

replacement windows and the removal of some detailing. Members of the Ifft family owned these homes for many years. George Ifft moved to Pocatello in 1892 and, with two partners purchased the Pocatello Tribune. Ifft eventually spent many years overseas as a member of the U.S. Consular service, but he retained his interest in the newspaper until his death in 1947. The two houses remained in the family until the 1940s.

6. **424 S. Garfield, RANCH, c. 1950** This last home built in the district reflects the prominent style of the 1950s Ranch. It is brick, one-story, hipped roof house. It was placed at the front of the lot which was occupied by an earlier house (426 S. Garfield).

7. **441 S. Garfield, The Sullivan-Kinney House, SECOND EMPIRE, 1894** (Pictured on front of brochure) The Sullivan-Kinney House was built for the Bannock County sheriff, Garrett Sullivan. In 1904 he sold the house to a local rancher, Edward Kinney, who owned it for more than 30 years. This 2-story sandstone house is a modest-sized but striking example of the Second Empire style, distinguished by mansard roofs and decorative cornices. This house features a shingled mansard roof with concave slope and boxed, pedimented dormers. The canted entry features a tower with a sloped roof. Second Empire houses are rare in Idaho, as the style was popular in the years before the territory was created in 1863.

8. **442 S. Garfield, FOUR-SQUARE, c. 1915** Typical of this style, this dignified wood clad, 2-story, hipped roof structure has exposed rafter ends and full-width porch. Craftsman touches add character and charm to the building. A rear addition increases the floor space and the porch is now glass enclosed.

9. **454 S. Garfield, CRAFTSMAN, c. 1915** This 2-story, side-gabled house features a full-width front porch with squared porch supports, typical of the Craftsman style. A front gabled dormer above the porch graces the façade. William and Margaret Carvelis built this home. William, a building contractor, was born in Greece. By 1920 he owned a cigar store and may have operated as a “padrone,” or sponsor who brought young Greek immigrants to Pocatello to work on the railroad. He left Pocatello in the mid-1920s following a railroad strike.

10. **422-428 S. Hayes, MINIMAL TRADITIONAL, c. 1940** Built at the beginning of WWII and eschewing elaborate ornamentation, this four-plex was built in the Minimal Traditional style. The single-pane window is characteristic of the style.

11. **330 S. Hayes, CRAFTSMAN, c. 1920** This is another desirable Craftsman building with a front gable dormer and a full-width front porch featuring squared brick porch supports.

12. **327 S. Hayes, QUEEN ANNE, c. 1915** This modest Queen Anne is constructed of brick, with decorative shingling in the gable. Stone was used for lintels and sills. Turned wooden posts support the partial width porch.

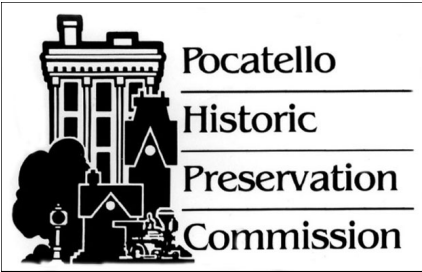
13. **301 S. Hayes, GREEK REVIVAL, c. 1921** Once housing the Church of Christ, Scientist, this Greek Revival building features a full-height temple-front entry porch supported by six Corinthian columns. Several years ago, the church was sold and the building was converted into professional offices. The building has since been converted to a residence.

14. **641-649 W. Bonneville, MODERNE, c. 1940** Originating in Germany in the Bauhaus School, this Pocatello version of the Moderne Style encompasses glass block windows and curved walls.

15. **228-232 S. Hayes, c. 1915**, The earliest duplex built in the district, this structure is 2-stories with a full-width glass enclosed porch on the upper level and exposed rafter tips. It combines several styles. Local merchant, Frances Terrell, once owned this property.

16. **656-664 W. Lewis, CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW, c. 1920** This is one of five duplexes in the district.

This brochure was produced by the Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission.



