



Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission Agenda

Monday, June 27, 2022, 3:00 PM

203 Main Avenue East
Twin Falls, ID 83301

COUNCIL CHAMBERS SPECIAL MEETING

Members: Samra Culum Chairperson, Doug Baughman Vice Chairperson, Jennifer Shaffer, Ben Woodbury, Lisa Maas, Lisa Buddecke

Council Liaison: Spencer Cutler

- 1) Confirmation of Quorum/Call Meeting to Order
- 2) Consent Calendar
 - a) **ACTION ITEM:** Approval of minutes from the following meeting: May 2, 2022 and June 6, 2022
- 3) Certificate of Appropriateness
 - a) **ACTION ITEM:** Request for approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness for a facade improvement to add a second entry on property located at 161 2nd Ave N. c/o Laurie Skrederstu Laughlin Ricks Architects PZ22-0110
By: Lisa Strickland, City Planner
 - b) **ACTION ITEM:** Request for approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness for new signage on property located at 125 Main Ave W. c/o Richard White on behalf of Magic Valley Brewing (PZ22-0113)
By: Lisa Strickland, City Planner
- 4) Old Business
 - a) **INFORMATIONAL:** Sip N Cycle "History in Motion"
 - b) **INFORMATIONAL:** CEG Grant "Digitizing Photos"
 - Deadline for Draft July 11, 2022
 - Deadline for Submittal July 18, 2022
 - c) **INFORMATIONAL:** Public Open House - July 13, 2022 5:30 pm -7:30 pm
- 5) Upcoming Meeting(s)
 - a) **INFORMATIONAL:** Monday, July 18, 2022
- 6) Adjournment

Any person(s) needing special accommodations to participate in the above-noticed meeting could contact Josh Palmer (208) 735-7312 at least two working days before the meeting. Si desea esta información en Español, por favor llame a Josh Palmer al teléfono (208) 735-7312.

CITY OF TWIN FALLS

PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION

Public Hearing Procedures for Zoning Requests

1. Prior to opening the first Public Hearing of the session, the Mayor or Chair shall review the public hearing procedures.
2. Individuals wishing to testify or speak before the City Council or Planning & Zoning Commission shall wait to be recognized by the Mayor or Chair, approach the microphone/podium, state their name, and then proceed with their comments. Following their statements, they shall write their name and address on the record sheet(s) provided by the staff. The staff shall make an audio recording of the Public Hearing.
3. A City Staff Report shall summarize the application and history of the request.
4. The Applicant, or the spokesperson for the Applicant, will make a presentation on the application/request (request). No changes to the request may be made by the applicant after the publication of the Notice of Public Hearing. The presentation should include the following:
 - **A complete explanation and description of the request.**
 - **Why the request is being made.**
 - **Location of the Property.**
 - **Impacts on the surrounding properties and efforts to mitigate those impacts.**
5. Applicant is limited to 15 minutes, unless a written request for additional time is received, at least 72 hours prior to the hearing, and granted by the Mayor or Chairman.
6. The City Council or Planning & Zoning Commission may ask questions of staff or the applicant pertaining to the request.
7. The general public will then be given the opportunity to provide their testimony regarding the request. The Mayor or Chair may limit public testimony to no less than two (2) minutes per person.
 - **Individuals are not permitted to give their time to other speakers.**
 - **However, five (5) or more individuals that received written notice of the public hearing may appoint, by written petition, a spokesperson. The written petition must be received at least 72 hours prior to the hearing and must be granted by the Mayor or Chair. The spokesperson shall be limited to 15 minutes.**
 - **Written comments, including e-mail, received by 12:00 p.m. on the date of the hearing shall be either read into the record or displayed to the public on the overhead projector.**
8. Following the Public Testimony, the applicant is permitted five (5) minutes to respond.
9. Following the Public Testimony and Applicant's response, Council or Commission members, as recognized by the Mayor or Chair, shall be allowed to question the Applicant, Staff or anyone who has testified. Responses shall be limited to answering the questions asked. The Mayor or Chair may limit the time permitted for the answer.
10. The Mayor or Chair shall close the Public Hearing. The City Council or Planning & Zoning Commission shall deliberate on the request. Deliberations and decisions shall be based upon the information and testimony provided during the Public Hearing. Once the Public Hearing is closed, additional testimony from the staff, applicant or public is not allowed. Legal or procedural questions may be directed to the City Attorney.

* Any person not conforming to the above rules may be prohibited from speaking. Persons refusing to comply with such prohibitions may be asked to leave the hearing and, thereafter removed from the room by order of the Mayor or Chairman.



Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission Minutes

Monday, May 2, 2022, 3:00 PM

203 Main Avenue North
Twin Falls, ID 83301

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Members: Samra Culum Chairperson, Doug Baughman Vice Chairperson, Jennifer Shaffer, Ben Woodbury, Lisa Maas, Lisa Buddecke

Council Liaison: Spencer Cutler

1) Confirmation of Quorum/Call Meeting to Order

Chairperson Culum called the meeting to order at 03:01 PM
A quorum was present.

Members Present: Culum, Baughman, Shaffer, Maas, Buddecke, Woodbury

Staff Present: Strickland, Zollinger, Ebersole

a) Election of Chairperson and Vice Chair. (Starting July 2022)

Vice Chair Baughman and Commissioner Shaffer expressed desire to be Chairperson.

Commissioner Maas made a motion to nominate Vice Chair Baughman as Chairperson.
Commissioner Shaffer seconded the motion.

Unanimously Approved by a vote of 6-0.

Commissioner Shaffer and Commissioner Maas expressed desire to be Vice Chair.

Vice Chair Baughman made a motion to nominate Commissioner Shaffer as Vice Chair.
Commissioner Maas seconded the motion.

Motion approved by a vote of 5-1.

b) Review of Members Terms.

City Planner Strickland reviewed the members terms of service.

2) Consent Calendar

a) Approval of minutes from the following meeting: April 18, 2022

3) Certificate of Appropriateness

- a) Request for a Certificate of Appropriateness to install a wall sign on property located at 135 Main Avenue West c/o Olivia Butterworth on behalf of Cloverleaf Market (app. PZ22-0081)

Commissioner Buddecke recused herself and stepped down into audience.

Staff Presentation:

City Planner Strickland presented the request for a Certificate of Appropriateness to install a wall sign on property located at 135 Main Avenue West c/o Olivia Butterworth on behalf of Cloverleaf Market (app. PZ22-0081)

The Certificate of Appropriateness process requires a public meeting in which interested persons can be heard, with regards to the application. The historic preservation commission shall review the "design guidelines" as they exist or as amended for compliance before issuing a certificate of appropriateness. The Commission may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the request. Any conditions placed by Commission shall be specifically listed on the Certificate and shall be completed as part of the approval. Any decision of the Commission may be appealed to the City Council.

According to the National Historic Registry, this building has housed grocery and mercantile businesses since 1910. The land use proposed for this space is retail, which is consistent with the historic land uses in the building. The property is listed as contributing and was constructed circa 1909. In February of 2021, this property had a Certificate of Appropriateness approved to replace an existing window with a door to allow for an additional entrance into the building. In January 2022, the property had another Certificate of Appropriateness approved for a facade improvement allowing for the tiled window panes above the retail space to be covered with a wood/plank style overlay. Allowing for the windows to remain in tact but also allowing for sign placement as shown in the sign rendering for this request that would not require attachment directly into the facade of the building.

Approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness is required by the Commission, staff has provided the necessary information and the applicable guidelines for a decision to be made.

Upon conclusion, should the commission approve the request as present, staff recommends the following conditions:

1. Subject to site plan amendments as required by City Code Standards.
2. Subject to the applicant obtaining permits as required by City Code Standards.

Applicant Presentation:

Olivia Butterworth, applicant, gave her presentation to install a wall sign on property located at 135 Main Avenue West. She is not aware of the previous Certificate of Appropriateness for the wood covering. She stated her sign would be affixed to a metal ledge.

HPC Questions & Comments:

- Commissioner Woodbury asked about the 2nd floor of the building.
- City Planner Strickland stated the second floor is not included with this application.
- Commissioner Woodbury asked about the letters on the sign and the window being applicable to the design guidelines.
- City Planner Strickland reviewed the guidelines. She stated the window signs are not more than 75% of window, so they are acceptable.

MOTION: Commissioner Shaffer moved to approve the request for a Certificate of Appropriateness to install a wall sign on property located at 135 Main Avenue West c/o Olivia Butterworth on behalf of

Cloverleaf Market (app. PZ22-0081), as presented, with staff recommendations.
Commissioner Woodbury seconded the motion.

Unanimously Approved by a vote of 6-0.

4) Old Business

a) Friends of the Avenues - Update

City Planner Strickland gave the commission an update of the progress of the Friends of the Avenues project. City Staff will report to City Council on Monday, May 23rd.

She explained the City Council requested the financial breakdown of the project, as next years budget starts October 1, 2022. She stated this project would not be started until the new fiscal year.

- Commissioner Woodbury asked if staff is providing alternatives to the residents to creating a district.
- City Planner Strickland stated alternatives will be presented and outlined the three options for the residents.
- Vice Chair Baughman gave input on the alternative options.

b) Project List

City Planner Strickland discussed the potential of the Sip n Cycle tour.

Vice Chair Baughman reported he is working on the route maps.
narratives needed for each district.

Special Events were discussed.

Action item: Commissioners to email Kelli with any interest in events.

CEG grant deadline discussed. Idea: photo digitization.

Action item: look up CEG application timeline for next meeting.

Action item: Commissioners to give updates on project progress at next meeting.

CSI Community Education Walking Tour was discussed.

5) New Business - None

6) Upcoming Meeting(s)

- a) Monday, June 6, 2022 at 3:00 pm

7) Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 04:08 PM



Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission Minutes

Monday, June 6, 2022, 3:00 PM

203 Main Avenue East
Twin Falls, ID 83301

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Members: Samra Culum Chairperson, Doug Baughman Vice Chairperson, Jennifer Shaffer, Ben Woodbury, Lisa Maas, Lisa Buddecke

Council Liaison: Spencer Cutler

1) Confirmation of Quorum/Call Meeting to Order

Chairperson Culum called the meeting to order at 03:00 PM

A quorum was present.

Members Present: Culum, Baughman, Buddecke, Woodbury, Cutler (Liaison)

Staff Present: Strickland, Zollinger, Ebersole, Spendlove, Nope

2) Consent Calendar

Tabled until next meeting.

- a) Approval of minutes from the following meeting: May 2, 2022

3) Certificate of Appropriateness - none

4) New Business

Chairperson Culum reviewed her experience with a Historic Walking Tour through CSI Community Education. Chairperson Culum stated she has passed on the responsibility to Commissioner Maas to take on the duties and has put her in contact with Camille Barigar, Fine Arts Coordinator.

Chairperson Culum visited the Optimist Club to introduce them to the Historic Preservation Commission.

5) Old Business

- a) Local Historic District

City Planner Strickland reviewed the presentation to City Council regarding creating a Local Historic District on May 23, 2022. She reviewed the date for the Public Input meeting to City Council: July 13th at 5:30 pm.

Dan Everhart, State Historic Preservation Office, shared the relationship between the state agency and local government. He shared the duties of SHPO, and shared ways that SHPO may be able to assist the city with historic preservation. He answered questions from the commission regarding historic preservation and the commission's roles.

b) Sip N Cycle - (History On The Move)

City Planner Strickland reviewed the progress with the Sip n Cycle tour idea. Vice Chair Baughman stated he is working on the district maps and tours. Commissioner Shaffer is in contact with the Sip N Cycle owner for coordination.

c) CEG- Photo Digitizing Project (Deadline 07-18-22)

Discussion ensued about getting the residential historic photos (located at Preservation Twin Falls) digitized with addresses. Budget and grant opportunities was discussed.

Action item: Commissioner Woodbury to fill out application for CEG grant to be submitted by July 18, 2022.

Action Item: City Planner Strickland to take next photo display to printer.

6) Upcoming Meeting(s)

a) Scheduled: Monday, July 18, 2022

7) Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 04:13 PM

Kelli Ebersole, Technician



Date: Monday, June 27, 2022
To: Historic Preservation Commission
From: Lisa Strickland

ACTION ITEM

Request:

Request for approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness for a facade improvement to add a second entry on property located at 161 2nd Ave N. c/o Laurie Skrederstu Laughlin Ricks Architects PZ22-0110

Time Estimate:

Approximately 5-10 minutes for the presentation with questions/comments to follow.

Background:

This is a request for a certificate of appropriateness to add a door to an alcove adjacent to Gooding Street West.

Approval Process:

The Certificate of Appropriateness process requires a public meeting in which interested persons can be heard, with regards to the application.

The historic preservation commission shall review the "design guidelines" as they exist or as amended for compliance before issuing a certificate of appropriateness.

The Commission may approve or deny the request.

Any conditions placed by Commission shall be specifically listed on the Certificate and shall be completed as part of the approval.

Any decision of the Commission may be appealed to the City Council.

Budget Impact:

n/a

Regulatory Impact:

Per City Code 10-13-1 states for those properties located within the Twin Falls City Park, Downtown or Warehouse Historic District.

A certificate of appropriateness shall be required whether or not a building permit is required. The historic design guidelines are used to evaluate the request.

Based on these guidelines the Commission is charged with deciding as to whether the project helps to preserve the character of the district, if the proposed materials are appropriate, durable, and compatible with the building and the district.

History:

The property is located within the Downtown Historic District and is zoned CB; Central Business was constructed circa 1921 and was listed as a contributing building on the National Historic Registry as contributing in 2000. The space has a long history of retail use. The proposed use for the building is a Golf Simulation business for customers to practice their golf skills.

Analysis:

The proposed change to the building requires a Certificate of Appropriateness and is evaluated using the general downtown and facade improvement guidelines. The building was listed as contributing 22 years ago, but facade changes have been made to the building since 2000 and prior to the adoption of the historical design guidelines. The proposed new entryway would be placed across from an existing entryway within an alcove located on the side of the building. This change will not be on the front facade of the building and staff would consider it to be minor. The commission can approve or deny the request.

Conclusion:

Per the Twin Falls Downtown Historic Guidelines the following apply: 2.1 General Guidelines for Downtown and 4.1 Facade Improvements. These guidelines have been provided in the staff report packet.

Should the Commission approve the request, staff recommends the following conditions:

1. Subject to site plan amendments as required by City Codes and standards.
2. Subject to the applicant obtaining permits as required by City Codes and standards.

Attachments:

1. SR-Exhibits
2. COA Narrative
3. 2.1 DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT GENERAL GUIDELINES
4. 4.1 DESIGN GUIDELINES-FACADE IMPROVEMENTS

ZONING/VICINITY MAP



Subject Property	
Current Zoning	CB, P-1, Downtown Historic District
Existing Land Use	Vacant Tenant Space
Proposed Land Use	Indoor Recreation Facility (Golf Simulation)
Comprehensive Plan Designation	Downtown/High Residential District
Surrounding Properties	
North	2nd Ave N
South	Alley
East	Gooding St
West	Professional Office
Applicable Regulations	
Applicable Regulations	10-1, 10-13-2.2

EXISTING PROPERTY



BEFORE PHOTO



EXISTING ALCOVE ON GOOD ST. N.



EXISTING ALUMINUM STOREFRONT
DOOR IN ALCOVE ON GOODING ST. N.

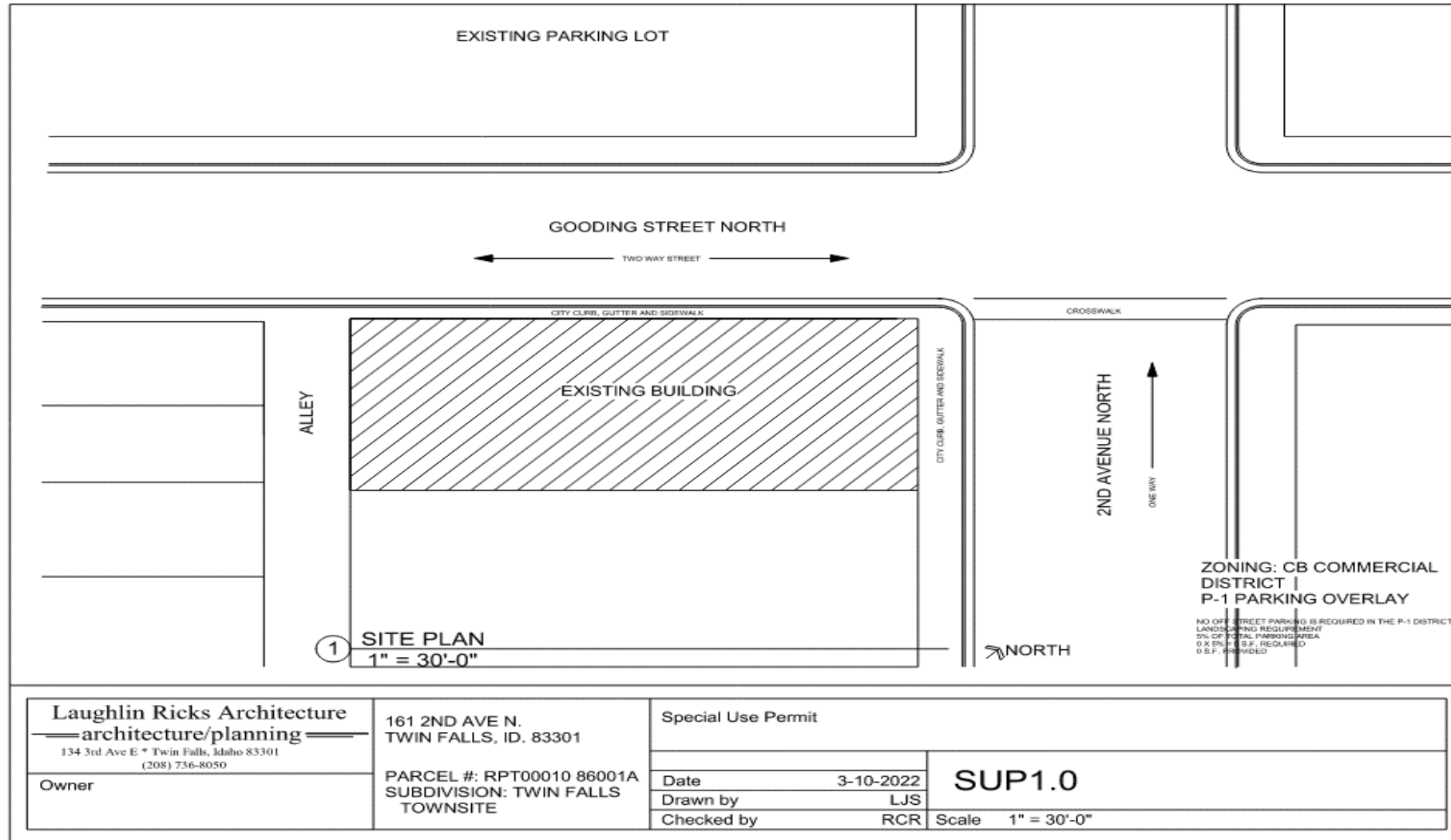
AFTER PHOTO



PROPOSED STOREFRONT DOOR



SITE PLAN



Site plan approval is subject to amendments as required by Building, Engineering, Fire and Zoning Officials to comply with applicable City Codes and standards.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS APPLICATION

C.

