

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 PropertyHistoric 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. LocationStreet & number: Roughly bounded by N. 11th St., Montana Ave., N. 5th St., and Lakeside Ave.City or town: Coeur d'Alene State: Idaho County: KootenaiNot 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 X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D
Signature of certifying official/Title: Tricia Canaday, Deputy SHPO7-26-25
DateIdaho State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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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>516</u>	<u>354</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>516</u>	<u>355</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, Tudor Revival,

Late Gothic Revival, English Cottage

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LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School,

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco, International, Ranch Style, Contemporary

OTHER/Rustic

OTHER/Minimal Traditional

OTHER/Split Level

OTHER/New Traditional

MIXED

NO STYLE

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 residential 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, various investors began platting the Garden District in 1886 for more intensive development and built it out over the next 33 years. Bounded roughly by 11th Street on the east, Montana Avenue on the north, 5th Street on the west, and Lakeside Avenue on the south, the neighborhood's development pattern 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, alleys, outbuildings, and grass lawns in the front of residences. The Garden District exhibits nearly 25 architectural styles from its period of significance (1886-1974) and 871 resources within the district. There are a total of 516 contributing buildings in the district, 354 non-contributing buildings, and one non-contributing site. Within the contributing buildings category, there are 305 contributing primary resources with 211 additional contributing outbuildings. Given that there are a total of 354 non-contributing buildings (192 primary resources and 162 outbuildings), contributing buildings make up 59% of the total while non-contributing buildings make up 41% of the total. 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,

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second home, and retirement community, and that in turn has led to integrity changes in the Garden District. Nevertheless, the breadth and representation of architectural style remains present and meets all seven aspects of integrity.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Coeur d'Alene is located in the northwest section of the state, approximately 380 miles from Boise, the state capital, 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 of Coeur d'Alene occupies the traditional homeland of the Schitsu'umsh, a Salish-speaking people also known today as the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Either French traders or French-speaking Iroquois trappers likely bestowed the moniker "Coeur d'Alene" (pointed heart or heart like an awl) on the Schitsu'umsh to describe their keen trading skills, and the lake and city later took the name as well.¹ 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 Saint 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. Organized in 2004, the Downtown Garden District LLC is a community organization with the mission "to preserve and promote the unique character and community of the historic Garden District." Its founding members chose the name Garden District for the area at that time, since many lived on Garden Avenue, but also to recognize the sylvan character and gardens that characterized the neighborhood.

The boundary of the Garden District Historic District is based roughly upon the historic boundaries of the 10 original subdivisions (see Figure 6). This was also the boundary for the Kootenai County Historic Preservation Commission's 2021 Reconnaissance Level Survey of the neighborhood.² Refinement of the survey 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 Montana Avenue, the west boundary is 5th street with a few partial blocks between 4th and 5th Street included between Wallace Avenue and Reid Avenue, and the south boundary is Coeur d'Alene Avenue on the west and Lakeside Avenue on the east.

¹ Boswell, Sharon. *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey, Kootenai County, Idaho*. (Final Report), January 2021, page 5. Report on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

² Ibid.

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Development Patterns

The Garden District was surveyed and platted over the course of 33 years in a series of 10 subdivisions from 1886 to 1919 (see Figure 6 for a map of the subdivisions). 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 this addition bordered the central business district while the western edge faced the Fort Sherman area. The north and east edges of the Coeur d'Alene and Kings Addition were on the outskirts of the city and rural in character. In 1902, John J. O'Brien added three small additions to the southeast corner of the district. O'Brien's 4th Addition was the 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. The final two expansions of the district were Taylor's Addition in 1906 and George F. Weeks Addition of six properties in 1919.

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 consistent front setbacks. 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 largely intact, which has maintained the integrity of the development pattern within the Garden District.

Streetscape and Landscape

All blocks have three-foot wide concrete sidewalks, a park strip between the sidewalk and street, and concrete curbing between the park strip and street. Each residential lot is landscaped with a grass lawn along with a variety of bushes, flowers, and gardens. A variety of mature deciduous and evergreen trees are located in the park strip and on individual properties, contributing to the verdant character of the neighborhood that partly inspired its 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)

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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.³ The building materials and decoration associated with the style were equally varied. The Garden District contains 20 examples of the Queen Anne style built between 1890-1920. One resource is non-contributing and 19 are contributing.

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 an 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 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

According to McAlester, identifying features of the Folk Victorian style 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.” Typically, Folk Victorian houses are smaller in

³ Thomas Carter 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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massing and scale than Queen Anne style houses, and are less ornamental.”⁴ There are 28 examples of Folk Victorian style in the district with a period of construction between 1890-1925. Three 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. The 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)

Built in 1910, the house at 918 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. It 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.

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 multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes; windows frequently in adjacent pairs.”⁵ 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.

The two-story example at 906 E. Foster Ave. (1907) is a fine example of the style that has a central section with two front-gabled ends. Key features include cornice returns in the gables, oversized dentils along the eave and under the upper story in the gable ends. The protruding entry vestibule is particularly decorative with paired Doric pilasters, a full entablature, and door with sidelights and a fan light above. (Photo 55)

⁴ Virginia Savage McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 2014. 397.

⁵ McAlester, 409.

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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.

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 Craftsman⁶ 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."⁷ The 155 examples in the district of the Craftsman style have a construction date between 1895-1940.⁸ There are 123 contributing resources of the style and 32 non-contributing.

As one of the earliest examples of the Craftsman style in the district, 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 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

⁶ The Idaho SHPO prefers use of the term "Craftsman" to not confuse the fact that "bungalow" is not an architectural style. The bungalow is the building form most associated with the style in the Garden District and elsewhere.

⁷ McAlester, 567.

⁸ Despite review during the preparation of the nomination, it is possible that some bungalows that are not Craftsman in style are recorded as Craftsman style in the inventory. The 2021 survey did not distinguish between bungalow and Craftsman, and due to the number of recorded properties, a complete resurvey was not possible during the preparation of the nomination.

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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 702 E. Foster Ave. (1910) displays a side gabled roof, large front porch, clapboard as the primary exterior material, and exposed rafter ends under the roof eaves. The porch is highlighted by paired square columns on brick piers under a protruding gabled roof. (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.⁹ 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 fit 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 eight Dutch Colonial Revival examples which have a construction date between 1900-1948. Six of these are contributing resources while two are non-contributing.

⁹ McAlester, 409.

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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 overheard that is supported by squared pilasters.

Prairie

The Prairie style, according to Carter and Goss, emphasized horizontality and forms that were clean, precise, and angular.¹⁰ This sparseness of appearance was accomplished using 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. (Figure 19 and Photo 74) More recently, it has served as 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.

¹⁰ The identifying features of the Prairie style are drawn from Carter and Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940: A Guide*, 142.

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Tudor Revival

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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.”¹¹ The district includes 23 Tudor Revival style residences, all of which are contributing resources. The dates of construction for these examples 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.

The residence at 817 E. Indiana Ave. in O’Brien’s 4th Addition is a unique 1½ 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. The steep roof features a shed dormer that occupies the entire length. This unique example of the Tudor Revival style displays some Craftsman elements such as exposed rafters, eave brackets, arched portico, and divided windows.

The homes at 621 E. Foster Ave. and 701 E. Foster Ave. 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)

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

¹¹ McAlester, 449.

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asphalt shingles; and, clay chimney pots.¹² The Garden District has one examples of the style, which was constructed in 1942. It is a contributing resource in the district.

The English Cottage style residence at 602 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (1942) displays complex massing with overlapping gables and steep roof pitches. There is a projecting gable on the main (west) façade and a protruding gabled entry vestibule at the corner, facing the corner. The exterior is smooth stucco, and the gable detail is a simple vergeboard with pointed ends that reflect the exposed rafters beneath eaves.

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."¹³ There are 48 examples of the Minimal Traditional style with a range of construction dates between 1930-1963. Contributing resources number 32 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 house at 1003 E. St. Maries 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.¹⁴ Art

¹² Ibid, 156.

¹³ McAlester, 587.

¹⁴ Carter and Goss, 175.

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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 the 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.

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.

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."¹⁵ In the district, there are 22 examples of the Ranch style. Their dates of construction are between 1949-1986. Thirteen 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 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

¹⁵ Ibid, 989.

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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 on the 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."¹⁶ There are six examples of the Contemporary style in the district which were constructed between 1953-1981. Two of the 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 central 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.

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.

¹⁶ Ibid, 629.

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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.”¹⁷ 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.

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.”¹⁸ There are 45 examples of the New Traditional style in the district with construction dates between 1912-2022, including older homes later renovated in the style and houses built in the style during and after the period of significance. One of these examples is contributing while 44 are non-contributing.

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. Maries 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.

¹⁷ Ibid, 613.

¹⁸ Ibid, 717.

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Mixed

As defined by the Idaho SHPO, “Mixed” style buildings are those 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) exhibits a mixture of Colonial Revival and Craftsman features. The rectangular massing, two-story height, and hipped roof are common for both styles. Colonial Revival features include a pedimented entry porch supported 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 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 (Figure 18) 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.

No Style

“No Style,” as defined by the Idaho SHPO, applies to any building that is vernacular. There are 19 examples of No Style with their period of construction between 1903-1974. Seven of the No Style examples are contributing while 12 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 Ave. 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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Other

“Other,” as defined by the Idaho SHPO, applies to any building belonging to a style that is not otherwise in their list of defined styles. It is also used to describe buildings altered to the extent they no longer exhibit their original architectural style. There are 91 examples of the Other style with their period of construction between 1890-2023. There are 27 contributing examples of the Other style and 64 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 Ave. (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.

Multi-family Dwellings: Apartment Buildings and Duplexes

There are 10 total examples of multi-family buildings within the Garden District.

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.

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

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.

Residential Outbuildings

The majority of the 373 outbuildings in the Garden District are garages. Other types of outbuildings found in the district include a single icehouse and a number of accessory dwelling units, sometimes with integrated garages constructed in recent years. Notably, there are no known extant carriage houses in the district.

Historically, the garages in the district were modest in size, one story with a single bay, and modest in material choice with most being of wood construction and lacking ornamentation. Hundreds of this type of original garage are extant within the district. Many garages of new construction are also one story with wood or simple siding exteriors; however, they have been expanded to two bays with a single door.

The garage at 806 E. Montana Ave. displays common historic features such as one-story height, wood siding, wood entry doors, and eave brackets. (Photo 99)

An example of a common contributing outbuilding in the Garden District is the garage at 1005 E. Montana Ave. (Photo 100) It has unpainted wood siding, two wood windows and a wood entry door on the side, and two wood barn-type doors that open as double doors.

The garage at 605 E. Garden Ave. exhibits a concrete block lower level with a single garage bay on the street and a window overlooking the house's rear yard. (Photo 101) The garage was expanded during the historic period with an upper story for wood paneling with windows on three sides and an entry door from the side yard.

An example of a recently constructed non-contributing outbuilding at 819 E. St. Maries Ave. includes two two-car garages and an accessory dwelling unit above that is accessed from the alley.

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(Photo 102) The building is of a much larger scale than typical outbuildings in the district but is located in the alley and does not affect the overall view from the streetscape.

The outbuilding example at 819 E. Pennsylvania Ave. is known to have been an icehouse. (Photo 103) 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.

