

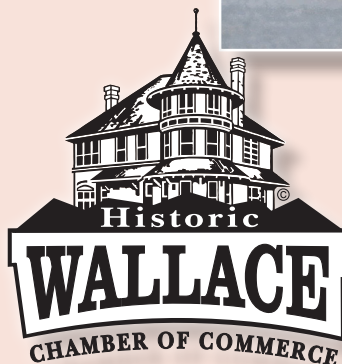
# Take a walk through Historic **Wallace**



This guide published by the Historic Wallace Chamber of Commerce with financial support from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Idaho Humanities Council.

A walker's guide to the National Register of Historic Places residential, commercial, and religious sites in and around Wallace, Idaho.

*Cover photos by Mike Feiler*





# Walk through history

Wallace is unique because of its fine collection of turn-of-the-century buildings, some designed by nationally known architects. The entire town is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and whole blocks in the business and residential districts have remained virtually intact for a hundred years or more.

This walking tour will guide readers through those districts -- to the both the extant structures and to ones no longer standing.

This first section is a guide to historic homes and churches. The second section is a guide to the downtown commercial district. On your tour, look for architectural features such as cast-iron cornices



Tabor and Hutton Houses on Pine Street. Number 3 on the tour. Paige Taylor Evans photo

## Historic Wallace Homes & Churches Walking Map

1		3		4 <i>PINE STREET</i>	
<i>2ND STREET</i>		<i>3RD STREET</i>		<i>4TH STREET</i>	
2		2		5 <i>CEDAR STREET</i>	
19	17 16 14	13 12 10	7	5	
<i>1ST STREET</i>		<i>3RD STREET</i>		<i>5TH STREET</i>	
20	18 15	11 9	8	6	
21 – 22		23 24	25		

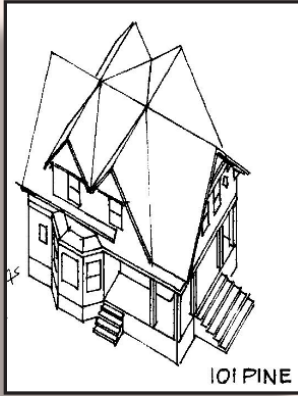
and pilasters, terra cotta trim and decorative glass.

Some buildings still have the old glass windows with irregular surfaces. Records occasionally conflict on construction dates; in these instances the most likely dates are listed.

Historic Wallace was destroyed by fire on July 27, 1890. Only two structures survived. The surrounding forests were also spared. Reconstruction began immediately. This time predominately masonry structures were built for better fire resistance, which was key to the downtown core surviving largely intact when the Big Burn threatened Wallace twenty years later in 1910. Three of those 1890 vintage structures still grace the corners of Sixth and Bank streets.

For more information on the decades long and ongoing efforts to preserve Wallace's architectural heritage, please visit our renowned museums as well as the Wallace Chamber website, [WallaceId.fun](http://WallaceId.fun).

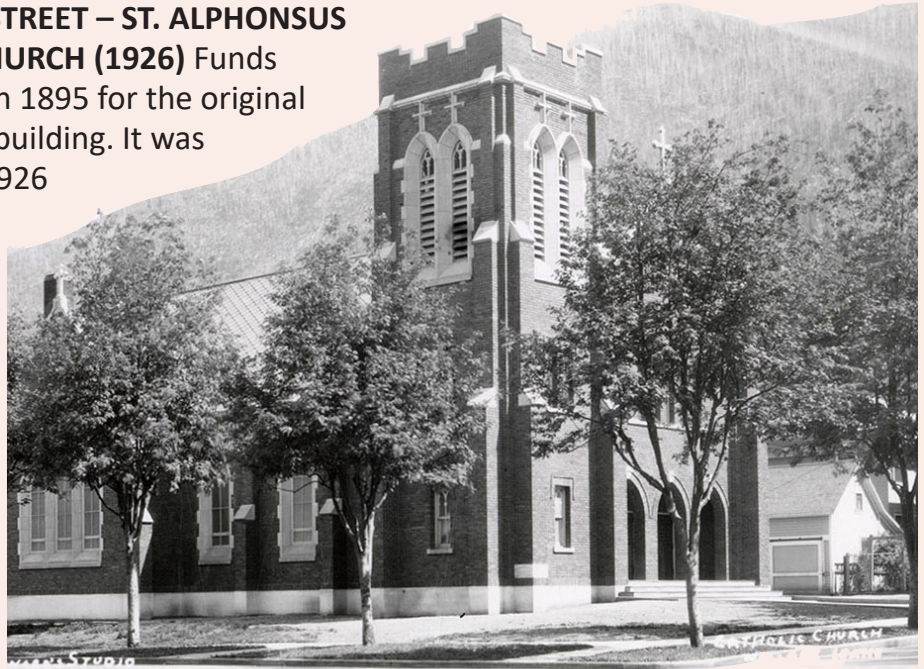




1. **101 PINE (1906)** High on a the hill above the other houses, this one-and-a-half story gable-front frame house with bungalow elements was built as a retirement home by Angus Sutherland. He was Wallace Marshall in 1888 and also owned a livery stable. (*J. Fulton Gadbois sketch*)

2. **214 PINE STREET – ST. ALPHONSUS CATHOLIC CHURCH (1926)** Funds were raised in 1895 for the original wood frame building. It was replaced in 1926 with the present Tudor Gothic

structure and shaped in the form of a cross. St. Al's has been touted as among Idaho's most beautiful Catholic Churches. The copper roof was added in 1984.



St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, number 2 on the tour. *Barnard-Stockbridge Photography Museum collection photo*

3. **221 PINE (1895)** This modest house was once owned by the Huttons of Hercules Mine fame. The two-story frame house features a hipped roof, second story bay window above the inset porch and gabled ells at front and side. Orchid Award recipient from the Idaho Historic Preservation Council.

4. **213 FOURTH STREET – UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (1906)** Joshua Pannebaker was the contractor in 1900 for this frame church in the Gothic revival style with intersecting gabeer entrance and wooden belfry with multi-sided tower. The north addition was built around 1907 to house the pipe organ. Stained-glass leaded windows were added in 1915 and a new entrance was added in 1930.



The Hutton House at 221 Pine Street, number 3 on the tour. *Mike Feiler photo*

5. **FOURTH & CEDAR – HOLY TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1910)** Built to replace the original 1889 structure, this church was designed in the English Country Style by architect Kirtland K. Cutter. The top of the square corner was capped in 1915 after wind blew it off. That same year a new Sunday School wing was added behind the church, which now houses the Rectory. Final church services were held in May of 2018. In August of 2019 the building re-opened as the Barnard-Stockbridge Photo Museum, showcasing the works of famed Wallace photographers Thomas Barnard and Nellie Stockbridge. Winner of the 2021 Idaho Orchid Award for historic preservation.