1. The certificate of appropriateness is being requested to allow the addition of an aluminum storefront door to a tenant space in an existing building.

2. a. The existing exterior materials are not being modified. There is currently an anodized aluminum storefront entry system in the alcove on Gooding St. A new aluminum storefront entry system for a second tenant that will match the existing system is being proposed in the alcove.



Design Guideline Worksheets

Application No: _____

alterations have occurred. If additions have been made more than 50 years ago, the additions may be seen as part of the evolution of the property.

Noncontributing Structure is a property which is outside the period of historical significance or is within the period of significance but has been altered to the degree in which its integrity and historical character has been compromised.

2.1.4 DESIGN GOALS

Maintain and enhance the unique historic character and pedestrian scale of the buildings and their relationship to each other and the street.

GENERAL GUIDELINES 2.1.5 TWIN FALLS DOWNTOWN DISTRICT

POLICY Ensure preservation of the unique character with improvements that respect the historic scale and materiality of existing historic structures, with focus on preservation of key details in high-style buildings.

Appropriate	Meets	Does Not Meet	N/A	Comments
• Repair and restore buildings before considering replacing them, highlighting key details.				
• Maintain the prevalent historic and architectural styles of the district.				
• When adding to an historic building, maintain the prevalent historic and architectural qualities of the district by restoring the historic building and keeping the additions in scale and compatible.				
• Set the street facades with a zero setback to maintain a continuous 'streetwall' consistent with historic properties on the block.				
• Cultural and civic structures are allowed to have 'pride of place' with setbacks and form differences, while maintaining compatible human scale elements at street level.				
• Step back new story additions above the prevalent parapet line of existing and/or adjacent historic structures.				
• Maintain a visual horizontal break element on the facade between the first and second floors.				
• Create ornament and detail for new buildings and additions that are compatible with the existing building. Details should be compatible in providing substantial 'depth' with materials and finishes found traditionally on the building or in the district.				



Design Guideline Worksheets

Application No: _____

Appropriate	Meets	Does Not Meet	N/A	Comments
• When installing new sidewalks or plazas, maintain compatibility with the character of the streetscape.				
• Preserve existing historic outbuildings and significant landscape features including accessible paths and ramps.				
• Locate parking spaces to the rear of the property and/or screened from streets.				
• Preserve the character of the building in adapting it to meet the requirements of the Americans for Disabilities Act.				
• Comply with guidelines for new construction, additions, and methods for construction, maintenance, and repair in the following chapters.				
NOT Appropriate				
• Demolish viable historic structures.				
• Remove existing buildings for surface parking				
• Use incongruous materials such as un-faced concrete, plastic, vinyl, fiberglass, concrete block (CMU), glass block, stucco, EIFS, and corrugated or other metal siding as the dominant building material on additions and new buildings, unless proven as original materials.				
• Locate parking in front of the building on the property unless proven historically located.				
• Conflict with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation as state in Chapter 1.2. I				

Signature: _____

Date: _____



CITY OF TWIN FALLS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS ACTION SHEET
Application No: _____

DOWNTOWN & CITY PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
CHAPTER 4: DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR FAÇADE IMPROVEMENTS & MINOR ADDITIONS

Contributing Structure is a property which retains a high degree of integrity; the historic fabric is intact and few alterations have occurred. If additions have been made more than 50 years ago, the additions may be seen as part of the evolution of the property.

Noncontributing Structure is a property which is outside the period of historical significance or is within the period of significance but has been altered to the degree in which its integrity and historical character has been compromised.

4.1 FAÇADE IMPROVEMENTS				
POLICY Encourage storefront and facade improvements while preserving the historical character, proportion, and rhythm of existing buildings within the district.				
Appropriate	Meets	Does Not Meet	N/A	Comments
• Maintain, preserve, and restore existing historic materials and details wherever possible.				
• Remove non-original, unsympathetic, out-of-scale, elements and those in poor repair.				
• Recreate components if there is sufficient physical/pictorial evidence.				
• Use materials and finishes appropriate for the historic period of the building.				
• Preserve and restore the original storefront, if it exists, with all of the original elements.				
• Replace windows and doors to match the original details.				
• Add awnings and sunshades of materials consistent with historical character and materials found in the district.				
NOT Appropriate				
• Cover up or block up original components and details. If such coverings/blockages exist, they should be removed and replaced appropriately.				
• Infill openings with glass block, obscure glass, reflective glass, or leaded glass, unless appropriate to the original style of the building.				
• Remove or cover historic wall materials with non-era materials such as wood, vinyl, or E.I.F.S.				



CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS ACTION SHEET
APPLICATION PZ19-00##

City of Twin Falls
Historic
Preservation
Commission

<u>NOT</u> Appropriate				
• Replace windows or doors with vinyl or clear finish aluminum.				
• Replace windows or doors with incongruent sizes or shapes for their historic openings.				
• Re-configure ground floor storefronts to be out of proportion with the building's historic use.				
• Add awnings and sunshades of plastic or vinyl material.				

Signature: _____

Date: _____



Date: Monday, June 27, 2022
To: Historic Preservation Commission
From: Lisa Strickland

ACTION ITEM

Request:

Request for approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness for new signage on property located at 125 Main Ave W. c/o Richard White on behalf of Magic Valley Brewing (PZ22-0113)

Time Estimate:

Approximately 5-10 minutes with questions/comments to follow.

Background:

Request for a Certificate of Appropriateness to allow for a new sign. This property has had several approved Certificates of Appropriateness due to the space being renovated for different retail tenant spaces. The building has been used as a retail space for a very long time and is a non-contributing building due to lots of different facade changes that have occurred over time. The last approved Certificate of Appropriateness was for a facade change that allowed for a new entry using a glass paneled garage door. This change has resulted in an appearance very similar to the historic photos of the building with large paneled windows along the pedestrian walkway. As a new tenant, the Magic Valley Brewing Co would like to install signage on the facade of the building along 125 Main Ave W to advertise their business.

Approval Process:

The Certificate of Appropriateness process requires a public meeting in which interested persons can be heard, with regards to the application. The historic preservation commission shall review the "design guidelines" as they exist or as amended for compliance before issuing a certificate of appropriateness. The Commission may approve or deny the request.

Any conditions placed by the Commission shall be specifically listed on the Certificate and shall be completed as part of the approval. Any decision of the Commission may be appealed to the City Council.

Budget Impact:

N/A

Regulatory Impact:

Per City Code 10-13-1 states, for those properties located within the Twin Falls City Park, Downtown or Warehouse Historic District, a certificate of appropriateness shall be required, whether or not a building permit is required. Historic Design Guidelines are used to evaluate the request and based on these guidelines the Commission is charged with deciding whether the project helps to preserve the character of the district, if the proposed materials are appropriate, durable, and compatible with the building and the district.

History:

The property is located at 125 Main Ave W and is zoned CB; Central Business District, located in the Downtown Historic District. The primary use for this property has been retail and Magic Valley Brewing Pub on Main will be a new retail space within the building.

Analysis:

Approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness is required by the Commission, staff has provided the necessary information and the applicable guidelines for a decision to be made. The building is a non-contributing building and was constructed circa 1907. The goal for the Downtown Historic District is to maintain and enhance the unique historical character. As we consider the character of this building and the character of this area within the downtown district, the proposed sign is going to be located within the features of the facade and will be wall mounted. The sign will look very similar to the neighboring businesses along the block and staff does not foresee any negative impacts should the commission approve the sign as presented.

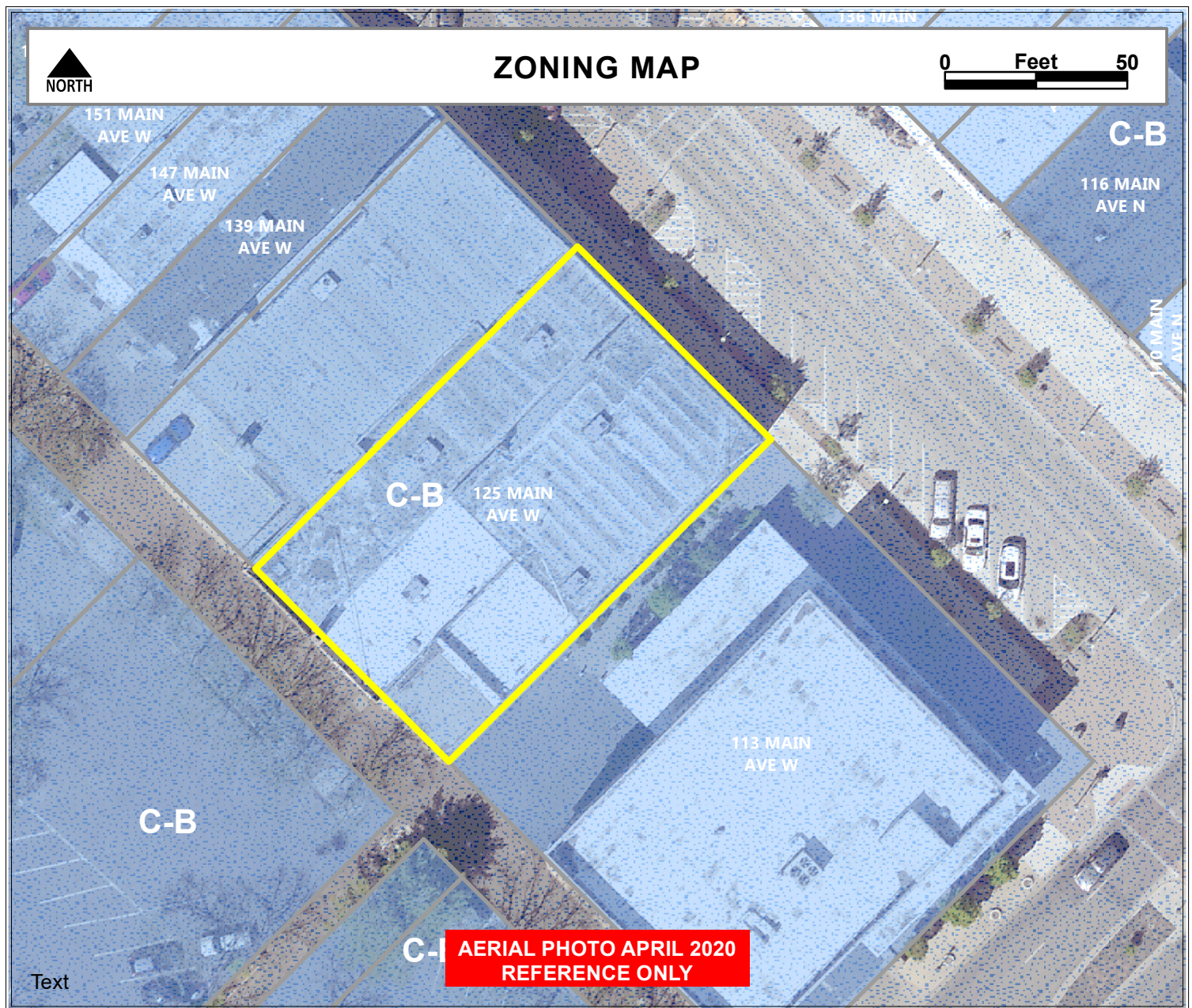
Conclusion:

Per the Twin Falls Downtown Historic Guidelines, the following chapters apply: 2.1 General Downtown Guidelines 3.5 General Guidelines for Signs. These guidelines have been provided in the staff report packet. Should the Commission approve the request, staff would recommend the following conditions:

1. Subject to site plan amendments as required by City Codes and standards.
2. Subject to the applicant obtaining permits as required by City Codes and standards.

Attachments:

1. Vicinity Map
2. Narrative
3. Exhibit
4. National Registry Information
5. 2.1 DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT GENERAL GUIDELINES
6. 3.5 GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR ALL PROJECTS-SIGNS



Subject Property

Current Zone: CB; Central Business

Proposed Zone: N/A

Existing Land Use: Retail

Proposed Land Use: Retail

FLU Designation: Downtown

Zoning

C-B

Surrounding Properties

North: Retail

South: Retail

East: Main Ave W

West: Alley

Applicable Zoning Regulations

10-13, Downtown Historic Design Guidelines

Magic Valley Brewing Pub on Main

Located at 125 Main Ave W.

Please find the attached Certificate of Appropriateness Application, before picture and after picture.

The signage material will be 1/2" plastic on standoffs.

This is the same material and standoffs used for Perriene Man Press's signage.

Below are views from google earth for the areas on both sides of where our sign will go.





21' 6"

5'

Design 125

♦ FURNITURE ♦ GIFTS ♦ INTERIORS ♦

125
MAIN AVE. W.

Open
Come on in
Magic Valley





National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

125 Main Avenue W.
Non-contributing
C. 1907

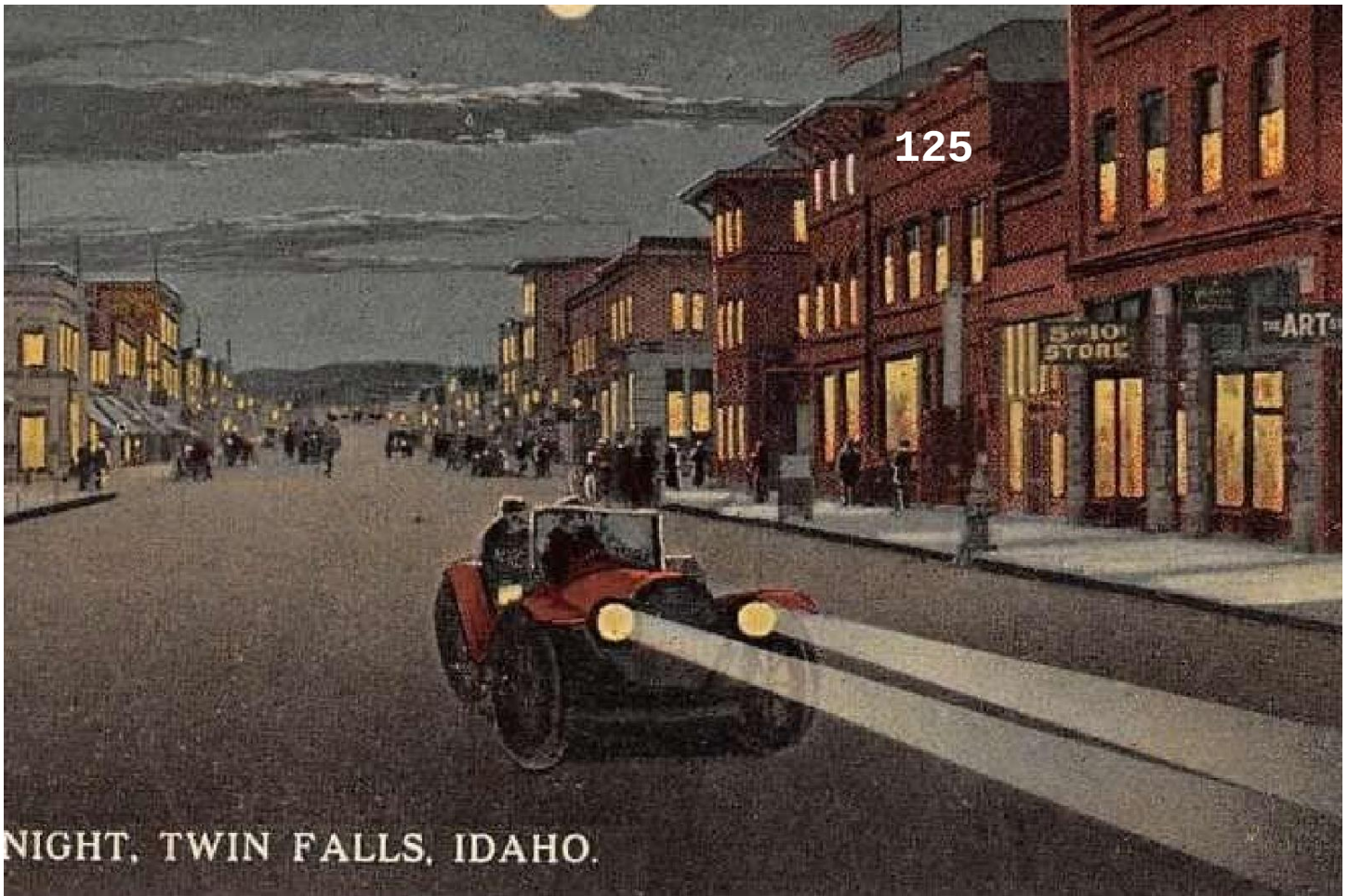
Sanborn maps indicate that this two-story building is as old as 1907. It occupied the eastern half of two city lots and originally served as an annex for the Perrine Hotel. Any vestige of its historic appearance, however, is completely hidden from the street by the application of a metal, perforated screen on the upper story. This curtain includes a scalloped, concrete cornice that matches the tripartite-arched awning over the entrance. This arch is continued on the building next door to the north (135 Main Avenue W., site 46).

The street-level facade consists of plate-glass windows in metal frames. A wide, metal awning extends over the sidewalk. William Roper opened his first men's apparel store in nearby Burley, Idaho, in 1912, expanding into Rupert in the late 1920s and Buhl, Idaho in 1948. The next year he opened a branch at this location.



125

Other Photos of the Building





CITY OF TWIN FALLS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS ACTION SHEET
Application No: _____

CHAPTER 2: DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGN STANDARDS

Contributing Structure is a property which retains a high degree of integrity; the historic fabric is intact and few alterations have occurred. If additions have been made more than 50 years ago, the additions may be seen as part of the evolution of the property.

Noncontributing Structure is a property which is outside the period of historical significance or is within the period of significance but has been altered to the degree in which its integrity and historical character has been compromised.

2.1.4 DESIGN GOALS

Maintain and enhance the unique historic character and pedestrian scale of the buildings and their relationship to each other and the street.

GENERAL GUIDELINES 2.1.5 GENERAL GUIDELINES: TWIN FALLS DOWNTOWN DISTRICT				
POLICY Ensure preservation of the unique character with improvements that respect the historic scale and materiality of existing historic structures, with focus on preservation of key details in high-style buildings.				
Appropriate	Meets	Does Not Meet	N/A	Comments
• Repair and restore buildings before considering replacing them, highlighting key details.				
• Maintain the prevalent historic and architectural styles of the district.				
• When adding to an historic building, maintain the prevalent historic and architectural qualities of the district by restoring the historic building and keeping the additions in scale and compatible.				
• Set the street facades with a zero setback to maintain a continuous 'streetwall' consistent with historic properties on the block.				
• Cultural and civic structures are allowed to have 'pride of place' with setbacks and form differences, while maintaining compatible human scale elements at street level.				
• Step back new story additions above the prevalent parapet line of existing and/or adjacent historic structures.				
• Maintain a visual horizontal break element on the facade between the first and second floors.				
• Create ornament and detail for new buildings and additions that are compatible with the existing building. Details should be compatible in providing substantial 'depth' with materials and finishes found traditionally on the building or in the district.				

