

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Idaho
COUNTY: Cassia
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: NOV 28 1974
DATE

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Oakley

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Oakley Congressional District: District #2

STATE: Idaho CODE: 16 COUNTY: Cassia CODE: 031

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

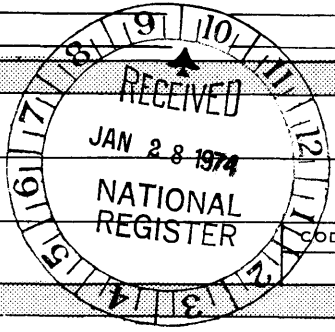
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE



**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Cassia County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Burley STATE: Idaho CODE: 16

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY: Idaho State Historic Preservation Plan

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Idaho State Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER: 610 North Julia Davis Drive

CITY OR TOWN: Boise STATE: Idaho CODE: 16

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Idaho  
COUNTY: Cassia  
ENTRY NUMBER:  
DATE:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated midway between Burley and the Idaho-Utah border, Oakley is a predominately Mormon farming community of about 600 people. The outstanding feature of this town is its architecture, with the buildings ranging from one-room log cabins to stately brick and stone houses.

The first dwellings in Oakley were simple log cabins which were replaced over the years by more substantial homes of brick and stone. Most of the remaining log buildings are used today as sheds and other outbuildings, with a few still used as homes. Others have been covered over with wooden siding and thus give the appearance of a frame building. Several houses in town were built with the logs set in a stockade fashion and covered with wooden siding.

Most of the homes are either brick or cut stone. The brick was supplied by two local brickyards and the stone was quarried in the hills not too far from town. Typically, these homes are trimmed with wooden gingerbread decorations, with towers common on the larger homes. Handsome brick chimneys top most of these buildings, with the flaring tops accented by brick patterns.

The boundaries of the Oakley Historic District are as follows: latitude 42°14'54" on the north, latitude 42°13'54" on the south, longitude 113°51'57" on the east and longitude 113°53'38" on the west.

Descriptions of a few of the more important buildings follow:

A) Judge Howell's home is a large, two-story brick dwelling built in 1909 by William Dummer and George Croft. The structure is dominated by a round corner tower which is accented by an ornate two-story wrap-around porch. Several pedimented gables, tall brick chimneys and first floor bay windows are other highlights. The house is well kept and appears original.

B) The Marcus Funk house is a large three-story brick home with three-story square towers set diagonally at the two front corners. Tall doorways, windows and chimneys provide further accents.

C) Mr. and Mrs. John C. Clark built their home in 1910 and still live there today. The attic is actually a second-story with three bedrooms lighted by windows in the gable ends. The windows are round-arched, and the multi-sided porch and gable ends are trimmed with wooden gingerbread decorations. Mrs. Clark says that the house is so original that not even a single window pane has been replaced.

D) The Cutler Worthington home is a two-story dwelling with stone-walled cellar and a large attic space. The first floor is made of local cut stone, while the second floor is framed and covered with fish-scale shingles. A five-sided tower, set slightly off-center, dominates the front of the house with its tall, steeply-pitched roof. Both first and second-story porches are set to the left of the tower, with a second-story porch set to the right of the tower. These porches are trimmed

continued

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |  |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) settled in 1879

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |   |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education    | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry     | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture  | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention    | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape    | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian            | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature   | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Military     |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music        |   |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Oakley provides a fine example of Mormon colonization and late nineteenth century frontier architecture. In 1870, Thomas Oakley settled at the pony express and stage station in Goose Creek Valley. This station, later known as Oakley Meadows, was on the Kelton Road which ran from Kelton, Utah to Boise. The town, also named for Mr. Oakley, grew up later about two miles east of the station.

There were already a few scattered settlers in the valley when the first group of Mormon colonists from Tooele, Utah arrived in 1879, led by William E. Martindale. The first homes were built in the Basin, located about five miles east of Oakley. The settlement spread down into the main valley where the town of Oakley was laid out in 1882. A store and post office were established at that time, and the co-op store was organized in the next year.

Oakley became the center of a prime agricultural area. Farming has always been the main occupation, and the town grew to serve the needs of the farmers. By 1885, Oakley had two general stores, two blacksmith shops, two saloons, a post office and three public schools. By 1893, they had added another store, a hotel, a millinery shop, a dress-maker shop, two photographers, two shoemakers, a paint shop, a book and music shop and a grist mill. The Cassia Stake Academy opened in 1897 and by 1905, there were over 2000 people in Oakley.

The population of Oakley declined after about 1910 for two main reasons. Many people had moved into the area in the early 1900's to take up farmland which was soon to be irrigated by water from the Oakley reservoir. When the dam was completed about 1910, it was discovered that only half of the originally planned acreage could be irrigated. This forced a number of families to move. The other factor which influenced the decline of Oakley's population was the growth of nearby Burley after 1905 when the Minidoka project was being developed. Burley gradually surpassed Oakley as the main trading center for the region, and now Burley is the only major city in Cassia County. After the 1923 fire which destroyed many of the buildings in the business district of Oakley, very few of these stores were rebuilt because of the decline in population.