Institutional Buildings

Churches

The district includes five church buildings, three of which are contributing.

Gothic Revival

St. Luke's Episcopal Church at 501 E. Wallace Ave. was originally built in the Gothic Revival style, 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. Despite extensive remodeling in 1925, the church is individually eligible and contributing to the district.¹⁹

Mixed

The First United Methodist Church (now the Revelation Church; Photos 27, 28, and 64) 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 at 618 E. Wallace Ave. for a congregation unable to fund the cost of its construction. Built by volunteer labor from 1906-1908, the church features a Gothic Revival plan and details with an Arts & Crafts entry portico.²⁰

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 after the period of significance, the building lacks integrity and is non-contributing to the district.

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.²¹ The

¹⁹ "Welcome to St. Luke's" (website).

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 205.

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structures were completed in 1910 by E.M. Kreig, a prolific Coeur d'Alene builder, and designed by Rooney and Stritesky of Spokane. years.²² 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

International Style buildings possess identifying features that include a flat roof, windows set flush with the exterior walls, smooth exterior surfaces, no detailing or ornamentation at the roofline, around windows or doors, grouping of windows, and asymmetrical form.²³ 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.

No Style

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

Commercial Buildings

There are nine commercial buildings in the district.

The two-story building at 825 N. 7th St. (1946) in Reid's Addition is a two-part commercial block featuring 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. 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.

²² 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.

²³ McAlester, 617.

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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 and site in the district. It replaced the Coeur d'Alene High School and Junior High School buildings that formerly occupied the site following their demolition in 1997. The school buildings were the major characteristic of the property and served the neighborhood for decades. Since the school buildings have been demolished, and the former school grounds extensively altered, the site is a non-contributing resource.

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 2021.²⁴ 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 according to recent National Park Service guidance, 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.

²⁴ Boswell, *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, January 2021.

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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. 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.

The outbuildings within the district were re-surveyed and counted in April 2024. Each property was noted for its garages, sheds, and other structures. These were only observed from the public rights-of-way including streets and alleys.

Inventory of Resources

The Garden District includes 871 total resources which break down as 497 (57%) primary resources and 373 (43%) outbuildings, including unattached garages. Of those 871 total resources, 516 (59%) are contributing resources and 355 (41%) are non-contributing resources. The most common primary building architectural style is Craftsman with 155 examples (31% of primary resources). Other (or undefined) examples number 91 (18%), Minimal Traditional number 48 (10%), New Traditional number 44 (9%), and Folk Victorian number 28 (6%). The inventory summary table below is followed by a complete inventory within the historic district.

Evaluation	Primary Buildings	Secondary Buildings	Sites	Subtotals	Percentage
Contributing	305	211	0	516	59%
Non-contributing	192	162	1	355	41%
TOTAL	497	373	1	871	100%

ADDRESS	STREET	MAP KEY #	CONST. DATE	STYLE	PRIMARY RESOURCE ELIGIBILITY	OUTBUILDINGS
816 N	5TH PL	GD-0394	1929	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
820 N	5TH PL	GD-0395	1915	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
822 N	5TH PL	GD-0405	1905	Queen Anne	Contributing	

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826 N	5TH PL	GD-0397	1930	No Style	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
830 N	5TH PL	GD-0398	1915	Folk Victorian	Contributing	
302 N	5TH ST	GD-0028	1953	Contemporary	Contributing	
718 N	5TH ST	GD-0004	1984	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
721 N	5TH ST	GD-0003	1949	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
812 N	5TH ST	GD-0407	1913	Mixed	Contributing	
818 N	5TH ST	GD-0406	1906	Folk Victorian	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
822 N	5TH ST	GD-0396	1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
826 N	5TH ST	GD-0404	1903	No Style	Non-Contributing	3 total; 3 NC
832 N	5TH ST	GD-0403	1918	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
834 N	5TH ST	GD-0402	1930	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
838 N	5TH ST	GD-0401	1920	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
318 N	6TH ST	GD-0129	1895	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
404 N	6TH ST	-	2023	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
416 N	6TH ST	GD-0111	1908	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
801 N	6TH ST	GD-0393	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
802 N	6TH ST	GD-0364	1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
806 N	6TH ST	GD-0363	1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
807 N	6TH ST	GD-0392	2023	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
810 N	6TH ST	GD-0362	1905	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
811 N	6TH ST	GD-0391	1912	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
814 N	6TH ST	GD-0374	1977	Ranch	Non-Contributing	
815 N	6TH ST	GD-0390	1915	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
819 N	6TH ST	GD-0389	1905	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
822 N	6TH ST	GD-0373	1932	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
823 N	6TH ST	GD-0388	1905	Other	Non-Contributing	
824 N	6TH ST	GD-0370	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
827 N	6TH ST	GD-0387	1918	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
828 N	6TH ST	GD-0369	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
829 N	6TH ST	GD-0386	1918	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
830 N	6TH ST	GD-0379	1934	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
831 N	6TH ST	GD-0385	1941	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
832 N	6TH ST	GD-0530	1934	No Style	Contributing	
834 N	6TH ST	GD-0381	1930	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
836 N	6TH ST	GD-0380	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
838 N	6TH ST	GD-0382	1915	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
839 N	6TH ST	GD-0384	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C

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310 N	7TH ST	GD-0144	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
502 N	7TH ST	GD-0095	1929	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	3 total; 3 NC
510 N	7TH ST	GD-0094	1912	No Style	Non-Contributing	
516 N	7TH ST	GD-0531	1912	No Style	Non-Contributing	
518 N	7TH ST	GD-0089	1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
603 N	7TH ST	GD-0064	1900	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
607 N	7TH ST	GD-0063	1910	Craftsman	Contributing, Individually Eligible	1 total; 1 C
620 N	7TH ST	GD-0068	1978	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
713 N	7TH ST	GD-0016	1930	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
715 N	7TH ST	GD-0014	1924	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
716 N	7TH ST	GD-0496	1934	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
719 N	7TH ST	GD-0347	1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
721 N	7TH ST	GD-0346	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
722 N	7TH ST	GD-0492	1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
724 N	7TH ST	GD-0344	1918	Mixed	Contributing	2 total, 1 C, 1 NC
801 N	7TH ST	GD-0365	1905	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
802 N	7TH ST	GD-0343	1915	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
803 N	7TH ST	GD-0366	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
804 N	7TH ST	GD-0341	1925	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
805 N	7TH ST	GD-0367	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
811 N	7TH ST	GD-0361	1929	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
815 N	7TH ST	GD-0375	1940	Other	Contributing	
819 N	7TH ST	GD-0372	1905	Folk Victorian	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
823 N	7TH ST	GD-0371	1908	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
825 N	7TH ST	GD-0368	1946	No Style	Contributing	
831 N	7TH ST	GD-0378	1936	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
833 N	7TH ST	GD-0532	1936	No Style	Contributing	
835 N	7TH ST	GD-0377	1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
837 N	7TH ST	GD-0376	1912	Other	Contributing	2 total, 1 C, 1 NC
218 N	8TH ST	GD-0170	1902	Folk Victorian	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
419 N	8TH ST	GD-0123	1935	Craftsman	Contributing	
504 N	8TH ST	GD-0270	1954	Ranch	Contributing	
711 N	8TH ST	GD-0021	1946	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
714 N	8TH ST	GD-0318	1925	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
718 N	8TH ST	GD-0415	1930	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
719 N	8TH ST	GD-0495	1921	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
720 N	8TH ST	GD-0414	1935	Tudor Revival	Contributing	

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721 N	8TH ST	GD-0494	1921	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
723 N	8TH ST	GD-0491	1921	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
725 N	8TH ST	GD-0345	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
727 N	8TH ST	GD-0342	1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
729 N	8TH ST	GD-0340	1963	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
816 N	8TH ST	GD-0458	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
818 N	8TH ST	GD-0457	1986	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
827 N	8TH ST	GD-0529	1930	No Style	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
310 N	9TH ST	GD-0207	1940	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
605 N	9TH ST	GD-0313	1965	Ranch	Contributing	
702 N	9TH ST	GD-0328	1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
706 N	9TH ST	GD-0327	1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
710 N	9TH ST	GD-0326	1935	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
713 N	9TH ST	GD-0322	1962	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
714 N	9TH ST	GD-0325	1935	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
717 N	9TH ST	GD-0321	1910	Dutch Colonial Revival	Non-Contributing	
720 N	9TH ST	GD-0419	1921	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
835 N	9TH ST	GD-0465	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	
841 N	9TH ST	GD-0464	1940	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
908 N	9TH ST	-	1930	No Style	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
111 N	10TH ST	GD-0195	1940	Other	Non-Contributing	
112 N	10TH ST	GD-0234	1957	Ranch	Contributing	
208 N	10TH ST	GD-0233	1942	Other	Non-Contributing	
312 N	10TH ST	GD-0209	1912	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
320 N	10TH ST	GD-0208	1918	Tudor Revival	Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
406 N	10TH ST	GD-0248	1949	International	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
412 N	10TH ST	GD-0241	1922	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
416 N	10TH ST	-	1922	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
716 N	10TH ST	GD-0331	1961	Ranch	Non-Contributing	
719 N	10TH ST	GD-0329	2019	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
814 N	10TH ST	GD-0440	2018	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
615 N	11TH ST	GD-0298	1946	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
701 N	11TH ST	GD-0334	1986	Ranch	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
711 N	11TH ST	GD-0333	1961	Split Level	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
817 N	11TH ST	GD-0434	1948	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
841 N	11TH ST	GD-0485	1953	Ranch	Contributing	

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505 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0029	1955	Contemporary	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
511 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0030	2001	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
513 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0031	2001	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
519 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0032	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	
523 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0033	1890	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
601 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0134	1890	Other	Non-Contributing	
602 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0147	1942	English Cottage	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
604 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0148	2018	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
605 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0135	1890	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
611 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0136	1919	Queen Anne	Contributing	
612 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0149	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
615 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0137	1927	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 1 NC
616 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0150	1930	Other	Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 1 NC
621 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0138	1900	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
622 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0151	1912	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
701 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0145	1950	Ranch	Contributing	
702 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0157	1905	Other	Non-Contributing	
706 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0158	1915	Craftsman	Contributing	
711 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0146	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
712 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0159	1949	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	
719 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0497	2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
722 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0160	1964	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
723 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0499	2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
806 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0171	1926	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
809 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0205	2019	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
811 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0204	1899	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
812 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0172	1908	Folk Victorian	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 C
814 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0173	1958	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
815 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0203	1911	Other	Non-Contributing	
818 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0174	1948	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
819 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0202	1910	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
821 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0201	1909	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
824 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0175	1949	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C

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902 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0180	1910	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
906 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0181	1912	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
908 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0182	1900	Other	Non-Contributing	
916 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0183	1915	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
918 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0184	1910	Folk Victorian	Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 1 NC
1004 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0220	2022	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
1006 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0221	1905	Craftsman	Contributing	
1007 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0219	1924	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1009 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0218	1938	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1011 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0217	1905	Dutch Colonial Revival	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1012 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0222	1905	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1013 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0216	1941	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1014 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0223	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1018 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0224	1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1024 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0225	1948	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1025 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0215	1964	Contemporary	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1026 E	COEUR D'ALENE AVE	GD-0226	1949	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
410 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0034	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
415 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0005	1902	Queen Anne	Contributing	
416 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0035	1910	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
417 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0006	1981	No Style	Non-Contributing	
420 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0036	1905	Prairie	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
423 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0007	1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
424 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0037	1913	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
501 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0008	1893	Colonial Revival	Contributing	
502 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0042	1909	Folk Victorian	Contributing	
504 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0043	1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
510 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0044	1904	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
511 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0009	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	
512 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0045	2018	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
515 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0010	1933	Mixed	Contributing	
518 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0046	1915	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
521 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0011	1933	Tudor Revival	Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 2 NC
522 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0047	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
601 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0012	1905	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 2 NC

