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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Sherman Park Addition  
other names/site Fort Grounds Neighborhood Historic District

### 2. Location

street & number Bounded by Garden Ave., Hubbard St., Lakeshore Dr., and Park Dr. n/a not for publication  
city, town Coeur d'Alene X vicinity  
state Idaho code ID county Kootenai code 055 zip code 83814

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<u>X</u> private	<u>   </u> building(s)	<u>55</u>	<u>25</u> buildings
<u>X</u> public-local	<u>X</u> district	<u>   </u>	<u>   </u> sites
<u>   </u> public-State	<u>   </u> site	<u>   </u>	<u>   </u> structures
<u>   </u> public-Federal	<u>   </u> structure	<u>   </u>	<u>   </u> objects
	<u>   </u> object	<u>55</u>	<u>25</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a  
No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ✓ meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.     See continuation sheet.

Thomas J. Green 3-19-92  
Signature of certifying official Date

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.     See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register.     Autonickel Reese 4/27/92  
    See continuation sheet  
    determined eligible for the National Register.     See continuation sheet  
    determined not eligible for the National Register  
    removed from the National Register.  
    other, (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action









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Description:

Materials:

Walls: WOOD/log

METAL/aluminum

STUCCO

CONCRETE

Roof: WOOD/shingle

METAL/steel

CONCRETE -Refers to the roof of #74

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Summary Paragraph. Sherman Park Addition, (also referred to as the Fort Grounds Neighborhood Historic District), is a clearly defined residential area in the southwestern corner of Coeur d'Alene. It is bounded on the east by the city park, on the south by Lake Coeur d'Alene, on the west by the campus of North Idaho College, and on the north by Garden Avenue. The area north of Garden Avenue includes single family dwellings of the same time period as those in the nominated area, but the high number of altered buildings and intrusions has lowered the area's significance. The visual cohesion within the district stems from similar materials (wood weatherboard siding), scale (one to one and a half stories), styles (primarily Colonial Revival and Craftsman bungalows), and setback. In addition, all but one of the houses were built as single family dwellings and, of these, all but two retain their original function. Seventy-two out of eighty buildings date from the period of significance, 1905-1921. The neighborhood also retains its historic landscape. The narrow, gently curving streets are unchanged except that traffic on Forest, Military, and Park is now limited to a one-way pattern. Mature trees, including conifers from the days of Fort Sherman, shade yards and streets.

Natural and manmade elements. Lakeshore Drive separates the southern edge of the Sherman Park Addition from Lake Coeur d'Alene. A concrete seawall further divides the road from the sandy beach along the lake edge. The dike was built in 1934 after the lake rose thirteen feet above its normal level at Christmas the previous year. The lake is the dominant natural feature, both in this neighborhood and all of Coeur d'Alene. The homes along Lakeshore Drive look over the water, and the four main streets serving the neighborhood all run north-south to the lake edge.

A second primary landscape feature is the city park, which adjoins the neighborhood on the eastern edge. The park was a popular recreation spot which served local residents, out-of-town visitors, and weekend campers. It was developed in 1905, the same year that Sherman Park Addition was platted. Park Drive separates the neighborhood from the park. Lots fronting Lakeshore and Park Drives brought the highest initial purchase prices and continue to be prestigious Coeur d'Alene addresses.

Land west of the neighborhood was the parade grounds for Fort Sherman, (1878-1900), bordered along the northern edge by a row of officers' quarters. Following the sale of the military reservation in 1905, the officers' quarters reverted to private homes, the parade grounds remained essentially an open area, and the land to the northwest along the Spokane River became home to a large lumber mill. The mill remains, but all of the officers' homes are gone except one. The parade grounds are surrounded now by buildings on the North Idaho College campus. As the college continues to expand, many nearby homeowners fear that the college will move into their neighborhood next.



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Three of the streets bounding the Sherman Park Addition are straight; the fourth, Lakeshore Drive, curves to follow the edge of the water. The majority of the lots front on the two interior streets, Forest and Military, which curve gently as they traverse the neighborhood from north to south. This lends a relaxed, almost rural feel to the area in contrast to the rest of the city with its regular grid pattern. The streets are narrow, bounded by curbs and sidewalks.

Unifying Features. The predominant house type in the Fort Grounds neighborhood is the bungalow, including the Craftsman style and the more general bungalow style. This matches national trends where bungalow fever swept the country between 1905 and the early 1920s, the same years during which the Fort Grounds neighborhood was developed. Outstanding examples of the bungalow are seen in #9, 15, 48, and 73.

Designers of other homes fell back on earlier influences, especially Colonial Revival style. The best examples of this more traditional form are seen in #2, 25, 30, 71, and 77. Other styles include Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival. A number of simpler homes are vernacular in design, revealing no particular style.

The district is unified by height of the homes. Fifty-five of the eighty buildings are one and a half stories tall, also the most common height for homes throughout northern Idaho. Seventeen houses are just one story, three are two stories, while only five are two and a half stories.

The use of wooden weatherboard siding also unifies the design of the neighborhood. Seventy-four of the eighty buildings originally had wooden siding, a number so high that the others stand out as clearly different; of these, fifty-one retain the original siding. One home is built of concrete blocks, two of brick (both newer), two are stucco, and one is log. Wooden siding predominates throughout Coeur d'Alene and all of northern Idaho where every town had a lumber mill; cities the size of Coeur d'Alene had several mills to supply local building needs.

Further unity of design is found in the fairly standard setback of all houses from the streets. The second of twelve restrictive covenants in all original deeds specified a setback of at least thirty-five feet from the streets. A few houses are located farther back on the lots, while one new one is considerably closer. But most fall in a similar range, unifying the streetscape.

The third covenant restricted garages and outbuildings to the rear of lots: along Hubbard Street for houses fronting on the west side of Forest, or along alleys which divide the other blocks. The outbuildings were not considered an important component of the district when it was surveyed initially, but their importance to the overall character may be reassessed in the future.

The one anomaly in the district is the Fort Sherman Chapel at the corner of Hubbard and Woodland Drive. Only three buildings remain from Ft. Sherman, all of which were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The chapel was one of several of the original fort buildings included in the sale of land which became the Sherman Park Addition. The school, next door to the chapel, may have been extensively remodeled into a house (#11); the Hospital Steward



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Quarters served initially as a home but was replaced before 1921; the commanding officer's home continued as a private residence into the 1950s; and other buildings were either moved or torn down to make way for the new subdivision.

The commanding officer's home and the associated stable were centered in the block bounded by Forest, Lakeshore, Military, and Sherman Court. This included Lots 32, 51, and 52 of the Sherman Park Addition. Thomas T. Kerl purchased the three lots and buildings and kept it as a private holding until his death in the late 1930s. His widow then sold the lots to Charles A. Finch, Jr. in 1945. He and his family lived there into the 1950s. Finch platted the block into twelve lots in 1950. Homes here date from the 1950s to 1991. Because of the recent vintage of the buildings, this block was eliminated from the Fort Grounds Neighborhood Historic District.

General Condition. The layout of the Fort Grounds neighborhood remains the same as it was when platted in 1905. The streets and alleys have not been straightened or widened over the years. The only change is a restriction on traffic flow which regulates vehicles on Forest, Military, Park, and Lakeshore to a one-way pattern.