Most of the houses in Oakley were built by master craftsmen who gained

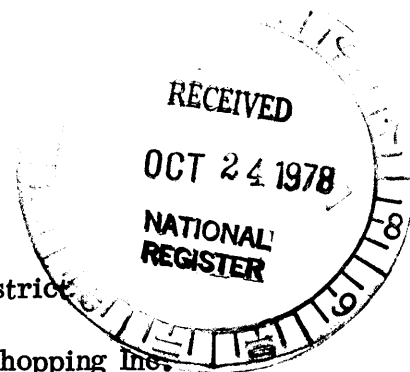
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NOV 28 1980

OAKLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT PROPERTY OWNERS



Paul Gree  
Oakley District

B. Leno  
Oakley District

Ray Robinson  
Oakley District

Oren K. Gree  
Oakley District

Ronald Archibald  
111 Wilson Route 1  
Oakley District

Hiram Elquist  
c/o Mrs. Frank Wright  
P.O. 115  
River Pines, California 95675

Laurence W. Elliott  
Oakley District

Ila Clark Butter  
Box 265  
Oakley District

George Butter  
c/o Thurlow Smith  
Oakley District

Elena E. Gree  
c/o Monte Gree  
Box 19  
Oakley District

Carla L. Clark  
Route First E.  
Oakley District

Ruth Matthews  
c/o Lonnie Stringham  
Box 235  
Oakley District

Edna Mae Williams Sharp & George H. Sharp  
Independent School District #2  
Oakley District

L. E. Bench  
Oakley District

Clark's Farm Shopping Inc.  
Oakley District

A. M. Solomon  
c/o W. B. Whitely  
Oakley District

Kent Hale  
Oakley District

Fred Bedks  
c/o Alven Lowe  
Oakley District

Elna Bach / Allen  
Box 226  
Oakley District

Vlaine Matthews  
Oakley District

Hewley C. Taylor  
c/o George William Oldham  
P. O. 128  
Oakley District

John Kay Powell  
P.O. 43  
Albion, Idaho 83311

Nathan A. Tanner  
Oakley District

Jon Rouudy  
P.O. Box 272  
Oakley District

Cleo Gree  
Box 162  
Oakley District

Karl Martin  
Box 276

OAKLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT PROPERTY OWNERS

-2-

Helen W. Taylor  
c/o Mary Salisbury  
598 Cindy Drive  
Twin Falls 83301

Blanche Sheffield  
c/o L. Reed Whiteley  
Oakley District

Ross Pickett  
Oakley District

Everet L. Cooper  
Box 278  
Oakley District

William Speckman  
c/o Eugene Mathews -Thriftway Drug  
1201 Overland  
Burley 83318

L. Reed Whitely  
Oakley District

Robert Kim Smith  
Box 143  
Oakley District

Hiram H. Fairchild  
Box 208  
Oakley District

Elsworth Adams  
Oakley District

Robert F. Judd  
P. O. Box 29  
Oakley District

Dell Smith  
Oakley District

Darrell E. Whittle  
Oakley District

ReVoir W. Fuwkes  
Oakley District

Claudia Martin  
c/o Luetta Emery  
P. O. Box 114 Oakley District

Francis Tannier  
Oakley District

Ed Gorringer  
Oakley District

Ralph Palmer  
Box 264  
Oakley District

Cassia State LDS  
Oakley District

Herbert L. Hardy  
Oakley District

Clyle A. Judd  
Box 232  
Oakley District

Leroy Mavey  
Oakley District

Pamella Smith  
Oakley District

W. Roy Critchfield  
Oakley District

Max Cooper  
Oakley District

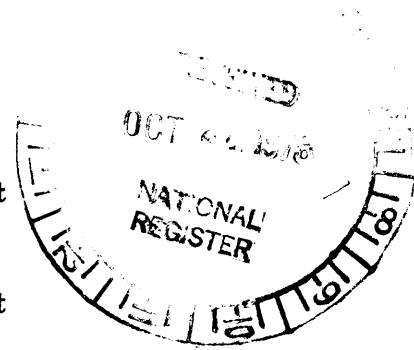
Nathan A. Tanner  
c/o Oakley Valley Stone  
6910 Commerant Circle  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Verla H. Martindale  
Box 132  
Oakley District

Joseph O. Gerrard  
Box 206  
Oakley District

Archie Gordon  
Oakley District

George Oldham  
Oakley District



OAKLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT PROPERTY OWNERS

-3-

Dee Wayne Jensen  
109 W. Poplar  
Oakley District

Thomas H. Clark  
Oakley District

Terrance R. Myers  
P. O. Box 189  
Oakley District

Wilford Sagers  
Oakley District

Fay Gorringer  
Oakley District

Thurlow R. Smith  
Oakley District

Sharon Papp Jones  
Oakley District

RoseMary McKinnon  
c/o M. A. McKinnon  
1402 Cleveland Blvd.  
Caldwell, Idaho 83605