<u>Appropriate</u>	<u>Meets</u>	<u>Does Not Meet</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Comments</u>
• When installing new sidewalks or plazas, maintain compatibility with the character of the streetscape.				
• Preserve existing historic outbuildings and significant landscape features including accessible paths and ramps.				
• Locate parking spaces to the rear of the property and/or screened from streets.				
• Preserve the character of the building in adapting it to meet the requirements of the Americans for Disabilities Act.				
• Comply with guidelines for new construction, additions, and methods for construction, maintenance, and repair in the following chapters.				
<u>NOT Appropriate</u>				
• Demolish viable historic structures.				
• Remove existing buildings for surface parking				
• Use incongruous materials such as un-faced concrete, plastic, vinyl, fiberglass, concrete block (CMU), glass block, stucco, EIFS, and corrugated or other metal siding as the dominant building material on additions and new buildings, unless proven as original materials.				
• Locate parking in front of the building on the property unless proven historically located.				
• Conflict with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation as state in Chapter 1.2. I				

Signature: _____

Date: _____



CITY OF TWIN FALLS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS ACTION SHEET

Application No: _____

DOWNTOWN & CITY PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT CHAPTER 3: DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR ALL PROJECTS

Contributing Structure is a property which retains a high degree of integrity; the historic fabric is intact and few alterations have occurred. If additions have been made more than 50 years ago, the additions may be seen as part of the evolution of the property.

Noncontributing Structure is a property which is outside the period of historical significance or is within the period of significance but has been altered to the degree in which its integrity and historical character has been compromised.

3.5 SIGNAGE

POLICY Signs should support the character of the district, helping support its particular identity. Signs should generally enhance the architectural features of the building and be of an appropriate pedestrian scale: flat or (minimally shaped), wall mounted or perpendicular from wall, enameled or painted.

Appropriate	Meets	Does Not Meet	N/A	Comments
Locate signs such that they fit within the architectural features of a facade, such as the panel band above the transom windows, above entryways, awnings, or display windows; or project from these areas.				
Line up signs with other signs along the block.				
Scale and orient signs based on pedestrian traffic.				
Use painted/enameled metal or wooden signs.				
Paint signs or gold-leaf directly on windows.				
Preserve or lightly repaint faded or "ghost signs" on brick exteriors.				
Create one sign or aggregate multiple signs for multiple upper floor tenants.				
NOT Appropriate				
Install electronic displays or reader boards.				
Install internally lit/backlit plastic signs				
Include illuminated signs with flashing, moving, or brightness changing elements				
Use plastic on the exterior of a sign.				
Install free standing or roof mounted signs.				

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Proposed Date & Time

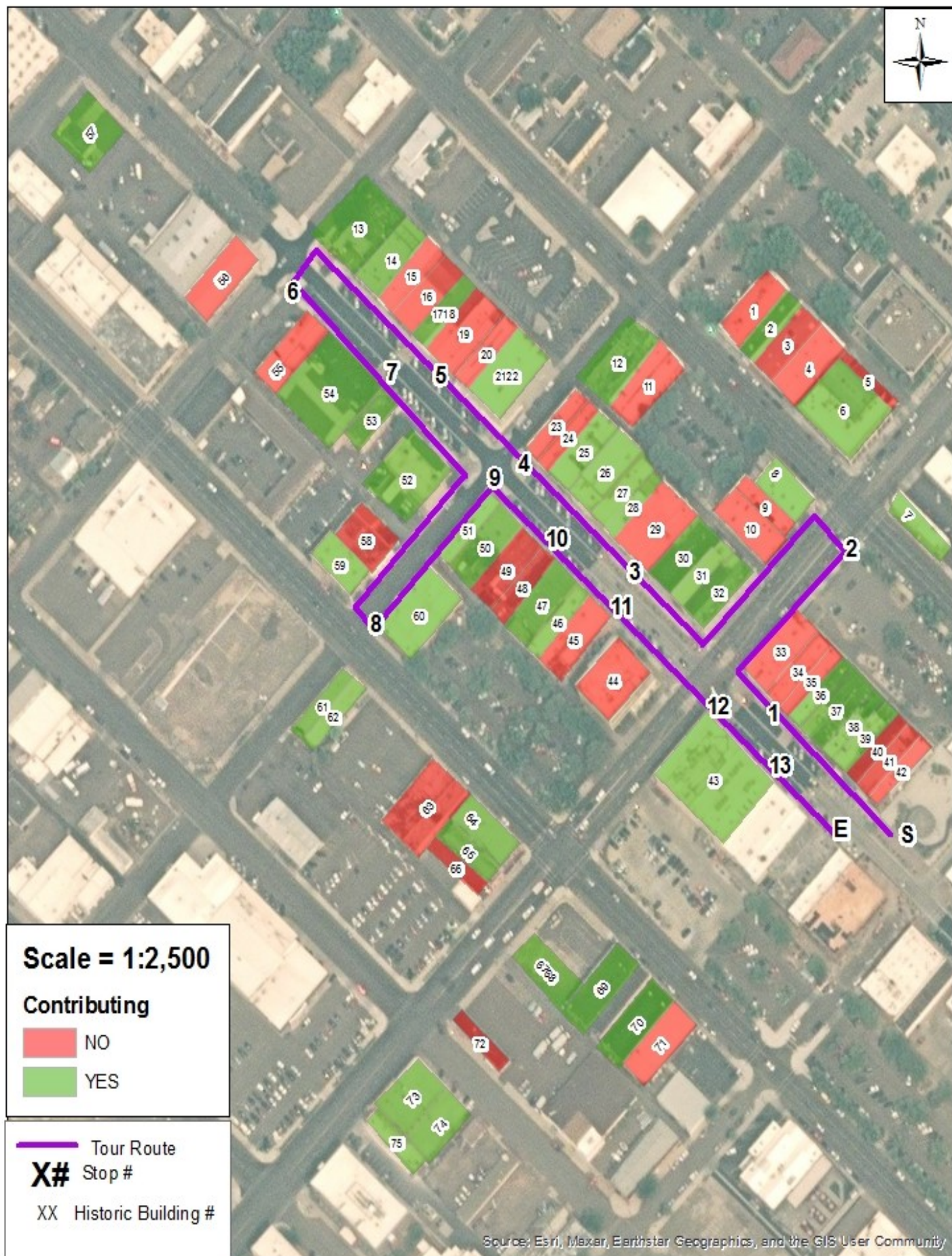
6:30 to 7:30 Tuesday's

One district featured per month

People sign up for the ride through Madyson's facebook page

Meet at the splash pad with Commissioner Volunteer for Presentation

Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission Historic Downtown Tour



0 200 400 800 Feet

Douglas Baughman
Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission
05/19/2020

Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission DowntownPark District Walking Tour

Introduction

Hi!! My name is _____. I am a member of the Twin Falls City Historic Preservation Commission.

The purpose of the Twin Falls City Historic Preservation Commission is to assist the City Council in the promotion of the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public of the city through the identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of those buildings, sites, areas, structures, and objects which reflect significant elements of the City's, the State's, and the Nation's historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural heritage.

Tour

The Twin Falls **DowntownCity-Park** Historic District was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places on June 15, 1999. It was officially listed on February 4th, 2000. The nomination includes the buildings erected from 1905 to 1949.

The Twin Falls Downtown Historic District is located in the heart of the original town of Twin Falls in Twin Falls County, Idaho. This district is situated a few blocks north of the Union Pacific railroad tracks and abuts the southern boundary of the Twin Falls City Park Historic District. To the north and east are low-density, residential neighborhoods. The district consists of commercial buildings in an eleven-block area that is bisected by the downtown's major streets: Main Avenue (southeast to northwest); and Shoshone Street (southwest to northeast). The streetscapes of Main Avenue on either side of Shoshone were almost completely filled in by 1911, but many lots in the district have remained empty since the townsite was platted in 1904, and thus the edges of the downtown have always had an empty appearance.

Although numerous buildings have been modified, the alterations have been confined to the street-level storefronts and consist of siding or plastic awnings over the transoms (a strengthening crossbar, in particular one set above a window or door) and the application on the bulkhead with ceramic tiles. Most of the alterations are reversible however, and few historic structures have been demolished, with the exception of the Perrine Hotel (building 44). The upper stories are largely intact displaying double-hung windows, elaborate cornices, stepped parapets (a low protective wall along the edge of a roof, bridge, or balcony) and original materials (brick, concrete block and terracotta) remain. The prevailing style consists of classical variants; some examples are very ornate examples of Renaissance and Neo-Classical Revival while modest buildings display classical elements such as modillions (an ornate bracket, often seen underneath a cornice which it helps to support), dentils (rectangular blocks resembling teeth and used as a decoration under the cornice) or blind arched cornices. In the 1970s, the city expanded the sidewalks into a curvilinear pattern, planted trees and installed street furniture. Despite the alterations imposed on some of the buildings and the change to the sidewalk design, the overall streetscape retains a consistency achieved by the buildings' similar heights (one to three stories), designs, massings,

Commented [JH1]: I've added some notes, if those help. We have really early photos for most of the buildings, except the Dr. Davis building, the Rex Arms, and St. Edward's, and the photos and info here are all part of a binder I put together a couple of years ago as part of our City Park walking tours. I can provide sources/citations if needed.

and abutments to the sidewalk. The district continues to convey its role in the development of the city from 1905 to 1949.

Idaho became a state in 1890. In 1894 the Carey Act allowed private companies to erect irrigation systems in semi-arid states and profit from sales of water. In 1900 Twin Falls Land & Water Company was formed by I.B. Perrine with others to provide the financial backing.

In 1904 Paul Bickle was the chief engineer in charge of laying out the Twin Falls city grid. After looking near Shoshone Falls and Kimberly, he decided on this site as it better accommodated the new railroad grade. His assistant, Hays, is credited for devising the diagonal layout. The advantages of this layout were: better drainage and sewer lines, sunshine on every side, and it was the fastest way to get around downtown.

In 1909 the Twin Falls Land & Water Company changed their name to Twin Falls Canal Company and the endeavor was turned over to the settlers and was approved by the State Land Bureau.

During the tour two key words will be used again and again: contributing and non-contributing.

Contributing buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and maintain a high degree of original integrity.

Non-contributing buildings were not built during the period of significance of the district or have modifications to the exterior that have resulted in a loss of integrity and the building's ability to convey its historic appearance.

Tour Route Building order (#'s from our Historic Preservation Master Plan, NRHP listing)

Stop #1: 43, Stop #2: 6-8, Stop #3: 44, 46-47, Stop #4: 50, 52, Stop #5: 53, 54, Stop #6: 13, 14, Stop #7: 17, 21, 22, Stop #8: 59-62, Stop #9: 25, Stop #10: 26-28, Stop #11: 29-31, Stop #12: 32, 33, Stop #13: 36-39.

43. Twin Falls Bank & Trust (contributing)

102 Main Ave. S.

Originally a retail business built in 1904, this building was sold to Twin Falls Bank and Trust in 1908. Under Harry Eaton and Curtis Turner, it was the only bank in the city to survive the Stock Market Crash of 1929.

The bank was constructed in three stages:

- 1909-1910: steel and stone building that fronts on Main Avenue & Shoshone St.
 - Neo-classical Revival style
 - Doric columns that flank the entrances
 - Entablature at both the roofline and entrance (above sign)
 - Carved-stone disks on the frieze

- 1956: addition to the south of the original section and concrete and glass
- 1978: additions attached to the southeast of 1956 section and is perceived as a complete separate building.
- It was originally known as McCornick's Bank (founder)
- William McCornick was born in Ontario and was a self-made businessman who left Canada to seek riches in the American West.
- He was first a ranch hand in California and then mined the Comstock Lode in Nevada.
- He then developed a lumber supply business.
- From there, he developed the largest private banking house between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean.
- McCornick was involved in a great many business ventures, including smelting operations in the US and Mexico, mining operations, a power and water company and a lending company.
- McCornick managed the Twin Falls bank for 14 years, until his death in 1921.
- It was the only bank in Twin Falls to survive the stock market crash in 1929.

6. B.P.O.E. (the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks)(contributing)

122 3rd Ave. N.

Constructed in 1920 of concrete and faced with yellow-brown brick on the second story, the Elks building displays the classical ornamentation that prevails in this district. A cartouche on the second story that reads "*Cervus Alces*" (Latin for "American Elk") is centered over the entrance, and smaller versions are placed in the tympanum of the corner windows. The main cartouche once included a large bust of an elk. The B.P.O.E took it with them when they vacated the building.

The Elks originally planned to spend \$300,000 for a five-story building, but scaled back their scheme, resulting in a two-story structure costing \$110,000. It was designed by local architect Ernest Gates. The B.P.O.E. chapter of Twin Falls is now the Snake River Elks Lodge located across the bridge in Jerome. Over time the storefronts have housed various businesses, including Hoosier Furniture and the public library during the 1930s.

7. Twin Falls Title & Abstract (contributing)

202 Shoshone St. E.

Local architect Burton Morse designed this building in 1917. Classical detailing and an extensive use of terracotta characterize this small, one-story structure. Fluted columns with Ionic capitals, an entablature and a pediment emphasize the corner entrance.

A two-story addition, fronting Second Avenue E., was constructed behind the Title and Abstract Company building. It appears to date from the 1940s. It is clearly distinguished from the original

structure, which has maintained a very high degree of integrity. The Peavy-Tabor Insurance Company established in 1910, occupied it from its construction until 1960.

8. Central Market (contributing)

137-147 Shoshone St. N.

Like many of the buildings in this district, the Central Market building has undergone major alterations on the first story while the second remains intact.

City directories first mention Central Market in 1918, managed by Merle Stephenson and Bert Kester. It continued to be listed until 1937. In 1950 it was listed as the "New Central Market at no. 143"; in that year the Douglas Hotel was listed at no. 141 and Shirley and Mendiola's men's clothing shop was listed at no. 137. Currently an art studio occupies the building.

44. Wells Fargo Bank (non-contributing)

113 Main Ave. W.

This is the site of the 1905 Perrine Hotel, the first permanent structure to be erected in Twin Falls. It was demolished in 1968 to make way for this structure.

This is a three-story, concrete and glass structure. True to its modernistic style, the upper stories overhang the ground story and the deeply recessed entrance at the southeast corner creates the only void on this streetscape.

I.B. Perrine's investment company contracted with the Twin Falls Town Site Company to build a promotional, 50-bed, luxury hotel. At the rear of the hotel was an Edison electric generator that lit up the hotel and four village blocks in three directions from dawn to dusk until 1907 when the power plant at Shoshone Falls went on line. The hotel was owned by George Sprague who named it for Perrine, and was owned later by his partner and brother-in-law, Tom Robertson. Tom's son Richard managed the hotel for 30 years while son John B. Robertson became proprietor of Irrigated Lands Company. Ownership of the hotel remained in the Robertson family until 1973 when it was sold and razed to construct the Bank of Idaho, becoming Magic Valley Bank in 2003.

46. The Gem Building (contributing)

133-137 Main Ave. W.

This is a two-story, brick structure with a high parapet on the street elevation.

The Twin Falls Grocery and Mercantile Company occupied part of this structure in 1910; by 1914 the Twin Falls Floral Company is listed at no. 137. Young's Hardware occupied the structure during the 1920s. In 1932 the city directory lists the first story as vacant but mentions renters in the rooms above. Twin Falls Glass and Paint Company occupied the store front at no.

133 from 1942 to 1945; Sav-Mor Drug occupied no. 137 from 1942 to 1960. The pharmacy is currently in business next door at building 47 (The Guibert Building).

47. The Guibert Building (contributing)

139 Main Ave. W.

This is a one-story, brick building with a lightly stepped parapet and a horizontal band extending almost the length of the structure a few courses below the roofline.

A variety of businesses are listed in the city directories at this address in the building's early years. During the 1930s this was the location of Wall's Cash Grocery, and during the 1940s and 1950s a women's clothing establishment, Sweetbriar Shop Inc., occupied the building. It has housed Sav-Mor Drugs since 1960, the oldest family-owned drugstore in town.

50. Twin Falls Floral (contributing)

153-157 Main Ave. W.

This two-story, brick structure has a slightly raised, center parapet and decorative masonry in the parapet and above the second-story windows.

This 1904 site first housed The Twin Falls News, a weekly paper published by Charles Diehl and O.H. Barber from Salt Lake City. The first issue was published on October 28, 1904, when the town was not yet one year old.

The retail space at 153 was occupied by Letsch and Williams Real Estate in the mid-1930s, the Rosana Shop (a woman's clothing store) from the early 1940s through the 1950s, and jewelry businesses since 1960.

Two significant, early Twin Falls businesses were located in this structure: Alvord and Mort grocers (1922 to 1930 at no. 157) and Twin Falls Floral (1918 to 1954 at no. 155). The grocery store, established in 1922, was marketed as a specialty food shop "for particular patrons." Scott's Cafe is listed in city directories at this street number from 1936 until the late 1950s; after this it housed Bob Geer's Trophy Room restaurant for several years.

John Lundahl founded Twin Falls Floral in 1909, and located his first downtown store in the First National Bank, building 33). In 1916 he moved the business to this location and sold it three years later to E.D. Williams and his son Orlo. After Orlo retired, his son J.C. operated the business before closing it in 1954. The Maico Hearing Center was located in this storefront in 1955 and today Churchman Jewelry & Idaho Artistry, Churchman's Tidepool Room, and the Twin Falls Sewing Center occupy the building.

52. U.S. Post Office (contributing)

201 Main Ave. W.

This Neo-Classical Revival style building was constructed in 1916 using brick and Boise stone for the trim.

According to Patricia Wright, citizens hotly debated the design for their new post office. They pushed for frugality when a federal edifice was proposed several years earlier because it was to be locally financed. Once Senator Borah was able to secure federal funding in 1909, constituents advocated an elaborate design. In 1961 the Post Office moved to its current location at 253 2nd Ave. W. The offices of the local school district now occupy the building.

53. Gregg Business College (contributing)

221 Main Ave. W.

This two-story brick structure has a relatively high degree of integrity.

The Gregg Business College was founded in 1915 by Macy Hoover and was first located at 142 Main Avenue S. It is listed in the city directory at this address from 1920 until 1931 after which Link's School of Business is mentioned. Link's lasted until 1940. Subsequent tenants include the Moose Hall, the Twin Falls Cigar Store, and Kingdom Hall.

54. Radio Rondevoo/Calvary Chapel (contributing)

229 Main Ave. W.

This two-story building is faced with brick and terra cotta and is one of the longest buildings in the district, encompassing seven city lots.