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602 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0053	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
607 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0013	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
608 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0054	1927	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
610 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0055	1922	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
614 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0056	1905	Colonial Revival	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
615 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0015	1910	Colonial Revival	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
618 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0057	1904	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
621 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0017	1928	Tudor Revival	Contributing, Individually Eligible	1 total; 1 C
624 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0058	1941	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
702 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0065	1924	Craftsman	Contributing	
711 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0019	1925	Craftsman	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
712 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0066	1895	Queen Anne	Contributing	3 total; 3 NC
720 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0067	1907	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
801 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0319	1913	Craftsman	Contributing	
802 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0309	1907	Queen Anne	Contributing	
808 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0310	1954	Contemporary	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
809 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0320	1925	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
814 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0311	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
815 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0324	1913	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
818 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0312	1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
823 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0323	1936	Tudor Revival	Contributing	2 total, 1 C, 1 NC
906 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0302	1907	Colonial Revival	Contributing, Individually Eligible	2 total, 2 NC
916 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0303	1906	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
917 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0330	1939	Art Deco	Contributing	
1003 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0332	1941	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1005 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0336	1942	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	
1007 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0337	1941	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
1010 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0295	1977	Ranch	Non-Contributing	
1019 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0335	1951	No Style	Non-Contributing	
1020 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0296	1924	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1024 E	FOSTER AVE	GD-0297	1946	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
411 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0038	1922	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
415 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0039	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
417 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0040	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
418 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0073	2000	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	

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421 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0041	1923	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
424 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0074	1907	Other	Non-Contributing	
501 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0048	1919	Tudor Revival	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
502 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0075	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
508 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0076	1890	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
509 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0049	1905	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
510 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0077	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
514 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0078	1908	Tudor Revival	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
515 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0050	1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
523 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0052	1925	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
524 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0079	1924	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
602 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0085	1906	No Style	Contributing	
605 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0059	1996	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 C
609 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0060	1900	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
611 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0061	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
615 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0062	1890	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
701 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0069	1918	Queen Anne	Contributing	
706 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0090	1953	Ranch	Contributing	
709 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0070	1912	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
715 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0071				1 total; 1 NC
716 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0091	1919	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
720 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0092	1920	No Style	Non-Contributing	
723 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0072	1936	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
724 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0093	1940	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
801 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0317	1912	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
804 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0261	1910	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
805 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0316	1923	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
809 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0315	1908	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
810 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0262	1919	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
815 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0314	1924	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
818 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0263	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
822 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0264	1912	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
901 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0308	1906	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
902 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0271	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
904 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0272	1908	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
905 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0307	1912	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
909 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0306	1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC

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913 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0305	1921	Other	Non-Contributing	
914 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0274	1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
918 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0275	1910	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
922 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0276	1913	Folk Victorian	Contributing	
925 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0304	1929	Other	Non-Contributing	
1004 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0282	2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1006 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0283	2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
1010 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0284	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	
1011 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0301	1900	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1016 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0285	1941	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	
1018 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0286	1967	Ranch	Non-Contributing	
1020 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0287	1951	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1021 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0300	1905	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1023 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0299	1950	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1026 E	GARDEN AVE	GD-0288	1951	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
501 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0105	1901	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
502 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0022	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
504 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0023	1942	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
507 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0106	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	
511 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0107	1895	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
512 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0024	1900	Folk Victorian	Contributing	
513 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0108	1905	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
516 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0025	1900	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
519 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0109	1915	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
521 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0110	1900	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
522 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0027	1890	Queen Anne	Contributing	
606 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0130	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
609 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0115	2018	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
610 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0131	1900	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
616 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0132	1921	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
617 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0116	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
621 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0117	2020	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
622 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0133	1910	Queen Anne	Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
701 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0124	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
702 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0139	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
705 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0125	1940	No Style	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
708 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0140	1902	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C

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711 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0126	1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
714 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0141	1940	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
715 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0127	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
718 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0142	1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
720 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0143	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
721 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0128	1917	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
801 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0260	1929	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
802 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0196	1904	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
806 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0197	1918	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
811 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0259	1962	Ranch	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
812 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0198	1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
813 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0258	1915	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
816 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0199	1909	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
817 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0257	1920	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
821 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0256	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
919 E / A	INDIANA AVE	-	1909	Colonial Revival	Contributing	
919 E / B	INDIANA AVE	GD-0249	1909	Romanesque	NRHP Listed	1 total; 1 C
1010 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0210	1908	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1014 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0211	1916	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1016 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0212	1922	Other	Non-Contributing	
1017 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0247	1905	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1024 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0213	1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1027 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0246	1907	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1028 E	INDIANA AVE	GD-0214	1910	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
601 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0152	1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
607 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0153	1941	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
611 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0154	1900	Queen Anne	Contributing	
615 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0155	1910	Queen Anne	Contributing	
617 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0156	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	
621 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0165	1915	Queen Anne	Non-Contributing	
703 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0161	1915	Prairie	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
715 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0162	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
717 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0163	1925	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
721 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0164	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
801 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0179	1904	Colonial Revival	Contributing	
811 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0178	1916	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
813 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0177	1973	Ranch	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C

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821 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0176	1906	Other	Contributing	
901 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0191	2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
902 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0192	1938	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
905 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0190	2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
908 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0193	1920	Other	Contributing	
911 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0189	1904	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
912 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0194	1912	Colonial Revival	Contributing	
915 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0188	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
917 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0187	1943	Other	Contributing	
921 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0186	1918	Craftsman	Contributing	
1005 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0232	1942	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1006 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0235	1928	Craftsman	Contributing	
1011 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0231	1946	International	Non-Contributing	
1012 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0236	1900	Other	Non-Contributing	
1015 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0230	1901	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1016 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0237	1925	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
1019 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0229	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
1020 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0238	1909	Other	Non-Contributing	
1022 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0239	1910	Tudor Revival	Contributing	
1025 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0228	1912	Colonial Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1027 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0227	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1028 E	LAKESIDE AVE	GD-0240	1920	Colonial Revival	Contributing	
512 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0400	1900	Folk Victorian	Contributing	
514 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0399	1920	Other	Non-Contributing	
801 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0519	1924	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
802 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0469	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	
805 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0520	1928	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
806 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0468	1915	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
809 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0521	1936	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
810 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0467	1918	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
813 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0522	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
814 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0466	1918	Other	Non-Contributing	
819 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0523	1922	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
821 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0524	1979	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
901 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0515	1940	Art Deco	Non-Contributing	
902 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0479	1917	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
905 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0516	1915	Craftsman	Contributing	

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906 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0478	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
912 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0477	1979	Split Level	Non-Contributing	
913 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0517	1980	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
917 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0518	1932	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
920 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0476	1954	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
924 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0475	1954	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1001 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0509	1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1002 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0490	1950	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1003 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0510	1945	Rustic	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1005 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0511	2002	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
1010 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0489	1920	No Style	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
1018 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0488	1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
1019 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0512	1938	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1020 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0487	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1022 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0486	1974	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1023 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0513	1969	Other	Contributing	
1025 E	MONTANA AVE	GD-0514	1966	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
803 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0449	1923	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
807 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0450	1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	3 total; 3 NC
812 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0416	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
816 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0417	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	
819 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0451	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 1 C, 1 NC
821 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0452	1954	Ranch	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
823 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0453	1916	Craftsman	Contributing	2 total, 1 C, 1 NC
824 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0418	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
901 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0441	1929	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
905 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0442	2012	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
911 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0443	1932	Craftsman	Contributing	
913 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0444	1938	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
914 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0420	1940	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
921 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0445	1940	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	
1001 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0427	1922	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
1002 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0422	1920	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1003 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0428	1938	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1006 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0423	1939	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C

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1009 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0430	1925	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1010 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0425	1981	Contemporary	Non-Contributing	
1013 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0431	1956	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	2 total; 1 C, 1 NC
1016 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	-	2021	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1020 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	-	2021	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1021 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0432	1940	Other	Non-Contributing	
1024 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	-	2021	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1025 E	PENNSYLVANIA AVE	GD-0433	1930	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	
416 E	REID AVE	GD-0360	1910	Folk Victorian	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
418 E	REID AVE	GD-0359	1913	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
422 E	REID AVE	GD-0358	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
504 E	REID AVE	GD-0357	1912	Other	Contributing	
506 E	REID AVE	GD-0356	1913	No Style	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
508 E	REID AVE	GD-0355	1904	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
516 E	REID AVE	GD-0354	1918	Other	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 NC
518 E	REID AVE	GD-0353	1923	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
524 E	REID AVE	GD-0352	1910	No Style	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
526 E	REID AVE	GD-0351	1928	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
528 E	REID AVE	GD-0350	1920	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
602 E	REID AVE	GD-0349	1925	No Style	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
605 E	REID AVE	-	2022	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
606 E	REID AVE	GD-0348	1912	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
801 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0459	1939	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
812 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0456	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
813 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0460	1935	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
815 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0461	1927	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
819 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0462	1914	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
822 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0455				1 total; 1 NC
823 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0463	1920	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
824 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0454	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
901 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0470	1923	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
904 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0448	1920	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
907 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0471	1933	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	
910 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0447	2014	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
911 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0472	1918	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
917 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0473	1929	Craftsman	Contributing	

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922 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0446	1918	Craftsman	Contributing, Individually Eligible	1 total; 1 C
923 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0474	1923	Other	Non-Contributing	
1002 E	ST MARIES AVE	-	2022	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1003 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0480	1942	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	2 total, 2 C
1006 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0439	1938	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
1009 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0481	1936	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1010 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0438	1939	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	
1014 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0437	1925	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1015 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0482	1922	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1018 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0436	1922	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1019 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0483	1978	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1022 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0435	1920	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
1023 E	ST MARIES AVE	GD-0484	1949	Mixed	Contributing	
407 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0528	1950	Other	Contributing	
415 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0527	1950	Other	Contributing	
419 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0526	1923	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
421 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0525	1904	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
501 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0080	1892	Gothic Revival	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
510 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0101	1963	Contemporary	Contributing	
511 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0081	1925	Craftsman	Contributing, Individually Eligible	
514 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0102	1916	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	
515 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0082	1939	Minimal Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
518 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0103	1910	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
521 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0083	2016	Utility Shed	Non-Contributing	
524 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0104	1901	Other	Non-Contributing	
525 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0084	1918	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
601 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0086	2017	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
605 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0087	2017	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
618 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0113	1908	Mixed	NRHP Listed	
623 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0088	1984	No Style	Non-Contributing	
704 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0118	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
706 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0119	1930	Other	Contributing	
707 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0096	1976	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
709 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0097	1978	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	
712 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0120	1945	Minimal Traditional	Contributing; Individually Eligible	1 total; 1 NC