Artie O. Banter  
c/o Del Ray; Silvey Milton  
Oakley District

N. H. Tanner  
c/o Village of Oakley  
Oakley District

LDS Church - (Theater)  
Oakley District

Alton Buckley  
Oakley 83346

Lloyd E. Smith  
Oakley District

Lloyd D. ; Mary Smith  
Box 222  
Oakley District

Anne Bedke  
Oakley District

Clara E. McMurray  
c/o Carl Gorringer  
Oakley District

Mildred Stevenson  
Oakley District

James F. Anderson  
Oakley District

Josie Rasmussen  
Box 167  
Oakley District

James Hunter  
Oakley District

Cloyce W. Haines  
Box 134  
Oakley District

William M. Nix  
Oakley District

Forest Service  
Oakley District

Floy John Morrison  
Oakley District

Lupe Rodriguez  
Lincoln Street  
Oakley District

E. L. Cooper  
Oakley District

John Sullivan  
Oakley District

John C. Richardson  
c/o Forrest R. Richardson  
Box 2611  
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

Thomas F. Miller  
Box 267  
Oakley District



OAKLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT PROPERTY OWNERS

-4-

O. Devaughn Jenks  
Oakley District

Muriel B. Peterson  
Box 37  
Oakley District

Mrs. Charles McMurray  
c/o Mrs. Goldie Cassidy  
1307 W. 8th St.  
Antioch, California 94509

Gloria V. Gree & Lorna Lou Duesterhaus  
Oakley District

Royce C. Buckley  
c/o Dennis Smith  
Oakley District

Michael C. Elison  
300 S. Center  
Oakley District

Oakley Canal Company  
Oakley District

J. R. Elison  
Oakley District

David Stanger  
c/o Ron Cahoon  
8th Normal  
Burley, Idaho 83318

Maxine Hunter  
c/o Michael Gilbert  
Box 187  
Oakley District

James McBride  
Oakley District

Raddon Layton  
Oakley District

Lyman P. Adams  
Box 66  
Oakley District

Erma Lowry  
Oakley District

Village Oakley  
City of Oakley  
Oakley District

Winslow B. Whitely  
Oakley District

Northern Stone Supply Inc.  
Box 249  
Oakley District

William G. Larson  
Box 56  
Magna, Utah 84044

Mountain State Tele.  
Denver, Colorado

Oakley Hay District  
Oakley

James W. Nelson  
Box 248  
Oakley District

Bruce Bedke  
c/o James Nelson  
Oakley District

Rosetta B. Robinson  
Oakley District

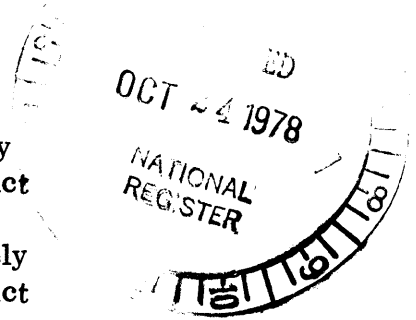
David D. Bloxhan  
Oakley District

Ivan Lee  
c/o Edward Lee  
Oakley District

J. W. Wilson  
c/o Claudia Martin  
Oakley District

Claudia Martin  
Oakley District

Ned Critchfield  
Oakley District





OAKLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT PROPERTY OWNERS

-5-

Edith Iverson  
Oakley

Verla H. Hartindale  
Oakley

Andy Bruehne  
c/o Northern Stone Supply

Northern Stone Supply  
249  
Oakley

Kent Hale  
Oakley

Jennie R. Hale Judd/ Bartholomew  
Oakley

Mrs. Mary C. Miller  
1905 Gileder St.  
Las Vegas, Nev. 89030

Gary Mullard  
202 N. Blaine  
Oakley

Clyde H. Bell  
Oakley

Robert L. Tanner  
Oakley

Charles E. Larson  
c/o Ralph Gerringe  
Oakley

Freeman Bates  
Oakley

Clifford B. Bell  
Oakley

H. C. & Edith Matthews  
Oakley

Rowall L. Archibald  
P.O. 209  
Oakley

Royce G. Buckley  
Oakley

Thomas Miller  
Oakley

Myron Dale Gree  
Oakley

Margarete Whittle  
Oakley

Bruce Bedke  
Oakley

Robert D. Whittle  
Oakley

Mathew E. Warr  
c/o David Stephensen  
Shoulder Three Ranches  
Oakley



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Idaho	
COUNTY	Cassia	
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ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		NOV 28 1974

(Number all entries)

7.

OAKLEY

with graceful wooden balustrades and gingerbread trim. A single dormer window breaks each side of the gable roof, with one dormer in the east side of the tower.

E) The McMurray dwelling is a small log cabin with sod roof. The logs were squared with an axe and the corners are dove-tailed. The low gable roof is supported by purlins which are topped by slabs and sod. The interior is divided into three rooms by rough-cut wooden partitions. Hastings McMurray lived there until 1972, and the building remains as a good example of Oakley's early dwellings.