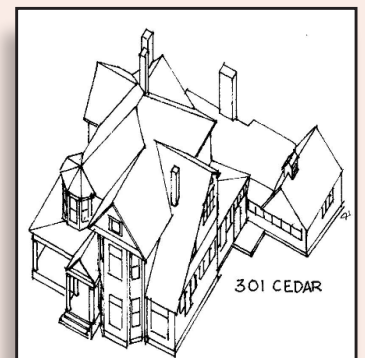




Holy Trinity Episcopal Church built in 1910, now the Barnard-Stockbridge Photo Museum. (Number 5 on the tour). It houses one of country's largest photo collections with over 250,000 images in its archives. *Mike Feiler photo*

6. **408 CEDAR – UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, CONGREGATIONAL (1958)** This church was originally organized in 1898. The first frame church at this location was built in 1903. The present church has the original stained glass window on the east end of the church, with new stained glass on the west end of the chapel.

7. **301 CEDAR (1893)** This two-and-a-half story stately frame residence was the home of Henry White of the White & Bender Co., the major wholesaler in the region. The hipped roof is broken by gabled ells to south and west and by an octagonal tower in the southwest corner. The wraparound porch is supported by Roman Doric columns. (*J. Fulton Gadbois sketch*)



8. **304 CEDAR (1901) McCarthy House.** This house has elements of American colonial revival style. The hipped roof is broken by both hipped and gabled dormers at front steps—which has a wagon wheel motif. There are Tuscan columns on the wraparound porch. The original property was purchased in 1903 by August Paulsen, who made his fortune in the Hercules Mine near Wallace. James McCarthy, the decades' long CEO for Hecla Mining, built the current house on there in 1912.

9. **224 CEDAR (1890)** One of Wallace's oldest homes, this is a two-and-a-half story frame house with cross gable roof and gabled ell in the front—forming an asymmetrical plan. The two-story bay window joins the wraparound porch—which have been added as late as the 1930s. Upper stories are decorated with diamond shingles typical of Queen Anne style. The home was once owned by Amasa Campbell one of the original founders of the Hecla Mining Co. The home was restored in 2008-2009. Campbell's grand Spokane home was donated by his family to the Cheney-Cowles Museum, now known as the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture.

10. **221 CEDAR (1907) Herman Rossi,** mayor of Wallace in 1897, 1904, 1927 and 1935, built his home of locally-manufactured concrete blocks. The home was later sold to Jim Callahan, who made his fortune in Interstate-Callahan mines. The one-and-a-half story gable front home has many bungalow elements and shallow ga-



The Campbell House at 224 Cedar. (Number 9 on the tour). *Mike Feiler photo*



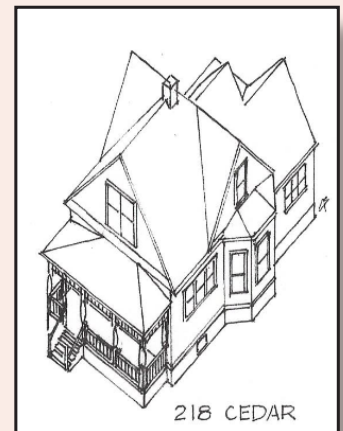
bled ells on east and west, a wide wraparound porch and half-timbering and stucco in the gables.

11. **218 CEDAR (1892)** W.S. Haskins' home is a one-and-a-half story gable front frame house with gabled walls, dormers and bay windows on the west. The house has elements of Queen Anne style. Plans for the house were enlarged from a similar design by R.H. Wallas, an architect from Wallace. Orchid Award recipient from the Idaho Historic Preservation Council. (*J. Fulton Gadbois sketch*)



United Methodist Church at Pine and 4th Streets. (Number 4 on the tour). *Mike Feiler photo*

12. **211 CEDAR (1892)** A one-and-a-half story gable front frame home with elements of Queen Anne and American Colonial Revival styles. It was purchased years later by prominent Wallace attorney and mayor Walter H. Hanson, and occupied by his daughter, Miss Nancy Lee Hanson until 1993. Ms. Hanson was one of the driving forces in getting the entire city of Wallace being placed on the National Register of Historic Places.
13. **207 CEDAR (1906)** This home, built in 1906 by Milton and Mary Flohr, is a classical American Foursquare (or Prairie Box) design, popular from 1895-1930. One reason for its popularity -- the simple 2 ½ story box shape with its four rooms per floor layout provides a roomy interior on small city lots such as the ones found in Wallace. The design features a



The Flohr House at 207 Cedar. (Number 13 on the tour). *Mike Feiler photo*

pyramid roof with wide eaves, a central dormer over a porch with a wide front stairway. Wallace has several homes of this design. The traditional hipped roof was modified in the 1960s. The roof dormer and shelf dormer above the eaves were covered with aluminum to better handle snow removal. Ohio resident Milton Flohr came to Murray as a prospector and then moved to Wallace, where he became president of the First National



Bank of Wallace. That bank building still stands on the corner of Sixth and Bank Streets.

**14. 125 CEDAR (1896)**

This is turn-of-the-century Victorian house was the home of Eugene Day, one of the Day brothers, principal owners of the famous Hercules Mine. (*J. Fulton Gadbois sketch*)

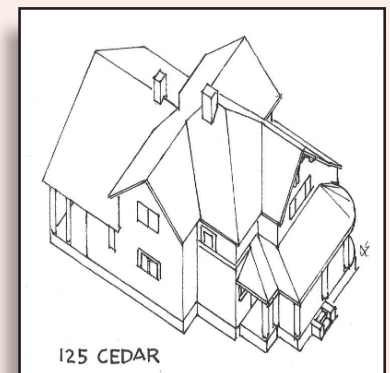
**15. 114 CEDAR (1890)**

This one-and-a-half story house has a hipped roof, gabled ells and elements of Queen Anne and American Colonial Revival styles. The house has had some modest remodeling and an addition on the east. The home was owned by Harry L. Day of the storied Hercules Mine, and later by his son Henry L. Day. Dozens of Idaho's political leaders were entertained in the home over the years. The house is thought to have been built by the noted Idaho U.S. Senator Weldon B. Heyburn.

**16. 121 CEDAR (1927)** A one-and-a-half story gable front red brick house with bungalow elements. Built by James Wayne, an early day Wallace attorney.



Original United Church of Christ Congregational building from 1903. The current structure is from 1958. (Number 6 on the tour). *Barnard-Stockbridge Photo Museum archives.*



Walter Hanson House at 211 Cedar (number 12 on tour). *Mike Feiler photo*

**17. 107 CEDAR (1904)** The C.W. Beale House has three stories, a hipped roof, pedimented dormers and asymmetrical façade typical of American Colonial Revival style. The house has original inlaid wood floors. The library's massive Palladian window overlooks Placer Creek. Mining attorney Charles W. Beale moved his family into the new house in the fall of 1904. They resided there until 1926. The family of Dr. Maxwell T. Smith lived there the next 20 years; and, from 1946 to 1984, it was home to the family of Dr. Paul Ellis. Both practiced medicine at the nearby Wallace Hospital, formerly located at Cedar and First Streets.

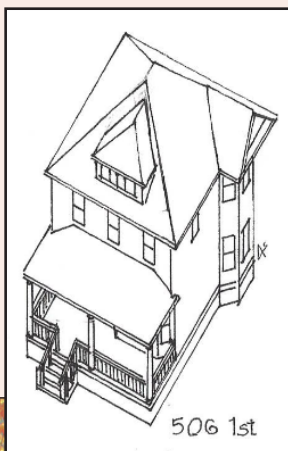


18. **102 AND 106**

**CEDAR (1914)** These two reverse twin bungalows are characterized by hipped roofs and massive proportions. They were built for brothers Walter H. and Dr. Leonard E. Hanson. Walter served as Wallace mayor and Idaho state legislator. These homes boasted telephone outlets every room and in the garage, a built-in vacuum system and woodwork made from Tennessee gum wood.