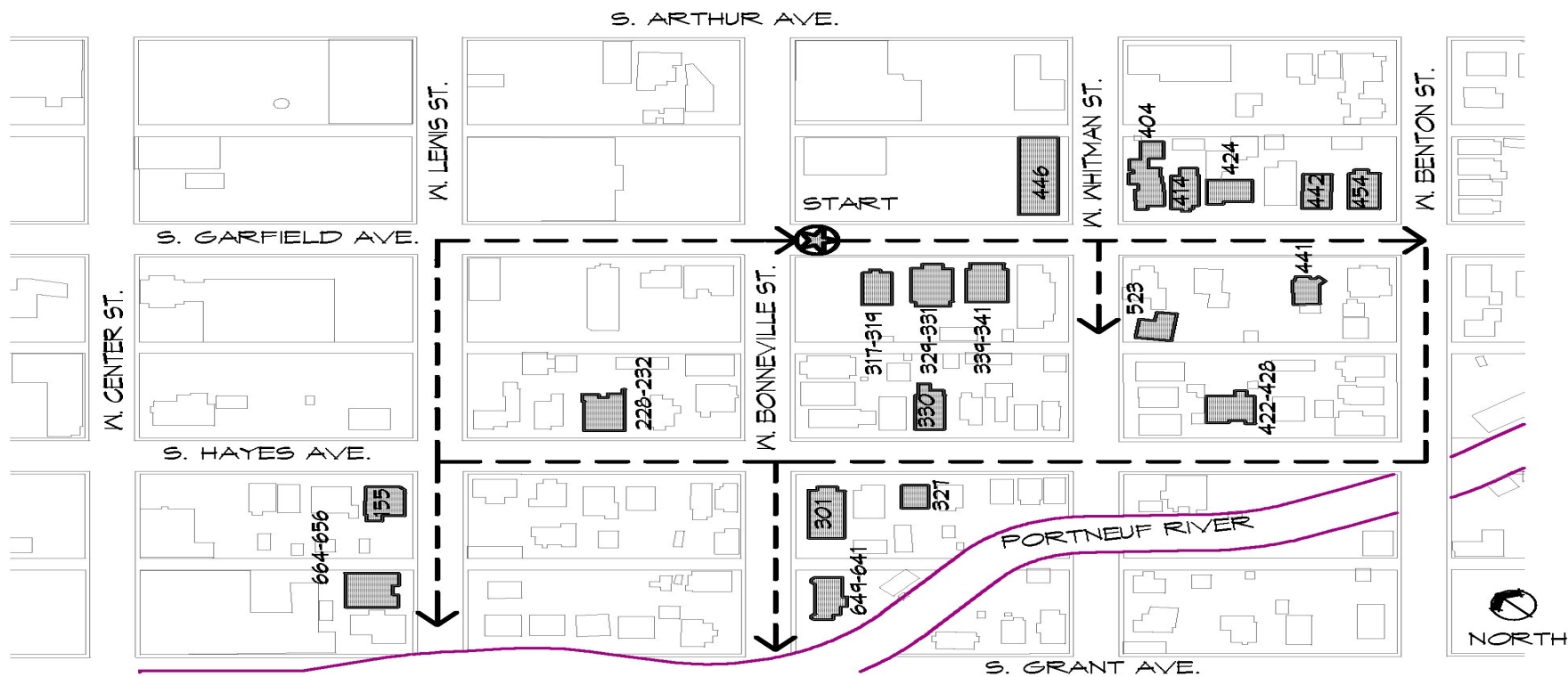
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Pocatello Old Town Residential Historic District



The Old Town Residential Historic District encompasses approximately six blocks contained in the Original Pocatello Townsite. The earliest houses were constructed in 1892 with the majority built between 1900 and 1941. The **Queen Anne** style featuring steeply pitched, multi-gabled roofs, patterned shingles and bay windows influences the first building wave. **Craftsman** houses were a mainstay of the housing market in the early decades of the 20th century. Common characteristics include exposed rafter ends, full- or partial-width porches, and roofs supported by columns. The area also has examples of the **Tudor Revival** style; generally side-gabled with steeply pitched roofs with decorative half-timbering, and casement windows. Later, **Moderne** and **Minimal Traditional** styles were referenced. These styles reduced ornamentation and produced clean, unadorned lines. Finally, **Ranch** style was used for the final phase of construction in the neighborhood in the 1940s and 1950s. The neighborhood consists of vernacular

examples of all these styles, a simple interpretation of the formal style based on the availability of materials. Architects were usually not hired to design the houses. Because Pocatello had no land use restriction laws early in its history, some later houses were built on the same lot and in front of an earlier structure. Pocatello was laid out in a grid with the Oregon Short Line railroad yards at the center. An act of Congress established an expanded townsite in 1888. The original site was limited by the Fort Hall Reservation and a land exchange was required. By 1889, the town was ready to grow and the country was looking West. The neighborhood developed as a convenient location for middle-class professionals, businessmen, and railroad managers. As more railroad workers were brought to Pocatello, many homeowners began to take in lodgers. Over time, home owners built additions to house lodgers, while some houses were divided into apartments. Eventually, multi-unit buildings were

constructed to help meet the housing needs. The tour leads us past examples of all of these structures. There was little diversity in the neighborhood. Most residents were Anglo-Americans or recent immigrants from the British Isles, Germany or Sweden. By 1910, the neighborhood, conveniently located near the commercial center of town and the railroad yards, was home to entrepreneurs, attorneys, city and county officials, as well as railroad employees from engineers, conductors, and firemen to office staff and laborers. The Old Town Residential Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2008. The Sullivan-Kinney House at 441 S. Garfield was individually listed in 1977.

1. 317-319 S. Garfield, **TUDOR REVIVAL**, c. 1930 This duplex is one of five built within the historic district however it is the only duplex that is built in the Tudor Revival style. The Tudor Revival houses are generally side-gabled with steeply pitched roofs and prominent cross gables (also steeply pitched). They

often feature decorative half timbering, massive chimneys and tall, narrow, multi-paned windows.

2. 329-331 & 339-341 S. Garfield, **CRAFTSMAN**, 1924-5 Built by Ed Vogt, these are two of five duplexes built within the historic district. They exhibit some of the purest features of the style with horizontal lines, eyebrow arched dormers, and porch posts with paneled piers.

3. 446 W. Whitman, **The Belvedere Apartments**, **COLONIAL REVIVAL**, c. 1930 Pocatello investors, R.D. Merrill and R.H. Sutton saw an opportunity to solve the housing shortage and built the Belvedere Apartments. French-trained architect, Slack Wilburn of Salt Lake City, designed it. Built at an estimated cost of \$55,000, it was designed to be fireproof with tile-lined concrete stairways. The apartments included 12 one-bedroom and 12 two-bedroom units, each furnished with an electric stove and refrigerator, ironing board and “disappearing bed”. Each apartment was also completely wired for radio.



4. 523 W. Whitman, **TUDOR REVIVAL**, c. 1940 This is the only single family home in the district built in the Tudor Revival style.

5. 404 and 414 S. Garfield, **QUEEN ANNE**, c. 1891 thought to be built by the same builder in approximately 1891, these houses feature Queen Anne details such as boxed-bay windows on the façade. The house at 404 retains many of the details including turned posts, a decorative spindle frieze and a cottage bay window with a decorative header. The house at 414 has been modified with