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714 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0121	1920	Other	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
715 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0098	1920	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
717 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0099	1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
722 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0122	1936	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
804 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0250	1922	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
805 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0269	1912	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
808 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0251	1924	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 C
811 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0268	1926	Craftsman	Contributing	
812 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0252	1908	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
813 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0267	1910	Craftsman	Contributing	
816 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0253	1940	Ranch	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
817 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0266	1912	Craftsman	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
822 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0254	1940	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
823 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0265	1912	Queen Anne	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
826 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0255	1945	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
901 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0281	1951	New Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
909 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0280	1922	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
915 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0279	1912	Other	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
917 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0278	1913	Craftsman	Non-Contributing	2 total, 2 C
921 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0277	1913	Folk Victorian	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1001 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0294	1930	Craftsman	Contributing	
1005 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0293	1980	Ranch	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1008 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0242	1957	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 NC
1009 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0292	1920	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1015 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0291	1910	Other	Non-Contributing	
1016 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0243	1920	Craftsman	Contributing	
1017 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0290	1949	Minimal Traditional	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1018 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0244	1909	Tudor Revival	Contributing	1 total; 1 C
1028 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0245	1927	Other	Contributing	
1029 E	WALLACE AVE	GD-0289	2016	New Traditional	Non-Contributing	1 total; 1 NC

Change Over Time and Integrity

The most notable changes in the Garden District since the period of significance have been the construction of additions that are out of scale with the original buildings and new construction resulting from teardowns that are not compatible with the massing and scale of historic buildings. Until the last five years, new construction that replaced historic buildings was compatible in size, massing, and style, and fit on the original lot, which maintained the integrity of the development pattern within the neighborhood. More recently, the scale of new construction has ballooned with

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some new construction including built-in garages, which make the resulting buildings dramatically larger and out of character with the historical development pattern of the district.

The block divisions, parcel sizes, and original construction on each lot have remained intact for most properties. 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 historic 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. Incompatible additions and new construction also tend to incorporate garages into the building rather than place a garage along the alley as a separate building.

The property at 511 E. Indiana Ave. is a notable example of an incompatible addition in the district, consisting of a four-story tower at 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)

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 automobiles and storage space have increased. In addition, the recent trend in the district towards accessory dwelling units being incorporated into garages has resulted in even larger scale outbuildings.

The Garden District retains integrity across each of the seven aspects, 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 1919. The streets remain in their original grid design and lot sizes have remained constant with few being combined or subdivided further.

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Design

The overall design of the Garden District's streets, blocks, lots, and yards retain integrity with very few changes since the original platting and construction. Throughout the entire neighborhood, original park strips and sidewalks remain intact. Trees in the park strip on every street have matured for several decades creating a natural canopy for the neighborhood. Modest front yards between the sidewalk and the buildings have been maintained and remain contiguous, not separated by fences, giving a consistent look along the streetscape.

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 for the context and/or size. In a few cases, an addition has rendered a previously contributing resource as non-contributing.

Setting

Surrounding the Garden District are distinctive neighborhoods of their own. To the south is the historic commercial district. To the west 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 Garden District are older residential areas that do not retain as strong of architectural integrity.

Within its boundaries, the Garden District retains integrity of its historic buildings as well as the developed setting around the buildings. 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 front yards.

Materials

The dominant building material within the Garden District is wood, utilized for framing and sheathing. This is a dominant characteristic of contributing buildings and thus retain their integrity in this aspect. Other construction materials include brick and stucco. If changes have occurred,

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most often that was in the form of new windows in aluminum or vinyl materials. Most wood buildings retain their original sheathing, but many are covered with aluminum or vinyl siding. Occasionally, roof material is 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 integrity of those resources. The period of significance extends from 1886 to 1974. This period 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.

The Garden District includes several churches. However, the district meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties because the primary significance of these resources is derived from their importance in the area of ARCHITECTURE.

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 (see Figure 6), the last of which was added in 1919. As the city's first residential area, the Garden District reflected Coeur d'Alene's early architectural development, 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 with local manifestations of 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 Coeur

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d'Alene's early buildings were wood frame, with others composed of brick or stucco.²⁵ The majority of the Garden District is constructed of these materials.²⁶

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)²⁷ 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.²⁸ 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.²⁹ 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.³⁰ She was later the first woman in the United States elected as a national delegate of the Democratic Party.³¹ 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.³² Krieg's most prominent addition to the Garden District was the St. Thomas Catholic Church and its accompanying rectory, completed in 1910 (NR#77000463).

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, also 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 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.³³ The small enclave of shops and saloons expanded rapidly in the 1880s as Coeur d'Alene became a hub for nearby

²⁵ City of Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Plan, 2021.

²⁶ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 4.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 214.

²⁹ 1910 Federal Census.

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

³¹ "Obituary for Teresa Graham," *Spokane Chronicle*, November 13, 1951.

³² *Coeur d'Alene Press*, August 7, 1907.

³³ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, prepared by Sharon Boswell Partners in History, January 18, 2021, 7.

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mining operations and transportation development.³⁴ The population grew from around 200 in 1883 to 600 in 1887.³⁵ 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.³⁶

Coeur d'Alene & Kings Addition (1886)

The success of Tubbs' addition motivated residential development near Coeur d'Alene's growing center. However, the area was sparse with development remaining mostly in agricultural use (see Figure 7). New speculators filed plats which would eventually become the Garden District, the first planned residential neighborhood in the city.³⁷ 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.³⁸ 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.³⁹ Their property included the land between 1st and 8th streets from Pennsylvania Ave. on the north to Mullan Ave. on the south.⁴⁰ Homes built in this early period were predominantly in the Queen Anne and Folk Victorian style, varieties 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, despite its name, draws inspiration from late Medieval models rather than the architecture of the early eighteenth century. Developed by a group of nineteenth century British architects, the style gained popularity in the United States as a domestic style of architecture beginning in the 1880s. Like other late nineteenth century architectural styles such as the Gothic Revival, Italianate and Second Empire, the style owed its popularity to architectural pattern books. 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 material, and mail-order catalogs made the style more accessible to homeowners. Notable examples of the Queen Anne style in the Garden District include 523 E.

³⁴ "This City the Center of the Largest Mining District in the World," *Coeur d'Alene Press*, January 28, 1893.

³⁵ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 11-12.

³⁶ Ibid, 12.

³⁷ Plat of Tubbs Addition to the City of Coeur d'Alene May 23, 1884, Kootenai County Recorder, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. See reconnaissance survey.

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, Appendix A; Figure 4.

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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 Ave. (1920; Photo 48).

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. 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 508 E. Garden Ave. (1890; Photo 49), 512 E. Indiana Ave. (1900; Photo 51), 610 E. Indiana Ave. (1900), 218 N. 8th St. (1902), 708 E. Indiana Ave. (1902; Photo 52), 708 E. Indiana Ave. (1902), 911 E. Lakeside Ave. (1904; Figure 10), 1027 E. Indiana Ave. (1907; Figure 9), 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), 906 E. Foster Ave. (1907; 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.

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 Press*.⁴¹ The mid-twentieth century addition of Colonial Revival style homes within the Garden

⁴¹ 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. "First Issue of Coeur d'Alene Press Published 63 Years Ago," *Coeur d'Alene Press*, February 18, 1955, "Obituary for Joseph T. Scott," *The Daily Star-Mirror*, November 29, 1915, and Claudius O. Johnson, "The Story of Silver Politics in Idaho, 1892-1902." *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* (1942): 283-296.

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District demonstrates its longevity despite the relative paucity of residences in the style 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.⁴² 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 throughout 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; Figure 14), 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. Despite alterations in 1925, it remains contributing and individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.⁴³

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 in 1898. New growth was fueled by a burgeoning timber industry, development of railroads, and early tourism.⁴⁴ 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."⁴⁵ 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 1911.⁴⁶ 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

⁴² "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).

⁴³ "Welcome to St. Luke's" (website).

⁴⁴ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 27.

⁴⁵ *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, November 30, 1901.

⁴⁶ *Polk's City of Coeur d'Alene and Kootenai County Directory* (1911), 27.

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District.⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸ 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.⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰

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.⁵¹ 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.⁵²

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 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. Ultimately, volunteer builders worked from 1906-1908 to complete the church at 618 E. Wallace Ave, which features a Gothic Revival plan and details with an Arts & Crafts entry portico. (Photo 64)⁵³

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 became known as Central School. Today the building serves as a business space. The red brick exterior is utilitarian in character, influenced by both Classical Revival and Craftsman design and is therefore categorized as Mixed.

⁴⁷ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 21.

⁴⁸ Federal Census 1910, *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, October 15, 1892.

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

⁵⁰ *Coeur d'Alene Press*, Oct. 14, 1905.

⁵¹ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, Figure 4.

⁵² *Ibid*, 14.

⁵³ 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.

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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.⁵⁴

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 floor plan and a sloped gable roof. Of the 516 extant homes in the Garden District, 155 (31%) are Craftsman style.⁵⁵ Bungalows served as the most prolific architectural form within O'Brien's additions. The home at 1015 E. Lakeside Ave. (Photo 67; Figure 8) was one of the earliest Craftsman homes 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), 702 E. Foster Ave. (1924; Photo 53), 915 E. Lakeside Ave. (1910; Photo 69), 822 E. Garden Ave. (1912; Photo 70), 823 E. Pennsylvania Ave. (1916; Photo 65), and 801 E. Indiana Ave. (1929; Photo 71).

In total, 66 Craftsman homes were added to the Garden District during the major growth period. They were joined by 89 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.⁵⁶ The structures were built by E.M. Kreig, a prolific Coeur d'Alene builder, and designed by Rooney and Stritesky of Spokane. The two buildings were completed in 1910.⁵⁷ 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.

⁵⁴ Ibid, 27.

⁵⁵ Ibid, Table 1; Figure 13.

⁵⁶ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 205.

⁵⁷ 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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Lakeside Ave. (1915; Photo 74; Figure 19), 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.⁵⁸ An advertisement in the *Coeur d'Alene Press* promised there was "no more desirable location for homes."⁵⁹ 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 north side of Montana Avenue between 4th and 5th streets.⁶⁰ Collins touted skills as a builder, offering to sell his lots and then fill them with houses.⁶¹

Several homes in the Queen Anne and Victorian Cottage styles filled early lots within the Reid tract. They stood alongside many Craftsmans built during the first decades of the twentieth century. Other newly constructed homes were Tudor Revival in 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.

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.⁶² The Garden District contains 22 residences in the Tudor Revival style, all of which remain contributing structures. Notable examples of the style in the district include 829 N. 6th St. (1918), 838 N. 5th St. (1920; Photo 76), 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

⁵⁸ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, Appendix A; Figure 4.

⁵⁹ *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, March 19, 1904.

⁶⁰ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, Appendix A; Figure 4.

⁶¹ *Ibid*, 15.

⁶² Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 2014), 454.

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both were active in the local business community.⁶³ 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.⁶⁴ 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."⁶⁵ The Taylor's 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."⁶⁶

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 the Other style in this period include 821 E. Lakeside Ave. (1906), 617 E. Lakeside Ave. (1910; Figure 11), 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.⁶⁷ The Weeks Subdivision, platted in 1919, marked the final geographical expansion of the Garden District. The subdivision consisted of six lots between 7th and 8th streets and Foster and Reid avenues. George F. Weeks moved west from Massachusetts as a mining operator and built a Colonial Revival home at 715 E. Foster Ave. in 1910.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹

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 1910.⁷⁰ 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 road networks, 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

⁶³ *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, August 27, 1904.