Beale House on a Fourth of July weekend. (Number 17 on the tour). *Wallace Chamber photo*



19. **WALLACE HOSPITAL MEMORIAL PARK (1890)** The Wallace Hospital Memorial Park at the west end of Cedar St. was the location of Wallace Hospital a three story, 125 bed facility that opened in the 1890s as the first hospital in the Coeur d'Alenes Mining District. The hospital closed in 1964 and was razed in 1973. Jane Flohr Hendricks and Bruce Flohr acquired the property in 1996 and landscaped it into a neighborhood park. The Wallace High School Class of 1960 contributed signage to the park in 2010.

20. **506 FIRST**

**STREET (1912)** This two-and-a-half story frame house has a hipped roof, hipped front dormer, front bay windows and elements of American Colonial style. It has the original siding, leaded glass, and hardwood floors. (*J. Fulton Gadbois sketch*)

21. **21 BANK STREET (1916)** This two-and-a-half story gable-front house has a long sled roof dormers and a round-arch front door.



The Harry Day House, number 15 on the tour. *Mike Feiler photo*





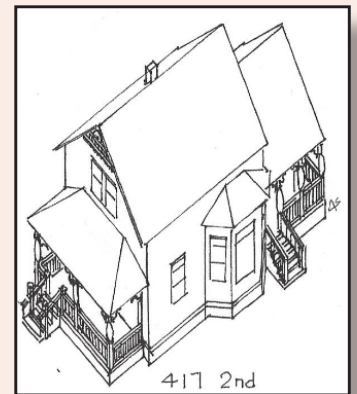
The 'twins' (above and below) at 102 and 106 Cedar. Built by the Hanson brothers in 1914. Number 18 on the tour. Mike Feiler photos.

porch and jerkin-head roofs. Originally the home of hotel operator P.J. Gearon, it later belonged to mining broker and financier Henry B. Kingsbury whose widow, Alma, established a local philanthropic foundation.

23. **417 SECOND STREET (1895)** T.N. Barnard was an early Wallace photographer and Wallace mayor from 1898-1899. His one-and-a-half story gable front frame home featured bay windows on the south side. The front porch has been enclosed, windows have been replaced and walls sided with fiberboard. (Exterior restored 2017-22)

*J. Fulton Gadbois sketch*

24. **217 BANK STREET (c.1904-1910)** This two story house featured a shed roof hidden behind false front with a wooden cornice. It was a childhood home to Hollywood movie star Lana Turner when she was between three and four years old. Turner was born in Wallace at Providence Hospital on Feb. 8, 1920.



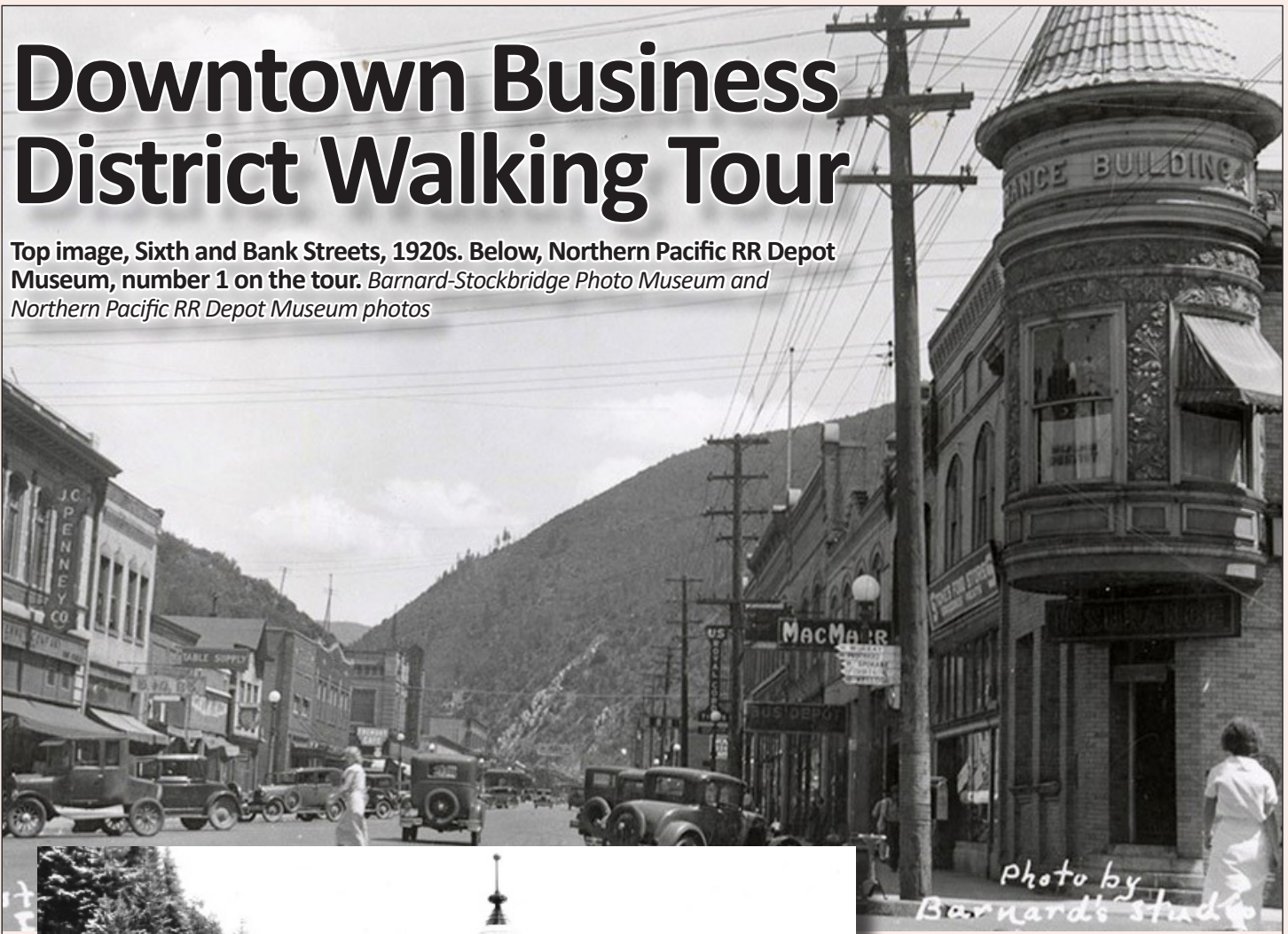
25. **411 THIRD STREET (c.1910-1920)** Located between Cedar and Bank Streets, this large home was built by Herman Rossi, and is particularly noteworthy for its garden, original cast iron fence and jerkinhead roof. Notice the street above the concrete retaining wall and the wooden stair case. Many residents routinely climbed these stairs to get to their homes on the south hill.