F) The Oakley Co-op store was built about 1883 of native stone. Rising a tall two stories, the store is topped with a shed roof which is hidden by raised side walls. The first floor store front has modern aluminum-framed windows, while the second floor has the original stationary windows with slightly arched stone lintels in the keystone motif. The cornice has dentils and a central arch at the top containing the name and date of the building. The large volcanic stone ice house to the rear is now connected to the main store by a recent cement block addition. The Oakley Co-op has been an important landmark in Oakley since the 1880's.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED OCT 24 1978

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

The Oakley Historic District includes over 115 structures, of which residential forms predominate. The district boundaries encompass all the historically and architecturally significant buildings within the the city of Oakley which retain their architectural integrity. It embraces the heart of the town and on the western edge extends to include several brick farm houses, most notably the Mathews (78), Elison (102), Nelson (104), and Eckland (107) homesteads. The areas to the east of Wilson and west of College Avenues remain relatively undeveloped with a few modern houses scattered about the countryside. Most of the lands to the north and south are given over to pastureland, although a rodeo ground and air strip are located south of town.

The residences in the northeast sector of the original nomination have been deleted as they have been highly remodeled and are of a modest character. The same criteria was applied to the area between Worthington and Lincoln, bordering along Elm Street.

The district is a cohesive whole, accentuated by a high proportion of well rendered, late nineteenth century brick residences, by which Oakley is characterized. These residences are situated on large lots, frequently surrounded by pastureland, making the photographing of streetscapes impossible in most instances. The extensive intervals between homes within the village would stagger the eastern imagination. Mature trees accentuate the city scape and sidewalks extend the length and breadth of the developed limits. The town has been economically dormant since the early 1920's and therefore presents one of the more uniform vistas of the turn of the century's built environment in Idaho. The percentage of intrusion is under 15%, with the majority of these being mobile homes. These intrusions are the only evidences of post-1920 construction in the Oakley district.

Inventory:

1. This is a one-story brick Queen Anne cottage with a segmental arched bay window at the left side. There is an enclosed porch.
2. Built by the Haight family, this bungalow at 208 Wilson has a lateral running gabled roof and an inset right of center porch. The gabled dormer and wide eaves are supported by figure four brackets. A curved bay in the right end wall and double cross gables at the left are noteworthy features.
3. 205 Wilson was also built by Mr. Haight for his son-in-law W.R. Lee; Lee's name and the date 1892 are inscribed in the gable. It is a two-story cast stone western colonial house with a hipped roof, interior chimneys and small cross gables. The double hung sash windows are capped with segmental arches with keystone motif. The roof of the wooden front porch is also hipped.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED

OCT 24 1978

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

4. At the corner of Wilson and Elm is the George A. Day house, a brick Queen Anne cottage distinguished by a square tower at right with flaired pyramidal roof and finial. At right of center, an outset porch displays gingerbread and spool-work decoration; a three-sided bay is to the left. The windows have segmental arches constructed of three header courses of brick.
5. Near the northeast corner of Wilson and Elm is a one-story brick bungalow with front-facing gable. To the east of it is a group of outbuildings of more than usual interest. Saddle-notched corners, stockade walls and sod roofs occur.
6. The George Page Whittle House, the first brick used in Oakley, is a one-and-a-half story brick cottage with end gables, center entrance and segmental arches stands on the southeast corner of Wilson & Main. The interior chimneys near the gables are typical of Mormon architecture.
7. The John L. Smith residence on East Main at Wilson was built by German-born mason Joseph Beck c. 1900. It is an L-shaped two-story brick house with a rectangular tower at the L, an unusual porch and ornamented gables. Box bays with shed roof contain segmentally arched windows. There is a log barn at rear.
8. On Main between Day and Wilson is a small one-story frame residence.
9. At Day & Main is an intrusion in the form of a one-story aluminum-sided ranchhouse.
10. The John C. Clark house on Day Street is a one-and-a-half story red-brick Queen Anne with an handsomely decorated octagonal gazebo-like porch left and a jerkin-headed front-facing gable. Original stain-glassed is visible in the front bay.
11. At the corner of Day & Elm is a modest frame I-house.
12. An L-shaped frame house stands at 417 Elm. The porch has turned columns. To the north is a log barn with gabled roof and a lean-to on the north side. Several other log outbuildings are in ruins.
13. The McMurray house on Elm is a simple log cabin of rectangular plan with center entrance and double-sash windows flanking it. The corners are of log-lap construction the roof is sod. A small frame outbuilding stands southeast of it.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 24 1978

