

PROPERTY NAME	Ferguson-Odiaga Houses (No. 1 of 4)			FIELD#	01-18501		
STREET	401 W. Broad Street					RESTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/>
CITY	Boise	VICINITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	COUNTY CD	1	COUNTY NAME	Ada
SUBNAME	Central Subdivision	BLOCK	4	SUBLOT	1, 2, 3	ACRES	1
TAX PARCEL	R1343000196	UTMZ	11	EASTING	564446	NORTHING	4828967
TOWNSHIP	3	N_S	N	RANGE	2	E_W	E
SECTION	10	NW	1/4, 1/4	SE	1/4		
QUADRANGLE	BOISE SOUTH			OTHERMAP	Central Addition, Boise		
SANBORN MAP	Boise 1912	SANBORN MAP#	53	PHOTO#	Digital		

ASSOCIATED FEATURES	Dwelling	TOTAL # FEATURES	1
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NR REF #		NPS CERT		ACTIONDATE		FUTURE ELIG DATE	
DIST/MPLNAME1				DIST/MPLNAME2			

CRITERIA A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐

AREA OF SIGNIF	Community Planning/Development	AREA OF SIGNIF	
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COMMENTS	For a more detailed description and an elaboration on the statement of significance and integrity, please see the attached documentation.
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PROJ/RPT TITLE	Broad Street Cottages Survey	SVY DATE	10/02/18	SVY LEVEL	Intensive
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RECORDED BY	Kerry Davis, PSLLC	PH	816-225-5605	ADDRESS	1007 E. Jefferson Street, Boise, ID 83712
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SUBMITTED PHOTOS ☒ NEGS ☐ SLIDES ☐ SKETCH MAP ☐

SVY RPT #		***** FOR ISHPO USE ONLY *****		IHSI#	01-18501
MS RPT #				SITS#	
IHPR #		HABS NO. ID-		HAER NO. ID-	
				REV#	

CS # IHSI# REF NR REF# 2 REV# REF
 SVY RPT# 1 SVY RPT# 2 SVY RPT# 3 MS RPT# 1 MS RPT# 2

ADD'L NOTES

MORE DATA ☒

ATTACH ☒

OF PHOTOS NEGBOX# # OF SLIDES SHPO DETER DETER DATE

INITIALED ENTRY DATE REVISE1 REVISE2 REVISE3

IHSI#	
SITS#	
REV#	

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

PROPERTY NAME IHSI#

FIELD# COUNTY NAME

OTHER NAME

COUNTY CD CITY VICINITY ☐

UTM REF2 UTM REF3 UTM REF4

OTHER MATERIAL2 CULTAFFIL AGENCYCERT

SIGNIFDATE SIGNIFPERIOD SIGNIFPERSON

ARCH/BUILD ARCHPLANS ☐ TAXEASE ☐ TAXCERT ☐

OWNERSHIP PROPOWN

MORE DATA ☒ ATTACH ☒

DOCSOURCE

ADD'L NOTES

COMMENTS

PHOTO LOG ☐ IHSI# REF INITIALED DATEENTERED

SKETCH ☐

IHSI#	STIS#	REV#

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

PROPERTY NAME IHSI#
FIELD# COUNTY NAME

COMMENTS:

For a more detailed description and an elaboration on the statement of significance and integrity, please see the attached documentation.

ATTACH ☒

IHSI#	_____
SITS#	_____
REV#	_____

SETTING

The Ferguson-Odiaga Houses (No. 1 of 4) at 401 West Broad Street is on the southwest corner of the intersection of West Broad and South Fourth streets, less than a half-mile southeast of the commercial core of Boise, Idaho. The property is composed of lots One and Two and the north three feet of lot Three within Block Four of the historic Central Subdivision, a neighborhood platted in 1890. Once primarily a residential neighborhood comprised of an assortment of small cottages, midsize dwellings, and rather large single-family homes, Central Subdivision (also known as Central Addition) has experienced rapid change in the past fifteen years with the demolition of several historic houses and construction of large, new residential and commercial buildings two to eight stories in height in their place.

The small, urban parcel containing 401 West Broad Street is rectangular and bounded by South Fourth Street to the east, West Broad Street to the north, an alley to the west, and a neighboring historic home to the south at 405 South Fourth Street. The dwelling at 401 West Broad Street is at the east end of a row of four small, nearly identical houses spaced evenly across the lot and facing northeast onto Broad Street. A small front and side yard separate the house from the adjacent streets while gravel covers the ground behind the house and between it and its neighbor to the west.

EXTERIOR

This one-and-one-half-story, brick house features a T-shaped footprint with historically stuccoed walls and an intersecting gable roof. The building's simple massing and lack of ornamentation reflect a vernacular design not easily categorized into any of the era's architectural styles. The house rests on a stucco-clad stone foundation and a stucco-clad brick chimney pierces the asphalt shingle roof toward the rear of the ridge. Stucco covers both the load bearing brick first story and the gable walls of the wood-framed second story. Asymmetrically arranged fenestration render every elevation unique. Nonhistoric metal doors and one-over-one double-paned wood units occupy the original door and window openings, all of which retain the original rough-cut sandstone sills and lintels, which have since been painted. The one-over-one double-paned wood windows reflect the historic units they replaced in approximately 2010.

A small, gabled entrance porch is centered on the north elevation and is accessed from the north via four concrete steps flanked by nonhistoric, metal handrails installed on both sides in approximately 2005. The porch is open to the north, east, and west. Decorative turned posts support the porch roof at the front and similarly detailed half-width posts are engaged at the facade wall. A wood railing with flat, rectangular balusters runs the length of the west and east side openings. Above a modest frieze board, the porch's gable has stucco cladding. The shallow, open eaves and enclosed rafters of the porch mimic the eaves treatment of the building's principle roof.

A plate glass picture window with a plate glass transom is located immediately east of the porch while a single window flanks the porch on the west. A simple frieze board spans the width of the façade over the first story, above which the gable wall plane flares outward slightly to meet the first story wall below. A single window is centered in the slightly-recessed gable wall.

The west elevation features two windows. A small, single window is centered near the eaves while a larger nonhistoric single pane window replaced a double-hung unit near the rear of the house in 2018.