# Downtown Business District Walking Tour

Top image, Sixth and Bank Streets, 1920s. Below, Northern Pacific RR Depot Museum, number 1 on the tour. Barnard-Stockbridge Photo Museum and Northern Pacific RR Depot Museum photos



## **START THE TOUR AT THE DEPOT.**

**1. Northern Pacific Railroad Depot Museum (1902).** The depot was finished in 1902. The elegant brick and concrete edifice, "ornate and picturesque," was built in the château style. It is a reflection of the tastes of the company and the times. The concrete blocks were made from tailings from concentrates of major Coeur d'Alene Mining District mines. One of the finest depots of its type in the Pacific Northwest, this structure was moved from its original location on the north side of the river in 1986. Recipient of Idaho Preser-

vation Council's Orchid Award.

**2. Jameson Hotel (1907), 304 6th St.** Built for Theodore Jameson to replace the frame structure of the same name and location, this pair of concrete block three-story buildings originally had matching cornices. The facade has been painted. The structure has been restored with vintage furnishings indoors and out, and the interior is designed to make the two buildings function as one. This work earned owners the Idaho Preservation



Council 1979 Orchid Award. Maggie, the ghost, is a regular customer of the Jameson. The Jameson's original wood structure was constructed in 1889.

**3. Sweets Hotel (1907), 308 6th St.**

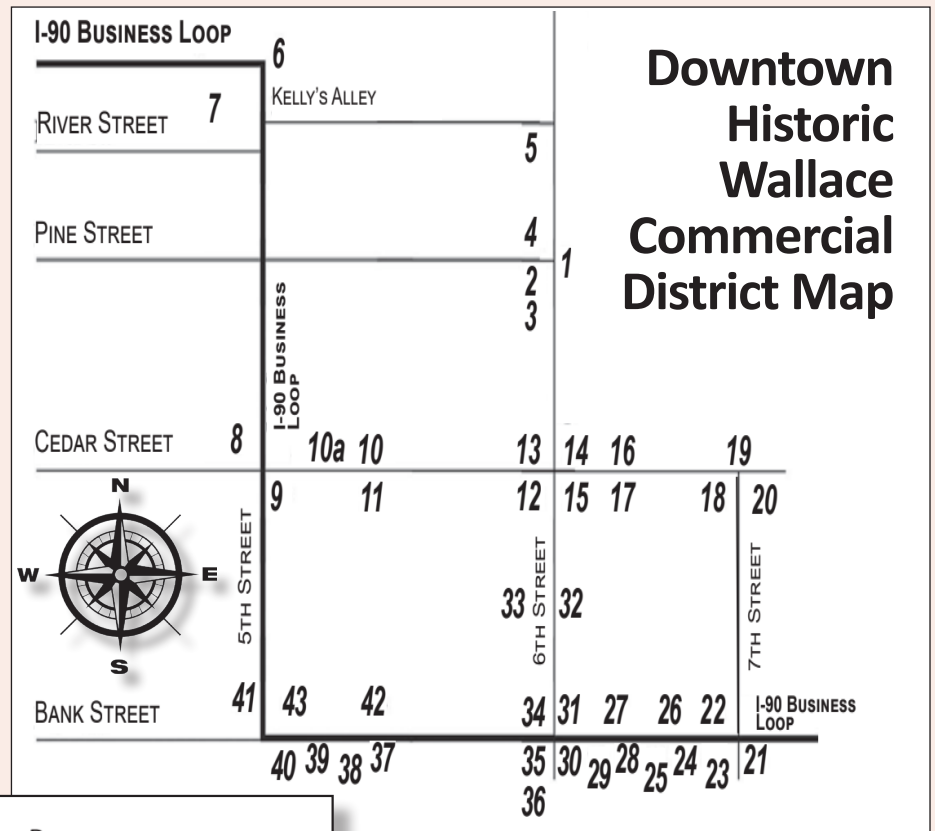
**4. Camia Bldg. (1914), 218 6th St.** Three-story red brick building with an overhanging metal cornice at the top and a somewhat narrower one between the first and second floors. This is thought to be the site of the origin of the 1890 fire disaster that leveled the entire downtown district. Now Albertini's.

**5. Kelly Bldg. (1891), 212 6th St.** Believed to be the oldest wood-frame structure in the business district. This two-story hotel with a flat roof has a projecting wooden cornice supported by wooden brackets. A smaller cornice separates the first and second floors on the front. In past years, the Kelly Building also had "female boarding" accommodations upstairs and a hardware store on the ground floor. Currently the home of the Sixth Street Melodrama & Theater.

**6. Capt. John Mullan Statue.** On the north end of 5<sup>th</sup> Street near the River. Captain Mullan engineered this route through the Bitterroot Mountains.

Work on the military road began in 1859 and was finished in 1862. A path 25-feet wide was cut through the forest. Many bridges were built across the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. By 1866, the Mullan Road had been reconstructed, and the route would play a principle role in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District's development. Today Interstate 90 and State Highway 95A follow the Mullan Trail.

**7. Wallace Carnegie Library (1910-1911). River and 5th Sts.** Its Renaissance Neoclassic design is found as a template on many small town Carnegie libraries. It is a portico live bay brick building with a low-pitched roof. Note the three-inch thick heavy entry doors adorned with prismatic leaded glass reproduced from the original designs recaptured during the building's resto-



- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. N. PACIFIC DEPOT        | 22. HALE BLDG.                 |
| 2. JAMESON HOTEL           | 23. IDAHO PRESS BLDG.          |
| 3. SWEETS HOTEL            | 24. COEUR D'ALENE HARDWARE     |
| 4. CAMIA BLDG.             | 25. BARMON BLDG                |
| 5. KELLY BLDG.             | 26. STEVENS BLDG.              |
| 6. JOHN MULLAN STATUE      | 27. MASONIC HALL & TEMPLE      |
| 7. CARNEGIE LIBRARY        | 28. HOWES AND KING BLDG.       |
| 8. ELKS TEMPLE             | 29. MANHEIM BLDG.              |
| 9. SEARS MCDONALD BLDG.    | 30. ROSSI INSURANCE BLDG.      |
| 10. FURST BLDG.            | 31. 1ST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.    |
| 10A. EAGLES LODGE          | 32. THE IDAHO BLDG.            |
| 11. FOLLET BLDG.           | 33. GEARON BLDG.               |
| 12. HOLOHAN-MCKINLEY BLDG. | 34. DELASHMUTT BLDG.           |
| 13. WALLACE CORNER/HOTEL   | 35. WHITE & BENDER BLDG.       |
| 14. ARMENT BLDG.           | 36. AULBACH BLDG.              |
| 15. CIVIC (TABOR) BLDG.    | 37. FINCH BLDG.                |
| 16. BI-METALLIC BUILDING   | 38. THE HERRINGTON HOTEL       |
| 17. RYAN HOTEL             | 39. ELKS LODGE                 |
| 18. BARNARD STUDIO         | 40. WALLACE POST OFFICE        |
| 19. WALLACE CITY HALL      | 41. SHOSHONE BLDG.             |
| 20. GYDE TAYLOR BLDG.      | 42. NORTH IDAHO TELEPHONE BLDG |
| 21. SHOSHONE COURTHOUSE    | 43. WALLACE MINING MUSEUM      |

ration in 1999.