Buildings within the district have been altered in several ways. The original wooden weatherboard siding has been replaced by asbestos shingles, heavy wooden shingles, or aluminum siding on twenty-three buildings. Windows have been altered or replaced to some degree on twenty-four houses. Seventeen houses have additions ranging from a dormer window to a three-story wing. Porches were enclosed, at least partially, on fourteen houses, removed on three more, and altered on three others. Many of these changes were considered significant enough to designate the building as noncontributory to the district. In other cases, the general historical character remained intact.

The most common change was in roofing material. The original wooden shingles have been replaced in most cases with either composition shingles or with metal roofing. Both are very common alterations in northern Idaho where heating with wood makes fire resistant roofing attractive. In addition, homeowners look for a roof that will quickly shed the often-heavy winter snow.

Building List. Construction dates for the Fort Grounds neighborhood homes were obtained from the following sources: land transaction records available at the County Recorder's office; Polk directories for Coeur d'Alene; Sanborn firemaps dated November 1908 and November 1921; and miscellaneous newspaper articles. It was impossible to precisely date most of the structures, but estimates were based on the available evidence.

Historic names are given and underlined only for those houses where the name is clearly identifiable. While research into courthouse records provided a list of property owners' names, it was often unclear which owner had built the house. The partial collection of city directories was insufficient to corroborate ownership in many cases. The name of the first longtime owner/resident was given preference over the builder when it seemed clear that the builder had never lived in the house.



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### Garden Avenue:

- 1 728 Garden Avenue. Myron E. Humphrey House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Colonial Revival; narrow clapboard siding with shingles in gable ends; large windows with transom; outset porch. Built in 1907 for Myron E. Humphrey, a teamster, by contractors Fuller and Landt. (Contributing.)
- 2 724 Garden Avenue. Herbert S. and Bertha M. Tenny House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Colonial Revival; narrow clapboard siding, with fishscale shingles in gable peaks; outset porch with pediment over steps; 1/1 double-hung sash windows set singly or in pairs. Built by the Tennys in 1907; W. J. and Mary E. Robinson lived here from 1909 to ca. 1918. (Contributing.)
- 3 720-722 Garden Avenue. Julia LaSalle House. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house with heavy wooden shingle replacement siding; gabled front dormer; replacement aluminum windows; replacement porches; now serves as duplex. Built by Julia LaSalle, a widow, between 1907 and 1908. (Noncontributing.)
- 4 716 Garden Avenue. George A. and Harriette Olson House. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame bungalow; narrow clapboard siding; shed-roofed dormer on facade; knee braces; large windows with transom on lower facade; other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; inset porch spans facade. Probably built by Peter J. and Mary Verstoppen between 1913 and 1914; sold to Olsons in 1914; Olson worked as an engineer with Blackwell Lumber Co. (Contributing.)

### Hubbard Street:

- 5 410 Hubbard Street. Thomas H. and Henrietta Stricker House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Colonial Revival; clapboard siding; outset porch spans facade; most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Property was owned by various members of the Stricker family from 1906 through at least 1919; house built between 1906 and 1908 while Thomas H. and Henrietta Stricker owned lot; they had moved into house by 1912. (Contributing.)
- 6 Corner Hubbard and Woodland. Ft. Sherman Chapel. 1 story gable-front frame building; angular lines and buttresses of Gothic Revival style; Romanesque round arched windows set in pairs in each side bay. Built in 1880 by men stationed at Fort Sherman. (Listed in National Register, 1979.)
- 7 203 Hubbard Street. 1 story gable-front frame building with long side paralleling street; large shingle replacement siding; aluminum windows set in original openings; enclosed shed-roofed front entry. Built prior to 1908; may be an original Fort Sherman building that was moved to site. (Noncontributing.)

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### Woodland Drive:

- 8 721 Woodland Drive. John Hager House. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; grooved plywood siding in upper facade, with rock veneer in lower facade; replacement windows; carport on west end. House built by John Hager between 1909 and 1921 to replace an earlier building on the same lot; earlier structure was the Hospital Stewart Quarters from Fort Sherman. (Noncontributing.)
- 9 719 Woodland Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; Craftsman bungalow; jerkin head roof; knee braces; outset front porch; narrow clapboard siding; 3/1 double-hung sash windows set in pairs or triples. Built between 1909 and 1911 by William E. and Nannie B. Seelye, who apparently never lived in Coeur d'Alene. (Contributing.)
- 10 713 Woodland Drive. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; narrow clapboard siding; knee braces; large windows with leaded glass transoms; outset porch spans facade. Built between 1907 and 1908 by William E. and Nannie B. Seelye, who apparently never lived in Coeur d'Alene. (Contributing.)

### Forest Drive:

- 11 327 Forest Drive. Charles A. and Elizabeth Crawford House. 1 1/2 story frame house; Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof faces front; two-story gabled ell faces north and south; shiplap siding; 1/1 double-hung sash windows; outset porch wraps around north, east, and south. House may incorporate one-story frame Fort Sherman school building which was located on this lot. Crawfords purchased property in November 1905; he worked as a carpenter. (Contributing.)
- 12 323 Forest Drive. 1 story side-gable frame house; aluminum siding; small 3/1 double-hung sash windows in right facade; outset gabled roof to shelter centered front door. Built by Charles A. Crawford, a carpenter, between 1909 and 1921; probably used as a rental. (Noncontributing.)
- 13 323 1/2 Forest Drive. 1 story gable-front frame house; rear half has lower roof ridge and offset gable roof; shiplap siding; metal frame replacement windows in rear. Built by Charles A. Crawford, a carpenter, between 1909 and 1921; probably used as a rental. (Noncontributing.)
- 14 319 Forest Drive. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; clapboard siding; two-car garage spans 2/3 of facade; large round arched window in gable above garage; house and garage are set closer to street than other homes in neighborhood. Built 1988, replacing small one-story frame house set at rear of lot. (Noncontributing.)
- 15 315 Forest Drive. 1 story gable-front frame house; Craftsman bungalow; narrow clapboard siding; pair of 12/1 double-hung sash windows on facade; 1/1 double-hung sash windows on sides; paneled front door with sidelights; outset porch with lattice design in gable. Built between 1909 and 1921 by either W. J. and Eva Kirby or Otis and Anna B. Hill. (Contributing.)