⁶⁴ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey* (Appendix A; Figure 4).

⁶⁵ *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, September 10, 1906. *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey* (Figure 7).

⁶⁶ *The Coeur d'Alene Press*, October 8, 1906.

⁶⁷ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 18.

⁶⁸ Federal Census 1910, 1920. The home is extant and within the Garden District.

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

⁷⁰ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 219.

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the first municipally owned airstrip in the U.S.⁷¹ He was later designated by the *Coeur d'Alene Press* as the “father” of the Chamber of Commerce.⁷²

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 9,000.⁷³ 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 1927.⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵ 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.

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.⁷⁶

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.⁷⁷

⁷¹ Deborah Akers Mitchell, “Fairgrounds Has Aviation History,” *Coeur d'Alene Press*, August 19, 2022.

⁷² *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 16.

⁷³ *Polk's City Directory*, “Coeur d'Alene,” 1923.

⁷⁴ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 35.

⁷⁵ *Ibid*, 93.

⁷⁶ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 582.

⁷⁷ *City of Beautiful Homes and Landmarks*, 5. The home is extant and within the Garden District.

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Contributing examples of less common architectural styles in the district for new construction during this period include the Mixed style house at 724 N. 7th St. (1918). No Style residences from this period include 832 N. 6th St. (1934) and 833 N. 7th St. (1936), 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 military personnel chose to stay in Coeur d'Alene.⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁹ As empty lots in the Garden District became scarce, construction declined. Most new homes during and after World War II were in the 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.⁸⁰ The Coeur d'Alene Belt Line, a freeway connecting the north of the city with five overpasses and exits to the downtown business district.⁸¹ 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*.⁸² 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 local architectural significance. This type of modern design reflects changing stylistic preferences after World War II, on both a national and local level.

⁷⁸ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 22.

⁷⁹ *Ibid*, 18.

⁸⁰ *Ibid*, 22.

⁸¹ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 201.

⁸² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 617.

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Minimal Traditional style homes, which were popular between the Great Depression and World War II, filled many of the empty lots in the Garden District. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), formed in 1934 as a response to the crisis in home ownership stemming from the Great Depression, promoted the construction of Minimal Traditional homes by offering loans on a limited basis for qualifying individuals and families. FHA guidelines suggested economy through the construction of unadorned, single-story residences.⁸³ Architects and builders were anxious for work in the depressed economy and accommodated the push for affordability, producing Minimal Traditional style homes of simple design and relatively low cost of construction. 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 the earlier plats of the Garden District where the majority of lots had already been filled. For example, several Minimal Traditional style homes along St. Maries Ave. filled remaining lots along St. Maries 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 48 Minimal Traditional style structures. Relevant examples of the style include 1006 E. St. Maries Ave. (1938; Photo 81), 1018 E. Montana Ave. (1940; Photo 83), 1003 E. St. Maries Ave. (1942; Photo 82), and 721 N. 5th St. (1949).

Single contributing examples of architectural styles within this period include 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). Single examples of styles occurred less often because they were less popular, more expensive, or there was not the local expertise to design and/or build in these styles.

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.⁸⁴

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

⁸³ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 32.

⁸⁴ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 117, 150.

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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 the Ranch style include 816 E. Wallace Ave. (1950; Figure 15). 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 1955.⁸⁵ 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 Split Level (711 N. 11th St., 1961). Similar to the previous period, single examples of styles occurred less often because they were less popular, more expensive, or there was not the local expertise to design and/or build in these styles.

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.⁸⁶

⁸⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 581.

⁸⁶ National Civic League (website).

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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.⁸⁷ 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 increasing popularity of accessory dwelling units in the city has begun to impact the Garden District. Examples in the district are mainly small residences over garages, thus being 1½-to-two stories in height, and in some cases have replaced older or historic outbuildings. The Garden District community organization has committed to celebrate and document the historic value of the neighborhood. These efforts have encouraged a renewed interest in the potential of preservation in the face of these challenges.⁸⁸

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.

⁸⁷ Congress for New Urbanism (website).

⁸⁸ Singletary 2019:173-174, 176-179, 181, 194; Bureau of Census: Kootenai County 2020.

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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 Saint Joe River feeds the lake to the south, winding through mountains of white pine, fir, and spruce forests.⁸⁹ 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.⁹⁰

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 utilize available resources within their territory of approximately four million acres throughout northern Idaho, Washington, and Montana.⁹¹ 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.⁹² 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.⁹³ 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.⁹⁴ 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

⁸⁹ 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.

⁹⁰ Idaho Washington Aquifer Collaborative (website).

⁹¹ Rodney Frey, *Coeur d'Alene (Schitsu'umsh) in American Indians of the Pacific Northwest Essays* (University of Washington: Seattle, Washington, 1998).

⁹² *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 7.

⁹³ Eugene Smalley, *History of the Northern Pacific Railroad*. (Arno Press, New York: New York, 1975), 26.; Frey, *Coeur d'Alene*.

⁹⁴ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 5.

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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 missionaries⁹⁵ 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.⁹⁶ 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.⁹⁷

American incursions into Native American territory increased during the Civil War. In 1860 the 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.⁹⁸ Through a series of treaties, the U.S. Government forced the Coeur d'Alene onto a nearby reservation.⁹⁹ 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.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁵ 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.

⁹⁶ *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 7.

⁹⁷ 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.

⁹⁸ Coeur d'Alene Tribe, "History,"

⁹⁹ 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 website.

¹⁰⁰ Frey, *Coeur d'Alene*.

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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.¹⁰¹ 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 1913.¹⁰²

Steamboats joined railroads as a popular means of transportation across the lake. The Army first commissioned the Amelia Wheaton in 1880 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.¹⁰³ Steamboat traffic suffered with the addition of more direct rail service, but the industry rebounded with an emphasis on tourism and eventually added 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.¹⁰⁴ 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.¹⁰⁵ This era of major

¹⁰¹ Smalley, *Northern Pacific Railroad*, 416-417.

¹⁰² *Coeur d'Alene Downtown Garden District Reconnaissance Survey*, 8.

¹⁰³ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 13.

¹⁰⁴ Strong, Clarence, and Clyde Webb, *White Pine: King of Many Waters*. (Mountain Press Publishing: Missoula, Montana, 1970) 33-34.

¹⁰⁵ Singletary, *Coeur d'Alene, Beautiful and Progressive*, 36, 61, 71.

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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.¹⁰⁶ _____

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 the 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 College¹⁰⁷ on the grounds of old Fort Sherman. Similarly, the 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.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁶ *City of Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Plan*, 30-31.

¹⁰⁷ Now North Idaho College.

¹⁰⁸ *City of Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Plan*, 32.

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"Coeur d'Alene Judge Dies," April 13, 1927.

"Obituaries," August 29, 1945.

"Ex-Mayor Succumbs at Lake City," March 18, 1959.

"Obituaries," May 8, 1985.

"History: It's everywhere you look," February 18, 2000.

Strong, Clarence and Clyde Webb, *White Pine: King of Many Waters*. Mountain Press Publishing, Missoula: Montana, 1970.

U.S., *National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962*. "James M Wofford."

Walden, Amidee Kevin. *ACE*. Museum of North Idaho, 2015.

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

Wood, John V. "P. W. 'Pete' Johnson "Norwegian No. 2." *Museum of North Idaho Quarterly Newsletter*, Winter 2012.

World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942, <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/10313880:1002>.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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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

Acres 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: 47.681240 N | Longitude: 116.779558 W |
| 2. Latitude: 47.681810 N | Longitude: 116.775267 W |
| 3. Latitude: 47.681422 N | Longitude: 116.770557 W |
| 4. Latitude: 47.675825 N | Longitude: 116.770575 W |
| 5. Latitude: 47.673649 N | Longitude: 116.773806 W |
| 6. Latitude: 47.673825 N | Longitude: 116.775183 W |

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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7. Latitude: 47.679590 N

Longitude: 116.780344 W

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐

NAD 1927

or

☐

NAD 1983

1. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

2. 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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kirk Huffaker, Principal/Architectural Historian; Jessica Guynn, Research
Historian
organization: Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies for the Coeur d'Alene Historic
Preservation Commission
street & number: 774 East 2100 South
city or town: Salt Lake City state: Utah zip code: 84106
e-mail: kirk@kirkhuffaker.com
telephone: (801) 949-4040
date: February 28, 2025

Additional Documentation

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.)

List of Figures.

1. Regional Location Map.
2. City Location Map.
3. Historic District Boundary Map.
4. NRHP Evaluation Map.
- 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d. Details of Evaluation Map.
5. Photo Key Map.
6. Map of the Garden District Historic District showing various subdivisions over time.
7. View of the Kratzer Homestead ca. 1890 taken from near 4th St. and Montana Ave. within the future Garden District. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

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8. The residence at 1015 E. Lakeside Ave (contributing) in 1906. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

9. Shown in 1909, the residence at 1027 E. Indiana Ave. (contributing) added its current second story in 1911. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

10. The house at 911 E. Lakeside Ave. (contributing) in 1916. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

11. As seen in 1916, this is the residence at 617 E. Lakeside Ave. (non-contributing). The house at 615 E. Lakeside Ave. (contributing) is seen in the background to the left. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

12. The Craftsman style house at 715 E. Foster Ave. (non-contributing) ca. 1920. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

13. The Folk Victorian style house at 921 E. Lakeside Ave. (contributing) in 1920. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

14. Seen here ca. 1930 is the Dutch Colonial Revival style residence at 519 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (contributing). Source: Museum of North Idaho.

15. The house at 816 E. Wallace Ave. (contributing) in the Ranch style ca. 1950. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

16. The house at 1011 E. Garden Ave. (contributing) ca. 1960. The house was moved from 622 E. Lakeside Ave. to make room for a new post office building. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

17. A family poses outside their house at 901 E. Montana Ave. (non-contributing) in 1952. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

18. The house at 515 E. Foster Ave. (contributing) in 1961. Known at that time as the Gridley House. Source: Museum of Northern Idaho.