The rear elevation's first story includes a shed-roofed, wood-framed porch with nonhistoric, faux-grained, pressboard siding. A band of six, four-lite historic wood windows is centered in the

south porch wall and a single, four-lite historic wood window is centered in the west wall. The porch is accessed from the east by four concrete steps supported by an unornamented square post with a simple railing on the south side. The small shed roof of the rear porch shelters both the centered, paneled, nonhistoric replacement door and a single window in the rear wall. A single window is centered in the slightly-recessed gable wall of the rear elevation. A simple frieze board spans the width of the wall over the first story, above which the gable wall plane flares outward slightly to meet the first story wall below.

A full-height shallow wing projects from the center of the east elevation. The wing's roof ridge is at the same elevation as the main gable-front roof. A single window is centered in both the first and second stories of the wing's east wall. Like the front and rear gables, the slightly-recessed, stuccoed second story walls of this feature flare outward at the bottom to meet the lower walls above a simple frieze board on all three elevations.

INTERIOR

A living room and dining room establish the primary public spaces on the east side of the first floor. Off the living room is a bedroom (west) and the dining room (southeast). From the dining room radiate access points to secondary spaces including the bathroom (south), kitchen (west), and doors leading to the basement and second floor. Character-defining features of these spaces include: the hardwood floors; the plaster walls and interior window and door trim, paneled wood doors with original hardware, and the spatial arrangement of the rooms.

Upstairs the central hallway accesses two bedrooms and a bathroom. The space containing the bathroom has been heavily altered and reflect recent, nonhistoric remodeling, while the remaining bedrooms and closets are relatively unchanged. Character-defining features of these spaces include: the hardwood floors; the plaster walls and interior window trim, paneled wood doors with original hardware, and the spatial arrangement of the rooms.

INTEGRITY

This dwelling has historic associations with the architectural and community development of the Central Addition in Boise's historic core. Historic alterations, including the circa 1935 introduction of stucco siding, speak to the limited but careful improvement of the house as a rental property with modest investment. Though not original, this alteration was a common affordable upgrade for dwellings and commercial buildings nationwide during the mid-twentieth century and has gained significance in its own right. Though not individually eligible, due to its ability to clearly communicate past trends in Boise's history, this building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to a small historic district comprised of the row of four nearly identical houses to which it belongs.

This property possesses the following aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been lost.

Location: This property has not been moved, and thus retains integrity of location.

Setting: The historic setting on this block was historically comprised of a mix of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential buildings. The removal of historic dwellings over the past fifteen years and the subsequent introduction of gravel lots and out-of-scale new construction have compromised integrity of setting.

Design: Though not original, this property's design dates to circa 1935 and per NRHP guidelines, has gained significance in its own right. Integrity of design is intact by means of its simple intersecting-gable roof form, one-and-one-half-story massing, fenestration, and small, turned post, gabled entrance porch. The interior floorplan remains intact and reflects the original design. Though nonhistoric, the double-paned wood replacement units reflect the original one-over-one window configuration of the windows they have replaced.

Materials: The character-defining historic materials from the circa 1935 historic remodeling are intact, in particular the stucco wall cladding and continuous wood frieze boards over the first story, window surround trim, and turned porch posts. Historic wood windows on the rear elevation are intact. Original interior materials include hardwood floors, wood doors, and plaster walls. Though most of the exterior doors and windows have been replaced with nonhistoric double-paned wood and metal units and metal railings have been added to the front stairs, this does not compromise the overall ability of the house to communicate integrity of materials.

Workmanship: Character-defining elements of workmanship are evident, particularly relating to exterior materials. Interior features which express original workmanship include decorative door and window surrounds and original stamped metal hardware. The painting of the sandstone sills and lintels most likely reflects workmanship of the circa 1935 alteration.

Feeling: The property's integrity of feeling is present in the cumulative effect of the property's design, materials, and workmanship, conveying a sense of past time and place.

Association: The extreme loss of setting hinders integrity of association. However, the association between this building and the adjacent residential resources on this lot, clearly conveying a historic set of near-identical dwellings, substantiates integrity of association as intact.

HISTORY

Ada County Assessor records date construction of the house at 401 West Broad Street to 1913. However, archival research contradicts this assertion and places construction at 1904.

The land associated with this property was outside and immediately southeast of both the original ten-block Boise townsite as platted in 1863 and the 160 block townsite expansion of 1867. Owned by Lafayette Cartee, an early Boise pioneer, the site and surrounding acreage were planted in fruit trees and known as the Cartee Tract.

Idaho statehood in 1890 resulted in a population boom for the new capital which prompted the extension of the city beyond its original boundaries. Joseph C. Straughan, Samuel H. Hays, and Walter S. Bruce formed a partnership to purchase, subdivide, and sell the fifteen-acre Cartee Tract in the spring of 1890. As platted, Central Subdivision consisted of two full, and seven partial blocks between South Fifth and South Second Streets which were intersected by Myrtle and Broadway streets. Broadway was later changed to Broad Street in approximately 1915 to avoid confusion with Broadway Avenue in South Boise. Named for its easily-accessible location, the new neighborhood was advertised as Central Addition and noted for the mature fruit trees which occupied each block.

Land in the new neighborhood sold quickly. Within the first three months of advertisement, over one hundred lots in Central Addition and the adjoining Davis Addition had been purchased and

several houses were under construction. By year's end, the newspaper reported the completion of eighteen houses representing an investment of nearly \$13,000. Residents across the socio-economic spectrum populated Central Addition and occupied houses which were both builder and architect-designed.

Most of the lots in the neighborhood had been built upon by 1903, and Central Addition was a popular address for a mix of Boise's cultural elite and working classes. That popularity diminished precipitously with the 1906 completion of a Union Pacific Railroad line to the Barber Valley along the northern boundary of the neighborhood. The social decline of Central Addition resulted in the conversion of large, single-family houses to apartment buildings and a neighborhood composed solely of working class residents. Construction of the Front-Myrtle couplet to extend US Highway 26 through downtown Boise in the early 1990s had additional negative impacts on Central Addition's residential character. A series of demolitions which began in the 1970s accelerated after 2005 resulting in a neighborhood nearly devoid of historic improvements.