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- 16 311 Forest Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; Craftsman bungalow; narrow clapboard siding, with shingled gable ends; shed-roofed dormer; knee braces; 5/1 double-hung sash windows set in pairs; outset porch spans facade. Built between 1909 and 1921 by either W. J. and Eva Kirby or Otis and Anna B. Hill. (Contributing.)
- 17 307 Forest Drive. Small 1 story gable-front frame house; addition on south side doubled original house and altered roof into offset gable; aluminum siding; set at rear of lot. Built between 1909 and 1921 by either W. J. and Eva Kirby or Otis and Anna B. Hill; addition built in 1988. (Noncontributing.)
- 18 303 Forest Drive. James Z. and Cornelia D'Aoust House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; asbestos shingle siding; large windows with 3-pane transom in lower facade; 1/1 double-hung sash windows elsewhere; inset front porch. Built between 1907 and 1908 by D'Aoust, a carpenter. (Contributing.)
- 19 213 Forest Drive. Frank E. and Beryl B. Harris House. 1 story side-gable frame house with veneer of narrow, tan-pink bricks; bay window in facade; others are large fixed-pane or 1/1 double-hung sash. Built by Harrises in 1954 to replace older frame house at rear of lot. (Noncontributing.)
- 20 209 Forest Drive. Anton Olson House. 1 1/2 story side-gable log house; saddle notched corners; kerfed underside; small peeled poles laid in chinks; large picture windows on facade; side windows are multipaned; outset porch spans facade. Built between 1909 and 1921 when Anton Olson owned property; directories do not indicate that he ever lived at this address. (Contributing.)
- 21 201 Forest Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; narrow clapboard siding; jerkin head roof; 6/1 double-hung sash windows, set singly or in pairs; triple window on facade; outset porch; knee braces; sun room on north end. Built between 1909 and 1921, probably by Rolla B. Smith, the owner until 1920. (Contributing.)
- 22 111 Forest Drive. 1 story duplex; stucco walls; hipped roof with shakes; large fixed-paned windows; inset porch. Built in 1959 by Wayne Olsen; carport added in 1964. (Noncontributing.)
- 23 304 Forest Drive. Fred L. and Florence G. Tiffany House. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; bungalow design with unusual feature of boxed eaves; narrow clapboard siding; multipaned windows; shed-roofed porch in center of facade; addition at rear built between 1909 and 1921. House was built by Fred L. and Florence G. Tiffany between 1907 and 1908; Tiffany was president of Coeur d'Alene Abstract and Title Company in 1911; it is unclear if he ever lived in this house. (Contributing.)

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- 24 310 Forest Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; Craftsman bungalow; large wood shingle siding; metal frame replacement windows; room added at front; outset front porch. House built ca. 1908, probably by H. S. Moore and J. F. and Jessie M. Baughman, who owned the property from 1908 until 1920. (Noncontributing.)
- 25 312 Forest Drive. Minnie Stoudt House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Colonial Revival; narrow clapboard siding; bay window on south wall; 3-part window on lower facade; other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; outset porch spans facade; carport added on south. House built between 1906 and 1907 by Minnie Stoudt; John and Vida Christ lived there from 1909 into the mid-1920s; Christ was city clerk. (Contributing.)
- 26 316 Forest Drive. Matthew and Margaret J. Riley House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Colonial Revival; large wooden shingle replacement siding; enclosed front porch on right side has flat roof encircled with low balustrade; 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Matthew Riley worked as a boomman for Coeur d'Alene Lumber Co.; they lived there into the 1920s. (Noncontributing.)
- 27 320 Forest Drive. 1 story side-gable frame house; large wooden shingle siding; outset front porch spans facade and has new fan-shaped supports; large fixed-pane window in left facade; 1/1 double-hung sash window at right. House built between 1909 and 1914, probably by I. M. and Mary Busby; Busby was a local realtor. (Noncontributing.)
- 28 326 Forest Drive. Erick and Anna M. Bjorklund House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame bungalow; narrow clapboard siding in midsection, with shingles in lower wall and gable ends; knee braces; inset front porch, with right half enclosed in 1940s; new bay window in lower facade; other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Built between 1910 and 1911; Bjorklund owned a clothing store. (Contributing.)
- 29 328 Forest Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; Craftsman bungalow; clapboard siding in midsection; shingles in lower wall; knee braces; shed-roofed dormer on facade; altered windows; altered enclosed outset entry. House built between 1907 and 1908 by either Stephen A. and Frances Lewis or E. A. and Elizabeth A. Martin. Joseph B. and Nellie T. Hogan lived here from 1911-1919; Hogan was a lawyer. (Noncontributing.)
- 30 332 Forest Drive. R. L. and Mattie M. Poarch House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Colonial Revival; narrow clapboard siding with fishscale shingles in gable peaks; lower facade has large windows with transom; other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash set singly or in pairs; inset porch spans facade; new garage and family room added at rear to match original. Built in 1908; Poarch worked as a millwright at Blackwell Lumber Co. (Contributing.)



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### Military Drive:

- 31 423 Military Drive. A. C. and Maud White House. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame bungalow; narrow clapboard siding in midsection, with shingles below and in gable ends; shed-roofed dormer faces front; knee braces; inset porch spans facade; 12/1 double-hung sash windows. Built between 1907 and 1908 by A. C. and Maud White. (Contributing.)
- 32 421 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; bungalow; narrow clapboard siding with shingles in gable ends; large fixed-pane window in lower left facade; 9/1 double-hung sash at right; other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; knee braces; shed-roofed dormer added to south side; outset porch spans facade. Built in 1907 by W. E. and Nannie Seelye, who built several other homes in this neighborhood in the same time period. (Contributing.)
- 33 417 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Colonial Revival; narrow clapboard siding; bay window on lower facade; two-story bay on south side; most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; inset corner porch with trio of round columns in corner. Built between 1907 and 1908 by either Isaac and Carrie Thompson or William D. and Minnie B. Rogers. (Contributing.)
- 34 413 Military Drive. Alpheus and Susan Pierce House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Bungalow; shiplap siding, with shingles in lower wall and gable ends; 1/1 double-hung sash windows; knee braces; outset porch spans facade. Built in 1907 by Alpheus and Susan Pierce; he worked for Lake City Furniture Co. (Contributing.)
- 35 407 Military Drive. J. T. and Jennie Sullivan House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; wide clapboard or composition siding; wall dormers on north and south sides; knee braces; symmetrical facade with groups of three windows flanking front door; windows have multiple upper lights above single lower pane; inset porch spans facade. Built in 1908 by Sullivans; appears to have major additions by 1921. (Contributing.)
- 36 403 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; bungalow; aluminum siding; large windows with leaded glass transom flank door; other windows have leaded upper sash; inset porch spans facade. Built ca. 1909 by W. E. and Nannie B. Seelye, who built several other homes in the neighborhood during the same time period. Maurice B. and Annabel Sampson lived here from 1909-1920; he worked as a real estate salesman. (Contributing.)
- 37 329 Military Drive. O. A. and Arsella E. Roberts House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; narrow clapboard siding, with shingles in lower walls and gable ends; knee braces; large windows with transoms on lower facade; bay window on north; other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; inset porch spans facade; garage added to south side. Built in 1907 for Roberts. (Contributing.)



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- 38 325 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; narrow clapboard siding; shed-roofed dormer across facade; knee braces; large fixed-pane windows on lower facade; other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash, set singly or in pairs; inset porch spans facade; single car garage attached on north side as shown on 1921 map. House may have been constructed in 1907-1908 at rear of lot and moved forward by 1921; or it may have been built in place between 1909 and 1921. J. L. and Emma E. Voelker lived at this address from ca. 1908-1914; Voelker was a grocer. (Contributing.)
- 39 321 Military Drive. W. U. and Ada Casey House. 1 1/2 story gable-front house; rock-faced concrete block walls; gable ends clad in wide clapboards; knee braces; large windows on lower facade have 4-pane transom; others are 1/1 double-hung sash; inset porch spans facade. Built between 1906 and 1908 by Casey. (Contributing.)
- 40 317 Military Drive. Fred W. and Marjorie S. Tinkel House. 2 1/2 story frame house; Colonial Revival; wide composition clapboard siding; hipped roof with boxed eaves; hipped roofed dormers on south, east, and north; south half of outset porch is enclosed; bay window on south; other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; front door has sidelights. Built between 1907 and 1908 by Tinkels; he was vice president and later president of First National Bank. (Contributing.)
- 41 311 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; bungalow; walls are clad with wide composition clapboard replacement siding; shed-roofed dormer across facade; leaded glass upper lights in windows; front door flanked by sidelights; inset porch spans facade. Built between 1909 and 1921; may have been built ca. 1916 by Carl G. A. and Constance Lundgren who lived here from 1916 into at least the mid-1920s. (Contributing.)
- 42 309 Military Drive. Sarah A. Burnett House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; shiplap siding; multipaned windows; second story facade has square bay window with hipped roof; outset porch spans facade; house set at rear of lot. Built in 1913 by Sarah A. Burnett, a widow. (Contributing.)
- 43 303 Military Drive. James W. and Ada Cornelia Edwards House. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; bungalow; narrow clapboard siding, with shingles in lower wall and upper gable ends; shed roof across outset porch matches shed roof across rear; pedimented gable over front steps; knee braces; multipaned windows. Built between 1907 and 1908 when James and Ada Edwards owned the property. (Contributing.)
- 44 204 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; Tudor Revival; pebbly stucco coating; jerkin head roof; lattice-roofed pergola on south side; shallow arch above front door; multipaned french doors with sidelights in left facade; other windows are multipaned. Built between 1909 and 1921. (Contributing.)