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

4

14. This is an intrusion: a brick ranch house.
15. A two-room frame house with gabled roof stands on the corner of Church & Elm.
16. A modest frame bungalow with front-facing gable is on the northeast corner of Church and Elm.
17. Next north on Church is a single-story frame cottage with hipped roof. It has been covered with aluminum siding.
18. The J. J. Millard residence on the corner of Church & Main is an L-shaped two-story brick with three-sided bay in front, and segmentally arched windows. The intersection of the L is set at a diagonal & capped with a gable. A curved wooden porch has been added. There is a barn to the southeast.
19. Standing alone on a city block bounded by Church, Main, Poplar & Bay is the old First Ward LDS church. It is an L-shaped brick with outset square tower at the intersection. All openings employ the pointed arch. The building now houses Post No. 44 of the American Legion.
20. The western colonial cottage on Poplar has a right of center inset porch supported on Tuscan columns. The hipped roof & dormer suggest the influence of bungalow proportions.
21. On Poplar near Worthington is the Hector Haight house, a basically rectangular two-story brick Queen Anne with two story box corner bay with pyramidal roof and a two story wooden entrance porch with turned columns. Arches are segmental and decorative courses occur; gables are decorated. There are two interior chimneys.
22. To the northwest of the Haight house on Worthington is a brick bungalow with front-facing gables. Several log structures, now used as a museum, have been moved in behind it.
23. At the southeast corner of Worthington & Poplar is an unpretentious brick cottage with hipped roof.
24. Another hipped-roof cottage of cast-stone stands next south on Worthington. It has a right of center inset porch with a tuscan column at the corner.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 24 1978 NOV 28
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

- 25., 26. These are a pair of small frame cottages with hipped roofs. Behind them is the former harness shop, a one-story frame building which was moved from Main street.
27. The aluminum-sided ranch house at Worthington & Main is an intrusion.
28. Facing Main near Worthington is a white frame bungalow with front-facing gables, a full gabled porch with battered wooden piers and a gabled extension to the left.
29. The one-story frame cottage next east and on the East Canal has lateral-running gables, a slightly-hipped shed roof and an addition in the rear.
30. The house on the northwest corner of Church and Main is of one-story frame construction, L-shaped.
31. Oakley Grade School facing Main at Church is a two story brick structure with an elevated stone basement. The outset centered entry bay is handsomely trimmed with cut-stone swags and terminates in a parapet. The end walls are distinguished by large-scale geometric designs in brick and stone relief.
32. The William T. Jack house at the corner of Worthington and Main is a square-plan two-story brick house with truncated hipped roof, a hipped dormer, three interior chimneys. The main porch is inset, left of center, and two-story, supported on each level by turned posts and decorated with spindle-work and brackets. Arches over doors and windows are segmental.
33. This is an intrusion, a mobile home.
34. Next west on Main is a bungalow with front-facing gable. The porch has been enclosed.
35. The automotive dealership on the edge of Oakley's business district is a two-story brick structure with a round-arched false front. The mezzanine lights remain intact. Attached to this building to the west is a more modest one-story brick which reputedly housed an early bank.
36. A simple one story brick commercial structure with a stepped gable false front stands next west. Its sides have been veneered with Oakley stone.
37. The Oakley Stone Office on Main is an intrusion of modest proportions. It has been completely faced and sided with brick street stone.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

38. The Oakley Co-op at Main and Center is the town's most imposing commercial building. It is a two-story stone with uncoursed sides and a coursed facade. There are bracketed cornice above each story; an inscription below the central round-arched ornament at roof line dates the building 1883. There is a small one-story frame extension to the east with a shop-front on Main.
39. Behind the co-op on Center Street is a warehouse of lava rock. It has a shingled lateral-running gabled roof.
40. The LDS stake welfare house is a yellow-green brick structure in the Prairie style on the northwest corner of Worthington and Main. It is characterized by a two-story central body with a low profile gable roof with returns and sun-porch-like wings on either side and to the rear.
41. The Ross Pickett residence on Main is a one-and-a-half-story bungalow with red-tiled end-gabled roof. The porch with large window in its shingled gable is outset and slightly right of center.
42. The cafe on Main Street between Worthington and Center is a one story frame structure with a cement block facade and center entrance. A painted Coca-Cola advertisement covers one side of the building to its full height and some yards back.
43. The empty building next west is a two-story brick of four bays which originally housed two stores. The windows of the upper floor have flat lintels of stone.
44. The two-story rusticated stone building on the northeast corner of Center & Main most recently housed the Daughters of Utah Pioneers museum. It is distinguished by a corner entry and pairs of second-story Romanesque round-arched windows. The wooden transoms display a fan-light design in relief.
- 45., 46 The Standard Station and small commercial structure of recent vintage are intrusions.
47. The Oakley Herald Office is a one-story brick.
48. At the corner of Center & Poplar is a mobile home intrusion.
49. The Cutler Worthington house at Worthington & Poplar is a two story Queen Anne rendered in polychromatic stone with shingled upper story. It is distinguished by a centered

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

NOV 25 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

octagonal tower with tent roof and Queen Anne windows. On the second story the porch with its turned post extends the width of the facade on either side of the tower; on the ground floor it is left of center.