Pioneer Boisean, John McClellan purchased lots One, Two, Three, and Four of Block Four of Central Subdivision for \$1,400 from the addition's developers in April of 1891. John McClellan (1827-1916) arrived in the Boise River valley in 1863 before the city was established. He homesteaded 80 acres of land on the north side of the river and operated a ferry which served as the sole means of passage across the Boise River until he constructed a toll bridge near the present Ninth Street crossing. Soon after his Central Addition purchase, McClellan had a large, frame, Queen Anne house built on lots Three and Four (405 South Fourth Street) as an investment and rented it to Joseph and Alice Straughan. Straughan, President Cleveland's appointee as Idaho's Surveyor General, was one of the three Central Addition developers and lived in the house until 1899. Walter S. Bruce, another of the neighborhood's developers, rented the house in 1900.

Lots One and Two were still undeveloped in January of 1904 when McClellan sold all four lots to Pattison Ferguson for \$2,300. Ferguson, a mason, immediately began building four brick cottages fronting Broad Street. No architect has been identified for the houses, and it is likely that Ferguson himself completed both the design and construction. The first, a six-room house at 409 Broad, was advertised for rent on April 27th and was occupied on July 1st. 407 Broad, a six-room house with bath and cellar, was rented for \$22 per month beginning on May 28th. With seven rooms, the larger brick cottage at 401 Broad was advertised for \$28 per month on June 14th and was rented by September. The final house, at 405 Broad, was first listed on November 3rd. Early tenants of the cottages included a voice coach, a newly-married furniture store clerk, and the widow and adult daughter of a well-respected veteran of the Idaho mines.

Pattison R. Ferguson (1859-1943) was born in Scotland where he married Margaret Stewart (1855-1936). The Fergusons immigrated with their family to the United States in 1888 and settled in Boise in 1892. A mason, Ferguson was also a skilled stonecutter and contractor responsible for the construction of houses throughout the city. He moved his family to Central Addition in 1905 and lived near the intersection of Second and Broad streets where he built and operated a concrete block factory. In addition to residential construction, Ferguson was employed on larger projects. In 1912, he supervised the installation of the sandstone on the administration building at the Idaho State Sanitarium in Nampa and was a construction foreman at the Idaho State Penitentiary.

Ferguson owned and rented the brick cottages on Broad Street until 1919. Subsequent owners continued their use as rental property and for twenty-five years non-Boiseans were absentee

owners and landlords. The historic record indicates that occasionally, long-term occupants acted as property managers for out-of-town owners. When 409 Broad was rented in October of 1924, the advertisement directed applicants to inquire at the Independent Coal and Transfer Company, which was owned by James Compton, the man who eventually rented 401 Broad for more than a decade. James R. Compton (1869-1952), who founded what would become known as Compton Transfer and Storage in 1902, was one of a few early renters that occupied one of the cottages on Broad for ten to twenty years.

Annetta E. McBride (c. 1864-1945) and her husband were early investors in the New Plymouth fruit industry. Following his death, McBride sustained her husband's business interests and undertook new investments. Under her ownership between 1925 and 1945, the Broad Street cottages were maintained and improved. In November of 1935, McBride was issued a building permit by the City of Boise to reroof and repair the four houses. Although unconfirmed, it is possible that the brick buildings obtained their stucco siding at this time. This alteration was a common, affordable, modernizing upgrade for dwellings and commercial buildings nationwide during the mid-twentieth century.

Shortly before her death, Annetta McBride sold the row of houses to one of her renters, Anastsio Odiaga. Boiseans of Basque origin occupied one or more of the cottages within the first twenty-five years of their construction. Sheep rancher, Jose Chacartegui and his wife Lucacia rented 407 Broad for their family between 1927 and 1936 before moving to their eighty-acre ranch outside Nampa. The Chacarteguis joined dozens of other immigrant families in Central Addition as it transitioned from a predominantly white collar to a majority blue collar neighborhood. By 1936, three Basque families lived on Broad Street alone while others occupied addresses on neighboring streets.

Anastasio "Amotto" Odiaga (1892-1981) was born in Amoroto, Spain, immigrated to the United States in 1911, and moved to Boise in 1916. He married Marie Rosa Achabal (1896-2000) in Boise in 1919. Like Anastasio, Rosa was a native of the Basque country who immigrated to New York in 1917 before making her way to Boise. Odiaga initially worked in the sheep industry before opening the Pastime Cigar Store on Main Street. Alternately known as the Pastime Stockmen's Club, Anastasio's naturalization documents note his profession as "poolhall operator."

The Odiagas moved into the house at 401 Broad in 1941 and purchased the row of cottages from Annetta McBride in February of 1945. Ownership by the Odiaga family continued until 2001 under Anastsio's son Rufino (1922-1998) and his wife Viola. The houses were maintained but relatively unaltered during the family's nearly six decades of ownership. More important was the role they played in Boise's Basque community and the evolution of Central Addition.

Beginning with the Chcarteguis in 1927 and continuing through the present day, many Basque tenants have occupied the Broad Street cottages. At least nine Basque surnames belonging to single renters as well as large families were associated with the houses in their first century. Some made the cottages their long-term home while others stayed only a short while. Joaquin and Trinidad Rementeria rented 409 Broad from the Odiagas for nearly thirty years. Joaquin was a lumberjack born in Spain and Trinidad was a fierce Basque loyalist who was imprisoned by the Franco regime before her immigration. Their two daughters were only allowed to speak Basque at home. From 1966 to 1973, only Basques occupied the four houses reflecting a neighborhood where many of the houses were rented or owned by Basque families.

The neighborhood's steady decline in the second half of the twentieth century was exacerbated by the construction of a high-traffic roadway one block to either side of Broad Street in the early 1990s. Following Viola Odiaga's sale in 2001, the Broad Street cottages have been occupied by fewer families in favor of younger roommates sharing common amenities. Demolitions throughout Central Addition have rendered the row of houses an island in a sea of parking lots and new construction.