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- 45 206 Military Drive. Axel Swan House. 1 story side-gable frame house; Craftsman bungalow; narrow clapboard siding, with board and batten siding in gable ends; 8-pane casement windows are set in bank of five on facade; gabled ell facing front contains enclosed porch; open porch on left facade has no roof, open rafters, battered piers, and heavy curving brackets. Built between 1909 and 1921 when property was owned by Axel Swan. (Contributing.)
- 46 310 Military Drive. D. R. and Ella Tanner House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Colonial Revival; narrow clapboard siding, with shingles in gable peaks; boxed eaves and eave returns; pedimented wall dormer on south, with smaller pedimented dormer on north; bay window on facade; most other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; wrap-around porch replaced by smaller porch on south side only. Built between 1906 and 1908 when owned by Tanners. (Contributing.)
- 47 312 Military Drive. David H. and Anna F. Mitchell House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; bungalow; aluminum siding; shed-roofed dormers on north and south sides; knee braces; 3/1 double-hung sash windows; inset front porch has been partially enclosed. Built between 1909 and 1912 by Mitchells; he worked as a sign painter. (Noncontributing.)
- 48 316 Military Drive. Samuel L. and Lillian D. Boyd House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Craftsman bungalow; narrow clapboard siding, with shingles in gable ends; eaves flare, matching flare in base of walls; leaded glass sidelights flank front door; 1/1 double-hung sash windows; bay window on north; outset porch. Built between 1909 and 1911; Boyd was the assistant manager at Coeur d'Alene Lumber Company in 1911. (Contributing.)
- 49 320 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; Tudor Revival; aluminum siding mirrors original narrow clapboards; multipaned casement windows set in groups of three; jerkin head roof; knee braces; roof arches over center front door. Probably built in 1921 by John Earl and Ernestine N. Duthie. (Contributing.)
- 50 328 Military Drive. Edward N. and Maude E. LaVeine House. 1 1/2 story frame house; aluminum siding; hipped roof with wide flaring eaves; hipped dormers on south and west; bay window in center facade; most others are 1/1 double-hung sash; inset porch in right corner. Built between 1909 and 1912 by LaVeine. (Contributing.)
- 51 334 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; bungalow; narrow clapboard walls with shingles in gable ends; two shallow bay windows on facade, with another on north; 5/1 double-hung sash windows; inset porch spans facade; wall dormer addition on south side matches original. Built between 1906 and 1908 when owned by W. G. and Laura Hartwell, who also built #52 about the same time. (Contributing.)



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- 52 338 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; bungalow; narrow clapboard walls with shingles in gable ends; gabled dormer in front and shed-roofed one in rear; knee braces; wood frame sliding windows in lower facade; most others are 1/1 double-hung sash; inset porch spans facade; one-story addition at rear. Built between 1906 and 1908 when property was owned by W. G. and Laura Hartwell, who also built #51. (Contributing.)
- 53 408 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; wood shingle siding set in alternating wide and narrow bands; gabled dormer in front; knee braces; 3/1 double-hung sash windows set in groups of three or four; inset porch is now enclosed with brick veneer on lower facade; large picture windows in porch area. Built between 1909 and 1921. (Contributing.)
- 54 410 Military Drive. Arthur J. and Lillian L. Leonard House. 2 story gable-front frame house; Colonial Revival; narrow clapboard siding; pedimented gable in facade; boxed eaves; eave returns in side gables; large windows with 7-pane transom on lower facade; most other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; one-story bay window on south; house was originally just 1 or 1 1/2 stories in height, with inset porch in southwest corner; porch enclosed and additional height added after 1921; style matches well. Built between 1906 and 1908 by Leonard, a teamster. (Contributing.)
- 55 412 Military Drive. 1 story side-gable frame house; bungalow; narrow clapboard siding; large picture windows in facade; addition on north end; outset gabled porch in center of facade. Built between 1906 and 1908 by either George and Frances Tanner or Robert H. and Angeline Muncey. (Noncontributing.)
- 56 422 Military Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; bungalow; board and batten siding, with shingles in lower wall; shed-roofed dormer on facade; multipaned sliding wooden windows; inset porch spans facade and is now enclosed. Built between 1909 and 1921. (Contributing.)
- 57 424 Military Drive. 1 story frame house with hipped roof and gabled ell facing front; ell was originally an open porch; boxed eaves; large fixed pane windows, along with 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Built probably between 1910 and 1916 by George W. and Gersha V. Haney; Haney was the auditor for Blackwell Lumber Co. (Noncontributing.)

Park Drive:

- 58 423 Park Drive. James and Elizabeth Delaney House. 1 1/2 story frame house; bungalow; narrow clapboard siding; hipped roof with hipped dormer on facade; large windows with transoms on facade; hexagonal window in front entry wall; inset porch in right corner with hipped roof over front steps. Built between 1909 and 1916 by Delaneys; in 1916 he was a carman on the Spokane and Inland Empire Railroad, an electric line connecting Spokane and Coeur d'Alene. (Contributing.)



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- 59 419 Park Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house with full width gabled ell facing front; wide clapboard siding; multipaned fixed windows on lower facade, with 8/1 double-hung sash windows on upper facade; outset gabled porch shelters front door; single car garage with flat roof attached at southeast corner. House originally was side gabled with wrap-around porch across east and south. Built between 1909 and 1921. (Noncontributing.)
- 60 415 Park Drive. Mary and Louis Haraldson House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Colonial Revival; shiplap siding with shingles in lower walls and upper gable ends; cut-out pattern on front barge boards; 1/1 double-hung sash windows; outset porch spans facade, replacing earlier wrap-around porch. Built between 1906 and 1908 by Haraldsons; he worked as a grader at Coeur d'Alene Lumber Co. in 1911. (Contributing.)
- 61 411 Park Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; gabled ell and dormer face facade; walls are clad with wooden shingles alternating wide and narrow bands; 6/1 double-hung sash windows set in pairs or triples in lower facade; upper windows replaced with metal frame sliders in original openings; closely cropped eaves. Built between 1909 and 1921 when owned by Louis and Mary Haraldson, who lived next door in #60. (Contributing.)
- 62 409 Park Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house, set behind 411 (#61); enclosed gabled entry faces east; walls clad with wooden shingles alternating wide and narrow bands. Built between 1909 and 1921 when owned by Louis and Mary Haraldson, who lived next door in #60. (Contributing.)
- 63 405 Park Drive. Laurantz and Emma Larsen House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; bungalow; narrow clapboard siding; large multipaned or fixed-single pane windows on facade; right half of inset porch has been enclosed; knee braces. Built between 1912 and 1914 by Larsen, a setter at Dryad Lumber Co. (Contributing.)
- 64 401 Park Drive. Albert and Inga Eid House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; narrow clapboard siding with shingles in upper gable peaks; gabled dormer on south; knee braces; trio of 6/1 double-hung sash windows in upper facade; most other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash, set in pairs or triples; inset porch spans facade; original design was almost identical to 405 Park (#63). Built between 1912 and 1914 by Eid, foreman at Blackwell Lumber Co. (Contributing.)
- 65 335 Park Drive. Dorothy S. Seymour House. 1 story gable-front frame house; wide clapboard siding; large fixed-pane windows; shallow gable pitch; overhang on south side shelters front door. Built between 1957 and 1960 by Seymour, an office secretary; she was the widow of Charles J. Seymour who ran a cigar store for many years. (Noncontributing.)