19. The Prairie style residence at 703 E. Lakeside Ave. (contributing) when it was used by the city as the main library in 1963. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

NOTE: Outbuildings are not represented on maps in Figures 3, 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, and 5. See the inventory of resources for outbuilding eligibility status for each property.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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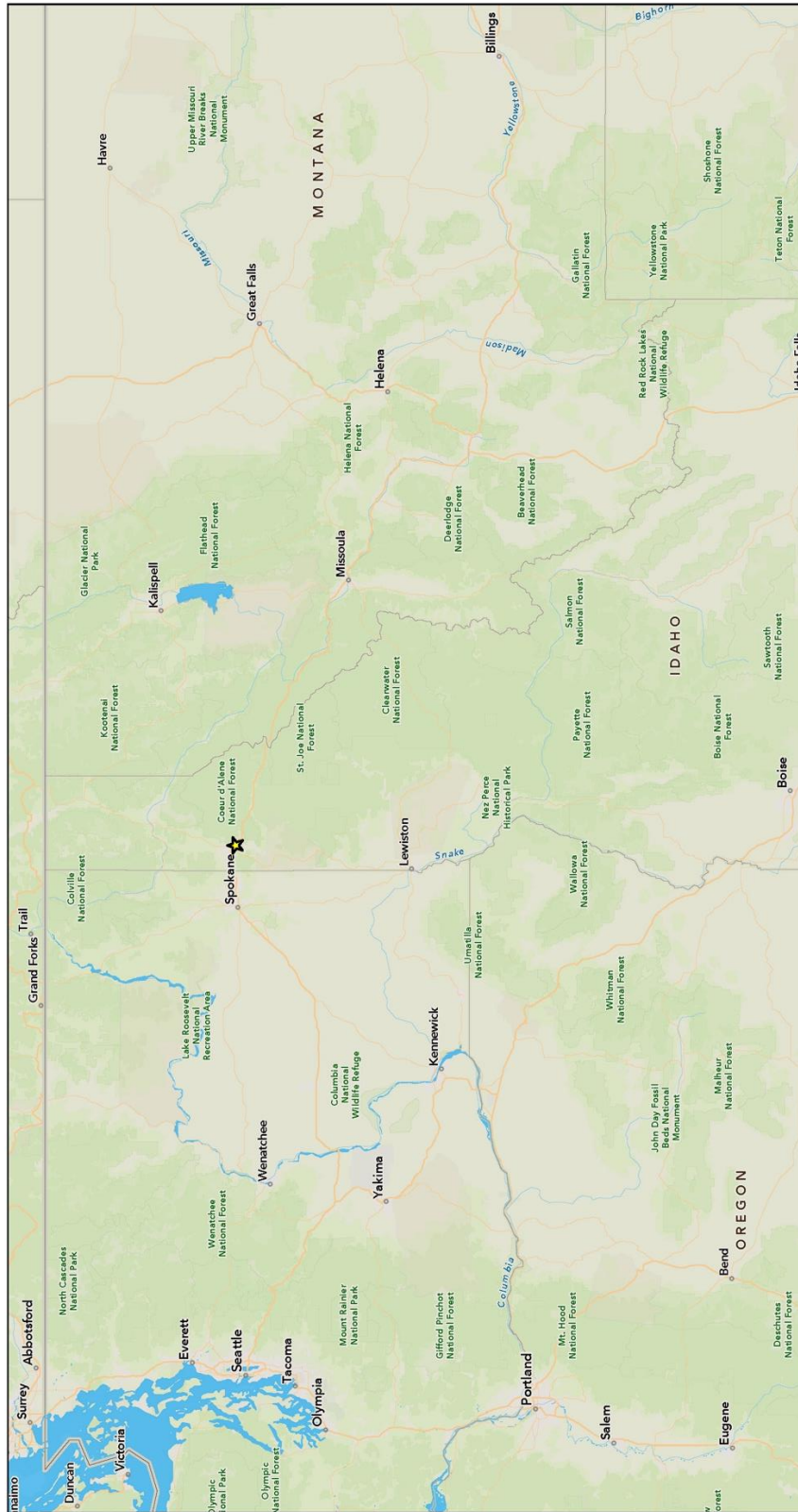


Figure 1: Regional Location Map
Garden District Historic District
Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho
2024

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
 Name of Property

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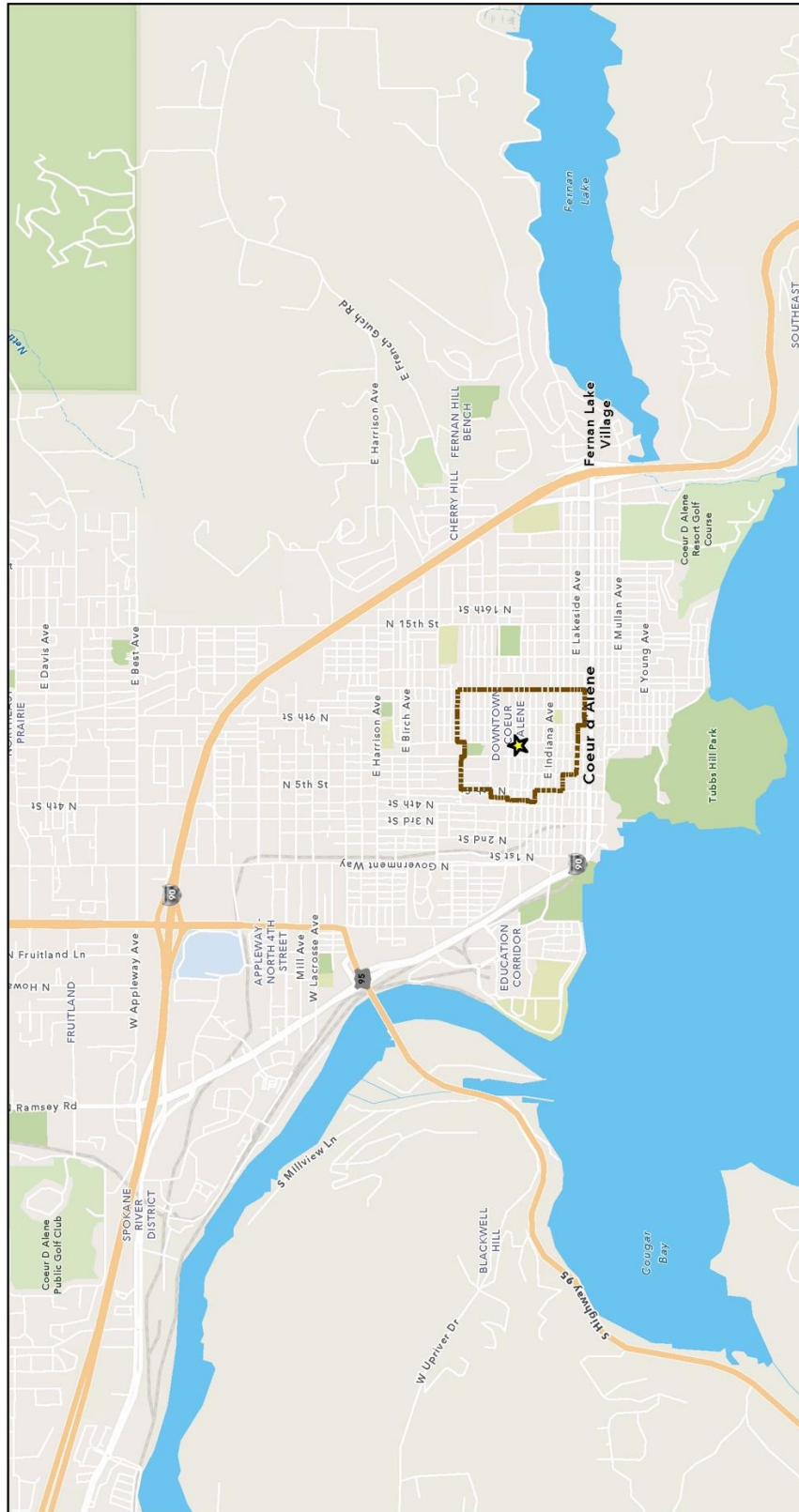


Figure 2: City Location Map
 Garden District Historic District
 Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho
 2024

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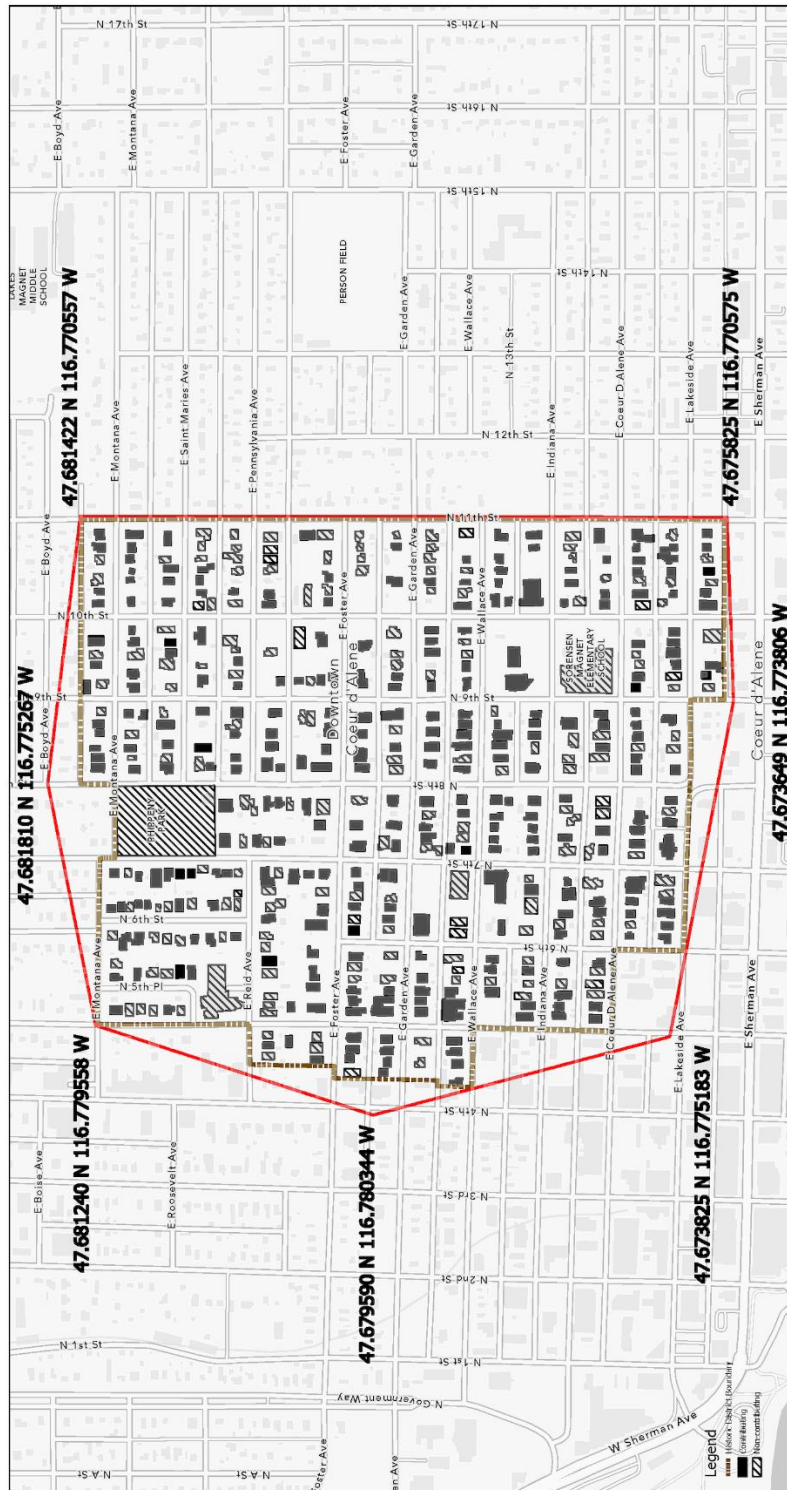


Figure 3: Historic District Boundary Map
Garden District Historic District
Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho
2024

