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.
74. Example of the Prairie style at 703 E. Lakeside Ave. Camera facing north. (to be replaced). Camera facing north.
75. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 521 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing north.
76. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 838 N. 5th St. (to be replaced) Camera facing east.
77. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 817 E. Indiana Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.
78. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 621 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing northwest.
79. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 701 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing north.
80. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 1009 E. St. Marie's Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.
81. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1006 E. St. Marie's Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.
82. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1003 E. St. Marie's Ave. (to be replaced)

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83. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1018 E. Montana Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing southwest.
84. Example of the Other style at 1021 E. Pennsylvania Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.
85. Example of the New Traditional style at 1016 E. Pennsylvania Ave. Camera facing south.
86. Example of the Mixed style at 515 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing north.
87. Example of the Art Deco style at 917 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing north.
88. Example of the Art Deco style at 901 E. Montana Ave. prior to non-contributing alterations. Camera facing north.
89. Example of the Commercial style at 925 N. 7th St. Camera facing west.
90. Example of the International style at 1011 E. Lakeside Ave. prior to non-contributing alterations. Camera facing north.
91. Example of the International style at 406 N. 10th St. Camera facing east.
92. Example of Ranch style at 706 E. Garden Ave. Camera facing south.
93. Example of the Ranch style at 112 N. 10th St. Camera facing east.
94. Example of the Ranch style at 605 N. 9th St. Camera facing southwest.
95. Example of the Contemporary style at 505 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. Camera facing north.
96. Example of the Contemporary style at 1025 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. Camera facing northwest.
97. Example of the Craftsman style at 511 E. Indiana Ave. after non-contributing addition. Camera facing north.
98. Example of new construction at 404 N. 6th St. that exhibits larger scale and massing after a teardown in the district. Camera facing northeast.
99. The outbuilding at 819 E. Pennsylvania Ave. was known to be an icehouse. Camera facing south.
100. An example of a common contributing outbuilding in the Garden District seen at 839 N. 6th St. Camera facing southeast.

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1. South side of Montana Ave. from 5th Pl. Camera facing southeast.



2. Monuments on the northwest corner of Phippeny Park. Camera facing southeast.

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3. West side of 7th St. from Montana Ave. Camera facing southwest.



4. South side of Reid Ave. and east side of 7th St. from 6th St. Camera facing east.

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5. West side of 7th St. from Reid Ave. Camera facing southwest.



6. East side of 6th St. from Montana Ave. Camera facing east.

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7. North side of Montana Ave. from 8th St. Camera facing northeast.



8. North side of Montana Ave. from 9th St. Camera facing northwest.

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9. House at 901 E. Montana Ave. undergoing heavy alteration in summer 2023. Camera facing northeast.



10. North side of St. Marie's Ave. from 8th St. Camera facing east.

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11. North side of Pennsylvania Ave. from 10th St. Camera facing northeast.



12. North side of Pennsylvania Ave. from 9th St. Camera facing northeast.

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13. House at 923 E. Pennsylvania Ave. Camera facing northwest.



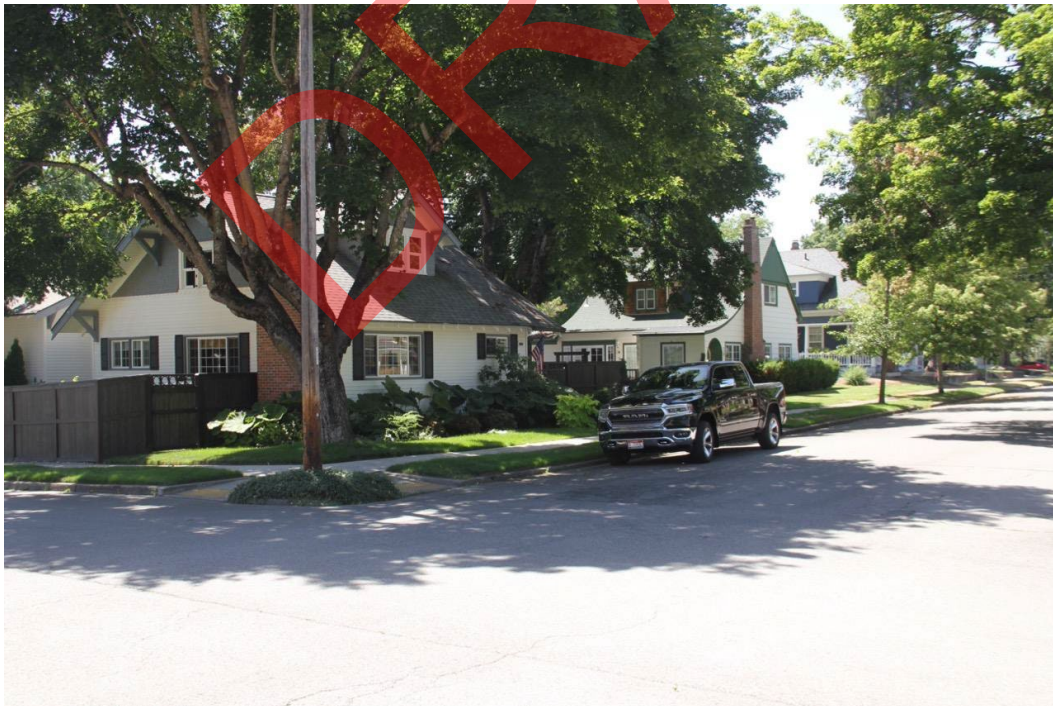
14. South side of Foster Ave. from midblock near 4th St. Camera facing southeast.