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- 66 333 Park Drive. F. A. and Josephine Drake House. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; Craftsman bungalow; narrow clapboard siding, with shingles in gable ends; rafter ends cut in zigzag pattern; barge board ends are notched; brass hinges on door have same zigzag pattern as rafters; gabled dormer at front sheltered steps; original front porch removed; two sets of three double-hung sash windows on facade, with leaded squares in upper lights. Built between 1909 and 1911 by Drakes. (Contributing.)
- 67 325 Park Drive. 1 story frame house; wide clapboard siding; hipped roof with closely cropped eaves; enclosed gabled entry on south; gabled roof to shelter front door; multipaned wood frame windows; round window to right of front door; house appears to have been remodeled in 1930s to minimal traditional style. Probably built between 1909 and 1911 by Theophilus C. and M. Eva Hahn; he worked as a bookkeeper with Consumers Co. and Kootenai Power Co. (Contributing.)
- 68 319 Park Drive. W. E. and Helen M. Sander House. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame bungalow; wooden shingle siding; shed roofed dormers across front and rear; double-hung sash windows with diamond panes in upper lights; front door is flanked by sidelights; inset porch spans facade; eaves flare; knee braces. Built between 1909 and 1911 by Sander, the general manager of the Idaho Mercantile Co. (Contributing.)
- 69 315 Park Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; bungalowoid; asbestos shingle siding; shed-roofed dormer on facade; large fixed-pane windows on lower facade; most other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; inset porch spans facade. Built between 1915 and 1919, probably by George W. and Gersha V. Haney. (Contributing.)
- 70 309 Park Drive. F. D. and Sara L. Winn House. 1 story side-gable frame house set at rear of lot; narrow clapboard siding; large fixed-pane window in left facade; 2/1 double-hung sash windows flank larger window in right facade; original porch altered; gabled roof over front door. Built in 1907 by Winns. (Noncontributing.)
- 71 303 Park Drive. Henry P. Knight House. Large 2 1/2 story frame house; Colonial Revival; aluminum siding simulates original narrow clapboards; hipped roof with boxed eaves; gabled dormer with eave returns and Palladian window set above oval window in second story; 1/1 double-hung sash windows set singly or in pairs; outset porch spans facade, with gabled peak over front steps; porch now enclosed; large 3 story addition at rear is modern in design. Built ca. 1909 for Henry P. Knight. (Noncontributing.)
- 72 207 Park Drive. 1 1/2 story side-gable frame house; bungalowoid; wood shingle siding alternates wide and narrow bands; roof flares at eaves; knee braces; 1/1 double-hung sash windows; shed-roofed front dormer expanded into wide gabled dormer with large metal frame sliding windows; inset front porch enclosed with large fixed-pane windows; additions have aluminum siding. Built between 1909 and 1921. (Noncontributing.)



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- 73 205 Park Drive. Dr. Charles W. and Isadore Craik House. 1 1/2 story gable-front frame house; Craftsman bungalow; narrow clapboard siding, with shingles in gable ends; gabled ell faces south; pairs of curving knee braces; cut-out designs in barge boards; large fixed-pane windows in south ell; most others are multipaned; inset porch spans facade. Built in 1906 for ca. \$3500; designed by architect Kreig for C. W. Craik. (Contributing.)
- 74 101 Park Drive. Oscar W. and Kathryn M. Edmonds House. 1 story frame house with veneer of narrow white bricks; ranch style; U-shaped plan has double garage in one wing; hipped roof covered with flat tile; wide boxed eaves; large fixed-pane windows look south and east; open deck on east enclosed with low brick wall. Built ca. 1957 by Edmonds; he was president and manager of Panhandle Abstract Co. (Noncontributing.)

### Lakeshore Drive:

- 75 607 Lakeshore Drive. 2 1/2 story frame house; bungalow elements mixed with Colonial Revival massing; narrow clapboard siding, with shingles above second story sills; hipped roof with wide open eaves; notched rafter ends; gabled dormer in facade; large fixed-pane windows in facade; most others are 1/1 double-hung sash; outset porch spans facade. Built in 1908 by W. E. and Nannie B. Seelye, who built several other houses in the neighborhood in same time period; unclear if they ever lived here. Judge James H. Beatty lived here from 1910-1918. (Contributing.)
- 76 613 Lakeshore Drive. Annie L. Nevers House. 2 1/2 story frame house; Colonial Revival; narrow clapboard siding; hipped roof with wide boxed eaves; gabled facade dormer with eave returns; new arched window in dormer; most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash, with leaded upper lights on facade; outset porch spans facade; porch now enclosed with large fixed-pane windows. Built in 1907 for Annie L. Nevers, a widow; Clay Porter was contractor; Nevers shared house with two grown sons until selling ca. 1919. (Noncontributing.)
- 77 615 Lakeshore Drive. Kate Louise Newton House. 2 1/2 story frame house; Colonial Revival; narrow clapboard siding; cross-gable roof with pedimented gables; boxed eaves with curving modillions; fan window in facade gable above three-part multipaned window; most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; bay window on west side; outset porch spans facade but has been enclosed to form sunroom. Built between 1909 and 1911 by Kate Louise Newton, a widow; she lived there until ca. 1918. (Contributing.)
- 78 801 Lakeshore Drive. 1 story side-gable frame house; Tudor Revival; asbestos shingle siding; outset entry with uneven gable roof which curves at peak; half-timbering in entry walls; large fixed-pane window on facade; most other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; original one-car garage attached at west end. Built between 1909 and 1921. (Contributing.)
- 79 807 Lakeshore Drive. 2 story gable-front frame house; grooved plywood siding; variety of windows; shallow pitch in roof; balcony for second story on facade. Built as one-story duplex ca. 1960; altered radically in 1988. (Noncontributing.)

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- 80 815 Lakeshore Drive. Alfred and Sarah Page House. 2 story gable-front frame house set at rear of lot; clapboard siding; variety of windows; porches added. House was built between 1909 and 1921 when owned by Pages; Pages purchased several other lots during same time period; house was originally a modest one-story dwelling, now radically altered. (Noncontributing.)