CHAIN OF TITLE

1891-4-3 – Walter Bruce, Joseph Straughan, and Samuel Hays transferred to John McClellan for \$1,400 – Title to Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Block 4, Central Subdivision
1904-1-28 – John McClellan transferred to P. (Patison) R. Ferguson for \$2,300 – Title to Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Block 4, Central Subdivision
1919-6-5 – P.R. and Margaret Ferguson transferred to T.L. Ragsdale for \$10 and OVC – Title to Lots 1, 2, and the North 3 feet of Lot 3, Block 4, Central Subdivision
1920-8-10 – T.L. and Ida R.(?) Ragsdale transferred to Michael Gallagher (of Crowley, Oregon) for \$10 and OVC and subject to a mortgage dated 6-5-1920 in the amount of \$4,000.00
1925-12-26 – Michael Gallagher (a bachelor of Fruitland) transferred to Annetta E. McBride for \$10 and OVC and subject to a mortgage dated 6-5-1920 in the amount of \$4,000.00
1945-2-5 – Annetta McBride (a widow of Cornelius M.) transferred to Anastasio and Rosa Odiaga for \$10 and OVC
1949-12-27 – W. D. McBride (estate of) transferred to Anastasio and Rosa Odiaga for \$1
1986-12-30 – Anastasio (estate of) and Rosa Odiaga transferred to Rufino and Viola Odiaga
2001-6-20 – Viola Odiaga transferred to Brian Anthony and Joseph Fitzpatrick
2003-4-14 – Brian Anthony and Joseph Fitzpatrick transferred to Downtown Properties LLC
2010-7-2 – Downtown Properties LLC transferred to Steven O. and Lisa Fraizer Troxel

RESIDENTS OF 401 BROAD

1904: Vallery, Matilda (teacher, St. Margaret's School)
1905: Sargent, Colby A. (Drayman and later grocer)
1906: Walters, Van (piano salesman)
1915: Thompson, W.L.
1918-30: Compton, Jas. R.
1936: Fuller, Jesse
1941-85: Odiaga, Anastasio and Rosa
1987: Carpentier, Keven E.
1988-90: Abel, Steven L.
1999: Browning, Leslie T. and Shala M.

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Everhart, Dan. "Interview with Frances Chacartegui Uberuaga," October 8, 2018.

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"Marie Rosa Odiaga." Idaho Statesman (Boise, Idaho). January, 2000.

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"Rufino Odiaga." Idaho Statesman (Boise, Idaho). June 1, 1998.