Florence Gardner hired a successful and prolific contractor, Anthony Daniel Bobier, to construct this building in 1940 for the headquarters of local radio station KTFI. Ms. Gardner's brother, Stanley Soule, started the business in 1928, using the call letters KGIO. Two years later the letters were changed to reflect the name of the community. Prior to the erection of the Radio Rondevoo, KTFI and its predecessor were located in the Herriott Building (building 55) and the Park Hotel (demolished). Ms. Gardner took over the radio station after her brother's death in 1937. KTFI became an NBC affiliate the following year.

During its tenure as the home of KTFI, the downstairs was used as a ballroom and the studio and offices were located upstairs the transmitter is located west of Twin Fall on Highway 30 between Twin Falls and Filer). On Saturday nights during World War II, "Live from the KTFI Ballroom" featured big name bands like Tommy Dorsey, Glenn Miller, and Lawrence Welk. In 2002, the Radio Rondevoo was purchased and restored by two local businessmen. After the sale of the station in 1960 to Western Broadcasting, the ballroom was converted into a roller rink. Calvary Baptist Church occupied the building in 1984. Currently Radio Rondevoo Event Center, Eve and the Outlaw Bail Bonds, Angel Paws Pet Grooming, Blue Lakes Real Estate Company, and Tacos Villa Restaurant occupy the building.

After an arsonist set fire to the building on April 12th, 2022, the building was severely damaged and the question remains if it will be rebuilt or completely torn down.

13. Service Station (contributing)

264 Main Ave. N.

This is a one-story, stucco structure with a bar-tile roof. The building style, Spanish Revival, is defined by these materials. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates that this building was used as a gas or service station. The footprint has changed slightly by the construction of an additional bay to the southeast; this addition has maintained the Spanish Revival style.

The first mention of this gas station in the city directories is in 1939, when it was listed as a Sinclair Super Service. It retained this name until it became "Robert R. Brown Gas and Oil" in 1950. Currently it is R.S. Garner Enterprises an auto repair shop that apparently specializes in Volkswagens.

14. J.A. Barrett Auto Company (contributing)

250 Main Ave. N.

Born in Morgan, Utah in 1882, John A. Barrett moved to Twin Falls in 1912 to work for a Studebaker car dealership. The 1918 city directory mentions his name under "J.A. Barrett Studebaker Bros. Co. of Utah," although his business was not this address. By 1922 the Sanborn map indicates the existing building with his name, but apparently Barrett's was not here long as it fails to appear after 1926 in the directory. His obituary states that he moved to Long Beach, California after living in Twin Falls, so perhaps he moved to that community during the late 1920s.

The building's use during the 1930s is unclear; from 1941 until 1960 it was used as the "Bowladrome." For a few years in the early 1960s it sat vacant, until 1965 when the D & B Supply Co. Inc., an agricultural implement firm, occupied the building. Today a base jumping gear company is located here that supplies individuals who base jump off of Perrine Bridge among other places.

17. Maytag Pacific Intermountain Company (contributing)

230 Main Ave. N.

This one-story structure was combined with the building next door (building 18, Pacific Finance) sometime between 1984 and 1999, but they were counted as two structures in the National Register Nomination because they could still be discerned as such.

Little is known about the history of this structure. City directories mention the Maytag Pacific Intermountain Co. in 1931. Subsequent tenants include a tire shop (1936-1940) a barber (1941-1945), and a real estate loan company (1945-1969). MMA Fitness now occupies no. 230.

21. Plumbing Store (contributing)

214-216 Main Ave. N.

This two-story brick structure has been incorporated into the furniture store next door (building 22, Consolidated Wagon & Machine/Cain's Furniture), but because it is still visible as a separate structure it is counted as one property.

This building appears on the 1909 Sanborn map and its use is indicated as "plumbing." During the 1930s it was occupied by the Ideal Bakery and provided residential quarters on the second story. During the early 1950s a chiropractor had an office in the second story and the Twin Falls Home and Auto Supply was situated below. A Sherwin Williams paint store was located in the building from 1955 until 1972. Cain's Appliances absorbed the building into its structure in 1974. Currently the building is used as an office for the Magic Valley Bible Church located in building 22 next door.

22. Consolidated Wagon & Machine/Cain's Furniture (contributing)

204 Main Ave. N.

The application of a brick facade in the early 1940s drastically altered the original appearance of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company. An early Bisbee photograph portrays a brick structure divided into several bays by brick piers.

Remodeling undertaken in 1941 concealed the intricate masonry. Although the building is still visually divided by the piers, the cornice and the arches are covered by a fluted banding that has an Art Deco tone, and the second story windows are boarded.

The building was constructed in 1909 for the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, one of several agricultural machine establishments that flourished in the first decades of Twin Falls' development. Consolidated continued to occupy this structure until the mid-1940s, after which it is no longer listed in the city directories. Detweiler Company Bros. Inc. had part of its plumbing and heating operation here from 1945 until 1955, after which Nielson Hardware used the building. In 1960 Greenawalt's Furniture and Appliance is listed at this address; by 1964 Cain's Home Furnishings is listed. Rick Riser and Elvis Cain established the business, initially known as Riser-Cain, in Twin Falls on March 1, 1946. They sold Frigidaire Appliances at their first store at 156 Main Avenue N. (building 25, Koto Building). The current occupant is the Magic Valley Bible Church.

59. Masonic Hall/Case Parker Implement Company (contributing)

184 Gooding St. W.

This two-story, red brick structure is one of the most formal Renaissance Revival style buildings in the district. The classical elements are achieved through the use of light-colored brick for pilasters, window surrounds, and triglyphs in the frieze.

Local architects Houghtaling and Visser designed this structure for use as a Masonic Hall in 1909. Richard Elwood Bobier, who arrived in Twin Falls the prior year, was the contractor. The Masons used the building until the agricultural implement business, Casey-Parker Implement Co., took over in 1922. A similar establishment, owned by Ora McVey, replaced Casey-Parker in 1933, but did not remain in this location long, moving to the Johnson Building (building 64) within a few months. During the rest of the Depression, the structure was occupied by an establishment known as "Home Implement," and a second-hand furniture store, Musgrove Merchandise Mart. In 1950 the Twin Falls Times-News bought this building and three others directly northeast, occupying them until its move in 1970 to its current location on Main Avenue W. (building 57, Jenkins Chevrolet/Twin Falls Times-News building). A law office currently occupies the building.

60. Herriott Motor Building (contributing)

156 Second Ave. W.

The massing of this red-brick structure has two sections: a two-story block that consists of the primary elevation facing Second Avenue W. and a one-and-one-half story block that fronts Gooding Street W.

This structure was designed by Burton Morse and the contractor was W.G. Reed. Although the building proclaims "Herriott," city directories do not list a business of this name at this address. Instead, they list the Idaho Automobile and Supply Company, which sold Reo and Overland automobiles and served as the headquarters for the Pocatello-Buhl Truck Line. The local radio station, KTFI, was located here from 1932 to 1937, as was a ballroom "Radioland," before moving to the Radio Rondevoo on Main Street in 1940 (building 54). During the 1940s it was used as the Rollerdomo skating rink. It is currently occupied by law offices.

61. Twin Falls Canal Company (contributing)

163 Second Ave. W.

This building is a one-story, brick structure that has undergone few exterior alterations.

The Twin Falls Canal Company was the successor and locally owned entity of the Twin Falls Land and Water Company (TFLWC), the organization formed in 1900 that provided the financial backing and leadership in building the canal system that opened the Twin Falls tract. Once the State Land Board determined that the canal system was in good working order, the tract was formally accepted by the settlers from the TFLWC on September 15, 1909, and the Twin Falls Canal Company was born.

The company purchased land from John M. Claar, and although newspaper reports predicted that the Canal Company would erect a "substantial affair, susceptible of enlargement," this structure of modest scale and dimensions was erected instead. It served as the Canal

Company's headquarters until it relocated in 1993. and now is owned by a local attorney and operated as a law office.

This is the only building in any of the historic districts to have a legal façade easement. All future owners in perpetuity must retain the look of the exterior façade of this building.

62. Culligan Soft Water (contributing)

157 Second Ave. W.

In size and massing this building is similar to the Twin Falls Canal Co. next door (building 61). It is a one-story, brick structure whose upper story has been stuccoed.

The first mention of a business at this address in the city directory is Culligan Soft Water in 1947, which occupied this building until 1963. A fireplace store was then located in the building. The most recent occupant, Von Scheidt Brewing Company LLC, closed their doors and the building currently sits vacant.

25. Koto Building (contributing)

156 Main Ave. N.

This is a two-story, brick structure with a substantial metal cornice and frieze of classical design. Lettering in the frieze identifies the developer, (Tom) Koto, and the date of construction, 1920. J.H. Dodd was the architect for this building.

A promotional book, Twin Falls Up-to-Date, published in 1923 describes Tom Koto's as able to accommodate seating for 140 people on the main floor and 150 people in a banquet room located in the basement. Born in Japan, Tojiro "Tom" Koto opened his restaurant in another location in 1908; the restaurant remained in this structure until the Great Depression closed it in 1930. Japanese immigrants could not own property and he put the restaurant in his son, American-born, 2-year-old Tom Jr's. name. In 1935, Tom senior died when his son graduated high school. In WWII: Tom Jr. was drafted into the Army. He married a woman named Matsuye. She was forced to live in the nearby Minidoka Internment Camp. Tom Jr.'s brother Ernest served in the most decorated Army Unit in history, the 442nd Infantry. The 442nd was composed mainly of 2nd generation immigrants of Japanese ancestry. After WWII, most veterans were eligible for land via a lottery. Japanese-Americans were excluded from this benefit.

After the War, Tom Jr. reopened the restaurant at 147 Shoshone Street North in the Central Market (building 8), where Hands-On art studio is now and ran the business there for 20+ years.

Subsequent businesses could not be traced in the city directories until 1947, when Riser-Cain Appliances is listed. The appliance store continued in this address until 1959 before moving next door (building 21, Plumbing Store) and then to its final location (building 18, Pacific Finance).

Other spaces in the building were rented to insurance companies (150 Main Avenue N.) and the Twin Falls Hotel (second story).

26. Orpheum Theater/Twin Falls Amusement (contributing)

146 Main Ave. N.

Constructed in 1921 at a cost of \$150,000, the Orpheum Theater remains the most elaborate building on Main Avenue. Its location in the center of the block, the heavy classical detailing, and the high parapet ensure its dominance of the streetscape.

Originally the Orpheum had a glass awning with a slight arch over the entrance. It could seat 800 people and was extolled as having an "absolutely fireproof operating room that was constructed of solid concrete and steel. A ladies' dressing room and ladies' and gentlemen's restrooms were located on the second floor.

The Twin Falls Amusement (T.F.A.) Company, incorporated in 1920, owned the Orpheum, of which early Twin Falls resident Alex R. Anderson was the president and manager. Carl J. Hahn and Harry Eaton, prominent officers of the Twin Falls Bank and Trust (building 43), were the vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. For its first 10 years, an 8-piece orchestra played for major movies until it was replaced with "talkies." John Philip Sousa, the composer of the marching song "Stars and Stripes Forever" performed here in 1924 and worked with the local high school band during the afternoon of their evening performance, creating life-long memories for many of the students.

By 1930, the T.F.A. Company owned all three theaters in the city, including the Idaho (128 Shoshone Street E., demolished) and the Roxy (116 Main Avenue N., building 29). With the exception of 1977, when the theater was listed as the Mall Cinema Theater, this building has always housed the Orpheum, and it continues to function as a theater.

27. Model Building (contributing)

140 Main Ave. N.

A two-story, brick building, this structure has little ornamentation. Outset bands of bricks provides detail below the roofline, and horizontal, masonry panels are placed above the two fixed, single-pane windows on the second floor. A wide, metal panel separates the two stories; this is the only feature that significantly detracts from the building's historic integrity. The street-level elevation consists of plate-glass windows and mosaic tiles.

Little information is available concerning the history of the Model Building. In 1932 an engineer, Ellis Bjorling, the Christian Science Reading room, the T.F.A. Company and the Vulcan Mines occupied the structure. For several years, beginning in 1953, Lloyd's Jewelry was located here.

28. Cotillion Hall (aka The Paris Building) (contributing)

124-138 Main Ave. N.

Cotillion Hall was built in three separate phases. C.M. Smith and W.P. Rice built the central section, and later, each man added an extension that matched the central block. These phases resulted in Cotillion Hall's most distinctive feature; its length. It is two stories and is constructed of brick. It has an elaborate cornice with figure four brackets, modillions and garland. The upper-story windows have fixed panes; the street elevation consists of plate-glass windows.

As with many commercial structures along Main Avenue, the bottom story served retail uses and the upper story was rented as rooms or offices. In the early 1920s, J.C. Moore, a representative of an agricultural wholesaler, Superior Milling Co., lived on the second story at no. 124, while an office of United Stores occupied the space next door. Early businesses on the first story included a bowling alley, a cigar store, and a clothier named Dumkey.

During Prohibition the Cotillion Hall housed a local Speak-Easy in the basement of 136 Main Ave. N. (Yellow Brick Café) while secret entrances connected the basements of all three buildings. The illegal liquor was kept in the basement at 124 Main Ave. N. (Brass Monkey).

Subsequent establishments included Wilson Bates Appliances (1942-1960 at no. 136); Independent Meat (1930-1945 at nos. 126 and 128); and the Twin Fall Hardware and Sporting Goods Store. From 1932 until the mid-1990s the Paris Department Store occupied the largest retail space.

Earl Faulkner owned The Paris from 1952 to 1990. Women came from miles around to find just the right outfit at The Paris. Faulkner was a tireless fundraiser for the College of Southern Idaho, and was largely responsible for the CSI planetarium named in his honor. He died in 2001 at the age of 89, leaving his estate to CSI.

29. Majestic Pharmacy/Roxy Theater (non-contributing/needs reevaluated)

116 Main Ave. N.

Construction on this building commenced in 1905, making it one of the earliest structures in the district. It was erected for C.M. Smith's brother, Frank, and his partner F.C. Bradley.

In its early years, the Majestic Pharmacy (1908-1914) was located here. The building housed Woolworth's during the 1920s and a coffee shop during the 1930s. It was best known; however, as the home of the Roxy Theater, established by Ernest "Jo" Kohler in 1931. Mr. Kohler also managed the Orpheum Theater from 1921 to 1930, and served as mayor of Twin Falls for two terms. After his death in 1945 his niece and her husband, Bessie and Max Lloyd, managed the theater from 1945 to 1958. By 1960, a shoe store had replaced the theater. Currently a dance studio occupies the building.

30. Moorman Building (contributing)

110 Main Ave. N.

This narrow, brick structure has a scroll-bracketed, metal cornice, a step-coursed cornice and ornate corner pinnacles.

Hickler's Cash Store, listed at this address from 1910 to 1918, was most likely the first business in the building. It shared space with the Kingsbury Printing Company (1912 to 1920). For several subsequent years the Logan Music Company occupied the first level and the real estate offices of Henry C. Gettert were located above. During the late 1920s through the mid-1930s a confectionery business, Pixton's, was here; from 1936 to 1957, the Moorman building housed Snowball's Sport Shop. Mary Lee Aldrich Haug described Snowball's in "*Tribute to the Past, Legacy for the Future*" as 'the' gathering place for Magic Valley's unemployed men [during the Depression.] It was a place where men with lots of time on their hands could congregate with others in the same predicament. They could hoot a game of pool or snooker or simply sit at the counter and talk to their cronies... Snowball's main attraction was the back room where the townspeople could play a game of snooker, pool, poker or pangingny. A barber shop currently occupies the building.

31. Moore/Eldridge Building (contributing)

106 Main Ave. N.

This brick structure has a blind arcade for a cornice; other than this feature, the building is very plain. It is two stories in height and approximately the same width as the Moorman Building to the north and the Baugh building to the south.

The William H. Eldridge Clothing establishment occupied this structure from 1910 until the mid-1930s; rental housing was located in the upper story. By 1950, a lawyer, dental lab, a physician, and a U.S. Forest Service ranger's office are listed at this address.

The building is associated with a local mystery, the disappearance of Ben Brown. He was a watchman for the Rogerson Building when it was under construction. Brown rented a 2nd story room from Albert Moore. He was ill, supposedly of appendicitis and he didn't have the money for the operation. On a Hotel Perrine letterhead, the following message was written: "Tired of life, sick and no one to care for me, business and financial affairs has drove me crazy. If anyone cares, you will find my body between here and Blue Lakes ferry. God bless every one and God forgive me for this act. Good-bye"

That night, Albert went into his room, gave him a drink of water and a wet towel on his head. Albert claimed he was so weak he could not walk downstairs. The next morning, he had disappeared. Albert did not understand how he could have gotten down the stairs and how he didn't hear him. Many people searched for Brown but he was never heard from again.

32. Baugh Building (contributing)

102 Main Ave. N.

With its smooth, stone facade and unaltered storefront, the Baugh building has a very high degree of integrity.

The building was constructed for a Shoshone, Idaho physician/pharmacist (Baugh) who owned the property for a number of years prior to construction. He was affiliated with Walgreen's Drug Store and included a soda fountain. Local newspapers speculated as early as 1908 that a new building on this corner, combined with the bank that was planned to be built diagonally across the street, would make these corners "the most substantial and beautiful in the State." Although the bank was erected in 1909, the Baugh building was not constructed until 1916. Wayland and Fennell, a Boise, Idaho architectural firm, was the architect and a Twin Falls resident, Ernest White, was the contractor. It cost \$27,000 and was the last plot of land built on this block. It has housed drugstores for most of its existence: Schramm-Johnson Drugs from 1923 to 1937, Walgreen Drug from 1939 to 1953, and Leonard Emerson City Drugs from 1954 until the mid-1980s. In 1990 the Irish Pub, O'Dunken's Draught House was opened and has been here ever since.

33. First National Bank of Twin Falls (non-contributing)

101-107 Main Ave. E.

This building underwent a dramatic reskinning probably in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Bisbee photographs portray a brick building with rustication on the first story.

With a 1960s facade, this is I.B. Perrine's 1906 First National Bank Building. In 1904, Perrine organized his bank, using as capital the mortgages and contracts he had accumulated by selling water rights, to finance the promotional luxury Perrine Hotel. Next to his investment company's original shack, Perrine first built a temporary wooden bank for general banking while his permanent one was under construction. His bank failed in 1931, became the Fidelity National Bank in 1935, and was then Key Bank.

Perrine had wintered his dairy cows at his farm in Rock Creek and successfully raised wheat, fruits, vegetables and berries that he sold to miners in the Wood River area.

His farming experience, with the necessity of developing a rudimentary irrigation system in the canyon inspired his drive to provide water to the thousands of empty acres on either side of the Snake River.

By 1971, the building had become Idaho First National Bank; it is now an accounting firm.

Other businesses were located in the building with addresses on Shoshone Street E. These included Howard E. Sabin in 1923, an "advertect," who handled "all kinds of commercial advertising, show cards and sign writing, and publicity of almost every description"; the short-lived Farmer's Digest published by Marshall F. Browne from 1922; and the Twin Falls Chronicle, published by William Hornibrook. Hornibrook, a native of Cherokee, Iowa, was a lawyer who began publication of the Chronicle upon arrival in Twin Falls in 1908. He served in the Idaho

State Legislature from 1910-12 before moving to Oregon, published newspapers on the West Coast, and served as U.S. Minister to Siam (modern Thailand) from 1915 to 1926.