**8. Elks Temple No. 331 (1924), 419 Cedar**

**9. Sears MacDonald Bldg. (1905), 500 Cedar St.** Built to be the Hope Hospital in 1905, this building later was the Morrow Retail Stores headquarters for most of the 20th Century. First established in 1880, Morrow's was at one time in 17 north Idaho communities. The store carried everything from washing machines to groceries. It had quality clothing, cosmetics, shoes, jewelry, china and much more. It became the Brooks Hotel in 1992.

**10. Furst Bldg. (1900), 517 Cedar St.** Constructed by John G. Furst, a Norwegian who also operated a saloon in Gem. It has housed a soda fountain and ice cream bar, a dance hall, card room, as well as hotel suites.



**10A. Eagles Bldg. (1905), 515 Cedar.** Galbraith and Hall of Spokane designed the Eagles Lodge hall in 1905. The building employs local concrete block made of tailings from nearby mines and a small amount of silver and gold. Tailings were also used for constructing the county courthouse, homes and street paving. Now the Sierra Silver Mine Tour.

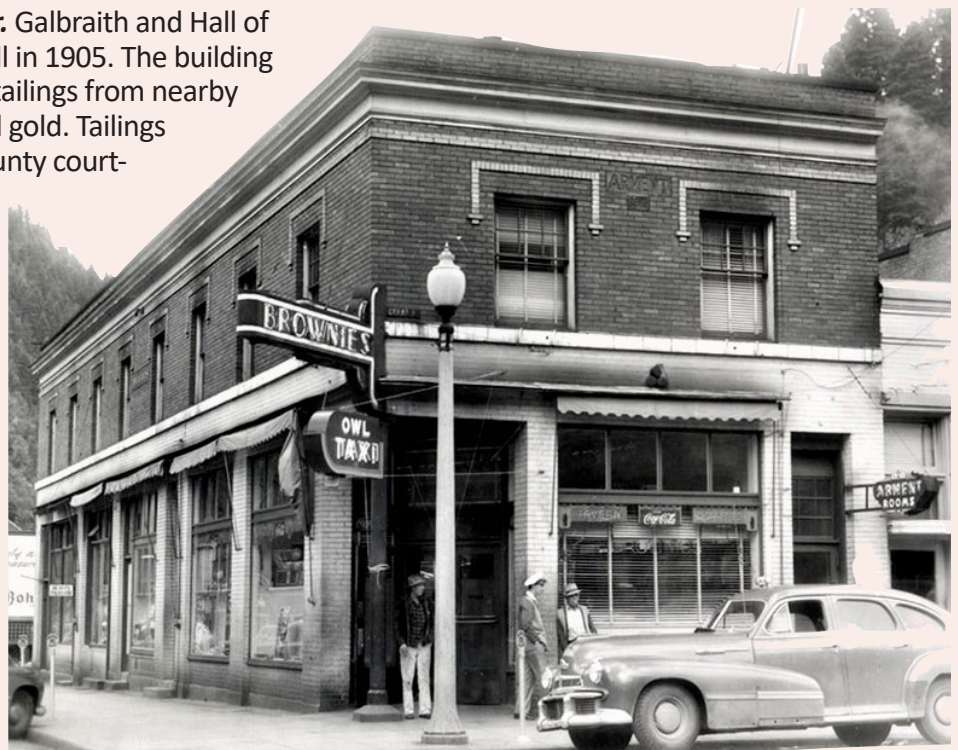
**11. Follett Bldg. (1898), 518 Cedar**

**12. Holohan-McKinlay Bldg. (1900), Cedar and 6th Sts.** Some documents refer to the building as the O'Neil-Samuels Building. The cut-corner entrance has a Corinthian-columned entry with a round arched pediment. The ground floor at one time housed five separate stores. For many years professional and business offices were on the second floor, referred to as Cozy Corners. Private residences occupied the third floor.

**13. Fuller Hotel later known as Wallace Hotel (1890), 525 Cedar St.**

One of the first dozen masonry structures built after the 1890 fire, this is the oldest hotel building in Wallace. The eastside is out of plumb. One theory is that the mistake occurred in the rush to replace housing and commercial space after Wallace burned to the ground in 1890. The out-of-plumb mistake was noticed only after thousands of bricks had been laid. Instead of wasting time in starting over, builders continued until the work was straightened. (This theory is based on a survey of a structural engineer's report). The Hotel housed the first bowling alley for both men and women. May Hutton of Hercules Mine fame ran a restaurant there during her early years in Wallace. Currently 6th & Cedar Espresso Bar & Saloon.

**14. Arment Bldg. (1911), 601 Cedar** This structure was the third Arment Building on the same lot. The first was destroyed in the 1890 fire; the second was a frame building which was replaced by the present masonry structure. The second story, which retains its brick ornamentation and cornice, operated as a bordello from the 1920s into 1980s. Currently the Silver Corner Bar and Lux Rooms.



Arment Building (#14 on the tour). Now the Silver Corner Bar & Lux Rooms Boutique Hotel. Wallace Barnard-Stockbridge Museum image



The Jameson, #2 on the tour. Wallace Barnard-Stockbridge Museum archives

**15. Civic Bldg. (1933), 401 6th St.** The 1890 frame building occupied by Jesse Tabor was destroyed by fire in 1933, and replaced with a brick building. Designed by noted architect Gustav Pehrson, who also designed several Spokane mansions and prominent buildings including the Spokane Chronicle. Currently Blackboard Marketplace

**16. Bi-Metallic Bldg. (1911), 605 Cedar St.** This two-story brick building was a saloon and hotel for most of its existence. Early maps showed a separate frame structure housing a bordello behind the brick one. This business later moved above the saloon and operated until 1988. The second floor, now the Oasis Bordello Museum, remains virtually unchanged from the day the occupants departed, leaving everything intact since 1988.



**17. Ryan Hotel (1903), 608 Cedar.**

Believed to be the longest continuously operated hotel in Wallace. Records show operation from 1903 to the present.

**18. Barnard Studio (1907), 614 Cedar St.** T.N. Barnard came into this area from Wyoming and first took his photography studio to the gold fields in Murray. Barnard's assistant, Miss Nellie Stockbridge, practiced commercial and portrait photography at this address until her retirement in the late 1960s. The complete collection of Barnard and Stockbridge photographs are now stored at the University of Idaho, Special Collections in Moscow, Idaho. The entire digital catalogue is also available in Wallace at the new Barnard-Stockbridge Museum.



Shoshone County Courthouse, number 21 on the tour. Barnard-Stockbridge photo museum

**19. Wallace City Hall & Fire Dept.**

**703 Cedar.** Built in 1924. Across the street is the former site of the Samuels Hotel (1906) Cedar and 7th Streets. This classic Victorian hotel was considered one of the finest in the Northwest when it opened. The Samuel's was razed in 1974 as too expensive to maintain. A monument to the Samuels was erected at the site in 2022.