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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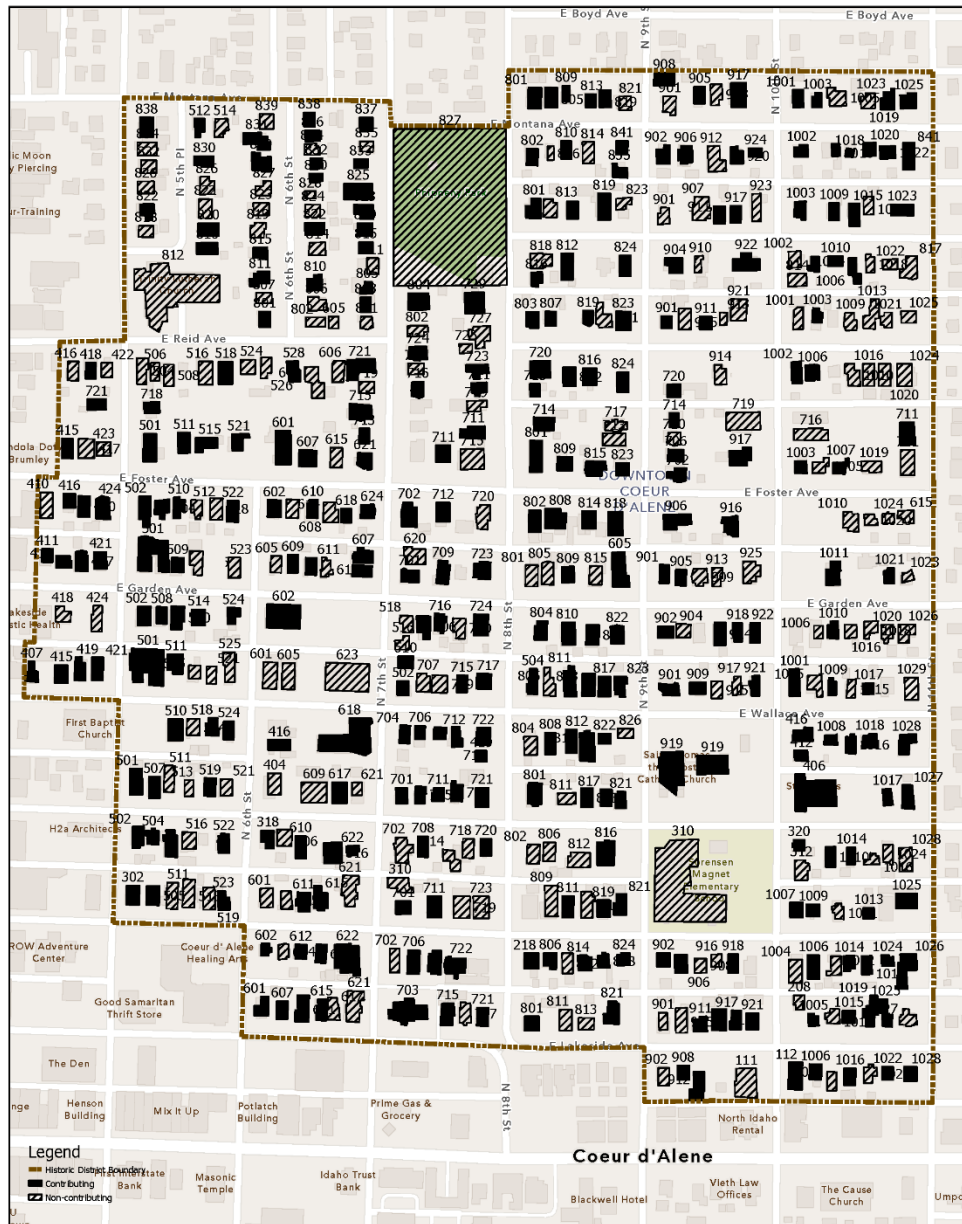
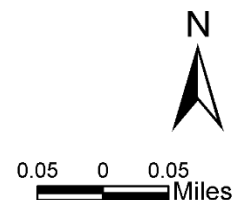


Figure 4: NRHP Evaluation Map
Garden District Historic District
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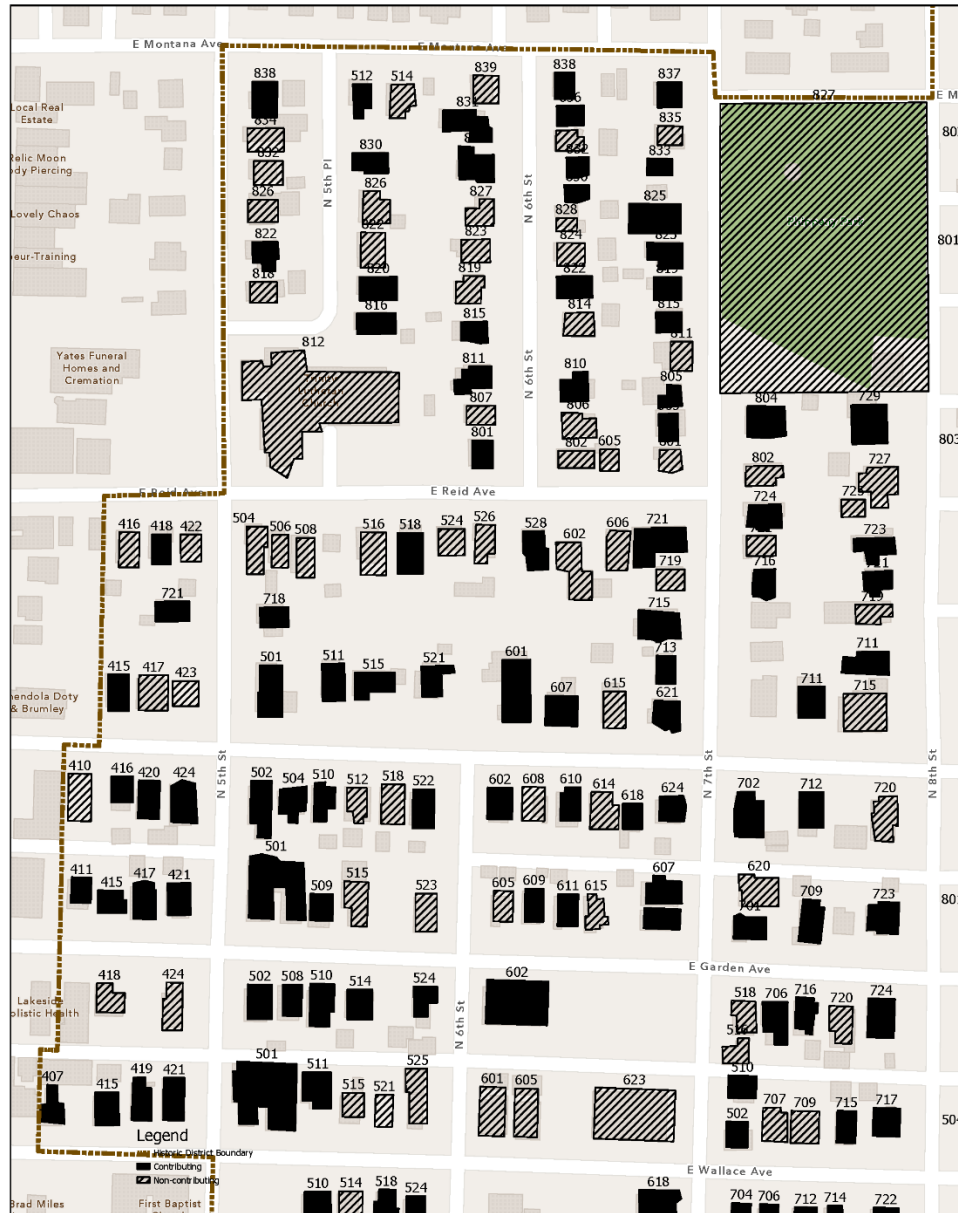
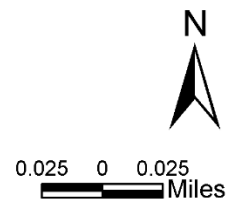


Figure 4a: NRHP Evaluation Map Detail
Garden District Historic District
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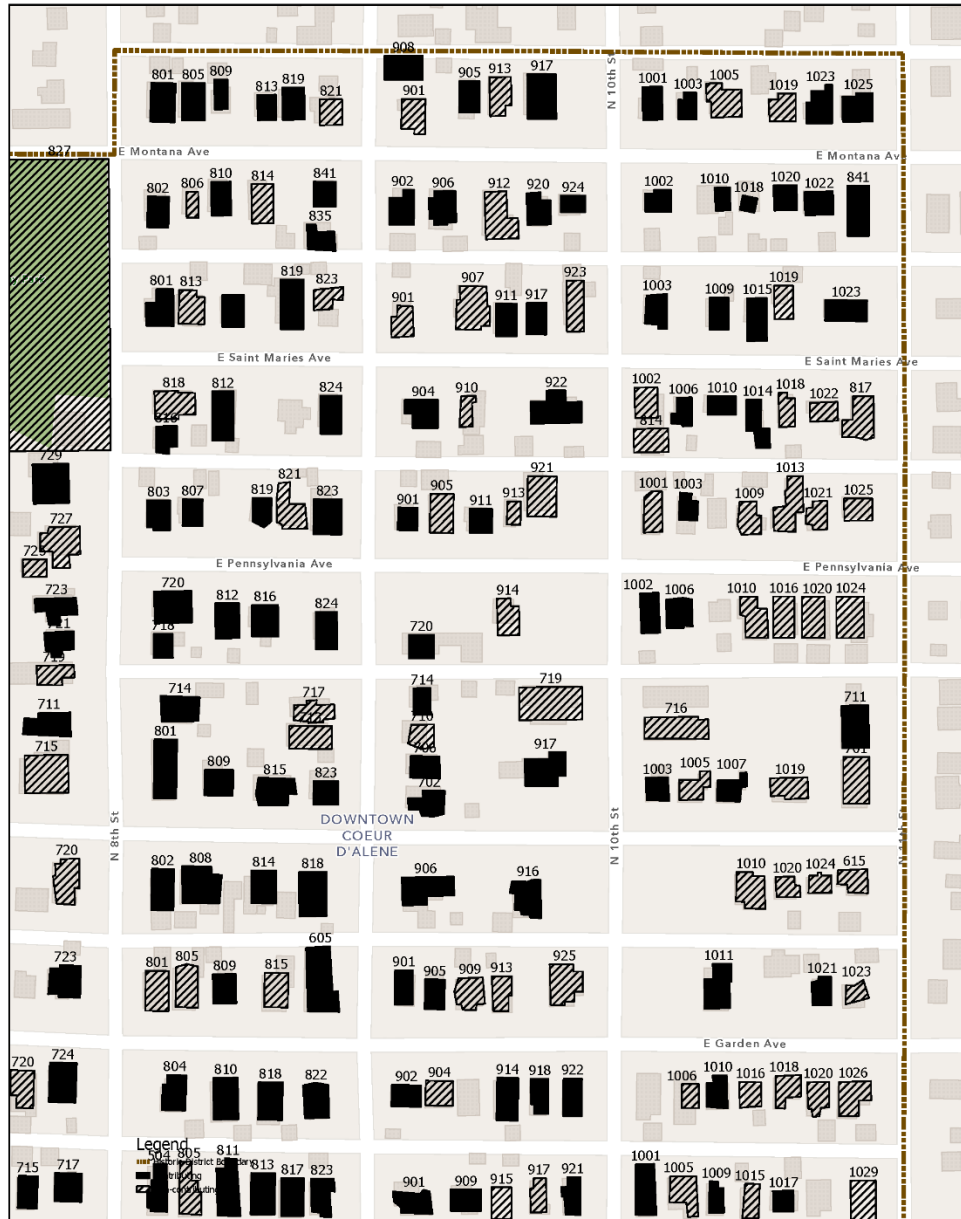
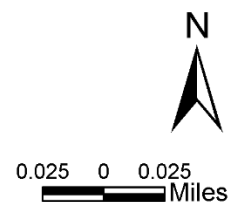