36. C. Harder Bakery and Grocery (contributing)

117-119 Main Ave. E.

This two-story, concrete-block building is distinguished by rusticated piers and an abstract entablature on the second story.

Harder Frederick Harder was a German immigrant who lived in New York City, Denver and the mining camps of Colorado before moving his family to Idaho in 1905. When he arrived in Twin Falls he immediately established the first bakery at what is now 230 Second Avenue E., and the following year constructed this building, using the second story as a residence for his family. He named his grocery and bakery business after his wife, Carrie. In 1907, when it became Bainbridge Grocery, the volunteer-run Idaho Free Traveling Library found its first home on the second floor over the store. In 1909 Harder sold the building and left retail for good, turning to wholesale produce and planting an orchard on eight acres on Blue Lakes Boulevard. Harder established the Munson-Harder Wholesale Produce Co., dealing in potatoes, onions, beans, apples, berries, eggs and honey.

From 1910 to 1914, city directories list the Twin Falls Bakery and Grocery and the public library located at this address. From 1920 to 1932, the City Cafe occupied the structure. It was during this time that serial killer Lyda Southard (aka Lyda Anna Mae Keller, aka Lyda Trueblood) worked at the Cafe.

Lyda Keller was born on October 16th, 1892 in Keytesville, Missouri. Keller married Robert "Bob" Dooley on March 17th, 1912. The couple settled with his brother Edward "Ed" Dooley on a ranch here in Twin Falls. They had a daughter, Lorraine, in 1914. Lorraine died unexpectedly in 1915, Keller claimed, as a result of drinking water from a dirty well. Ed Dooley died soon afterward in August 1915; the cause of death was ruled ptomaine poisoning. Bob Dooley subsequently fell ill and died of typhoid fever on October 12th, 1915, after taking out a hefty life insurance policy on himself, leaving Keller as the sole survivor in the family. Keller collected on the life insurance policies of each person shortly after their death.

Two years after Bob Dooley's death, Keller married William "Bill" G. McHaffle. Shortly afterward, Keller's three-year-old daughter fell ill and died at the age of four, prompting the McHaffles to move to Montana. A year later, Bill suddenly fell ill of what was thought to be influenza and died in Montana on October 1st, 1918. The death certificate stated the cause of death as influenza and diphtheria. Lyda collected life insurance money for him as well.

In March 1919, she married Harlen C. Lewis, an automobile salesman from Billings, Montana. Within four months of their marriage, Lewis fell ill and died from complications of gastroenteritis.

Keller married for a fourth time in Pocatello, Idaho, to Edward “Ed” F. Meyer, a ranch foreman, in August 1920. They moved back to Twin Falls where she took a job at the City Café where everyone there loved her. He mysteriously fell ill of typhoid and died on September 7th, 1920 even though he never seemed to have any other health issues. Lyda tried to collect the life insurance money; however, after three dead husbands, the police started getting suspicious.

Twin Falls chemist Earl Dooley, a relative of Keller's first husband Bob, began to study the deaths surrounding her. The bodies of Ed and Bob Dooley were exhumed. Along with a physician and another chemist, they discovered that the two men were murdered by arsenic poisoning. Bill McHaffle and Harlen Lewis' bodies were exhumed as well. Both bodies showed high levels of arsenic. Twin Falls County Prosecutor Frank Stephan began an investigation and exhumed the body of her 4-year-old daughter.

After examining the bodies, Stephan discovered that some of them contained traces of arsenic, while others were suspected of arsenic poisoning by how well the bodies were preserved, and found her motive in the records of the Idaho State Life Insurance company of Boise. All four of Keller's husbands had held a life insurance policy where they listed her as the beneficiary. Keller was able to collect over \$7,000 over the years from the deaths of her first three husbands. Lyda had gathered the arsenic off of fly paper.

Lyda fled Twin Falls when she started to realize that they were suspicious of her.

She was found by law enforcement in Honolulu, married for the fifth time to Navy petty officer Paul Southard. Lyda Southard was returned to Idaho to face murder charges on Ed Meyer. She was arraigned on June 11th, 1921. She pled not guilty in court but, following a six-week trial, she was convicted of second-degree murder for using arsenic to kill her husband and then taking the insurance money. She sentenced to ten years to life imprisonment in the Old Idaho State Penitentiary. It was determined that her motive for murder was money since she had taken out and collected on the life insurance policies of each of her dead husbands.

While in prison she befriended a man named David who helped her escape on May 4th, 1931 but their relationship did not last. Lyda took up residence in Denver, Colorado, as a housekeeper for Harry Whitlock, a man she married in March 1932 but who ultimately assisted in her arrest in Topeka, Kansas, on July 31st, 1932. She returned to the penitentiary in August 1932. She was released on probation in October 1941, and received a final pardon in 1942.

Once she got out of prison, she got married for the 7th time to Hal Shaw, whom she did not kill. Lyda Southard died of a heart attack on February 5th 1958 in Salt Lake City, Utah. She is buried in Sunset Memorial Park here in Twin Falls.

From 1941 to 1971 Kingsbury Prescription and Pharmacy was the primary tenant. The building has accommodated a variety of businesses since the mid-1970s.

37. Beauty Salon (contributing)

121-123 Main Ave. E.

This is a one-story, brick building with concrete coping and a wide, concrete band separating the former transoms from the parapet wall above. In the parapet, outset bricks form a horizontal box. What were probably transom windows at one time have been filled in with wood and embellished with moldings in a geometric pattern. The pattern and moldings match those on the bulkhead. The simple, striped awnings are in keeping with the age and architecture of the structure and the plate glass windows and entrance appear to be original. Although the transoms have been obscured, this building displays a high degree of integrity and unity of design.

Little information has been uncovered concerning the history of this structure. It does not appear on the 1922 Sanborn maps.

38. Gott Building (contributing)

125 Main Ave. E.

This concrete-block structure is similar to the Harder Bakery two doors away at 117 Main Avenue E., building 36). Both buildings were constructed about the same time.

A variety of businesses have occupied this structure. In 1910 it housed the *Twin Falls Times*, J.B. White and Bros. Real Estate, and the Bowman and Monroe shoe store. From 1914 to 1932 the Citizens Electric Co. was located at no. 125, and for a few years in the late 1920s Singer Sewing was located at no. 131 and the Idaho Hotel could be found on the second story. The Shodair Hotel had a longer life; it survived at no. 129 from 1928 until 1953. The City Cafe and Bertha Campbell's Ready-to-Wear were two other long-lasting establishments, operating from 1936 to the late 1960s. Beginning in 1955, Ms. Campbell lived above her store. Today a gift & floral boutique, a jewelry store and cheese shop are located here.

39. Smoker Billards Cigars (contributing)

135 Main Ave. E.

This is a two-story, red-brick structure with a heavy dentil cornice and pinnacles demarcating the end walls.

Little historical information is available for this structure. The earliest Sanborn map on which it appears is 1922, and the earliest city directory listing found was the Smoker Billards Cigars in 1932. This establishment did not remain much longer - by 1936 the Rowles-Mack Co. clothiers was located here and stayed in business until the early 1960s.

Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission DowntownPark District Walking Tour

Introduction

Hi!! My name is _____. I am a member of the Twin Falls City Historic Preservation Commission.

The purpose of the Twin Falls City Historic Preservation Commission is to assist the City Council in the promotion of the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public of the city through the identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of those buildings, sites, areas, structures, and objects which reflect significant elements of the City's, the State's, and the Nation's historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural heritage.

Tour

The Twin Falls **DowntownCity-Park** Historic District was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places on June 15, 1999. It was officially listed on February 4th, 2000. The nomination includes the buildings erected from 1905 to 1949.

The Twin Falls Downtown Historic District is located in the heart of the original town of Twin Falls in Twin Falls County, Idaho. This district is situated a few blocks north of the Union Pacific railroad tracks and abuts the southern boundary of the Twin Falls City Park Historic District. To the north and east are low-density, residential neighborhoods. The district consists of commercial buildings in an eleven-block area that is bisected by the downtown's major streets: Main Avenue (southeast to northwest); and Shoshone Street (southwest to northeast). The streetscapes of Main Avenue on either side of Shoshone were almost completely filled in by 1911, but many lots in the district have remained empty since the townsite was platted in 1904, and thus the edges of the downtown have always had an empty appearance.

Although numerous buildings have been modified, the alterations have been confined to the street-level storefronts and consist of siding or plastic awnings over the transoms (a strengthening crossbar, in particular one set above a window or door) and the application on the bulkhead with ceramic tiles. Most of the alterations are reversible however, and few historic structures have been demolished, with the exception of the Perrine Hotel (building 44). The upper stories are largely intact displaying double-hung windows, elaborate cornices, stepped parapets (a low protective wall along the edge of a roof, bridge, or balcony) and original materials (brick, concrete block and terracotta) remain. The prevailing style consists of classical variants; some examples are very ornate examples of Renaissance and Neo-Classical Revival while modest buildings display classical elements such as modillions (an ornate bracket, often seen underneath a cornice which it helps to support), dentils (rectangular blocks resembling teeth and used as a decoration under the cornice) or blind arched cornices. In the 1970s, the city expanded the sidewalks into a curvilinear pattern, planted trees and installed street furniture. Despite the alterations imposed on some of the buildings and the change to the sidewalk design, the overall streetscape retains a consistency achieved by the buildings' similar heights (one to three stories), designs, massings,

Commented [JH1]: I've added some notes, if those help. We have really early photos for most of the buildings, except the Dr. Davis building, the Rex Arms, and St. Edward's, and the photos and info here are all part of a binder I put together a couple of years ago as part of our City Park walking tours. I can provide sources/citations if needed.

and abutments to the sidewalk. The district continues to convey its role in the development of the city from 1905 to 1949.

Idaho became a state in 1890. In 1894 the Carey Act allowed private companies to erect irrigation systems in semi-arid states and profit from sales of water. In 1900 Twin Falls Land & Water Company was formed by I.B. Perrine with others to provide the financial backing.

In 1904 Paul Bickle was the chief engineer in charge of laying out the Twin Falls city grid. After looking near Shoshone Falls and Kimberly, he decided on this site as it better accommodated the new railroad grade. His assistant, Hays, is credited for devising the diagonal layout. The advantages of this layout were: better drainage and sewer lines, sunshine on every side, and it was the fastest way to get around downtown.

In 1909 the Twin Falls Land & Water Company changed their name to Twin Falls Canal Company and the endeavor was turned over to the settlers and was approved by the State Land Bureau.

During the tour two key words will be used again and again: contributing and non-contributing.

Contributing buildings are listed on the National Registry of Historic Places and maintain a high degree of original integrity.

Non-contributing buildings were not built during the period of significance of the district or have modifications to the exterior that have resulted in a loss of integrity and the building's ability to convey its historic appearance.

Tour Route Building order (#'s from our Historic Preservation Master Plan, NRHP listing)

Stop #1: 43, Stop #2: 6-8, Stop #3: 44-49, Stop #4: 50-52, Stop #5: 53-55, Stop #6: 56, 13-15, Stop #7: 16-22, Stop #8: 58-62, Stop #9: 23-25, Stop #10: 26-28, Stop #11: 29-31, Stop #12: 32-35, Stop #13: 36-42.

43. Twin Falls Bank & Trust (contributing)

102 Main Ave. S.

Originally a retail business built in 1904, this building was sold to Twin Falls Bank and Trust in 1908. Under Harry Eaton and Curtis Turner, it was the only bank in the city to survive the Stock Market Crash of 1929.

The bank was constructed in three stages:

- 1909-1910" steel and stone building that fronts on Main Avenue & Shoshone St.
 - Bedford stone ashlar finish
 - Neo-classical Revival style
 - Doric columns that flank the entrances
 - Entablature at both the roofline and entrance (above sign)

- Carved-stone disks on the frieze
- 1956: addition to the south of the original section and concrete and glass
- 1978: additions attached to the southeast of 1956 section and is perceived as a complete separate building.
- All sections have flat roofs and are 2 stories high.
- It was originally known as McCornick's Bank (founder)
- William McCornick was born in Ontario and was a self-made businessman who left Canada to seek riches in the American West.
- He was first a ranch hand in California and then mined the Comstock Lode in Nevada.
- He then developed a lumber supply business.
- From there, he developed the largest private banking house between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean.
- McCornick was involved in a great many business ventures, including smelting operations in the US and Mexico, mining operations, a power and water company and a lending company.
- McCornick managed the Twin Falls bank for 14 years, until his death in 1921.
- It was the only bank in Twin Falls to survive the stock market crash in 1929.

6. B.P.O.E. (the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks)(contributing)

122 3rd Ave. N.

Constructed in 1920 of concrete and faced with yellow-brown brick on the second story, the B.P.O.E. building displays the classical ornamentation that prevails in this district. These embellishments include a series of arched windows on the second level with keystones, modillions and a dentil molding under the projecting cornice, and Doric columns with a full entablature over the recessed entrance on Shoshone Street N. A cartouche on the second story that reads "*Cervus Alces*" (Latin for "American Elk") is centered over the entrance, and smaller versions are placed in the tympanum of the corner windows. The main cartouche once included a large bust of an elk. The B.P.O.E took it with them when they vacated the building.

The windows of both stories have suffered the most extensive alterations. All the upper story openings, with the exception of the corner windows are masked with paneling from the springline to the top of the arch, and some have been completely covered. An early photograph depicts the windows as one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with a fanlight. On the first story, horizontal wood siding obscures all the transoms and almost all of the street-level windows. Originally, the transoms were multiple panes of prismatic glass with large display windows below.

The Elks originally planned to spend \$300,000 for a five-story building, but scaled back their scheme, resulting in a two-story structure costing \$110,000. It was designed by local architect Ernest Gates. The B.P.O.E. chapter of Twin Falls is now the Snake River Elks Lodge located

across the bridge in Jerome. Over time the storefronts have housed various businesses, including Hoosier Furniture and the public library during the 1930s.

7. Twin Falls Title & Abstract (contributing)

202 Shoshone St. E.

Classical detailing and an extensive use of terracotta characterize this small, one-story structure. Fluted columns with Ionic capitals, an entablature and a pediment emphasize the corner entrance. The frieze of the entablature extends along both street frontages. Below the frieze is a transom and plate-glass windows in a tripartite arrangement. The transoms now advertise the products of a bridal store.

A two-story addition, fronting Second Avenue E., was constructed behind the Title and Abstract Company building. It appears to date from the 1940s. It is clearly distinguished from the original structure, which has maintained a very high degree of integrity. Local architect Burton Morse designed this building in 1917. The Peavy-Tabor Insurance Company established in 1910, occupied it from its construction until 1960.

8. Central Market (contributing)

137-147 Shoshone St. N.

Like many of the buildings in this district, the Central Market building has undergone major alterations on the first story while the second remains intact. The windows on the second story are divided into four panes. A masonry lintel and a mousetooth surround outlines these openings. The brick cornice has a complex and heavy design consisting of recessed rectangles and dentils. The first-story transom area is obscured by vertical metal siding for the storefront on Shoshone Street and exterior insulation and finish system (E.I.F.S.) in a rusticated pattern on the corner. The display windows are still evident, but the original material of the knee walls has been replaced with tile.

City directories first mention Central Market in 1918, managed by Merle Stephenson and Bert Kester. It continued to be listed until 1937. In 1950 it was listed as the "New Central Market at no. 143"; in that year the Douglas Hotel was listed at no. 141 and Shirley and Mendiola's men's clothing shop was listed at no. 137. Currently an art studio occupies the building.

44. Wells Fargo Bank (non-contributing)

113 Main Ave. W.

This is the site of the 1905 Perrine Hotel, the first permanent structure to be erected in Twin Falls. It was demolished in 1968 to make way for this structure.

This is a three-story, concrete and glass structure. True to its modernistic style, the upper stories overhang the ground story and the deeply recessed entrance at the southeast corner

creates the only void on this streetscape. The first story fenestration consists of fixed windows divided into a narrow, vertical pattern by steel muntins. The elevations of the second and third stories consist of a glass wall divided by vertical, protruding concrete members. The roofline has a thick, metal, flat band that proclaims the name of the bank.

I.B. Perrine's investment company contracted with the Twin Falls Town Site Company to build a promotional, 50-bed, luxury hotel. At the rear of the hotel was an Edison electric generator that lit up the hotel and four village blocks in three directions from dawn to dusk until 1907 when the power plant at Shoshone Falls went on line. The hotel was owned by George Sprague who named it for Perrine, and was owned later by his partner and brother-in-law, Tom Robertson. Tom's son Richard managed the hotel for 30 years while son John B. Robertson became proprietor of Irrigated Lands Company. Ownership of the hotel remained in the Robertson family until 1973 when it was sold and razed to construct the Bank of Idaho, becoming Magic Valley Bank in 2003.

45. Perrine Hotel Annex (non-contributing)

125 Main Ave. W.

Sanborn maps indicate that this two-story building is as old as 1907. It occupied the eastern half of two city lots and originally served as an annex for the Perrine Hotel. Any vestige of its historic appearance; however, is completely hidden from the street by the application of a metal, perforated screen on the upper story. This curtain includes a scalloped, concrete cornice that matches the tripartite-arched awning over the entrance. This arch is continued on the building next door to the north (135 Main Avenue W., building 46 (The Gem Building)).

The street-level facade consists of plate-glass windows in metal frames. A wide, metal awning extends over the sidewalk.

Originally from Missouri, William Roper opened his first men's apparel store in nearby Burley, Idaho, in 1912, expanding into Rupert in the late 1920s and Buhl, Idaho in 1948. The next year he opened a branch at this location. He was a teacher, and changed jobs because he couldn't raise his family on the salary. He went to work at Schwab Brothers men's clothing in Springfield and then he moved to Boise and then Burley. At one point, he had retail stores in Buhl, Jerome, Twin Falls, Boise, Idaho Falls and Salt Lake City.

46. The Gem Building (contributing)

133-137 Main Ave. W.

This is a two-story, brick structure with a high parapet on the street elevation. Decorative features include two rows of stepped bricks that emphasize the parapet and step down at the corners as well as outline two horizontal boxes above the four second-story windows. These openings are one-over-one, double-hung sash with concrete surrounds and lug sills. Two entirely dissimilar treatments separate the stories: to the southeast is the space-aged, arched,

concrete awning described under building 45 (Perrine Hotel Annex), and to the northwest is a shallow, metal awning and a flat band of vertical, corrugated siding also used on the facade of the one-story building next door (building 47 (The Guibert Building)). Plate-glass windows in metal frames and 1950s-era tiles compose the remaining street level wall.

The Twin Falls Grocery and Mercantile Company occupied part of this structure in 1910; by 1914 the Twin Falls Floral Company is listed at no. 137. Young's Hardware occupied the structure during the 1920s. In 1932 the city directory lists the first story as vacant but mentions renters in the rooms above. Twin Falls Glass and Paint Company occupied the store front at no. 133 from 1942 to 1945; Sav-Mor Drug occupied no. 137 from 1942 to 1960. The pharmacy is currently in business next door at building 47 (The Guibert Building).