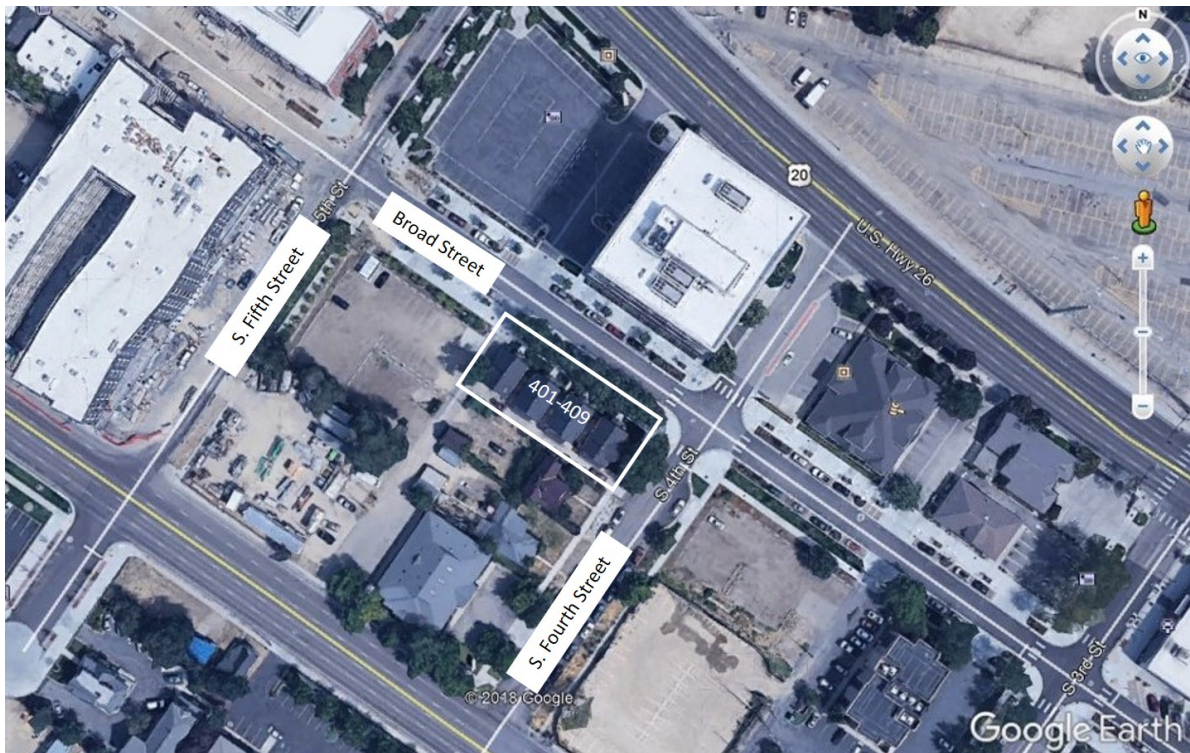
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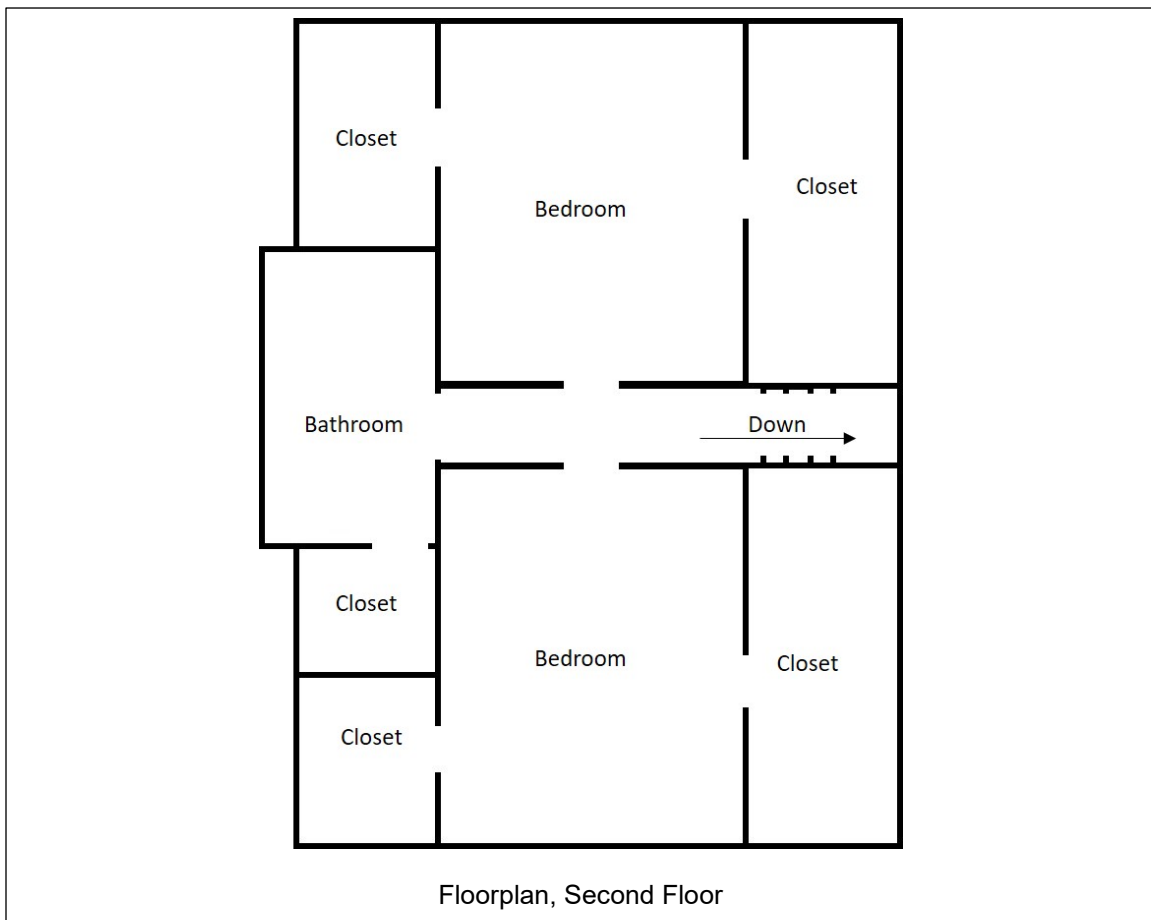
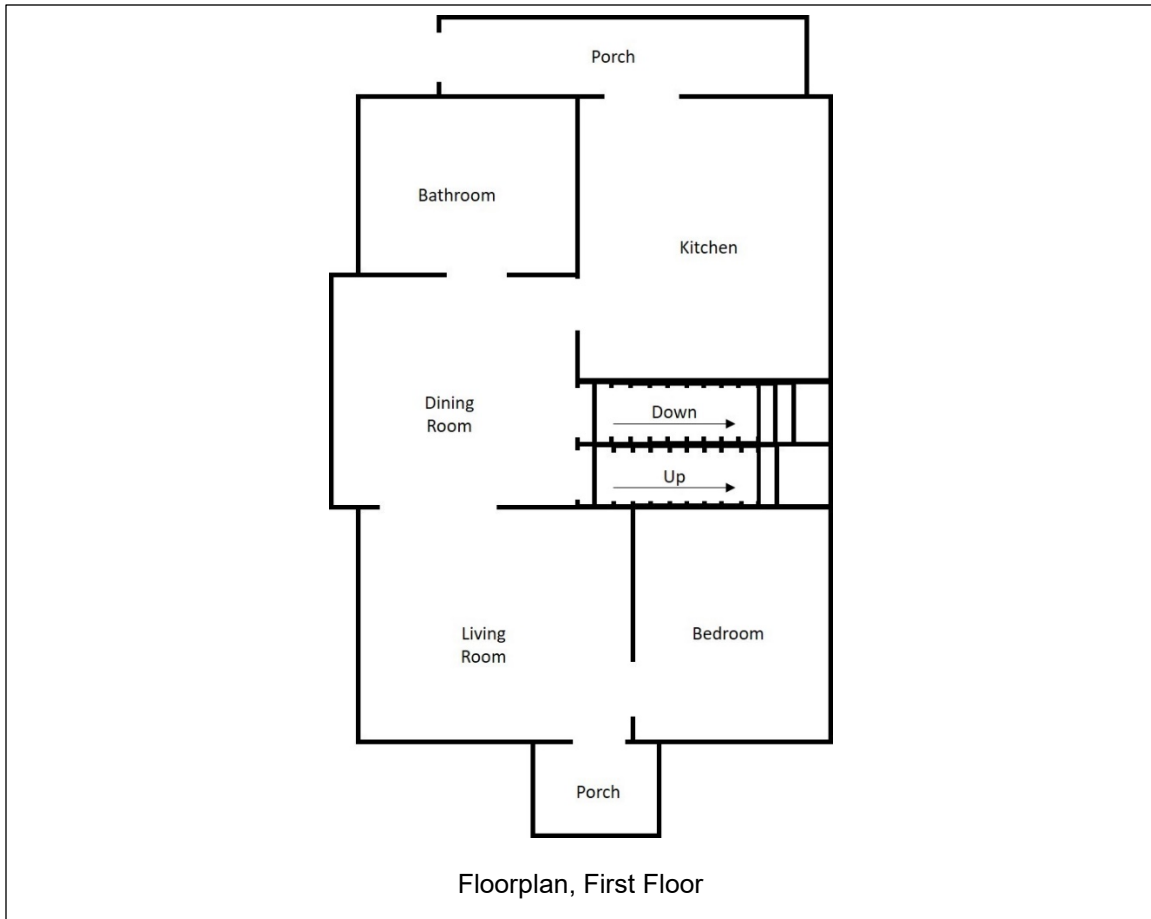
"Wedded at St. Michael's." Idaho Daily Statesman (Boise, Idaho). June 2, 1904.