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Summary Paragraph. The Fort Grounds neighborhood is locally significant for its concentration of intact homes dating from the early twentieth century when Coeur d'Alene was experiencing tremendous growth. The styles represented in the district reflect what was popular during this period not only in Coeur d'Alene but also in other cities in northern Idaho and across the nation. The district is also significant as an early planned subdivision in Coeur d'Alene. The design of the neighborhood featuring long curving streets leading to the lake, uniform housing setback, and restrictive covenants made the Sherman Park Addition probably the first area in the city to regulate the exclusive quality of the neighborhood. The built environment qualifies the district under Criteria C for architecture, while the neighborhood design qualifies it under Criteria C for landscape architecture.

The Sherman Park Addition was platted into ninety-five lots in October 1905. Construction on the initial houses started soon after that and continued at a steady pace. The November 1908 Sanborn firemap showed forty-six homes already finished in the neighborhood, although some of these were very small starter houses which were later replaced with more substantial homes. By November 1921, the date of the next Sanborn firemap, only three vacant lots remained. Today, seventy-two of the eighty buildings date from the period of significance bracketed by the start of construction and the apparent end of construction. The district reflects the period of significance in the unchanged layout of the streets and the concentration of period architecture. Later changes are seen in alterations to houses, including siding, windows, porches, and roofs.

The Fort Grounds neighborhood is a distinct neighborhood within Coeur d'Alene. It is set off by the physical boundaries of the park on the east, the lake on the south, the college campus on the west, and Garden Avenue on the north. The residential area across Garden Avenue dates from the same time period as the Fort Grounds neighborhood, but it lacks the architectural integrity and cohesion of the district.

The district is further distinguished by its street patterns. It is the only area in historic Coeur d'Alene to deviate radically from the regular grid pattern. Lakeshore Drive curves along the south following the edge of the lake, while Park Drive, Hubbard, and Garden form regular square boundaries for the district on the other three sides. Within the neighborhood, however, Military and Forest traverse the north-south length, curving gently to form irregular lot shapes and add rural charm to the neighborhood. The long blocks are broken by only two cross streets: Woodland Drive, which connects Hubbard and Military, and Sherman Court, a narrow alley running between Forest and Park.

The architecture of the district's houses reflects what was popular in the city during the period of significance, from 1905-1921. Within the various styles, the gable front design predominates. Alan Gowans calls these "homestead temple-houses," a form with broad appeal and simple construction. House catalogs promoted this building form extensively during the early twentieth century, and local builders probably looked to these sources for ideas and plans.



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Use of similar building materials further unifies the district. Seventy-four of the eighty houses originally had wooden weatherboard siding, and of these, fifty-one retain the original materials. This extensive use of wood is typical of towns and cities throughout the Inland Northwest where local lumber mills manufactured and sold building supplies.

The Fort Grounds neighborhood conveys a sense of both historic and architectural cohesion through its landscape, setting, building design, and integrity. The setting and landscape remain virtually unaltered. The narrow streets now accommodate only one-way traffic, and landscape trees and shrubs have matured. House designs, typical of the period of significance, remain unchanged or only slightly altered on the majority of the homes. Noncontributing buildings are generally similar in scale and setback to other structures in the district, and thus they do not cause any jarring intrusions.

House styles found in the Fort Grounds neighborhood are typical of designs from other neighborhoods in Coeur d'Alene and towns throughout northern Idaho and nearby eastern Washington. Variations on the bungalow style were very popular during the first two decades of the twentieth century when most of this region was undergoing rapid development. This growth coincided with the heyday of the bungalow nationwide. Other homes in the neighborhood reflect more traditional styles, especially the Colonial Revival. Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival are also represented in the neighborhood, along with a number of homes which can be described only as vernacular. In this respect, the Fort Grounds neighborhood is representative of regional residential housing during the period of significance.

The street layout, with long, irregular blocks, and the restrictive covenants make this neighborhood unusual for its time. Other subdivisions in Coeur d'Alene from the same time period maintained the rigid grid pattern for streets, the same design followed by most other towns in the region. Research did not turn up any other subdivision in Coeur d'Alene from the early 1900s with deeds containing restrictive covenants, although these were relatively common in nearby Spokane. Since Coeur d'Alene was the largest town in northern Idaho, it is assumed that the smaller towns did not attempt to regulate development with such restrictions until a much later date.

Residents in the Fort Grounds neighborhood take great pride in their homes and streets, maintaining their houses and yards well. Many homes have been painted in the last few years, but no major restoration projects are now underway.

The Fort Sherman chapel is the only building lying outside the period of significance which deserves special consideration. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 as part of the Fort Sherman Historic District. The chapel, maintained by the local historical society, is used for Sunday worship and numerous weddings. The Kootenai County Certified Local Government (CLG) recently undertook a major preservation project on the chapel. The CLG has replaced the roof and now is planning to replace rotting foundation supports.



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**History.** The town of Coeur d'Alene had its beginnings in the military outpost of Camp Coeur d'Alene, established by the U. S. Army in April 1877. Military officials changed the post's name twice: to Ft. Coeur d'Alene in April 1879 and then to Ft. Sherman in April 1887.

The remote military post did not see much action. Troops were aroused and sent to Ft. Lapwai briefly during the Bannock Indian campaign in 1878. Soldiers spent more time in 1892 preserving martial law in the uprising in the Coeur'd'Alene mining district. Six years later, the Spanish American War took nearly all the troops from Fort Sherman, leaving only a handful of men behind to maintain the buildings.

Soldiers never returned to Fort Sherman, and the military abandoned the post in 1900. All equipment and supplies were auctioned in the summer of that year, but the disposition of land and buildings remained unsettled for several years.

Despite the presence of the military post, the town of Coeur d'Alene grew slowly in the early 1880s. Nearby Rathdrum, with its favorable location beside the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks, prospered during the same time. The discovery of gold in 1883 in the Coeur d'Alene mining district to the east brought explosive growth to Rathdrum, the newly designated county seat, and the town became the shipping point for supplies to the new mines.

Rathdrum's boom faded quickly, however, once Daniel Chase Corbin completed a spur line into Coeur d'Alene in 1887, allowing the town to take over as supply point to the mines. Rathdrum's population immediately declined more than fifty percent. Coeur d'Alene's growth became steady from then on, based initially on the mining trade and later on the timber industry.

Coeur d'Alene expanded its boundaries as it grew. The population doubled to 2,000 between 1896 and 1903 and then exploded to 9,000 by 1908. The town then remained at this level into the 1920s. The population increased as the timber industry expanded in the area, opening new mills in Coeur d'Alene.

Initial residential development concentrated in the area just north of the commercial district along Sherman and Lakeside. The town continued to expand northward and eastward during the first few years of the twentieth century.

The abandoned Fort Sherman Military Reservation offered Coeur d'Alene great potential for expansion with its more than eight hundred acres of land along the lake shore and western edge of town. Appraisers evaluated all the land and fifty-two structures during the summer of 1904. By the following spring, the approaching auction of the reserve generated great excitement throughout the region.

The sale took place in early June 1905. All of the land had been divided into lots ranging from one to twenty acres in size. The large houses of officers' row sold first, bringing in prices between \$210 and \$901. Most of the lots sold to individuals and developers, although prevailing opinion



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seemed to favor the sale of prime lakefront to industries which would benefit the city. Stack-Gibbs purchased forty acres of land on the lakefront for a large lumber mill. F. A. Blackwell and other mills bought lots along the river for industrial purposes.