47. The Guibert Building (contributing)

139 Main Ave. W.

This is a one-story, brick building with a lightly stepped parapet and a horizontal band extending almost the length of the structure a few courses below the roofline. Because this is visible and the building is so small it is counted as contributing despite the wide, metal band of vertically corrugated siding that composes a swath of the street elevation. Below, plate-glass windows in metal frames display the drugstore wares within, and mosaic tile clads the narrow strips of the end walls.

A variety of businesses are listed in the city directories at this address in the building's early years. During the 1930s this was the location of Wall's Cash Grocery, and during the 1940s and 1950s a women's clothing establishment, Sweetbriar Shop Inc., occupied the building. It has housed Sav-Mor Drugs since 1960, the oldest family-owned drugstore in town.

48. Independent Meat Company (non-contributing)

147 Main Ave. W.

This is a one-story building with metal in the upper half and tile and plate-glass windows in the bottom half. A flat, metal awning extends across the length of the building.

The Independent Meat Company occupied this structure from 1908 to 1930. The subsequent occupant was the Cinderella Shop (1932 to 1941), purveyors of "Princella" hosiery, followed by Price Hardware. Twin Falls Hardware was founded by Roy Gager in 1904. Coe Price purchased the business in 1935 and it became known as Price Hardware. In 1947, Rudy Ashenberner purchased it. In 1991, Tom, his son, dropped the hardware line and creating a cooking store called Rudy's-A-Cook's Paradise.

49. First Premium Bakers (non-contributing)

151 Main Ave. W.

This is a one-story building with a recessed entry. Corrugated metal obscures the upper half of the building.

During its early years this structure housed the First Premium Bakers before becoming the Thomas J. Woods Real Estate Loans office in 1918. subsequent businesses seem to have come and gone quickly. The Public Works Administration (PWA) guide to Idaho, published in 1937. mentions the Weaver Museum. featuring a "collection of guns, fossils, curios and mummified remains," at this address. The name of the museum refers to a physician who had an office at this location during the mid-1930s. During the 1950s and 1960s Beck's Shoes was located here, followed by Royal Optical (1971 to 1994). Price Hardware expanded its operation into this building in 1995 and currently Rudy's-A Cook's Paradise operates out of this building as well as the one next door (building 48, the Independent Meat Company building).

50. Twin Falls Floral (contributing)

153-157 Main Ave. W.

This two-story, brick structure has a slightly raised, center parapet and decorative masonry in the parapet and above the second-story windows. The first story consists of plate-glass windows in metal frames deeply recessed from the street wall. The second-story windows are sliders in metal sash and are not of the historic period. Although the building's original fenestration has suffered alterations, the narrow piers of brick on the first story have not been replaced and exhibit the original brick.

This 1904 site first housed The Twin Falls News, a weekly paper published by Charles Diehl and O.H. Barber from Salt Lake City. The first issue was published on October 28, 1904, when the town was not yet one year old.

The retail space at 153 was occupied by Letsch and Williams Real Estate in the mid-1930s, the Rosana Shop (a woman's clothing store) from the early 1940s through the 1950s, and jewelry businesses since 1960.

Two significant, early Twin Falls businesses were located in this structure: Alvord and Mort grocers (1922 to 1930 at no. 157) and Twin Falls Floral (1918 to 1954 at no. 155). The grocery store, established in 1922, was marketed as a specialty food shop "for particular patrons." Scott's Cafe is listed in city directories at this street number from 1936 until the late 1950s; after this it housed Bob Geer's Trophy Room restaurant for several years.

John Lundahl founded Twin Falls Floral in 1909, and located his first downtown store in the First National Bank, building 33). In 1916 he moved the business to this location and sold it three years later to E.D. Williams and his son Orlo. After Orlo retired, his son J.C. operated the business before closing it in 1954. The Maico Hearing Center was located in this storefront in 1955 and today Churchman Jewelry & Idaho Artistry, Churchman's Tidepool Room, and the Twin Falls Sewing Center occupy the building.

51. The Woods Building (non-contributing)

161 Main Ave. W.

This two-story, brick building historically has accommodated a millinery concern (a hat store) in the eastern half (fronting Main Avenue of the building and office space in the remaining half (off of Gooding Street W.). It cost \$60,000 to construct. This is a comparatively plain structure, but although alterations have affected the fenestration, it retains a high degree of integrity. Its only embellishments are the bands of outset brick that create even rows of masonry above the second-story windows and the rusticated brick piers that separate the plate-glass windows at the street level.

Riley Millinery occupied the Main Avenue retail space from 1920 to 1935. The proprietors, Etta and Stella Riley, had been in the that business for twenty years in Gibson City, Illinois, before deciding to look into the Pacific Coast as a place to live in 1910. While enroute west, they visited a friend in Twin Falls and decided to stay, establishing their shop in the Twin Falls Bank and Trust Building (building 43). Etta was the more business-minded while Stella focused on producing the hats. In addition to managing their store, they also operated a 160-acre farm a few miles away near Jerome, Idaho and cared for two disabled sisters, Louise and Alice. The Rileys welcomed unwed mothers into their home, providing them with a place to stay in return for the care of Louise and Alice while Etta and Stella tended to business.

When the Riley sisters retired in 1935, they sold their business to Reed's Millinery, which remained at this location until 1965. A pawn shop, finance company, and the current tenants; a law firm, money lender, and candle store have been the ensuing occupants.

52. U.S. Post Office (contributing)

201 Main Ave. W.

This Neo-Classical Revival style building was constructed in 1916 using brick and Boise stone for the trim. It is distinguished from other buildings on Main Avenue by its wide setbacks and hipped roof. The classicism of this federal structure is defined by the round-arched windows on the Gooding Street W. elevation; by the simple Tuscan columns and pilasters that flank the entrance; and by the abstracted entablature, consisting of a simple architrave, a frieze of soldier bricks and an extruding cornice in a cyma reversa profile with dentils.

According to Patricia Wright, citizens hotly debated the design for their new post office. They pushed for frugality when a federal edifice was proposed several years earlier because it was to be locally financed. Once Senator Borah was able to secure federal funding in 1909, constituents advocated an elaborate design. In 1961 the Post Office moved to its current location at 253 2nd Ave. W. The offices of the local school district now occupy the building.

53. Gregg Business College (contributing)

221 Main Ave. W.

This two-story brick structure has a relatively high degree of integrity. The building has pinnacles, a stepped parapet, bands of corbelling and exaggerated keystones and end voussoirs above the three second-story windows. A belt course extends along the facade, providing a continuous sill for the windows and ending in a stepped ornament in the end piers. The small panes of glass of the original transom windows are evident, but the rest of the original storefront has been filled in with brick, windows and entrances that are not of the historic period.

The Gregg Business College was founded in 1915 by Macy Hoover and was first located at 142 Main Avenue S. It is listed in the city directory at this address from 1920 until 1931 after which Link's School of Business is mentioned. Link's lasted until 1940. Subsequent tenants include the Moose Hall, the Twin Falls Cigar Store, and Kingdom Hall.

54. Radio Rondevoo/Calvary Chapel (contributing)

229 Main Ave. W.

This two-story building is faced with brick and terra cotta and is one of the longest buildings in the district, encompassing seven city lots. Visually the street elevation is demarcated into six storefronts, each with a separate, single-door entrance, large display windows and bulkheads with ceramic tiles. On the second story are sets of two, metal sash windows, with lights divided horizontally into thirds placed over each storefront.

In the middle of the six bays is the main entrance to the building, consisting of three double-wing doors, similar to those seen in movie theaters. Protruding over the sidewalk is marquee sign that announces the name of the current occupant: Radio Rondevoo Event Center.

Terracotta is used on street-level walls to separate each bay, as a wide band underneath the second-story windows, as Art-Deco style ornamentation above the main entrance, and as roof coping. Five single windows with the same configuration as the others on the upper story are set in this decorative, terra cotta element. The remainder of the second-story elevations is red brick.

Florence Gardner hired a successful and prolific contractor, Anthony Daniel Bobier, to construct this building in 1940 for the headquarters of local radio station KTFI. Ms. Gardner's brother, Stanley Soule, started the business in 1928, using the call letters KGIO. Two years later the letters were changed to reflect the name of the community. Prior to the erection of the Radio Rondevoo, KTFI and its predecessor were located in the Herriott Building (building 55) and the Park Hotel (demolished). Ms. Gardner took over the radio station after her brother's death in 1937. KTFI became an NBC affiliate the following year.

During its tenure as the home of KTFI, the downstairs was used as a ballroom and the studio and offices were located upstairs the transmitter is located west of Twin Fall on Highway 30 between Twin Falls and Filer). On Saturday nights during World War II, "Live from the KTFI Ballroom" featured big name bands like Tommy Dorsey, Glenn Miller, and Lawrence Welk. In

2002, the Radio Rondevoo was purchased and restored by two local businessmen. After the sale of the station in 1960 to Western Broadcasting, the ballroom was converted into a roller rink. Calvary Baptist Church occupied the building in 1984. Currently Radio Rondevoo Event Center, Eve and the Outlaw Bail Bonds, Angel Paws Pet Grooming, Blue Lakes Real Estate Company, and Tacos Villa Restaurant occupy the building.

After an arsonist set fire to the building on April 12th, 2022, the building was severely damaged and the question remains if it will be rebuilt or completely torn down.

55. Bert Sween and Son Furniture (non-contributing)

251 Main Ave. W.

This is a one-story building that replaced a concrete-block building and used car lot. It has a shingled, mansard roof and vertical wood siding flanking the plate-glass windows.

Bert Sween and Son Furniture occupied the building from 1964 to 1980. A camera store, Inkley's then occupied the storefront at no. 251; no. 257 was used by the nearby Baptist congregation. Currently the building houses Poindexter's Novelty & Costume Store.

56. Moon's Paint and Glass (non-contributing)

301 Main Ave. W.

This one-story, brick building occupies a corner site on Main Avenue W. and Third Street W. The application of wood siding has compromised the integrity of the structure.

Edgar A. Moon, a contractor, established a paint and glass business in this building in 1918. Besides window glass, he also carried glass products for automobiles, such as windshields and headlights. Moon's Paint and Glass remained at this location until 1971. Spencer's Stationery occupied the building from 1978 to 1991. The building is currently used by Twin Falls School District for Special Education Support.

13. Service Station (contributing)

264 Main Ave. N.

This is a one-story, stucco structure with a bar-tile roof. The building style, Spanish Revival, is defined by these materials. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates that this building was used as a gas or service station. The footprint has changed slightly by the construction of an additional bay to the southeast; this addition has maintained the Spanish Revival style.

The first mention of this gas station in the city directories is in 1939, when it was listed as a Sinclair Super Service. It retained this name until it became "Robert R. Brown Gas and Oil" in 1950. Currently it is R.S. Garner Enterprises an auto repair shop that apparently specializes in Volkswagens.

14. J.A. Barrett Auto Company (contributing)

250 Main Ave. N.

The physical integrity of this building has been compromised by the application of vertical wood siding over original wall openings. Today only a four-panel display window and two glass doors remain in what was once most likely a large expanse of glass. Despite this recent siding, the buildings unusual masonry ornamentation is still evident: squares and diamond patterns in the frieze quoins and inset horizontal panels on the piers. Because the massing and the original brick design is visible, the building is considered contributing.

Born in Morgan, Utah in 1882, John A. Barrett moved to Twin Falls in 1912 to work for a Studebaker car dealership. The 1918 city directory mentions his name under "J.A. Barrett Studebaker Bros. Co. of Utah," although his business was not this address. By 1922 the Sanborn map indicates the existing building with his name, but apparently Barrett's was not here long as it fails to appear after 1926 in the directory. His obituary states that he moved to Long Beach, California after living in Twin Falls, so perhaps he moved to that community during the late 1920s.

The building's use during the 1930s is unclear; from 1941 until 1960 it was used as the "Bowladrome." For a few years in the early 1960s it sat vacant, until 1965 when the D & B Supply Co. Inc., an agricultural implement firm, occupied the building. Today a base jumping gear company is located here that supplies individuals who base jump off of Perrine Bridge among other places.

15. Appliance Store (non-contributing)

242 Main Ave. N.

This one-story brick structure is one of the smallest and most modest in the district. Its plate-glass display window is slanted at an angle toward the door, which is located at the right bay of the street facade.

An appliance business first occupied this structure in the early 1960s, followed by a printing company, a camera store and an art gallery. Today Twin Falls Martial Arts is located in the building.

16. C & S Amusement Company (non-contributing)

236-238 Main Ave. N.

This building originally accommodated two storefront businesses, but was combined into one in the late 1960s. It has no historic architectural integrity, as the street elevation is clad with metal, corrugated siding on the upper half; the sidewalls and bulkhead have been faced with flagstone. A metal awning extends the full length of the building.

The earliest mention of this structure in the city directory is 1928, when the C & S Amusement Co. is listed at no. 236. It was followed by the Fred M. Stone bowling alley in 1931 and Farmers Insurance from 1941 through 1964. The Emerick Electric Motor Service occupied no. 238 from 1941 through 1954, followed by Cain's Appliances and Valley Sporting Goods. Whiskey Bent Trading Company, a clothing store now occupies the space.

17. Maytag Pacific Intermountain Company (contributing)

230 Main Ave. N.

This one-story structure was combined with the building next door (building 18, Pacific Finance) sometime between 1984 and 1999, but they were counted as two structures in the National Register Nomination because they could still be discerned as such. This is a one-story building; the upper wall area has been clad with metal panels; the lower half consists of plate-glass windows. Thinly-ribbed metal siding covers the narrow side walls. A round, plastic awning extends the length of this building and building 18.

Little is known about the history of this structure. City directories mention the Maytag Pacific Intermountain Co. in 1931. Subsequent tenants include a tire shop (1936-1940) a barber (1941-1945), and a real estate loan company (1945-1969). MMA Fitness now occupies no. 230.

18. Pacific Finance (non-contributing)

226 Main Ave. N.

This is a one-story structure with brick on the upper half and glass tile on the sides of the building. The plate-glass windows extend to the ground; there is no bulkhead.

Pacific Finance is the first business listed at this address (1941). From 1950 until the early 1960s a physician, Charles Beymer, occupied the structure. Currently ISA Martialarts uses the space at no. 226.

19. Western Auto Supply (non-contributing)

222 Main Ave. N.

This is a one-story structure with wide wood vertical siding. The display windows extend almost to the ground. and a metal awning that slants upward and away from the building extends from the facade.

The first twenty years of this building's existence was spent housing auto supply establishments: Western Auto Supply from 1930 to 1947, and Mackenzie's Auto Equipment from 1947 to 1950. Twin Falls Glass and Paint Company occupied the structure from 1950 until the early 1960s. Today Rustic Pear Salon is located here.

20. Idaho Typewriter Exchange Agency (non-contributing)

218 Main Ave. N.

The application of vertical metal siding on the upper half and "skinny brick" on the bottom half has masked the historic fabric of the street facade. Plate-glass windows display the wares within and a flat metal awning protects pedestrians.

This building was erected for the Idaho Typewriter Exchange Agency in 1924. The business sold typewriters and office equipment over an eight-county region but gradually changed to a retail operation. By 1930 the business was known as the Sherwood Typewriter Exchange, reflecting the new ownership of Carl Sherwood. The name changed again when Bob Snyder, who entered a partnership with Sherwood in 1949, bought Sherwood's interest in 1956 and it became known as Bob Snyder Office Equipment. Studio G now occupies the building.

21. Plumbing Store (contributing)

214-216 Main Ave. N.

This two-story brick structure has been incorporated into the furniture store next door (building 22, Consolidated Wagon & Machine/Cain's Furniture), but because it is still visible as a separate structure it is counted as one property. The two windows in the upper story are shuttered, the awning that is part of the furniture store extends along the facade, and the same ceramic tiles clad the sidewalls.

This building appears on the 1909 Sanborn map and its use is indicated as "plumbing." During the 1930s it was occupied by the Ideal Bakery and provided residential quarters on the second story. During the early 1950s a chiropractor had an office in the second story and the Twin Falls Home and Auto Supply was situated below. A Sherwin Williams paint store was located in the building from 1955 until 1972. Cain's Appliances absorbed the building into its structure in 1974. Currently the building is used as an office for the Magic Valley Bible Church located in building 22 next door.

22. Consolidated Wagon & Machine/Cain's Furniture (contributing)

204 Main Ave. N.

The application of a brick facade in the early 1940s drastically altered the original appearance of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company. An early Bisbee photograph portrays a brick structure divided into several bays by brick piers. On the upper story the end bays had three arched windows outlined by a row of headers; pairs of double-hung windows with stone lintels and sills punctuated the remaining bays. A series of pointed arches were located under a stepped, brick cornice and the piers ended above the roofline. The usual plate glass display windows with multi-pane transoms were located on the first story.

Remodeling undertaken in 1941 concealed the intricate masonry. Although the building is still visually divided by the piers, the cornice and the arches are covered by a fluted banding that has an Art Deco tone, and the second story windows are boarded. A glass-tile veneer was

applied to the wall surfaces on the first story. A plastic awning with a steeply rounded profile separates the two stories and extends the full length of the structure on both street elevations. Because the alterations were undertaken within the historic period this structure is considered contributing.

The building was constructed in 1909 for the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, one of several agricultural machine establishments that flourished in the first decades of Twin Falls' development. Consolidated continued to occupy this structure until the mid-1940s, after which it is no longer listed in the city directories. Detweiler Company Bros. Inc. had part of its plumbing and heating operation here from 1945 until 1955, after which Nielson Hardware used the building. In 1960 Greenawalt's Furniture and Appliance is listed at this address; by 1964 Cain's Home Furnishings is listed. Rick Riser and Elvis Cain established the business, initially known as Riser-Cain, in Twin Falls on March 1, 1946. They sold Frigidaire Appliances at their first store at 156 Main Avenue N. (building 25, Koto Building). The current occupant is the Magic Valley Bible Church.

58. Travel Agency (non-contributing)

160 Gooding St. W.

This is a two-story, stucco building. There is an ell with a shed roof at the northeast corner of the building. In front of this ell is a parking lot accessed off Gooding Street W. The first story has deeply recessed, plate glass window; the second story has no openings.

The Twin Falls Times-News occupied this site prior to the construction of this building. Next a travel agency occupied the structure. The present tenant is a radio station, World Radio Link.

59. Masonic Hall/Case Parker Implement Company (contributing)

184 Gooding St. W.

This two-story, red brick structure is one of the most formal Renaissance Revival style buildings in the district. The classical elements are achieved through the use of light-colored brick for pilasters, window surrounds, and triglyphs in the frieze. The primary entrance on Gooding Street W. consists of deeply recessed, double doors with a pediment above. Above the entrance is an elongated cartouche of Masonic insignia placed in a round-headed blind arch. Masonry quoins flank the entrance bay. Alterations to this structure include the replacement of the windows without true divided-light panes, the removal of a pediment that was originally placed over the entrance bay on the Gooding Street W. facade, and the sandblasting of the brick.