Figure 4b: NRHP Evaluation Map Detail
Garden District Historic District
Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho
2024



Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District

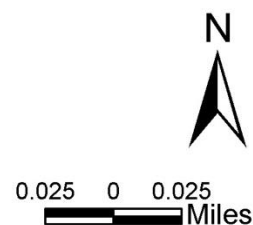
Name of Property

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Figure 4c: NRHP Evaluation Map Detail
Garden District Historic District
Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho
2024

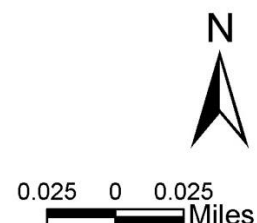


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Figure 4d: NRHP Evaluation Map Detail
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Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho
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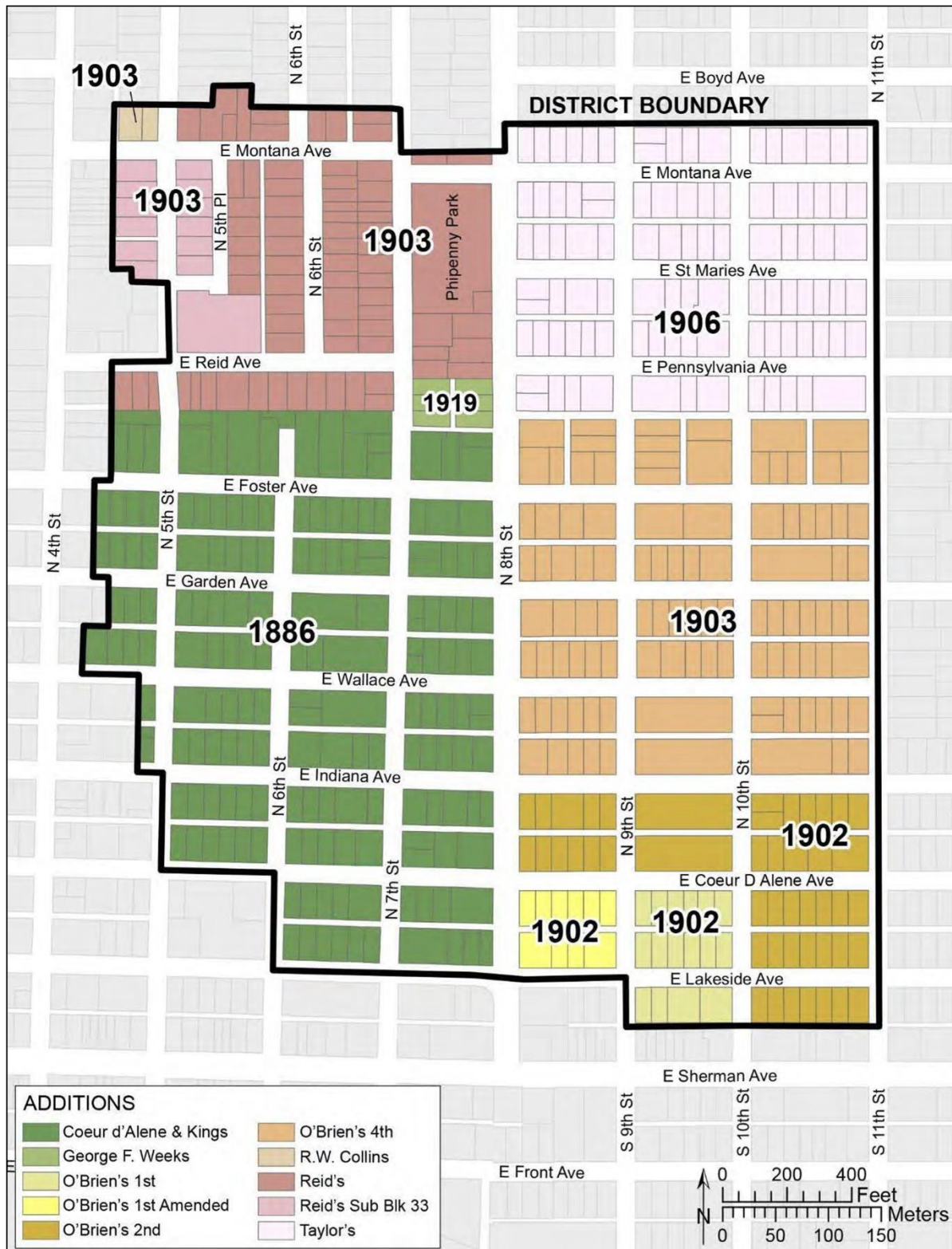


Figure 6. Map of the Garden District Historic District showing various subdivisions over time.

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Figure 7. View of the Kratzer Homestead ca. 1890 taken from near 4th St. and Montana Ave. within the future Garden District. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

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Figure 8. The residence at 1015 E. Lakeside Ave (contributing) in 1906. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

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Figure 9. Shown in 1909, the residence at 1027 E. Indiana Ave. (contributing) added its current second story in 1911. Source: Museum of North Idaho.



Figure 10. The house at 911 E. Lakeside Ave. (contributing) in 1916. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

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Figure 11. As seen in 1916, this is the residence at 617 E. Lakeside Ave. (non-contributing). The house at 615 E. Lakeside Ave. (contributing) is seen in the background to the left. Source: Museum of North Idaho.



Figure 12. The Craftsman style house at 715 E. Foster Ave. (non-contributing) ca. 1920. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

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Figure 13. The Folk Victorian style house at 921 E. Lakeside Ave. (contributing) in 1920.
Source: Museum of North Idaho.



Figure 14. Seen here ca. 1930 is the Dutch Colonial Revival style residence at 519 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. (contributing). Source: Museum of North Idaho.

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Figure 15. The house at 816 E. Wallace Ave. (contributing) in the Ranch style ca. 1950. Source: Museum of North Idaho.



Figure 16. The house at 1011 E. Garden Ave. (contributing) ca. 1960. The house was moved from 622 E. Lakeside Ave. to make room for a new post office building. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

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Figure 17. A family poses outside their house at 901 E. Montana Ave. (non-contributing) in 1952. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

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Figure 18. The house at 515 E. Foster Ave. (contributing) in 1961. Known at that time as the Gridley House. Source: Museum of Northern Idaho.



Figure 19. The Prairie style residence at 703 E. Lakeside Ave. (contributing) when it was used by the city as the main library in 1963. Source: Museum of North Idaho.

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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, April 2024

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. Maries 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 523 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. Camera facing south.
50. Example of the Other style at 615 E. Garden Ave. Camera facing north.
51. Example of the Folk Victorian style at 512 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing southwest.
52. Example of the Folk Victorian style at 708 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing southwest.
53. Example of the Craftsman style at 617 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing north.
54. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 501 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing northeast.
55. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 1011 E. Garden Ave. Camera facing north.
56. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 801 E. Lakeside Ave. Camera facing north.
57. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 622 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. Camera facing south.

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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. 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. Camera facing north.
68. Example of a Craftsman at 1006 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. 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. Camera facing south.
71. Example of a Craftsman at 801 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing northwest.
72. Example of the Romanesque Revival style at 919 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing north.
73. Example of the Prairie style at 420 E. Foster Ave. 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. Camera facing east.
77. Example of the English Cottage style at 817 E. Indiana Ave. 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. Maries Ave. Camera facing north.
81. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1006 E. St. Maries Ave. Camera facing south.
82. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1003 E. St. Maries Ave. Camera facing north.
83. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1018 E. Montana Ave. Camera facing southwest.
84. Example of the Other style at 1021 E. Pennsylvania Ave. 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 No Style at 825 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.

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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.
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 garage at 806 E. Montana Ave. displays common historic features such as one-story height, wood siding, wood entry doors, and eave brackets. Camera facing east.
100. An example of a common contributing outbuilding in the Garden District is this garage at 1005 E. Montana Ave. Camera facing southeast.
101. The garage at 605 E. Garden Ave. was expanded during the historic period with an upper story. Camera facing northeast.
102. An example of a recently constructed non-contributing outbuilding at 819 E. St. Maries Ave. that includes two two-car garages and an accessory dwelling unit above that is accessed from the alley. Camera facing southeast.
103. The contributing outbuilding at 819 E. Pennsylvania Ave. that was formerly an icehouse. Camera facing south.

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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. Maries 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 8th 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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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25. Renovated former church at 523 E. Garden Ave. Camera facing northwest.



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

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
Name of Property

Kootenai County, Idaho
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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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District

Name of Property

Kootenai County, Idaho

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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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District

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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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
Name of Property

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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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
Name of Property

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

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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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. Camera facing south.



50. Example of the Other style at 615 E. Garden Ave. Camera facing northwest.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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51. Example of the Folk Victorian style at 512 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing south.



52. Example of the Folk Victorian style at 708 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing southwest.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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53. Example of the Craftsman style at 702 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing south.



54. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 501 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing north.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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55. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 906 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing southeast.



56. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 801 E. Lakeside Ave. Camera facing northeast.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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57. Example of the Colonial Revival style at 622 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. 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. 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. Camera facing north.



68. Example of a Craftsman at 1006 E. Coeur d'Alene Ave. Camera facing south.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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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. Camera facing southwest.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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71. Example of a Craftsman at 801 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing northwest.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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72. Example of the Romanesque Revival style at 919 E. Indiana Ave. Camera facing north.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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73. Example of the Prairie style at 420 E. Foster Ave. Camera facing south.



74. Example of the Prairie style at 703 E. Lakeside Ave. 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. Camera facing east.

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77. Example of the English Cottage style at 817 E. Indiana Ave. 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. Maries Ave. Camera facing northwest.

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81. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1006 E. St. Maries Ave. Camera facing south.



82. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1003 E. St. Maries Ave. Camera facing north.

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83. Example of the Minimal Traditional style at 1018 E. Montana Ave. Camera facing southwest.



84. Example of the Other style at 1021 E. Pennsylvania Ave. 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 No Style at 825 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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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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.

Coeur d'Alene Garden District Historic District
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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 garage at 806 E. Montana Ave. displays common historic features such as one-story height, wood siding, wood entry doors, and eave brackets. Camera facing east.



100. An example of a common contributing outbuilding in the Garden District is this garage at 1005 E. Montana Ave. Camera facing southeast.

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101. The garage at 605 E. Garden Ave. was expanded during the historic period with an upper story. Camera facing northeast.



102. An example of a recently constructed non-contributing outbuilding at 819 E. St. Maries Ave. that includes two two-car garages and an accessory dwelling unit above that is accessed from the alley. Camera facing southeast.

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103. The contributing outbuilding at 819 E. Pennsylvania Ave. that was formerly an icehouse. Camera facing south.

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.