**20. Gyde Taylor Bldg. 414 7<sup>th</sup> (1916)**

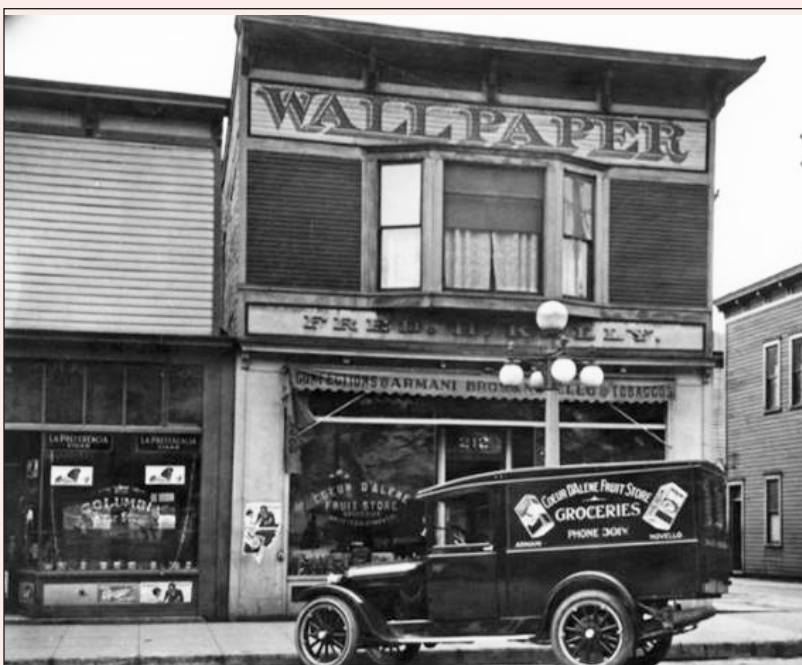
**21. Shoshone County Courthouse (1905), 700 Bank St.** Constructed with locally produced concrete blocks containing mine tailings. The blocks are naturally soft, so over the years the courthouse outer walls have been covered with a stucco material. This structure is a good example of neoclassical revival style. Designed by Stritesky and Sweatt of Spokane, it stands three stories on a raised foundation. It is distinguished by the two-story arched windows about the central entry with its balustraded balcony supported by medallions. Other features include pilasters, denticulated cornice and high parapet. Legendary attorney Clarence Darrow defended accused murderer Steve Adams in this building in 1906. The trial was part of the overall proceedings involving the alleged conspiracy to assassinate Idaho's former Gov. Frank Steunenberg in December 1905.

**22. Hale Bldg(1925), 621 Bank St.**

**23. Idaho Press Bldg. (1890), 622 Bank St.**

This building begins what is believed to be the oldest block in the downtown district. It was originally a dry goods store. This is the borderline street for damages incurred by the great fires of 1910. This two-story brick building has a brick cornice, segmentally arched windows and a cast iron front.

**24. Coeur d'Alene Hardware Bldg. (1890), 612-622 Bank St.** This building replaced the original wood frame structure owned by Holley, Mason, Marks and Company. It is designed to support six stories. The original appearance has been well preserved. The second story has segmentally arched windows with a brick cornice above. An addition was added to the east in 1896. A second Otterson Building was constructed in 1900. The three structures were used as a single building by Coeur d'Alene Hardware. It was both hardware outlet and main office for the foundry



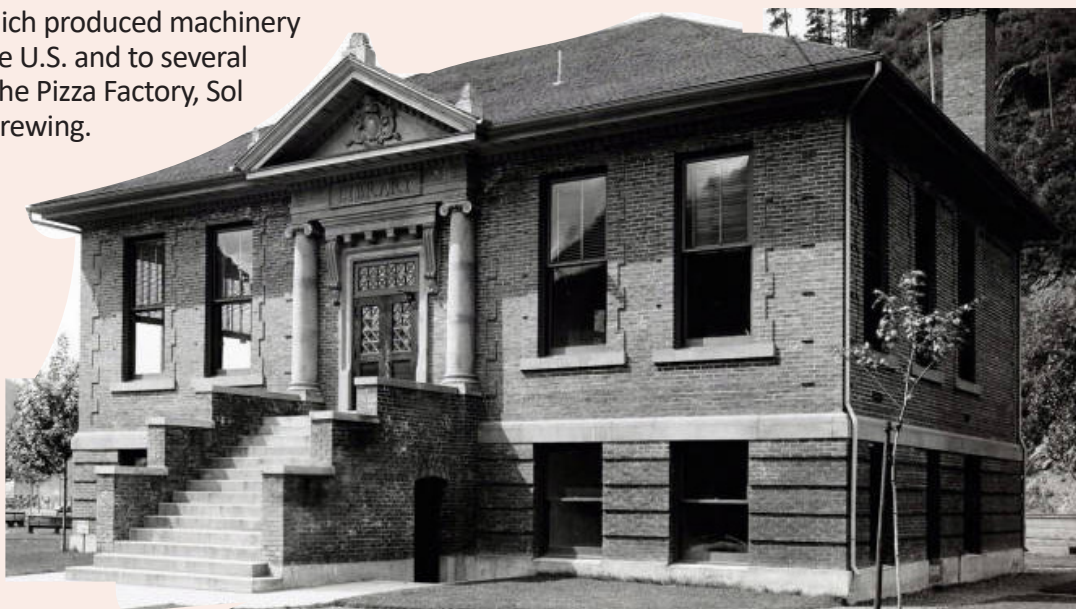
The Kelly Building at 212 6th St. (number 5 on the tour). Now Sixth Street Melodrama & Theater Barnard-Stockbridge Photo Museum.



and manufacturing plant, which produced machinery that were shipped all over the U.S. and to several foreign countries. Currently the Pizza Factory, Sol & Serre Florist and Wallace Brewing.

**25. Heller Bldg (1898), 608 Bank St. (Currently the 1313 Club and the Loft Vacation Rental)**

This two-story brick building has two storefronts joined internally on the first floor. The cast iron pilasters remain. The second story retains its segmentally arched windows. The building has housed a hotel upstairs, a bus depot, a barbershop and a cafe since it was rebuilt in 1898. The 1313 Club completed the most recent renovation in 1998.



Wallace Carnegie Library at River and 5th (#7 on the tour). Wallace Barnard-Stockbridge Museum

**26. Stevens Bldg. (1906) 609 Bank St.**

**27. Masonic Hall and Temple (1917), 605 Bank St.** This is a two-story brick building with terra cotta and granite trim. Designed by G.I. Hubbell of Spokane. It is distinguished by the extensive use of terra cotta on the second story and a round-arched entry with bracketed curved and denticulated cornice.

**28. Howes and King Bldg. (1890), 606 Bank St.** Original structure erected in 1884 by owners Henry E. Howes and Horace G. King, early Wallace merchants. These two men ran a grocery business and general store out of a log cabin at this site. Bricks were manufactured in Silverton at a local brickyard. Currently Idaho Silver.

**29. Manheim Bldg. (1890), 604 Bank St.** Erected soon after the 1890 fire. This two-story brick building has incurred many changes of the facade over the past century. In 1903, the doorway was in the center of the structure and a mortar and pestle adorned the sidewalk out front. During the great fires of 1910, the U.S. Forest Service had an office upstairs. The space later became a pool hall and bar.

**30. Rossi Insurance Bldg. (1890), 602 Bank St.** This building was originally built for the Bank of Wallace. In 1892, the First National Bank of Wallace was created and occupied the site until 1916. The second story was added later with a pressed metal turret. This turret is a mimic of the one on the White and Bender Building across Sixth Street. The rear entrance features double doors with leaded glass, which are topped with a fan window pattern of elaborate leaded glass. Rossi Insurance is the oldest established business in the downtown historic district.