50. The Jacob Daley house built in 1898, is notable for the plaque inscribed with the date and initials of the owner, set in the gable in the Dutch manner. It is L-shaped and constructed of highly textured stone. The front porch has been enclosed.
51. The finest Queen Anne house in Oakley was built for Judge Benjamin Howells at Blaine and Poplar ca. 1909. It is basically L-shaped with a large and elaborate curved bay at the intersection; the bay is surmounted by a conical-roofed tower and encircled by a two-story wooden porch. The fabric of the house is brick; the porches provide an exuberant display of Eastlake-style decoration.
52. North of the Howells house is a plain two-story brick house with end gable, interior chimney and segmentally arched windows. An outset wooden porch leads to the center entrance; the balcony above it is approached by a pair of doors from the second floor.
53. At the corner of Blaine & Poplar is a mobile home intrusion.
54. The Southworth house at Center & Poplar is a quaint Queen Anne cottage with truncated hipped roof and crossed gable. Triple front-facing gables display round and at round arched windows; square bays with flat-arched Queen Anne windows flank a curved center porch.
55. South of the Southworth house is a two-story frame house with well-preserved ornamented barge-boards.
56. The Marcus Fank residence on Center Street was built ca. 1895. It is a two-and-a-half story square-plan brick structure with shingled cross gables, side porches and segmental arches. Its most striking feature is a three-story square corner tower containing the stairway. It is capped by a double mansard cap and a beveledere.
57. The present Jones house on Main Street is a pre-1900 building of stockade construction, later covered with wooden siding. It is of a two-story rectangular plan with decorative shingle siding in the front-facing gable and a hipped roof front porch. The west and rear additions were made ca. 1920.



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	NOV 28 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

58. Next west from the Jones house is a very small brick cottage with central entrance, end gables, and a rear extension. It is presently unoccupied.
59. Near the corner of Main & Blaine is the Worthington hotel, a two-story brick with an addition off the left rear. The Idaho Power Company is the present occupant.
60. The Howells Opera house built by Benjamin Howells on Blaine Street has a central door, segmental arches, and a square gable false-front with emphatic central bay. It became the Cassia County Playhouse about 1929 when it was acquired by the Mormon church.
61. The Farmers Commercial and Savings Bank, now the Oakley City Office, has a pedimented corner entrance onto Main and Blaine. It is a two-story brick with recessed bays squared-arched windows, those on the second-story have polychromatic trim.
62. The former jail on Main is cement-faced and has been pierced by a garage door. It is an intrusion.
63. The Thomas Furniture Store is a double store front of brick, with false fronts; the right-hand section is inscribed 1897. Both sections have central recessed entrances, on the left flanked by tall display windows set in woodwork, on the right flanked by segmentally arched double-hung sashes with transoms.
64. The John N. Price house on Blaine is a two-story frame structure, L-shaped with eave returns on the front and side gables. There are square bays at front and side as well and in front a wrap-around square porch supported on turned posts, decorated with spindles and gingerbread brackets and forming the floor for a small unballustraded central balcony above.
65. This mobile home office of the Oakley Valley Stone Company is an intrusion.
66. This brick storefront is currently serving as a stone company storeroom; it has a false front with stone trim along the edges of the roof line.
- 67.-69. Three small frame cottages sit near the corner of Main St. and Lincoln Ave; the outer two have been remodeled, but the middle one, with lateral-running gables and a front gabled porch with fish-scale siding and spindle work, is essentially unaltered. The current occupant, Edith Iverson, was born in it in 1898.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED OCT 24 1978

DATE ENTERED

NOV 2 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

70. This is residential intrusion, a mobile home.
71. Next north on Lincoln is a square-plan frame cottage with hipped roof and front porch. It dates ca. 1915.
72. On the corner of Lincoln and Poplar is an intrusive modern ranch house.
- 73., 74. On either side of the open space at the corner of Blaine and Poplar are modest white frame cottages.
75. Across from the Howells house, on Blaine at Poplar, is a much more modest frame residence built ca. 1919 for Charles G. Larsen.
76. At 208 Poplar is a brick cottage with gable roof, classical revival porch, and bay window at left. It was built in 1918 by E. V. Gorringer.
77. On the northwest corner of Lincoln & Poplar is a one-and-a-half story U-shaped brick house with central, recessed shed-roofed porch and twin front-facing gables distinguished by well-preserved spindle-work decoration with a hemisphere motif. Arches are segmental.
78. At the end of Lincoln Ave. is the Timothy Matthews house, an L-shaped two story house with gabled roof segmentally arched openings and interior chimneys. There is a box bay and balcony to the east of a small wooden porch set into the intersection; a frame addition has been built on the west.
79. The John McMurray house is a one-and-a-half story brick residence at the corner of Lincoln and Poplar. Built in the late Queen Anne style, it has a right of center bay window with leaded glass transom and a remodelled left of center porch.
80. The Erickson house at 109 Lincoln was built ca. 1910 and later occupied by a brother of John McMurray. It is a red brick bungalow on a stone foundation, hip-roofed with a full-front porch with columns and spindle-work.
- 81., 82. Next south are two one-story frame residences. There is a brick outbuilding between them.
83. This is a mobile home intrusion.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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OCT 24 1978