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15. South corners of Foster Ave. at 8th St. Camera facing south along 8th St.



16. South side of Foster Ave. at 9th St. Camera facing southwest.

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17. East side of 9th St. at Foster Ave. Camera facing northeast.



18. House at 823 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing northwest.

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19. East side of 9th St. from Foster Ave. Camera facing northeast.



20. House at 916 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing south.

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21. West side of 11th St. from Foster Ave. Camera facing northwest.



22. Sidewalk stamps are seen throughout the district noting street crossings.

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23. South side of Garden Ave. at 9th St. Camera facing southwest.



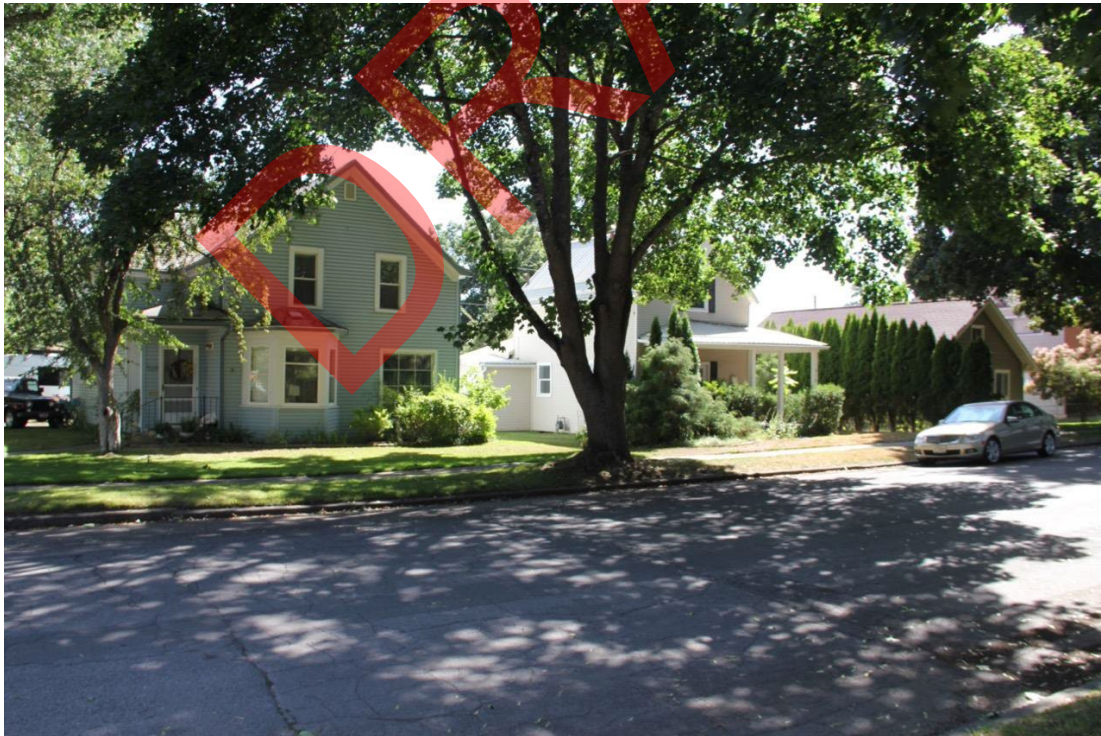
24. North side of Garden Ave. at 6th St. Camera facing northeast.

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25. Renovated former church at 521 E. Garden Ave. Camera facing northwest.



26. South side of Wallace Ave. at 6th St. Camera facing southwest.

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27. Mid-block view of Wallace Ave. toward intersection with 7th St. Camera facing east.



28. Southwest corner of Wallace Ave. and 7th St. Camera facing southwest.

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29. Mid-block view of Garden Ave. between 8th and 9th streets. Camera facing southeast.



30. North side of Garden Ave. at 11th St. Camera facing northwest.

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31. St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church at 919 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing north.

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32. South side of Indiana Ave. at 8th St. Camera facing southwest.



33. North side of Indiana Ave. at 8th St. Camera facing northwest.

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34. Southwest corner of Indiana Ave. at 7th St. Camera facing southwest.