Aerial view of subject property and adjoining neighborhood
Source: Google Earth



Aerial view of subject property and adjoining neighborhood
Source: Google Earth





View SW of subject property and adjoining houses, October 2018



View NW of subject property and adjoining houses, October 2018



View SW, October 2018



View S, October 2018



View NE, October 2018



View N, October 2018



View NW, October 2018



View SW, October 2018



Interior view from front door through living and dining rooms, October 2018



Interior view from dining room into living room, October 2018



Interior view from dining room into kitchen and doorways to stairs, October 2018



Interior view of the basement and access stairs, October 2018



Interior view of second floor hallway toward bathroom, October 2018



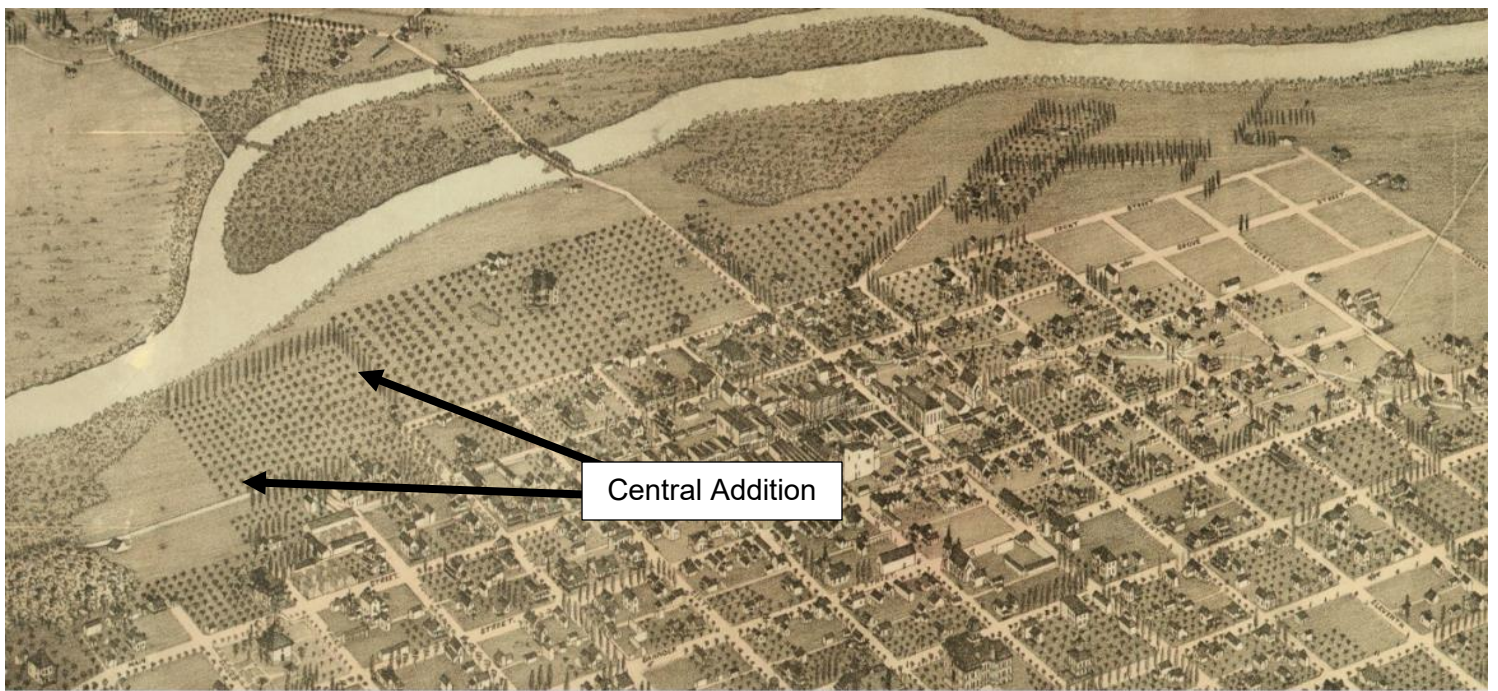
Interior view of second floor bathroom toward closet, October 2018



Detail view of former front door (now on rear porch), October 2018



Detail view of interior door hardware, October 2018



Bird's Eye View of Boise City, 1890

**Don't wait for an Electric Street Railroad to be built past your lots
Buy lots five minutes walk from the Postoffice.**

**Don't wait for trees and shrubs to grow on you lots.
Buy where the choicest fruit is growing.**

THE CENTRAL ADDITION. (THE CARTEE TRACT,)

Two blocks from Main Street.

Four blocks from Postoffice,

Combines these advantages and many more.

Call on
CLARK & HAYS.
Office Opposite Post Office.

PLAT
OF
CENTRAL SUBDIVISION,
BOISE CITY,
ADA CO., IDAHO.
SCALE 200 FT. TO 1 INCH.