**31. First National Bank Bldg. (1917), 419 6th St.**

The second renaissance revival, white terra cotta structure features



Wallace Elks Temple (#8 on the tour). To the immediate west is the Ryan Hotel annex, no longer standing. Wallace Barnard-Stockbridge Museum photo.

engaged doric columns, round arched windows, pedimented entry, cornice and parapet. The building went through



extensive restoration in the 1980s and received the Orchid Award from the Idaho Preservation Council in 1988. Built originally to house First National Bank of Wallace which was chartered in 1892. Now Mountain West Bank.

**32. Idaho Bldg. (1917), 413 6th St.** The two-story red-brick building was constructed for Mrs. Otterson and O.D. "Deke" Jones. It is distinguished by its original mezzanine windows and the extensive terra cotta trim. The Idaho Building housed the Pennaluna Company from 1925 until 2015.

Currently Past & Present Shoppe and The Idaho vacation rental luxury apartments.

**33. Gearon Bldg. (1927), 414 6th St.**

**34. DeLashmutt/McAulay Bldg. (1890), 424 6th St.** The building was first a post office and county courthouse after the downtown district fires of 1890. The upper-story rooms were known as the "court rooms," providing boarding. Court proceedings were held here after the hijacking of the county records en route to Osburn from Murray until the present courthouse was built in 1906. Now Cogs and the Spokehouse.

**35. White and Bender Bldg. (1890), 524 Bank St.** One of the best Queen Anne commercial sites. White and Bender Co. expanded here from Murray in 1888. The company opened shop on the corner of Sixth and Bank while the fire of 1890 was still smoking — in a tented structure at first. White and Bender was a retail/wholesale mercantile well into the 1930s. The company then became a finance company and a leader in public financing of appliances and automobiles. The building includes some original White and Bender shelving. White and Bender were the first to install electric lights in Wallace. It held the Stewart Wallace Drug and Selig Water Company.

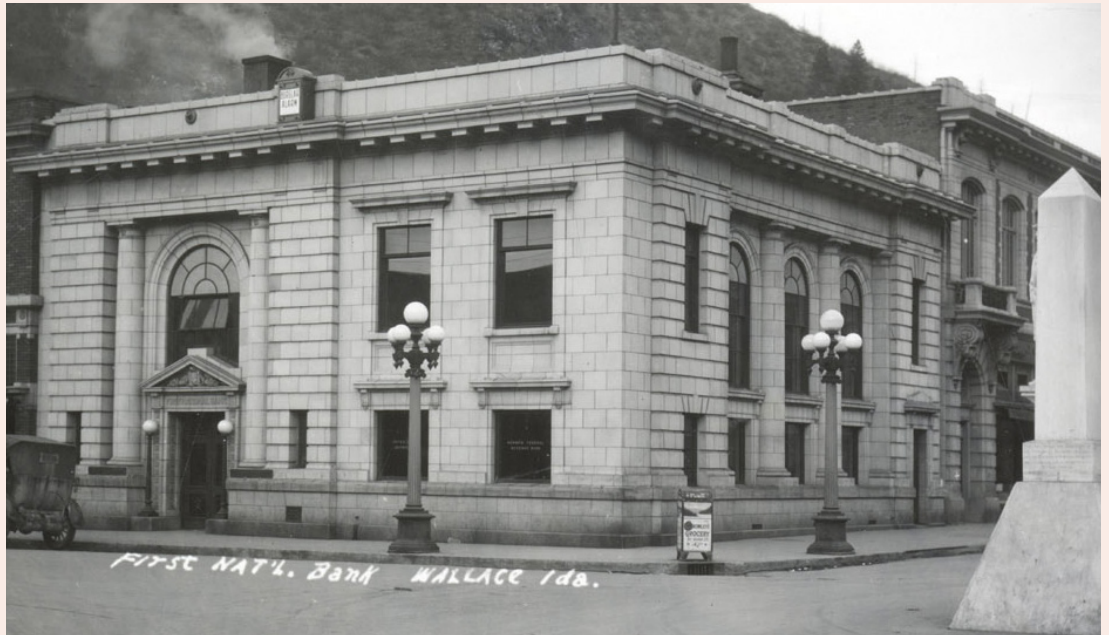
**36. Aulbach Bldg. (1891), 520 Bank St.** Built by owner Adam Aulbach, editor-in-chief of the Wallace Free Press, who came over the hill from Murray. He operated a print shop in the back with power from Printer's Creek. This creek is routed under the building, through Wallace, and drains into the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River.

**37. Finch Bldg. (Circa 1898), 516 Bank.**

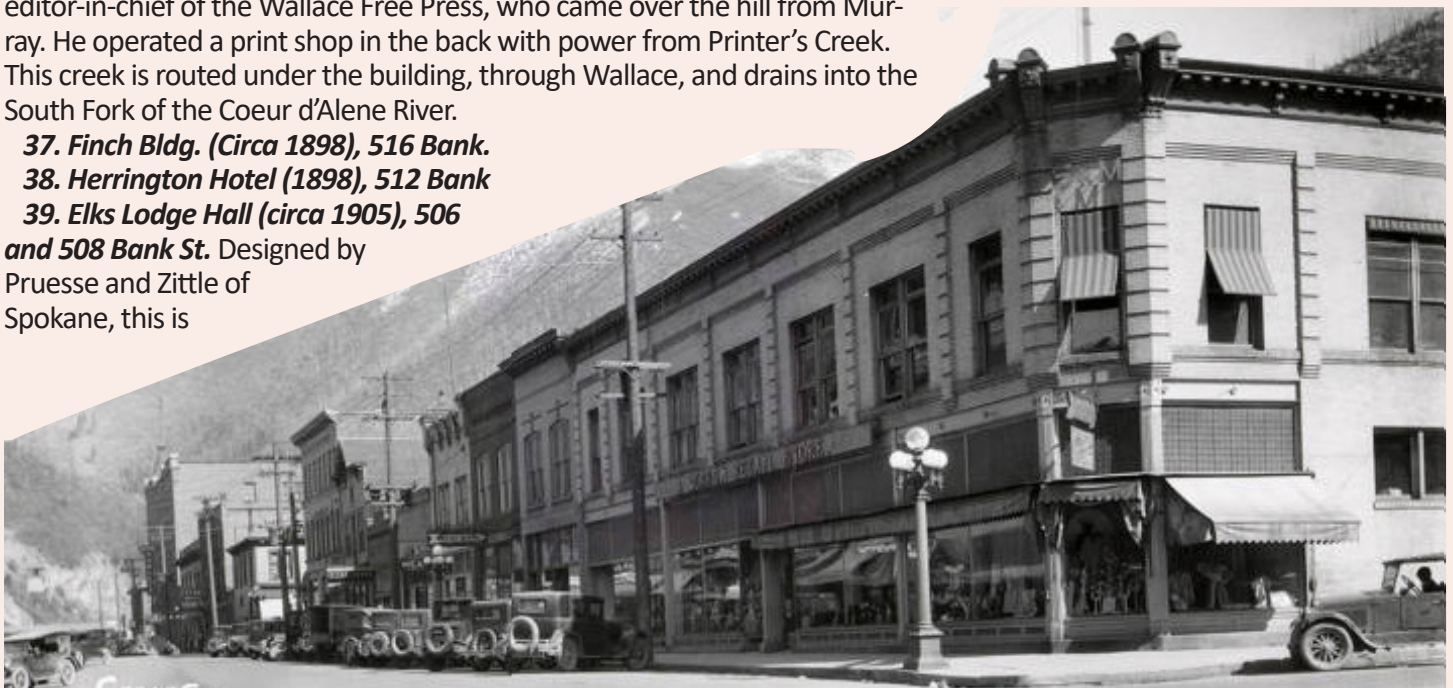
**38. Herrington Hotel (1898), 512 Bank**