Two Spokane men bought two of the three large lots which became the Sherman Park Addition to Coeur d'Alene. Thomas T. Kerl paid \$3,650 for Lot 43, encompassing 11.8 acres, while David T. Ham spent \$4,050 for adjoining Lot 45 which included the post commander's spacious house and 9.34 acres.

Rev. Thomas J. Purcell of the Catholic church in Coeur d'Alene bought the smaller Lot 44 containing just 2.53 acres and the post hospital. He had the building moved to Ninth and Indiana where it served as a Catholic boarding school for many years. After removing the building, Purcell sold the land to the newly formed Sherman Park Company in December 1905 for \$2,000.

Kerl and Ham, through their Sherman Park Company, subdivided the three large lots into ninety-five smaller ones. Two of these (14 and 72) later went to the city for street and park use. Some owners purchased more than one lot before building, either combining two smaller lots or dividing an adjoining lot with a neighbor. Only one lot (10) was subdivided during the initial building stages, but four others (18, 26 and 27 combined, and 76) contained front and rear houses. Three oversized lots (32, 51, and 52) comprised one entire block containing the commander's home. Kerl purchased these for \$6,000 in 1905, retaining the building for his home. Kerl's widow sold the property in 1945 to Charles A. Finch, Jr., and he platted the block into twelve lots in 1950. Because of its late development, this block is left out of the nomination.

The Sherman Park Company altered the alignment of the existing north-south road, now known as Hubbard, and added three other parallel roads (Forest, Military, and Park Drives) as well as connecting streets and alleys. The main access road came in from the north; an additional entrance in the southeast corner was regulated with a locked gate to keep out heavy traffic. Initial plans called for retaining a wide strip of land along the lakeshore to form a park area for residents, beautifying it with shrubs, rustic gates, and benches. Plans called for two rows of trees to be planted along the western edge to hide the mill. The local newspaper quickly predicted that this would become a fashionable suburban residential district.

Deeds to lots in the Sherman Park Addition contained twelve covenants, making this probably the first development in northern Idaho to contain such provisions. The covenants restricted buildings to residences and associated structures; specified setbacks from streets and rights-of-way; limited fence and wall heights to five feet or less; kept teams and vehicles off sidewalks; eliminated regular heavy traffic; and specified proportional payments for subdivision improvements. Covenant 4 listed minimal house values for each lot, starting with \$1,200 for lots in the northwest block, \$1,500 for most central lots, \$2,000 for lots facing the city park, and \$5,000 for larger lots facing Lake Coeur d'Alene.



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The location of Sherman Park Addition near both Lake Coeur d'Alene and the electric railroad line to Spokane made the neighborhood appeal to some Spokane families who wanted a summer home near the lake. A number of families camped in tents on their lots during the summer of 1907, and others built small, temporary houses to be replaced at a later date.

The neighborhood built up rapidly, as did other parts of the old military reservation. After just one year of development, the Coeur d'Alene school board purchased a two-acre tract of land on the fort grounds in August 1906 and constructed a four-room frame school to accommodate the great influx of new families to the area. By late November 1908, the Sherman Park Addition boasted forty-six homes on its ninety-five lots.

Developers Kerl and Ham initially retained a major voice in neighborhood plans, but residents soon moved to take control. At a meeting on 31 May 1907, owners expressed anger that the developers had allowed a boathouse to be built at the end of Park Drive. When they found that other buildings might be constructed along the beach, they discussed steps to secure an agreement on this strip. This land never became a community beach, however, transferring instead in 1910 to property owners across Lakeshore Drive. Their deeds restricted any building which might "obstruct the view or mar the beauty of the lake shore or the water" but went on to allow construction of boathouses and docks.

At the same meeting, owners elected a committee to investigate transferring control of the streets and alleys of the Sherman Park Addition from the developers to the residents. They also appointed another committee to work out improved access to the neighborhood from Sherman Avenue. The Sherman Park Corporation deeded Park Drive to the city in 1909 and may have turned over the other streets at the same time.

The neighborhood continued to grow rapidly during the next decade. By late 1921, only three vacant lots were left in the Sherman Park Addition. These stayed empty until the owners built during the late 1950s and early 1960s. The area remained stable over the years but has seen a resurgence of popularity in the last ten years. The neighborhood now has an active association to oversee general neighborhood improvements.

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## UTM REFERENCES

A	11	515500	5280240
B	11	515710	5280240
C	11	515760	5280130
D	11	515740	5279880
E	11	515660	5279870
F	11	515660	5280000
G	11	515540	5280000
H	11	515540	5279860
I	11	515490	5279890

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### **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

Area includes all of original Sherman Park Addition to Coeur d'Alene, less lots 14 and 72 (now owned by city for street and park use), and less lots 32, 51, and 52 (now known as Finch's Subdivision). Area is bounded by Garden Avenue on the north, Hubbard Street on the west, Lakeshore Drive on the south, and Park Drive on the east, less Finch's Subdivision bounded by Sherman Court on the north, Forest Drive on the west, Lakeshore Drive on the south, and Military Drive on the east.



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## **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The area included in the nomination is what was known historically as the Sherman Park Addition. The block not included was not subdivided until 1950, with buildings constructed after this date and thus not fitting in with the period of significance for the rest of the nominated area.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Nancy F. Renk                      PHOTOGRAPH KEY

September 5, 1991

Idaho State Historical Society

Boise, Idaho

Camera view follows address or name of building.