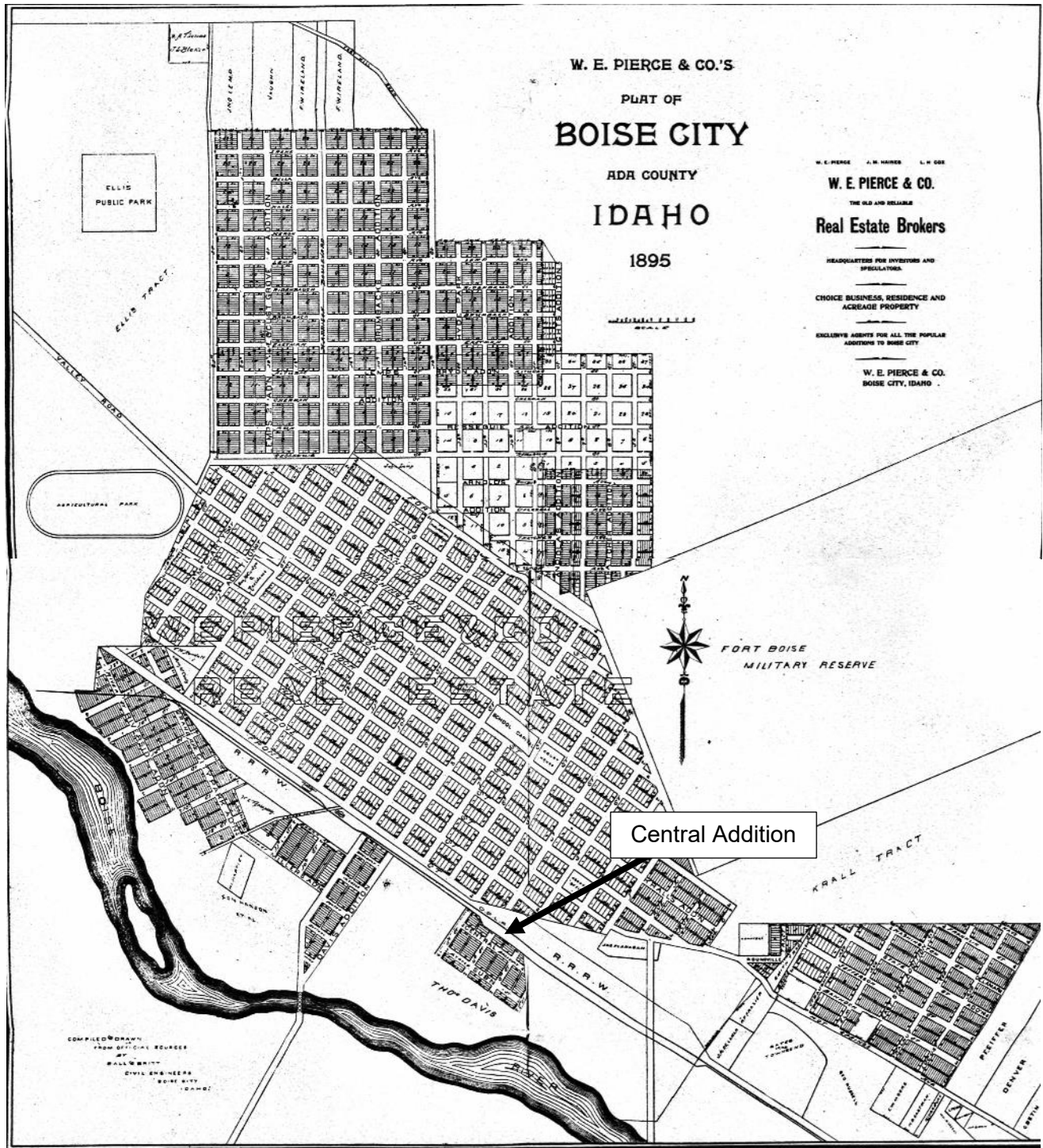
I, Samuel G. Rhoades, do hereby certify that this plat of Central Subdivision, Boise City, Idaho, has been prepared from actual surveys, made upon the ground, and is a correct exemplification thereof.
Samuel G. Rhoades,
Surveyor.

Filed for record this third day of June, 1890.
S. B. Marvin,
Auditor and Recorder
of Ada Co., Idaho.

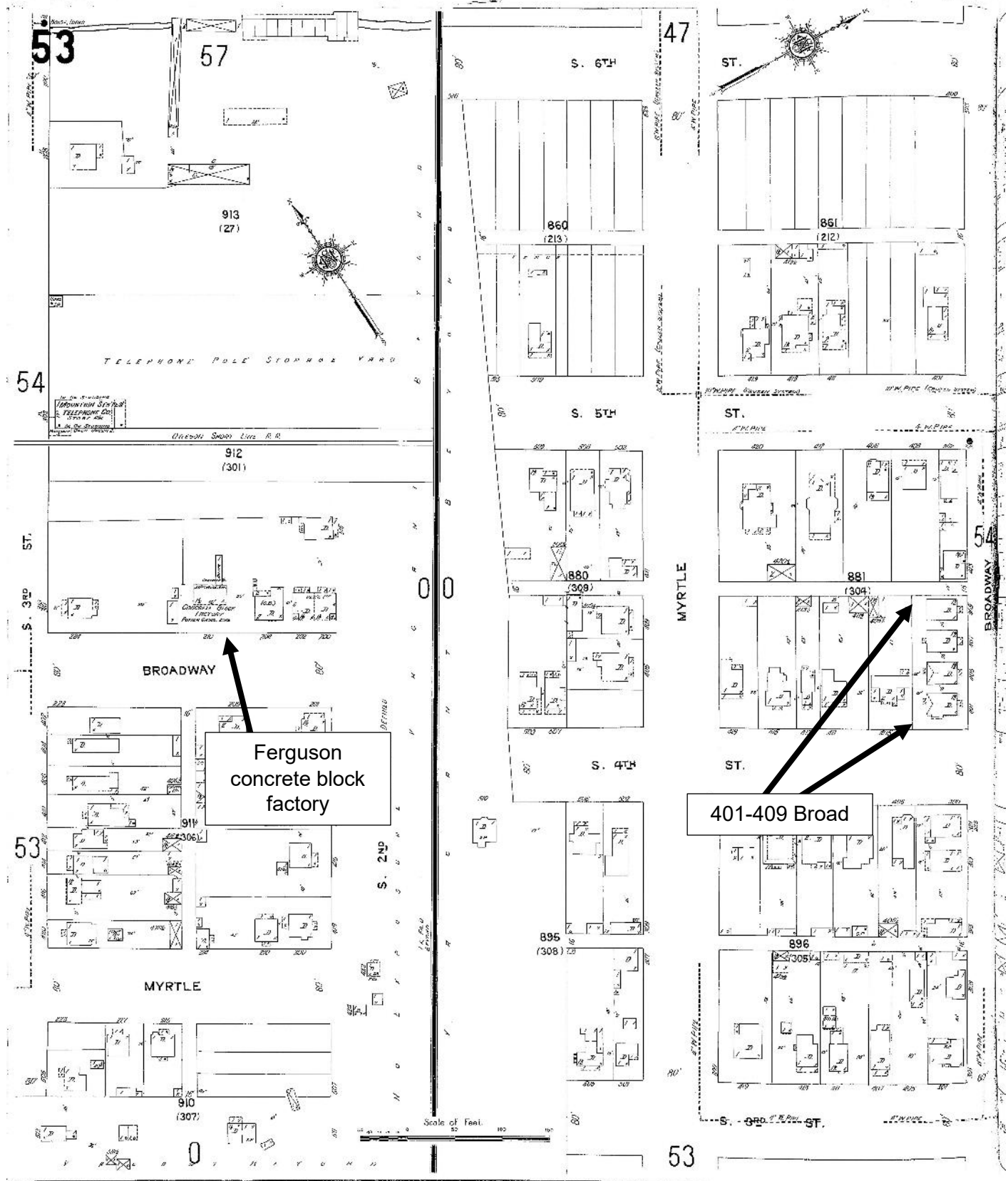
We hereby dedicate the streets shown on this plat to the public, the fee to remain in the owners of the adjoining lots; and, reserving to ourselves the right to the fruit growing on all shrubs, trees or vines, during the present season (A.D. 1890), and also reserving to ourselves the right to remove before December 1, 1890, any and all shrubs, vines and trees now in said streets, subject, however, to the right of the City of Boise, Ada Co., Idaho, to improve said streets at any time.
Boise City, Idaho,
June 3, 1890.
Joseph C. Straughan,
Samuel H. Hays,
Walter S. Bruce.