**39. Elks Lodge Hall (circa 1905), 506**

**and 508 Bank St.** Designed by Pruesse and Zittle of Spokane, this is



**ABOVE:** First National Bank Building (number 31 on the tour) and former site of Capt. John Mullan Statue (number 6 on the tour) at Sixth and Bank. **BELOW:** Hope Hospital/Sears Building (number 9 on the tour) at 5th and Cedar. *Barnard-Stockbridge Museum photos*





the site of the first Elks Lodge in Wallace, instituted on Jan. 4, 1896. The new lodge was built on Cedar Street in 1924. Notice the elk hoof prints in the sidewalk outside the entrance to the former lodge.

**40. Wallace Post Office (1905), 500 block of Bank St.** A two-story brick building that is three bays wide. Although remodeled, it retains its second story window and a cast iron pilaster on the first story. Now North Idaho Trading Co.

**41. Shoshone Bldg (1916), 416 and 420 5th St.** The second story is distinguished by round arched windows with polychromatic tiles in its spandrels. A bracketed cornice caps the building, and it has a cast stone entry. The tiles were added later. First floor tenants include Dan's Tattoo Shop and Eureka Sally Gallery.

**42. North Idaho Telephone Co. (1908), 517 and 517 1/2 Bank.**

**43. Wallace District Mining Museum, 509 Bank St.** Today one of Idaho's leading museums, the building housed Rice's Bakery until the early 1970s.



**RIGHT:** the Bi-Metallic Building (number 16 on the tour) once housed the Oasis Bordello. *Barnard-Stockbridge Photo Museum*

# Gone, but not forgotten



The *Tour Wallace* website is dedicated to Wallace buildings no longer standing. It shows where many of the town's magnificent former structures, including Wallace Hospital, the Union Pacific Terminal, the Samuels Hotel (above) and Providence Hospital (right) used to stand. View it at [gravistechtourwallace.com](http://gravistechtourwallace.com). Extensive details and images can also be found in the voluminous digital and hard copy records of the Wallace Mining and Barnard-Stockbridge Photo Museums. Kiosks detailing history of Wallace's lost buildings can also be found at the Samuels Hotel site at 7th and Cedar and the Wallace Hospital site at First and Cedar. *Barnard-Stockbridge Photo Museum images.*





# Wallace: living history



**W**allace, Idaho is one of less than a handful of cities in the United States entirely listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**FABULOUS RICHES:** The driving force behind that history is the region's mineral wealth. Since 1884 over 1.3 billion ounces of silver have been mined here. And according to the geologists, there is still more silver in the mountains than has been mined. This place is one of the richest silver districts on the planet, or as is said here, "The Silver Capital of the World."

That wealth has driven the story of Wallace and built the grand homes and the stately buildings of the town's residential and commercial districts.

**FIGHT TO SURVIVE PT. 1, THE MINING WARS:** But battles over those riches also fueled two violent labor conflicts—the result of which was the blowing up of mills, trains and people, mass arrests and incarcerations, declarations of martial law and the assassination of an Idaho governor (1892-1905).

**FIGHT TO SURVIVE PT. 2, THE GREAT FIRE:** Wallace's history is also entwined in the nature surrounding it. The most significant natural event was the Great Fire of 1910 -- still the largest land fire in U.S. history. It burnt 3 million acres in 36 hours, including a third of Wallace, and claimed 80 lives.

President Teddy Roosevelt, who visited Wallace in 1903, used that sacrifice of men and material to secure and expand the US Forest Service's mission to protect our nation's forests.

**FIGHT TO SURVIVE PT. 3, THE INTERSTATE:** But the main reason behind Wallace's National Register designation is Interstate 90. In 1967 the federal government wanted to pave over the town to build the freeway. The town fought back and held up the project in court for 17 years.

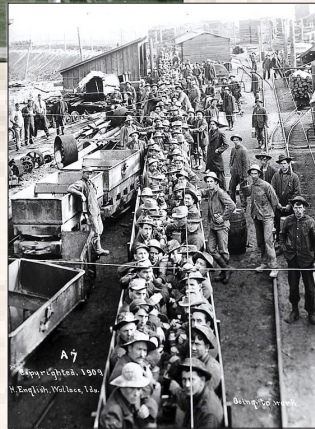
In that time city fathers and mothers quietly put every building in the downtown on the National Register. It was a major precedent for the National Preservation Act and forced construction of the \$43 million bypass to the north of town.

**FAMOUS PLACE:** The story and character of the little town that could and still does has spawned two *New York Times* best sellers, two multimillion-dollar Hollywood films, numerous print and broadcast treatments, even an acclaimed Broadway play.

See for yourself. Stroll our walkable city streets. Visit our four renowned museums. Take in the numerous outdoor exhibits or pick-up one of our historical guides to the city.



**HISTORIC IMAGE CREDITS:** Barnard Stockbridge Collection, Wallace Mining Museum, Idaho Public Television, the American Experience, PBS

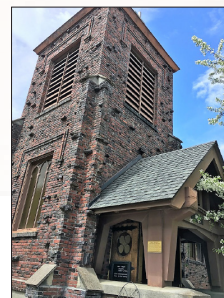


**Historic photos clockwise from top** 1890s Martial Law -- U.S. Army Buffalo Soldiers march down Wallace's Sixth Street. The units returned in 1910 to help save the town from the Great Fire. **Right** Nellie Stockbridge, photographic chronicler of the community whose studio with T.N. Barnard operated here 1884-1963. **Center right** Miners going to work, 1909. **Center left** Wallace forced the federal highway department to reroute I-90 around the city instead of destroying it. That victory meant the powers that be also had to move, not bulldoze, the landmark Northern Pacific RR Depot.

**Bottom** The immediate aftermath of the Great Fire of 1910 burning down a third of Wallace

**"Wallace has an indomitable spirit.  
It's an Idaho spirit.  
It gets kicked, beat-up and pushed down.  
And it always gets up.  
It refuses to die."**

John Magnuson, from Idaho Experience, Idaho Public Television



**IMAGE CREDITS:** Visit Idaho, Wallace Barnard-Stockbridge Museum, Wallace Mining Museum, Mike Feiler, Wallace Chamber of Commerce.

**Living history. Left and Center:** Wallace's restored Northern Pacific Railroad Depot, and the Kirtland Cutter designed Holy Trinity Church, both home to two of four of Wallace's renowned Museums. **Right:** trolley for the Sierra Silver Mine Tour in downtown Wallace.