### Streetscape of Military Drive

6. Ft. Sherman Chapel  
SE

9. 719 Woodland Drive  
N

11. 327 Forest Drive  
W

19. 213 Forest Drive  
W

20. 209 Forest Drive  
SW

21. 201 Forest Drive  
W

28. 326 Forest Drive  
E

30. 332 Forest Drive  
E

33. 417 Military Drive  
SW

34. 413 Military Drive  
W

39. 321 Military  
W

43. 303 Military Drive  
NW



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

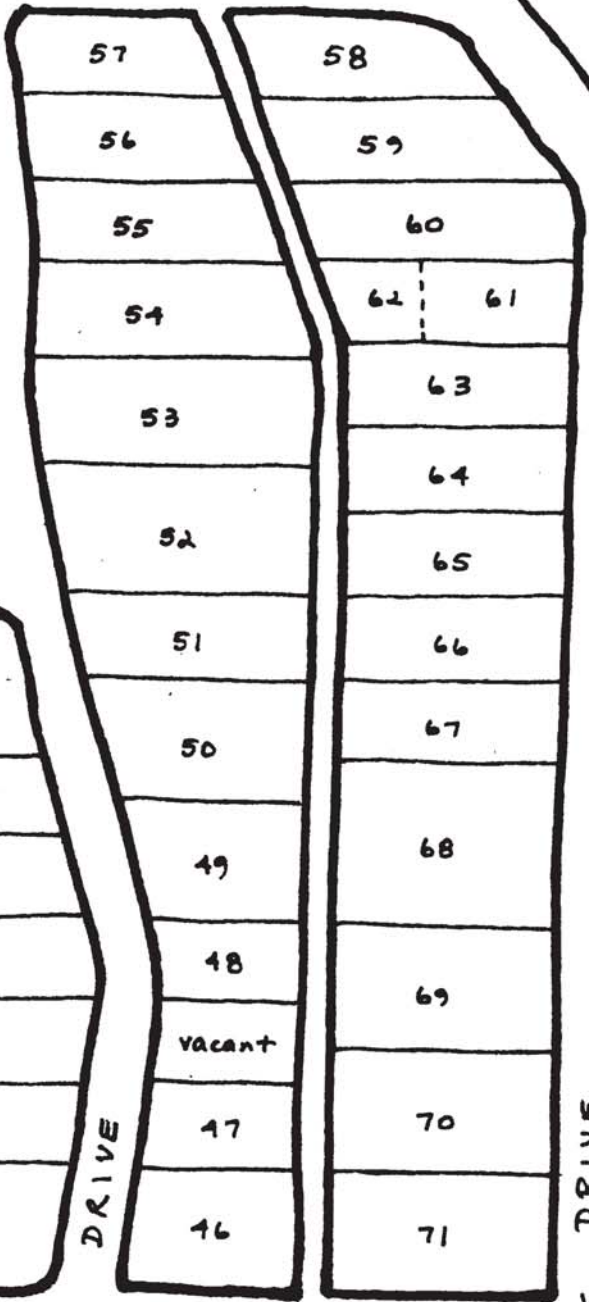
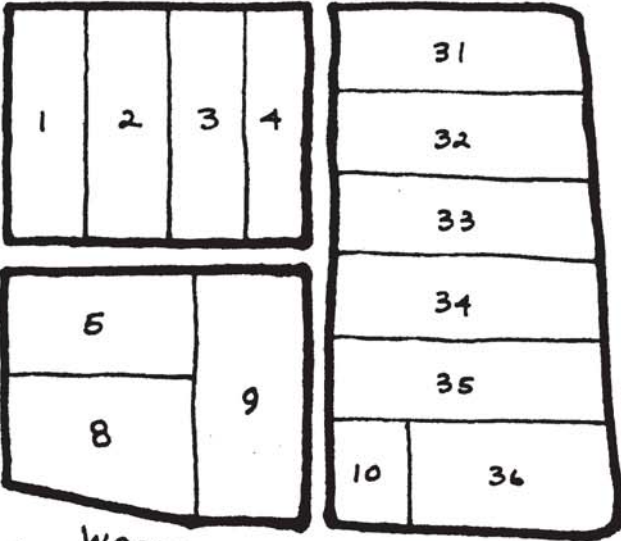
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_ Page 2 Sherman Park Addition

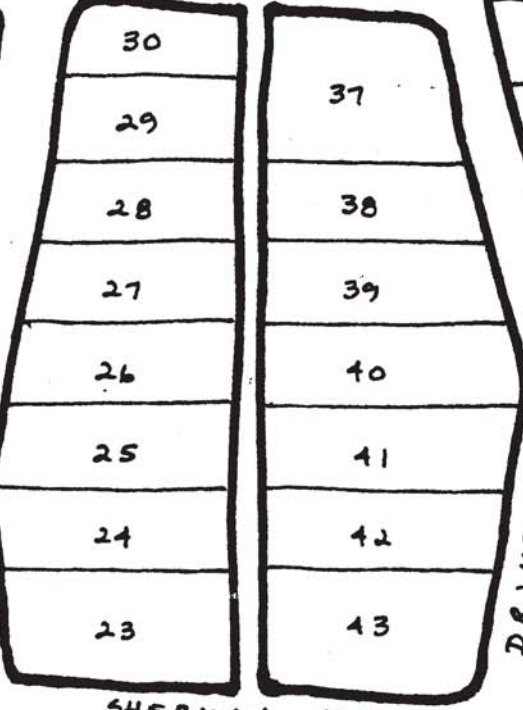
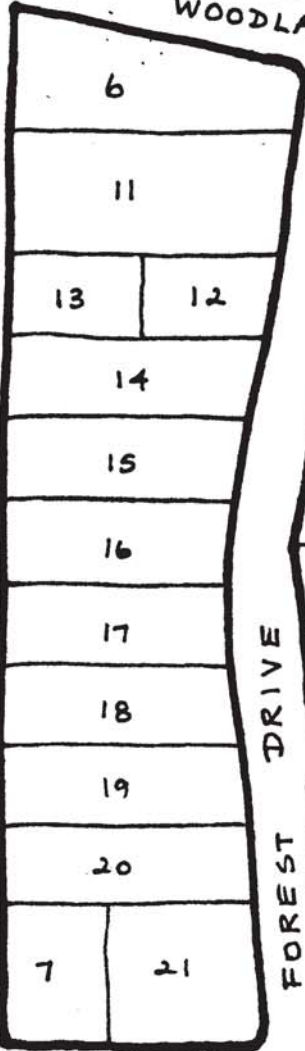
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- 44. 204 Military Drive  
E
- 46. 310 Military Drive  
E
- 47. 312 Military Drive  
E
- 48. 316 Military Drive  
E
- 51. 334 Military Drive  
E
- 52. 338 Military Drive  
NE
- 54. 410 Military Drive  
E
- 68. 319 Park Drive  
W
- 73. 205 Park Drive  
W
- 76. & 613 Lakeshore Drive (right) and
- 77. 615 Lakeshore Drive  
NW

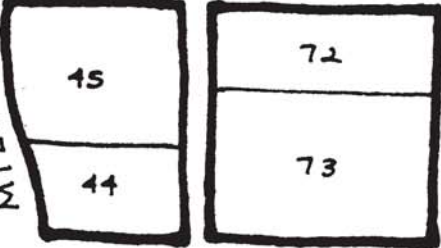
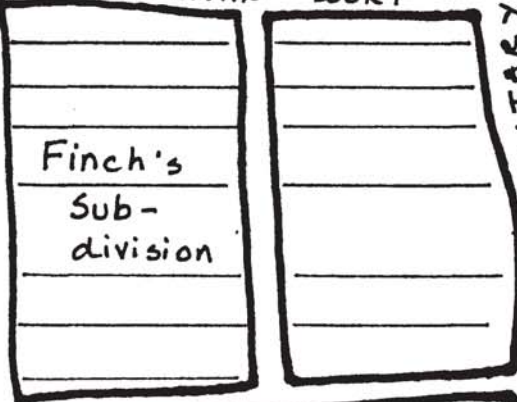
GARDEN AVENUE



WOODLAND DRIVE



SHERMAN COURT

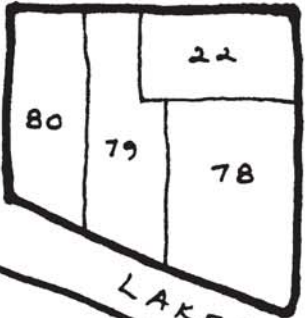


HUBBARD STREET

FOREST DRIVE

MILITARY DRIVE

PARK DRIVE



LAKE SHORE DRIVE

DRIVE





Streetscape of Military Drive, Sherman  
Park Addition  
Kootenai County Idaho





Ft. Sherman Chapel, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#6





719 woodland, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#9





327 Forest Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#11





213 Forest Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#19





209 Forest Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#20





201 Forest Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#21





326 Forest Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#28



332 Forest, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#30





417 Military Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#33





413 Military Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#34



321 Military Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

# 39





303 Military Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#43





204 Military Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#44



310 Military Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#410





312 Military Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#47





316 Military Drive, Shuman Park  
Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#48



334 Military Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#51





338 Military Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#52





410 Military Drive, Sherman  
Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#54



319 Park Drive, Shuman Park Addition  
Footenai County, Idaho

#68





205 Park Drive, Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho

#73





left to right: 615 and 613 Lakeshore Drive,  
Sherman Park Addition  
Kootenai County, Idaho  
# 77 and # 76