Central Subdivision Plat, 1890
Source: Ada County Recorder's Office



Plat of Boise City, 1895
Source: 1900 Boise City Directory





Pattison Ferguson (right) and sons, stonecutters, c. 1915
Source: Bob and Barbara Forrey



Pattison and Margaret Ferguson, c. 1930
Source: Bob and Barbara Forrey



Anastasio Odiaga, 1936
Source: Naturalization Form accessed at www.ancestry.com



Christina Odiaga holding Begoñe Rementeria at the rear corner of 409 W. Broad St., c. 1950
Source: Begoñe Rementeria Zabala



Joaquin Rementeria with Begoñe and Miren at the front corner of 409 W. Broad St., c. 1952
Source: Begoñe Rementeria Zabala



Miren and Begoñe Rementeria on the front steps of 409 W. Broad St., c. 1953
Source: Begoñe Rementeria Zabala



The Rementerias and friends at the side door of 409 W. Broad St., c. 1954
Source: Begoñe Rementeria Zabala



Begoñe and Miren Rementeria with 407, 405, and 401 W. Broad St. behind them, c. 1955
Source: Begoñe Rementeria Zabala



Trinidad and Joaquin Rementeria with Begoñe and Miren and friends on the front porch of 409 W. Broad St., c. 1955
Source: Begoñe Rementeria Zabala



Joaquin and Trinidad Rementeria with Miren and Begoñe and friends at the side porch of 409 W. Broad St., c. 1955
Source: Begoñe Rementeria Zabala



Anastsio Odiaga's Pastime Stockmen's Club at 921 W. Main St., 1961
Source: ISHS P2006.20-0887



The rear elevation of 401 W. Broad St., c. 1970
Source: ISHS 73-5-44A

INSPECTION RECORD 11142 DATE 2-8-54

OWNER Anastacio Odinga LOCATION 401 Broad

CONTRACTOR G. M. Reese & Son VALUE \$500.00

TYPE OF BLDG. HEIGHT

AREA Sq. Ft. NEW REMODEL X

OCCUPANCY dwlg.

REMARKS: Repair fire damage

Copy 2-22-54

INSPECTIONS

EXCAVATION & FOOTINGS

FOUNDATION

FRAMING

FINAL 2-22-54 T

PLUMBING CONTRACTOR

ROUGH IN

FINAL

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

ROUGH IN

FINAL

INSPECTION RECORD 18192 DATE 9-18-59

OWNER A. Adiega LOCATION 401 Broad

CONTRACTOR owner VALUE \$100.00

TYPE OF BLDG. HEIGHT

AREA Sq. Ft. NEW ☒ REMODEL

OCCUPANCY dwelling

REMARKS: Erect a carport 8' high; 9' wide; 18' long;

frame const; 4x 4 posts; 2 x 6 rafters.

Comp. 10/11

INSPECTIONS

NA
SEP 25 '59 F

EXCAVATION & FOOTINGS

FOUNDATION

SEP 30 '59 F

FRAMING

FINAL NOV 6 '59 M

PLUMBING CONTRACTOR

ROUGH IN

FINAL

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

ROUGH IN

FINAL

HEATING CONTRACTOR

ROUGH IN

FINAL

ELECTRICAL PERMIT BOISE CITY

FILE

No. 2025 **FINAL**
JUL 6 1973

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY APPLIES FOR A PERMIT FOR THE WORK HEREIN INDICATED AND CERTIFIES THAT HE IS A HOLDER OF A VALID ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE AND IS AUTHORIZED TO CAUSE ELECTRICAL WORK AS HEREIN NOTED OR THAT HE IS THE OWNER AND OCCUPANT OF A SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE IN WHICH THE WORK IS BEING DONE.

DATE 3-2-73

OWNER A. Diego ADDRESS 401 Broad
CONTRACTOR Monroy Electric ADDRESS 1501 Main St. PHONE 344-2507

BUILDING DEPARTMENT	
COST	\$ <u>358.59</u>
FEE PAID	\$ <u>7.09</u>
REC'D BY	<u>pk</u>
APPROVED BY	
RESIDENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
GOV'T	<input type="checkbox"/>
RELIGIOUS	<input type="checkbox"/>

ITEM: New service

PA 4320

THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN THE ELECTRICAL CODES AND ALL APPLICABLE CODES AND ORDINANCES. THIS PERMIT WILL BECOME NULL AND VOID IF WORK IS NOT STARTED WITHIN 60 DAYS OR WORK ABANDONED FOR 120 DAYS AND NO WORK SHALL BE DONE UNTIL A NEW PERMIT HAS BEEN OBTAINED. INSTALLATIONS REQUIRE INSPECTION BY THE CITY INSPECTOR WHO SHALL BE NOTIFIED NOT LESS THAN 4 HOURS PRIOR TO THE TIME INSTALLATIONS ARE READY FOR INSPECTION. IF NO CALLED INSPECTIONS ARE MADE WITHIN 24 HOURS FROM TIME OF NOTIFICATION - JOB MAY PROCEED.

APPLICANT OR AGENT A. E. Mendez
BUILDING DIRECTOR pk

[illegible]