35. South side of Indiana Ave. at 6th St. Camera facing southwest.

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36. North side of Indiana Ave. at 6th St. Camera facing northwest.



37. North side of Indiana Ave. at 5th St. Camera facing northeast.

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38. South side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. at 7th St. Camera facing southwest.



39. South side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. at 7th St. Camera facing southeast.

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40. South side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. at 9th St. Camera facing southwest.



41. South side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. at 9th St. Camera facing southeast.

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42. North side of Coeur d'Alene Ave. at 10th St. Camera facing northeast.



43. North side of Lakeside Ave. at 7th St. Camera facing northwest.

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44. Unique sidewalk stamp in the district. It reads "Miracle Maker 1913."



45. Example of the Queen Anne style at 523 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. Camera facing north.

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46. Example of the Queen Anne style at 712 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing south.

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47. Example of the Queen Anne style at 522 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing south.



48. Example of the Queen Anne style at 715 E. Wallace Ave. Camera facing northwest.

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49. Example of the Folk Victorian style at 508 E. Garden Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.



50. Example of the Other style at 615 E. Garden Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.

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51. Example of the Folk Victorian style at 512 E. Indiana Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing southwest.



52. Example of the Folk Victorian style at 708 E. Indiana Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing southwest.

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53. Example of the Craftsman style at 617 E. Indiana Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.



54. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 501 E. Foster Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing northeast.

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55. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 1011 E. Garden Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.



56. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 801 E. Lakeside Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.

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57. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 622 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.



58. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 713 N. 7th St. Camera facing northwest.

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59. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 714 N. 9th St. Camera facing northeast.



60. Example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style at 603 N. 7th St. (to be replaced) Camera facing northwest.

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61. Example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style at 519 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing north.



62. Example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style at 624 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing southwest.

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63. Example of the Gothic Revival style at 501 E. Wallace Ave. Camera facing northeast.



64. Example of the Mixed style at 618 E. Wallace Ave. Camera facing south.

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65. Example of the Craftsman style at 823 E. Pennsylvania Ave. Camera facing north.



66. Institutional example of No Style at 602 E. Garden Ave. Camera facing southeast.

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67. Example of a Craftsman at 1015 E. Lakeside Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.



68. Example of a Craftsman at 1006 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.

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69. Example of a Craftsman at 915 E. Lakeside Ave. Camera facing south.



70. Example of a Craftsman at 822 E. Garden Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.

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71. Example of a Craftsman at 801 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing northwest.

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72. Example of the Romanesque style at 919 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing north.

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73. Example of the Prairie style at 420 E. Foster Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.



74. Example of the Prairie style at 703 E. Lakeside Ave. Camera facing north. (to be replaced). Camera facing north.

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75. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 521 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing north.



76. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 838 N. 5th St. (to be replaced) Camera facing east.

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77. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 817 E. Indiana Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.



78. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 621 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing northwest.

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79. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 701 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing north.



80. Example of the Tudor Revival style at 1009 E. St. Marie's Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing northwest.

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81. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1006 E. St. Marie's Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing south.



82. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1003 E. St. Marie's Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.

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83. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1018 E. Montana Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing southwest.



84. Example of the Other style at 1021 E. Pennsylvania Ave. (to be replaced) Camera facing north.

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85. Example of the New Traditional style at 1016 E. Pennsylvania Ave.



86. Example of the Mixed style at 515 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing north.

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87. Example of the Art Deco style at 917 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing north.



88. Example of the Art Deco style at 901 E. Montana Ave. prior to non-contributing alterations. Camera facing north.

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89. Example of the Commercial style at 925 N. 7th St. Camera facing west.



90. Example of the International style at 1011 E. Lakeside Ave. prior to non-contributing alterations. Camera facing north.

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91. Example of the International style at 406 N. 10th St. Camera facing east.



92. Example of Ranch style at 706 E. Garden Ave. Camera facing south.

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93. Example of the Ranch style at 112 N. 10th St. Camera facing east.



94. Example of the Ranch style at 605 N. 9th St. Camera facing southwest.

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95. Example of the Contemporary style at 505 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. Camera facing north.



96. Example of the Contemporary style at 1025 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. Camera facing northwest.

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97. Example of the Craftsman style at 511 E. Indiana Ave. after non-contributing addition. Camera facing north.



98. Example of new construction at 404 N. 6th St. that exhibits larger scale and massing after a teardown in the district. Camera facing northeast.

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99. The outbuilding at 819 E. Pennsylvania Ave. was known to be an icehouse. Camera facing south.



100. An example of a common contributing outbuilding in the Garden District seen at 839 N. 6th St. Camera facing southeast.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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County and State

Property Owner information:

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

Name: Various

Address: Various

City or Town: Coeur d'Alene State: ID Zip code: 83814

Telephone/email: Various

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

DRAFT