DATE ENTERED

NOV 28 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

10

- 84., 86. On the north side of Main Street west of Lincoln are three small frame cottages, the eastern one a modest example of the Queen Anne style.
87. The LDS Seminary is a one-story brick building with front-facing gable and an outset pedimented entry. There are round windows in the sides of the porch.
- 88.-93. A row of modest frame cottages runs around the corner of Academy Ave. and Poplar Street. All date from the first decade of the century, and all have been remodeled to various degrees.
94. The Oakley Guard Station of the Sawtooth National Forest is a well-maintained group of white frame buildings including a small colonial revival office, a bungalow residence, and outbuildings. The entire group is fenced.
- 95.-98. Three mobile homes and a contemporary house form intrusions on the southwest quarter-block at Main and Lincoln.
99. A former cheese factory now serving as a barn, this uncoursed stone building has a double-pitched end gabled roof with eave returns, two end doors with wooden lintels, and segmentally-arched windows in the sidewalls.
100. The old second ward LDS church is a brick bungalow with eclectic detail at the foot of Lincoln. It has romanesque round-arched windows under the front gable, pointed-arched windows in the sides and on either side of the gabled and outset wooden porch, a cupola and cross-gables on the roof and an oriel on the side. It sits on a cement foundation and is currently in disrepair.
101. The buildings of Oakley High School, formerly the Oakley Academy, occupies the entire block bounded by Main, College, Poplar and Academy Streets. The main building at Academy and Main is a two-story brick structure with end gables, and flared eaves. The central block is crossed by a rear wing, also gabled, and an outset front porch on massive brick piers. The entrance is a single round arch of Richardsonian proportions. There are recent additions of classroom and gymnasium space to the northeast and southwest.
102. The Charles G. Elison house on College Avenue several blocks south of Main is a L-shaped two-story brick with two interior chimneys. A diagonally-set entry wall at the intersection of the wings is surmounted by a gable and fronted by a pent-roofed

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 24 1978

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11

porch on turned columns. There is a box bay at left and a rear extension; all openings are segmentally arched. Construction commenced in 1892 with local brick and lumber hauled from Kamiah.

103. An aluminum-sided ranch house on College near Poplar is an intrusion.
104. The Nelson residence on College Ave. is a two-story brick house with hipped roof and massive chimneys with decorative brickwork. There is an outset square bay on the cross wing at right. A two story porch, supported on posts, crosses the balance of the facade, ballustraded with latticework above. The openings are headed with segmental arches.
105. North of the Nelson house is a square brick pumping station.
106. A mobile home intrudes next north.
107. The Eckland house on the border of the district is another substantial two-story brick residence, with hipped roof. The first story openings are segmentally-arched, those on the second story flat-arched. There are paired wooden brackets under the flared eaves and a round window in the gable. The house is built on a L-plan; an entry porch and balcony at the intersection have not survived.
108. The Northern Stone Supply Store is a one-story brick facaded lava rock store building. It is capped by a tin cornice.
109. To the east of the Northern StoneSupply is a modest one-story brick store which retains its original entry and mezzanine lights.
110. The Tavern Cafe is another modest one-story structure with a brick corbel table..
111. The two-story brick building to the east of the tavern cafe houses the drug store and post office. The first story facades of each have been altered and the second story windows have aluminum windows in them. However the building remains an integral part of the downtown streetscape with its brick cornice capped with local stone.
112. To the east of the drug store is a modest frame structure of one-story with a compatible addition on the west.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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(Continuation Sheet)

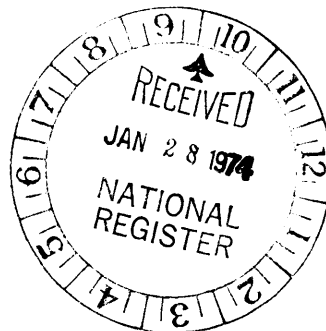
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COUNTY Cassia	
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(Number all entries)

8. OAKLEY

their skill overseas or were trained here by immigrants. Those who are still remembered in Oakley include George Bunn (English), William Dummer (English), Joseph Beck (German), F.O. Peterson (Swedish) and Oscar and Edgar Ecklund (Swedish). George Bunn started the first brickyard in Oakley.

The Oakley district comprises an outstanding group of dwellings, farm and store buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when Oakley was at its height. Many of the houses are of stone or brick, with elaborate wooden ornamentation, especially on porches and gables. Much of the charm of the town comes from this collection of old and handsome buildings, all within a short walking distance of the principal crossroads. Few other places in Idaho can exhibit as much architectural character and quality within as narrow a span of space and years.