Local architects Houghtaling and Visser designed this structure for use as a Masonic Hall in 1909. Richard Elwood Bobier, who arrived in Twin Falls the prior year, was the contractor. The Masons used the building until the agricultural implement business, Casey-Parker Implement Co., took over in 1922. A similar establishment, owned by Ora McVey, replaced Casey-Parker in

1933, but did not remain in this location long, moving to the Johnson Building (building 64) within a few months. During the rest of the Depression, the structure was occupied by an establishment known as "Home Implement," and a second-hand furniture store, Musgrove Merchandise Mart. In 1950 the Twin Falls Times-News bought this building and three others directly northeast, occupying them until its move in 1970 to its current location on Main Avenue W. (building 57, Jenkins Chevrolet/Twin Falls Times-News building). A law office currently occupies the building.

60. Herriott Motor Building (contributing)

156 Second Ave. W.

The massing of this red-brick structure has two sections: a two story block that consists of the primary elevation facing Second Avenue W. and a one-and-one-half story block that fronts Gooding Street W. The Two-story section has brick pilasters with Prairie-style ornamentation at the top. The center bay ends in a rounded parapet, below which the word "Herriott" is incised in concrete sign band. The second-story windows are currently boarded; the remaining windows are large, fixed panes in metal frames that are not of the historic period. On the Gooding Street W. elevation, the windows are in a deeply recessed wall plane and are demarcated by brick piers.

This structure was designed by Burton Morse and the contractor was W.G. Reed. Although the building proclaims "Herriott," city directories do not list a business of this name at this address. Instead they list the Idaho Automobile and Supply Company, which sold Reo and Overland automobiles and served as the headquarters for the Pocatello-Buhl Truck Line. The local radio station, KTFI, was located here from 1932 to 1937, as was a ballroom "Radioland," before moving to the Radio Rondevo on Main Street in 1940 (building 54). During the 1940s it was used as the Rollerdom skating rink. It is currently occupied by law offices.

61. Twin Falls Canal Company (contributing)

163 Second Ave. W.

This building is a one-story, brick structure that has undergone few exterior alterations. The distinguishing feature are its small size, the entrance and the treatment of the wall surface. The entrance is located in the northeast corner and is diagonally placed. The single door is framed by sandstone elements that include columns, an arch above the transom, and a name plate above that states "Twin Falls Canal Co. 1909" in raised letters. The walls are distinctive because of the brick corbelling, the brick piers that extend above the cornice, and the deep reveal (approximately 4") of the windows. The windows are fixed, single paned, with transoms. Some of the transoms are divided by single, vertical muntin; others have small, prismatic panes.

The Twin Falls Canal Company was the successor and locally owned entity of the Twin Falls Land and Water Company (TFLWC), the organization formed in 1900 that provided the financial backing and leadership in building the canal system that opened the Twin Falls tract. Once the State Land Board determined that the canal system was in good working order, the tract was formally accepted by the settlers from the TFLWC on September 15, 1909, and the Twin Falls Canal Company was born.

The company purchased land from John M. Claar, and although newspaper reports predicted that the Canal Company would erect a "substantial affair, susceptible of enlargement," this structure of modest scale and dimensions was erected instead. It served as the Canal Company's headquarters until it relocated in 1993. and now is owned by a local attorney and operated as a law office.

62. Culligan Soft Water (contributing)

157 Second Ave. W.

In size and massing this building is similar to the Twin Falls Canal Co. next door (building 61). It is a one-story, brick structure whose upper story has been stuccoed.

The first mention of a business at this address in the city directory is Culligan Soft Water in 1947, which occupied this building until 1963. A fireplace store was then located in the building. The most recent occupant, Von Scheidt Brewing Company LLC, closed their doors and the building currently sits vacant.

23. Idaho Power Company (non-contributing)

164 Main Ave. N.

Only the rounded corner and a few second-story windows provide a link to this structure's earlier appearance. An early photograph, printed in a 1975 edition of the Twin Falls Times News depicts a heavy terra cotta cornice and a series of closely paired, double-hung windows on the upper story. The first story featured plate-glass windows with a divided transom and masonry quoins. The Main Street facade is completely covered by a stucco veneer which wraps around the corner and extends on the first story on the Gooding Street N. elevation. Six sets of paired windows are evident on this secondary elevation, but the cornice is completely encased by a modern material and the first-story windows have been boarded or removed.

In 1908, the Twin Falls Light & Power building provided office space for light and water companies as well as I.B. Perrine's Twin Falls Investment Company. In 1916, the Idaho Power Company was incorporated and had its headquarters here for 50 years before moving to its present location on Second Ave. North and Fairfield St. The Boy Scouts of America also resided here for a number of years.

The Idaho Power Company occupied this structure from 1918 until 1962. It currently houses a Mexican restaurant.

24. Specialty Beauty School (non-contributing)

160 Main Ave. N.

This is a small, one-story structure with a deeply recessed entrance and plate-glass windows. Stucco covers the upper half of the building; heavy columns support a flared covering that extends across the width of the building. The stucco and the columns appear to date from the 1980s.

Little information is available concerning the history of the structure. It does not appear on the 1922 Sanborn map, and the address is listed as "vacant" in the 1931-32 city directory. During the period from 1936 to 1941 the building housed the Specialty Beauty School and a photography studio, and from 1950 to 1960, it housed Runnings Gifts and Stationery. Cain's Appliances was located here for four years before relocating to its larger store at 204 Main Avenue N. (building 22, Consolidated Wagon and Machine/Cain's Furniture).

25. Koto Building (contributing)

156 Main Ave. N.

This is a two-story, brick structure with a substantial metal cornice and frieze of classical design.

Lettering in the frieze identifies the developer, (Tom) Koto, and the date of construction, 1920. The second-story facade consists of four deeply recessed windows with brick surrounds. The windows are divided into thirds, with two narrow lights flanking a wide, fixed pane. The muntins defining this tripartite division carry into the transom above. J.H. Dodd as the architect for this building.

Like most historic structures along Main Avenue the facade at the street level has incurred incompatible alterations while the upper story remains intact. In this case, the alterations include the installation of plate-glass windows on the street level that angle in toward the building and the use of bulkheads constructed of brick that is not of the historic period. An early photograph indicates that the placement of windows and doors has also been altered. The texture of the brick and the material of the window frames (metal) indicate that these alterations occurred in the late-1960s or 1970s. An equally incompatible feature, but one that might be more easily reversible is the application of protruding metal features between the first and second stories that support the sign board.

A promotional book, Twin Falls Up-to-Date, published in 1923 describes Tom Koto's as able to accommodate seating for 140 people on the main floor and 150 people in a banquet room located in the basement. Born in Japan, Tojiro "Tom" Koto opened his restaurant in another location in 1908; the restaurant remained in this structure until the Great Depression closed it in 1930. Japanese immigrants could not own property and he put the restaurant in his son, American-born, 2-year-old Tom Jr's. name. In 1935, Tom senior died when his son graduated high school. In WWII: Tom Jr. was drafted into the Army. He married a woman named Matsuye.

She was forced to live in the nearby Minidoka Internment Camp. Tom Jr.'s brother Ernest served in the most decorated Army Unit in history, the 442nd Infantry. The 442nd was composed mainly of 2nd generation immigrants of Japanese ancestry. After WWII, most veterans were eligible for land via a lottery. Japanese-Americans were excluded from this benefit.

After the War, Tom Jr. reopened the restaurant at 147 Shoshone Street North in the Central Market (building 8), where Hands-On art studio is now and ran the business there for 20+ years.

Subsequent businesses could not be traced in the city directories until 1947, when Riser-Cain Appliances is listed. The appliance store continued in this address until 1959 before moving next door (building 21, Plumbing Store) and then to its final location (building 18, Pacific Finance).

Other spaces in the building were rented to insurance companies (150 Main Avenue N.) and the Twin Falls Hotel (second story).

26. Orpheum Theater/Twin Falls Amusement (contributing)

146 Main Ave. N.

Constructed in 1921 at a cost of \$150,000, the Orpheum Theater remains the most elaborate building on Main Avenue. Its location in the center of the block, the heavy classical detailing, and the high parapet ensure its dominance of the streetscape. The upper two stories are faced with terra cotta and although the first floor has suffered the unfortunate application of a rock veneer, the upper level remains intact.

The unadulterated portion of the facade is divided into four bays, separated by pilasters with Ionic capitals. The windows on the second story are a double-hung sash with heavy terra cotta surrounds, while the windows on the third story have simpler surrounds. These windows were originally double-hung but hoppers have been added to the bottom lights. The pilasters support a full entablature; the date and developer is indicated in the frieze and a dentil course decorates the cornice. The most outstanding feature of the façade; however, is the parapet, which consists of three disks recessed into the parapet wall between the pilasters and flanked by a balustrade of turned balusters.

Originally the Orpheum had a glass awning with a slight arch over the entrance. It could seat 800 people and was extolled as having an "absolutely fireproof operating room that was constructed of solid concrete and steel. A ladies' dressing room and ladies' and gentlemen's restrooms were located on the second floor.

The Twin Falls Amusement (T.F.A.) Company, incorporated in 1920, owned the Orpheum, of which early Twin Falls resident Alex R. Anderson was the president and manager. Carl J. Hahn and Harry Eaton, prominent officers of the Twin Falls Bank and Trust (building 43), were the vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. For its first 10 years, an 8-piece orchestra played for major movies until it was replaced with "talkies." John Philip Sousa, the composer of

the marching song “Stars and Stripes Forever” performed here in 1924 and worked with the local high school band during the afternoon of their evening performance, creating life-long memories for many of the students.

By 1930, the T.F.A. Company owned all three theaters in the city, including the Idaho (128 Shoshone Street E., demolished) and the Roxy (116 Main Avenue N., building 29). With the exception of 1977, when the theater was listed as the Mall Cinema Theater, this building has always housed the Orpheum, and it continues to function as a theater.

27. Model Building (contributing)

140 Main Ave. N.

A two-story, brick building, this structure has little ornamentation. Outset bands of bricks provides detail below the roofline, and horizontal, masonry panels are placed above the two fixed, single-pane windows on the second floor. A wide, metal panel separates the two stories; this is the only feature that significantly detracts from the building's historic integrity. The street-level elevation consists of plate-glass windows and mosaic tiles.

Little information is available concerning the history of the Model Building. In 1932 an engineer, Ellis Bjorling, the Christian Science Reading room, the T.F.A. Company and the Vulcan Mines occupied the structure. For several years, beginning in 1953, Lloyd's Jewelry was located here.

28. Cotillion Hall (aka The Paris Building) (contributing)

124-138 Main Ave. N.

Cotillion Hall was built in three separate phases. C.M. Smith and W.P. Rice built the central section, and later, each man added an extension that matched the central block. These phases resulted in Cotillion Hall's most distinctive feature; its length. It is two stories and is constructed of brick. It has an elaborate cornice with figure four brackets, modillions and garland. The upper-story windows have fixed panes; the street elevation consists of plate-glass windows.

As with many commercial structures along Main Avenue, the bottom story served retail uses and the upper story was rented as rooms or offices. In the early 1920s, J.C. Moore, a representative of an agricultural wholesaler, Superior Milling Co., lived on the second story at no. 124, while an office of United Stores occupied the space next door. Early businesses on the first story included a bowling alley, a cigar store, and a clothier named Dumkey.

During Prohibition the Cotillion Hall housed a local Speak-Easy in the basement of 136 Main Ave. N. (Yellow Brick Café) while secret entrances connected the basements of all three buildings. The illegal liquor was kept in the basement at 124 Main Ave. N. (Brass Monkey).

Subsequent establishments included Wilson Bates Appliances (1942-1960 at no. 136); Independent Meat (1930-1945 at nos. 126 and 128); and the Twin Fall Hardware and Sporting

Goods Store. From 1932 until the mid-1990s the Paris Department Store occupied the largest retail space.

Earl Faulkner owned The Paris from 1952 to 1990. Women came from miles around to find just the right outfit at The Paris. Faulkner was a tireless fundraiser for the College of Southern Idaho, and was largely responsible for the CSI planetarium named in his honor. He died in 2001 at the age of 89, leaving his estate to CSI.

29. Majestic Pharmacy/Roxy Theater (non-contributing/needs reevaluated)

116 Main Ave. N.

Construction on this building commenced in 1905, making it one of the earliest structures in the district. It was erected for C.M. Smith's brother, Frank, and his partner F.C. Bradley. The rusticated stone that characterized the upper story is now completely hidden by the recent application of vertical metal siding; the only hint of the building's former appearance is the round-arched entrance with rusticated stone. Under this siding is also a round-arched cornice and heavy stone lintels with keystones.

In its early years, the Majestic Pharmacy (1908-1914) was located here. The building housed Woolworth's during the 1920s and a coffee shop during the 1930s. It was best known; however, as the home of the Roxy Theater, established by Ernest "Jo" Kohler in 1931. Mr. Kohler also managed the Orpheum Theater from 1921 to 1930, and served as mayor of Twin Falls for two terms. After his death in 1945 his niece and her husband, Bessie and Max Lloyd, managed the theater from 1945 to 1958. By 1960, a shoe store had replaced the theater. Currently a dance studio occupies the building.

30. Moorman Building (contributing)

110 Main Ave. N.

This narrow, brick structure has a scroll-bracketed, metal cornice, a step-coursed cornice and ornate corner pinnacles. The two upper-story windows have a wide lintel and keystone and a corbelled surround. The first story consists of plate glass windows.

Hickler's Cash Store, listed at this address from 1910 to 1918, was most likely the first business in the building. It shared space with the Kingsbury Printing Company (1912 to 1920). For several subsequent years the Logan Music Company occupied the first level and the real estate offices of Henry C. Gettert were located above. During the late 1920s through the mid-1930s a confectionery business, Pixton's, was here; from 1936 to 1957, the Moorman building housed Snowball's Sport Shop. Mary Lee Aldrich Haug described Snowball's in "*Tribute to the Past, Legacy for the Future*" as 'the' gathering place for Magic Valley's unemployed men [during the Depression.] It was a place where men with lots of time on their hands could congregate with others in the same predicament. They could hoot a game of pool or snooker or simply sit at the counter and talk to their cronies... Snowball's main attraction was the back room where the

townspeople could play a game of snooker, pool, poker or panning. A barber shop currently occupies the building.

31. Moore/Eldridge Building (contributing)

106 Main Ave. N.

This brick structure has a blind arcade for a cornice; other than this feature, the building is very plain. It is two stories in height and approximately the same width as the Moorman Building to the north and the Baugh building to the south. The first story has a non-historic ceramic tile bulkhead and plate-glass windows.

The William H. Eldridge Clothing establishment occupied this structure from 1910 until the mid-1930s; rental housing was located in the upper story. By 1950, a lawyer, dental lab, a physician, and a U.S. Forest Service ranger's office are listed at this address.

The building is associated with a local mystery, the disappearance of Ben Brown. He was a watchman for the Rogerson Building when it was under construction. Brown rented a 2nd story room from Albert Moore. He was ill, supposedly of appendicitis and he didn't have the money for the operation. On a Hotel Perrine letterhead, the following message was written: "Tired of life, sick and no one to care for me, business and financial affairs has drove me crazy. If anyone cares, you will find my body between here and Blue Lakes ferry. God bless every one and God forgive me for this act. Good-bye"

That night, Albert went into his room, gave him a drink of water and a wet towel on his head. Albert claimed he was so weak he could not walk downstairs. The next morning, he had disappeared. Albert did not understand how he could have gotten down the stairs and how he didn't hear him. Many people searched for Brown but he was never heard from again.

32. Baugh Building (contributing)

102 Main Ave. N.

With its smooth, stone facade and unaltered storefront, the Baugh building has a very high degree of integrity. The building has a simple cornice, a corner entrance and a classical entry on Shoshone Street. The windows on the second story are one-over-one, double-hung sash, while the fenestration on the first story has retained its original proportions.

The eponymous building was constructed for a Shoshone, Idaho physician/pharmacist who owned the property for a number of years prior to construction. He was affiliated with Walgreen's Drug Store and included a soda fountain. Local newspapers speculated as early as 1908 that a new building on this corner, combined with the bank that was planned to be built diagonally across the street, would make these corners "the most substantial and beautiful in the State." Although the bank was erected in 1909, the Baugh building was not constructed until 1916. Wayland and Fennell, a Boise, Idaho architectural firm, was the architect and a Twin Falls resident, Ernest White, was the contractor. It cost \$27,000 and was the last plot of land

built on this block. It has housed drugstores for most of its existence: Schramm-Johnson Drugs from 1923 to 1937, Walgreen Drug from 1939 to 1953, and Leonard Emerson City Drugs from 1954 until the mid-1980s. In 1990 the Irish Pub, O'Dunken's Draught House was opened and has been here ever since.

33. First National Bank of Twin Falls (non-contributing)

101-107 Main Ave. E.

This building underwent a dramatic reskinning probably in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Bisbee photographs portray a brick building with rustication on the first story. Windows on the second story were one-over-one, double hung sash and were recessed into shallow panels. An entablature emphasized the roofline, and the words "First National Bank" were incised in the frieze at the curved corner. The application of a porcelain enamel veneer on the first level and structural, opaque glass on the second, and the replacement of the original windows with metal sash has caused the structure to lose all semblance of its former self.

With a 1960s facade, this is I.B. Perrine's 1906 First National Bank Building. In 1904, Perrine organized his bank, using as capital the mortgages and contracts he had accumulated by selling water rights, to finance the promotional luxury Perrine Hotel. Next to his investment company's original shack, Perrine first built a temporary wooden bank for general banking while his permanent one was under construction. His bank failed in 1931, became the Fidelity National Bank in 1935, and was then Key Bank.

Perrine had wintered his dairy cows at his farm in Rock Creek and successfully raised wheat, fruits, vegetables and berries that he sold to miners in the Wood River area.

His farming experience, with the necessity of developing a rudimentary irrigation system in the canyon inspired his drive to provide water to the thousands of empty acres on either side of the Snake River.

By 1971, the building had become Idaho First National Bank; it is now an accounting firm.

Other businesses were located in the building with addresses on Shoshone Street E. These included Howard E. Sabin in 1923, an "advertect," who handled "all kinds of commercial advertising, show cards and sign writing, and publicity of almost every description"; the short-lived Farmer's Digest published by Marshall F. Browne from 1922; and the Twin Falls Chronicle, published by William Hornibrook. Hornibrook, a native of Cherokee, Iowa, was a lawyer who began publication of the Chronicle upon arrival in Twin Falls in 1908. He served in the Idaho State Legislature from 1910-12 before moving to Oregon, published newspapers on the West Coast, and served as U.S. Minister to Siam (modern Thailand) from 1915 to 1926.

34. Farmers and Merchants Bank (non-contributing)

109-111 Main Ave. E.

This is a narrow, one-story building whose upper half is composed of plastic, back-lit signage while the bottom half consists of plate-glass windows framed by thin marble strips.

Sanborn maps from 1911 indicate that this structure was used for hardware with a printing company in the rear, but this contradicts city directory information that mentions the Farmers and Merchants Bank at this address from 1910 until 1914. At any rate, subsequent businesses included an optician establishment (1932 to 1963), a barber shop (1928 to 1945), and a real estate agency (1950 to 1955). Jensen Jewelers has occupied the structure since 1965.

35. O.A. Stalker & Company Clothiers (non-contributing)

113-115 Main Ave. E.

This is a one-story building. The street elevation is completely covered by materials that are not of the historic period: flat metal siding on the upper half and ceramic tile on the lower half.

A variety of businesses have been located in this structure: O.A. Stalker & Company clothiers (1910); Robert Parrott Optical Shop (1914 to 1918), American Electric Company (1925 to 1936); Luce's Bootery (1936); Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (1941), and the Twin Falls Realty and Insurance Co. (1950 to 1955).

36. C. Harder Bakery and Grocery (contributing)

117-119 Main Ave. E.

This two-story, concrete-block building is distinguished by rusticated piers and an abstract entablature on the second story. The fenestration consists of double-banked, one-over-one, double-hung windows on the second floor and plate-glass windows on the first floor. A round, plastic awning now extends across the structure.

Harder Frederick Harder was a German immigrant who lived in New York City, Denver and the mining camps of Colorado before moving his family to Idaho in 1905. When he arrived in Twin Falls he immediately established the first bakery at what is now 230 Second Avenue E., and the following year constructed this building, using the second story as a residence for his family. He named his grocery and bakery business after his wife, Carrie. In 1907, when it became Bainbridge Grocery, the volunteer-run Idaho Free Traveling Library found its first home on the second floor over the store. In 1909 Harder sold the building and left retail for good, turning to wholesale produce and planting an orchard on eight acres on Blue Lakes Boulevard. Harder established the Munson-Harder Wholesale Produce Co., dealing in potatoes, onions, beans, apples, berries, eggs and honey.

From 1910 to 1914, city directories list the Twin Falls Bakery and Grocery and the public library located at this address. From 1920 to 1932, the City Cafe occupied the structure. It was during this time that serial killer Lyda Southard (aka Lyda Anna Mae Keller, aka Lyda Trueblood) worked at the Cafe.

Lyda Keller was born on October 16th, 1892 in Keytesville, Missouri. Keller married Robert “Bob” Dooley on March 17th, 1912. The couple settled with his brother Edward “Ed” Dooley on a ranch here in Twin Falls. They had a daughter, Lorraine, in 1914. Lorraine died unexpectedly in 1915, Keller claimed, as a result of drinking water from a dirty well. Ed Dooley died soon afterward in August 1915; the cause of death was ruled ptomaine poisoning. Bob Dooley subsequently fell ill and died of typhoid fever on October 12th, 1915, after taking out a hefty life insurance policy on himself, leaving Keller as the sole survivor in the family. Keller collected on the life insurance policies of each person shortly after their death.

Two years after Bob Dooley's death, Keller married William “Bill” G. McHaffle. Shortly afterward, Keller's three-year-old daughter fell ill and died at the age of four, prompting the McHaffles to move to Montana. A year later, Bill suddenly fell ill of what was thought to be influenza and died in Montana on October 1st, 1918. The death certificate stated the cause of death as influenza and diphtheria. Lyda collected life insurance money for him as well.

In March 1919, she married Harlen C. Lewis, an automobile salesman from Billings, Montana. Within four months of their marriage, Lewis fell ill and died from complications of gastroenteritis.

Keller married for a fourth time in Pocatello, Idaho, to Edward “Ed” F. Meyer, a ranch foreman, in August 1920. They moved back to Twin Falls where she took a job at the City Café where everyone there loved her. He mysteriously fell ill of typhoid and died on September 7th, 1920 even though he never seemed to have any other health issues. Lyda tried to collect the life insurance money; however, after three dead husbands, the police started getting suspicious.

Twin Falls chemist Earl Dooley, a relative of Keller's first husband Bob, began to study the deaths surrounding her. The bodies of Ed and Bob Dooley were exhumed. Along with a physician and another chemist, they discovered that the two men were murdered by arsenic poisoning. Bill McHaffle and Harlen Lewis' bodies were exhumed as well. Both bodies showed high levels of arsenic. Twin Falls County Prosecutor Frank Stephan began an investigation and exhumed the body of her 4-year-old daughter.

After examining the bodies, Stephan discovered that some of them contained traces of arsenic, while others were suspected of arsenic poisoning by how well the bodies were preserved, and found her motive in the records of the Idaho State Life Insurance company of Boise. All four of Keller's husbands had held a life insurance policy where they listed her as the beneficiary. Keller was able to collect over \$7,000 over the years from the deaths of her first three husbands. Lyda had gathered the arsenic off of fly paper.

Lyda fled Twin Falls when she started to realize that they were suspicious of her.

She was found by law enforcement in Honolulu, married for the fifth time to Navy petty officer Paul Southard. Lyda Southard was returned to Idaho to face murder charges on Ed Meyer. She was arraigned on June 11th, 1921. She pled not guilty in court but, following a six-week trial, she

was convicted of second-degree murder for using arsenic to kill her husband and then taking the insurance money. She sentenced to ten years to life imprisonment in the Old Idaho State Penitentiary. It was determined that her motive for murder was money since she had taken out and collected on the life insurance policies of each of her dead husbands.

While in prison she befriended a man named David who helped her escape on May 4th, 1931 but their relationship did not last. Lyda took up residence in Denver, Colorado, as a housekeeper for Harry Whitlock, a man she married in March 1932 but who ultimately assisted in her arrest in Topeka, Kansas, on July 31st, 1932. She returned to the penitentiary in August 1932. She was released on probation in October 1941, and received a final pardon in 1942.

Once she got out of prison, she got married for the 7th time to Hal Shaw, whom she did not kill. Lyda Southard died of a heart attack on February 5th 1958 in Salt Lake City, Utah. She is buried in Sunset Memorial Park here in Twin Falls.

From 1941 to 1971 Kingsbury Prescription and Pharmacy was the primary tenant. The building has accommodated a variety of businesses since the mid-1970s.

37. Beauty Salon (contributing)

121-123 Main Ave. E.

This is a one-story, brick building with concrete coping and a wide, concrete band separating the former transoms from the parapet wall above. In the parapet, outset bricks form a horizontal box. What were probably transom windows at one time have been filled in with wood and embellished with moldings in a geometric pattern. The pattern and moldings match those on the bulkhead. The simple, striped awnings are in keeping with the age and architecture of the structure and the plate glass windows and entrance appear to be original. Although the transoms have been obscured, this building displays a high degree of integrity and unity of design.

Little information has been uncovered concerning the history of this structure. It does not appear on the 1922 Sanborn maps.

38. Gott Building (contributing)

125 Main Ave. E.

This concrete-block structure is similar to the Harder Bakery two doors away at 117 Main Avenue E., building 36). Both buildings were constructed about the same time, have an outset horizontal band between the upper-story windows and the roofline, have a similar dentil course of rough-faced masonry and exhibit a decorative placement of rough-faced blocks. This building could accommodate three retail establishments at the street level; the center entrance in the facade provided ingress to offices and rental housing above. As with many structures in this district, most of the alterations have occurred at the first level, but despite the variety of

wall treatments exhibited by each tenant the facade is unified by one awning. These wall surfaces include wood, plastic, and metal siding.

A variety of businesses have occupied this structure. In 1910 it housed the *Twin Falls Times*, J.B. White and Bros. Real Estate, and the Bowman and Monroe shoe store. From 1914 to 1932 the Citizens Electric Co. was located at no. 125, and for a few years in the late 1920s Singer Sewing was located at no. 131 and the Idahome Hotel could be found on the second story. The Shodair Hotel had a longer life; it survived at no. 129 from 1928 until 1953. The City Cafe and Bertha Campbell's Ready-to-Wear were two other long-lasting establishments, operating from 1936 to the late 1960s. Beginning in 1955, Ms. Campbell lived above her store. Today a gift & floral boutique, a jewelry store and cheese shop are located here.

39. Smoker Billards Cigars (contributing)

135 Main Ave. E.

This is a two-story, red-brick structure with a heavy dentil cornice and pinnacles demarcating the end walls. Dentils also decorate the surrounds of the two windows on the second floor. A horizontal fluted band of metal siding separates the two stories. The street-level facade consists of plate-glass windows and a tile bulkhead.

Little historical information is available for this structure. The earliest Sanborn map on which it appears is 1922, and the earliest city directory listing found was the Smoker Billards Cigars in 1932. This establishment did not remain much longer - by 1936 the Rowles-Mack Co. clothiers was located here and stayed in business until the early 1960s.

40. J.E. White Real Estate Building (non-contributing)

137-139 Main Ave. E.

This two-story, brick structure has lost all of its architectural integrity. It now sports a very wide awning over the second-story, fixed windows and a shallow, angled awning over the first-story storefront. The features of the second story appear to date from the 1950s or 1960s.

J.E. White hired H.H. Howe to erect this building for his real estate venture, which opened for business on August 22, 1908. White arrived in the area the previous May to investigate possibilities of the Salmon Tract and eventually settled in Twin Falls. White continued to use this building until the late 1950s.

41. Claude Brown Music Company (non-contributing)

143 Main Ave. E.

This is a one-and-one-half story brick building with concrete coping. Bands of outset bricks located below the roofline provide the only ornamentation; these bands continue on the building to the west, at 147 Main Avenue E. (Hemenway and Moser Company, building 42).

Corrugated metal covers the upper story openings. The street-level elevation consists of plate-glass windows and brick and lava-rock end walls. A round, plastic awning extends along the facade.

Kingsbury Printing, listed in the city directory from 1910 to 1914, was the first business to occupy this building. On January 12, 1920, the Claude Brown Music Co. moved in, occupying space here until the early 1970s.

42. Hemenway and Moser Company (non-contributing)

147 Main Ave. E.

This one-and-one-half story, brick building has three inset panels in the second story and the same masonry detail below the roofline as does the building next door (Claude Brown Music Company, building 41). The three panels and the wall above are the only visible remnants of original materials, as vertical siding and lava rock have been applied to the wall below.

The Fargo Tailoring Company is mentioned at this address in 1910. By 1917 a tobacco company, Hemenway and Moser Co., had moved in, occupying the building until the late 1940s. Hemenway and Moser was established in Salt Lake City in 1890 by Oscar Hemenway, a native of Deerfield, Michigan. During the 1950s Evergreen Stores was located here; however, it had been replaced by Redden's Pool and Billiards by 1960.

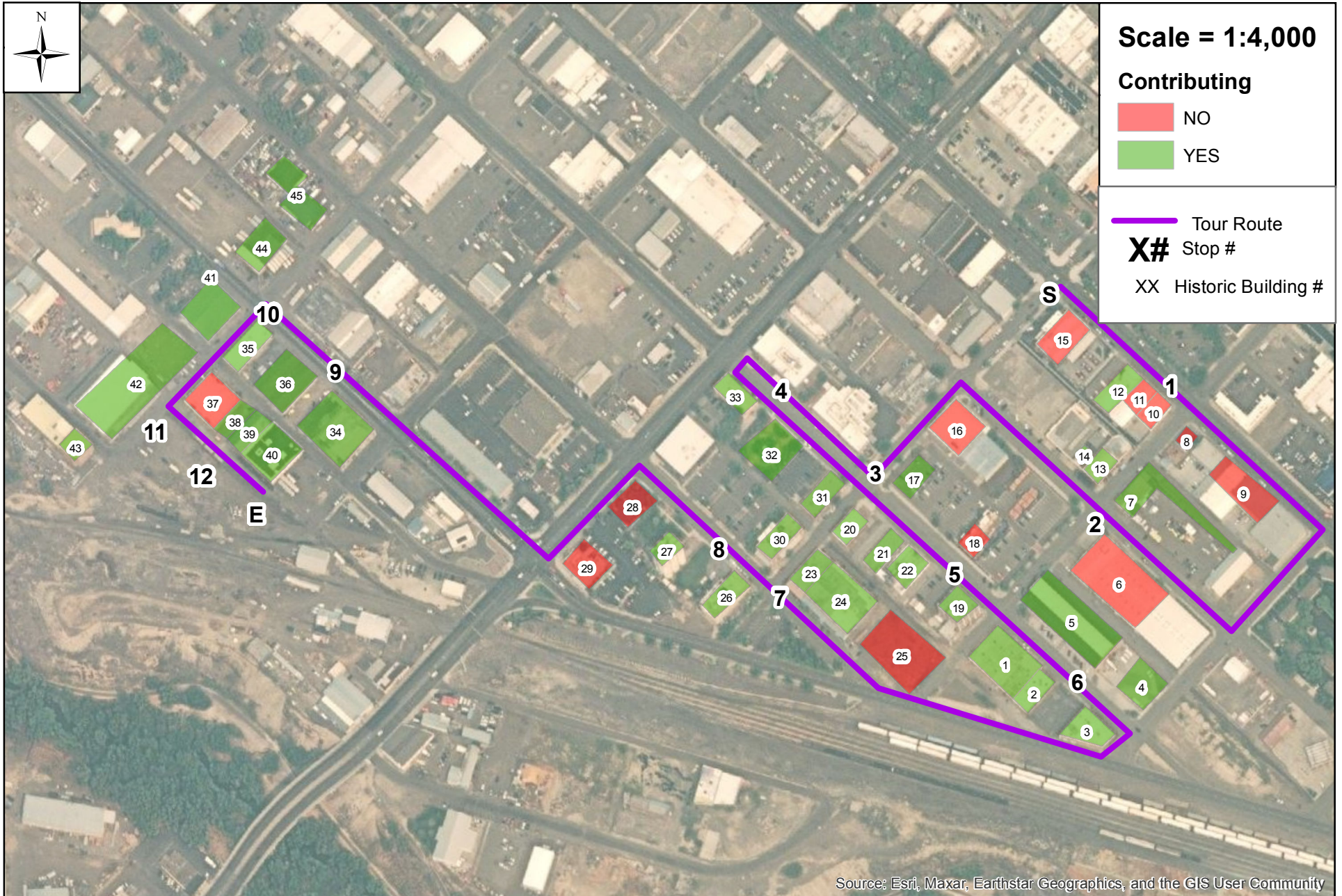
Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission Historic Warehouse Tour



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Douglas Baughman
Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission
06/22/2022

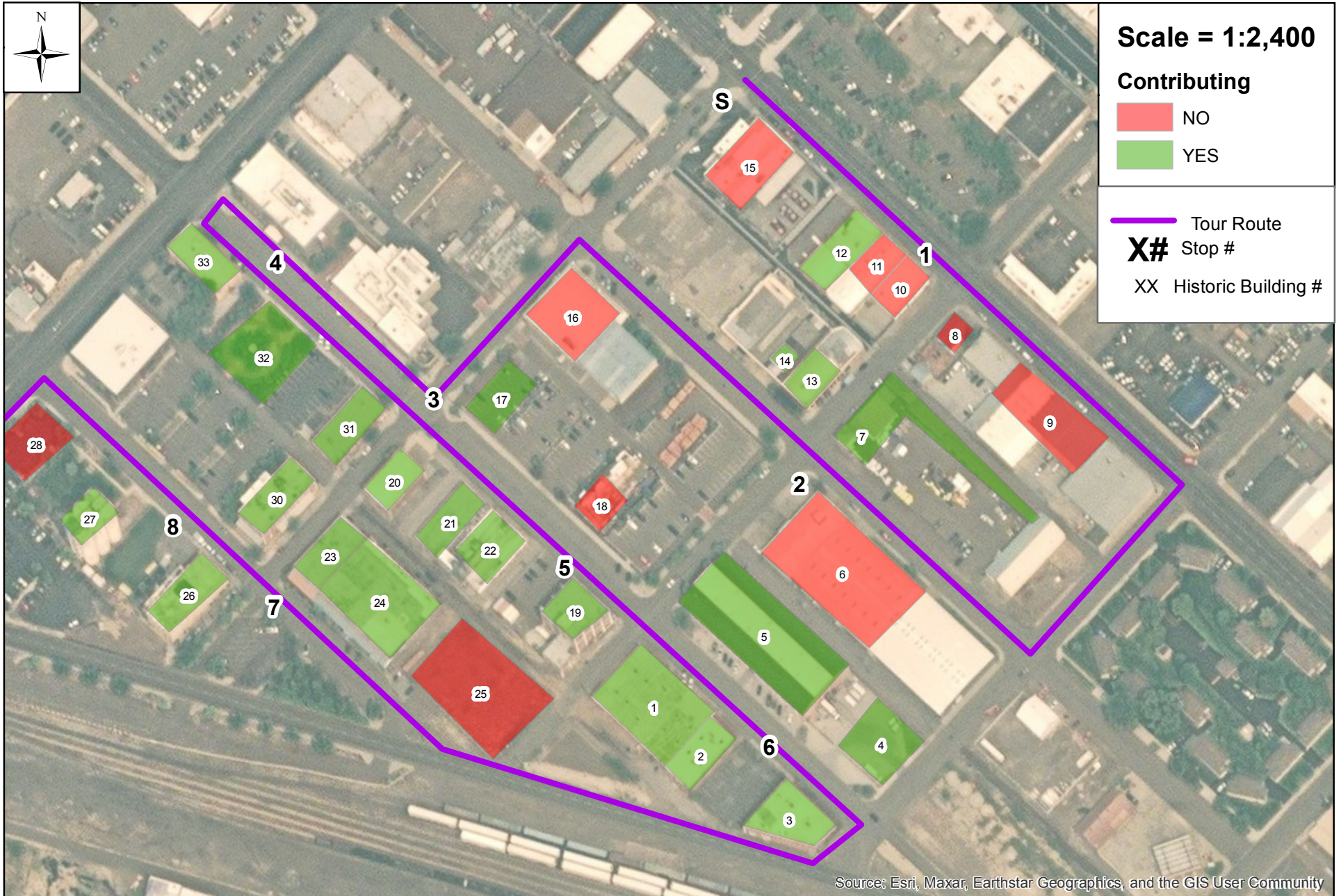
Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission Historic Warehouse Tour



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Twin Falls Historic Preservation Commission Historic Warehouse Tour



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Twin Falls City Band starts its 117th season

Jun 1, 2022 0



Director Elizabeth Thomsen leads the Twin Falls Municipal Band in their first concert of the season called 'It's About Time' on Thursday, June 3, 2021, at the Twin Falls City Park.

DREW NASH, TIMES-NEWS FILE PHOTO



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The Twin Falls Municipal Band will start their 2022 concert season under the leadership of Director Elizabeth Thomsen, at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, June 2, in Twin Falls City Park. It will be their 117th year of the popular 10-week concert series. Concerts will be held at every Thursday night through August 4. All concerts are free. There will be a special Monday night concert on July 4th at CSI and a special Tuesday concert at the Twin Falls Arts Council offices on the canyon rim on August 2 and will highlight the summer concert season.