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



*Oakley*

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

Unlike earlier Idaho Mormon communities (aside from Malad), a series of settlements in the Albion-Oakley area resulted from migration of individual families or small groups rather than full scale towns organized as self-sufficient units with all trades and commercial needs represented from the beginning. After five years of scattered farm occupation of the area, this expansion reached upper Goose creek in 1878. Then in 1879, W. C. Martindale arranged to interest a more substantial group of Mormons from Toelle, Utah, in taking up Goose creek farms. By 1882, about 150 Saints had arrived in the region, where a central community emerged around the Oakley stage station on the Boise-Kelton road. Stage service was displaced just then with construction of the Oregon Short Line farther north, but within another five years, Oakley had become the major Mormon settlement in that part of Idaho. Wood river mining demands created good markets for farm products there, and in 1884 construction of a large log church, school, and cultural centre got underway in Oakley. Another log cabin provided space for a Cassia Stake Academy in 1889. (In 1921, this was succeeded by Oakley High School--a public institution that inherited the academy's 1910 building with ten classrooms.) Francis M. Lyman and Heber J. Grant (both of whom became church apostles, and the latter, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) both had a great personal interest in developing Oakley and all the surrounding Mormon settlements. With this kind of support, Oakley gained a population of about 2000 shortly after 1900.

With 8000 acres under irrigation by 1900, Oakley had become the center of a promising oasis. Then an effort to develop a larger scale Carey act project of 45,000 acres with Pittsburgh capital (around \$2,000,000 was invested) led to disappointment and retraction to 21,000 acres following a lot of difficulty and friction that plagued the area for forty years. (This same kind of misfortune retarded a number of similar ventures in that region: although the Twin Falls projects developed more successfully, Minidoka, Oakley, Salmon tract, and several others ran into severe hardship situations.) Burley in the Minidoka project along the Snake to the north, displaced Oakley as regional metropolis: as a result, Oakley retains many early twentieth century structures in a context that preserves a small town atmosphere with a minimum of later modification. Adjacent to forest lands that gave Oakley a decided advantage during early years of settlement--and provided logs for significant early structures--the community survived partly as a good location for a Forest Service ranger station (later a guard station) that helped to maintain the town. Farm and forest elements combined from the beginning to account for Oakley's importance, and continue to maintain the town after a century of relatively stable development.

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ITEM NUMBER 10

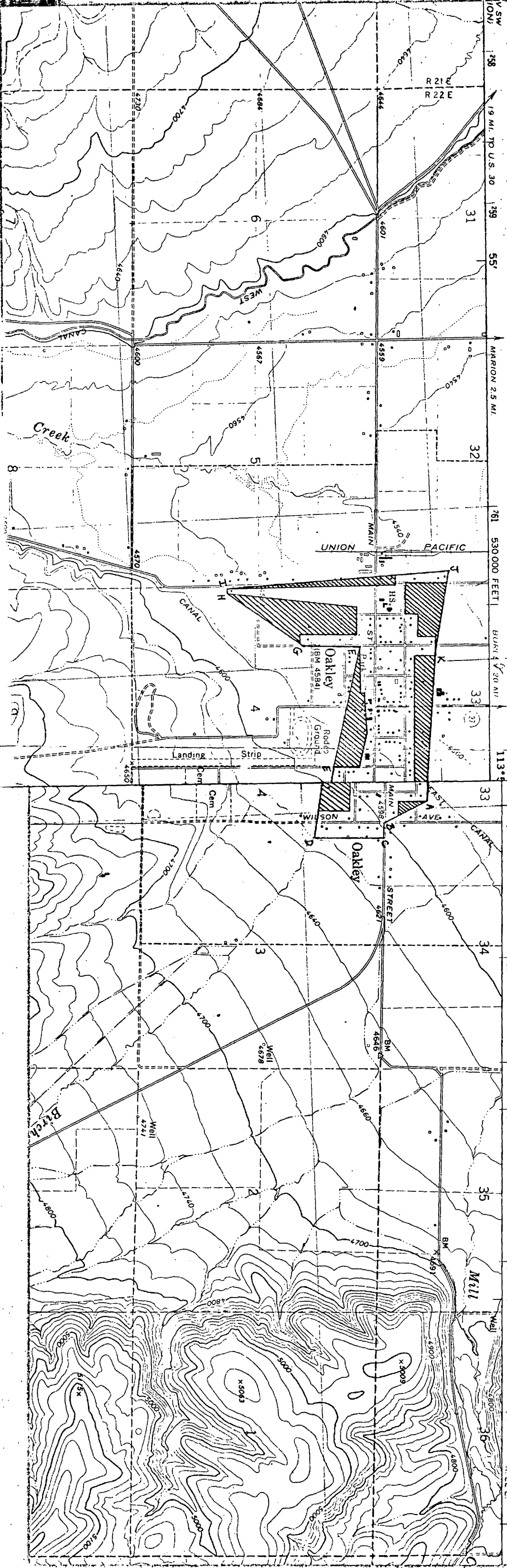
PAGE 1

Boundaries: Commencing at a point 200 feet north and 200 feet east of the northeast corner of Poplar and Davis (A); south 600 feet; east 300 feet; southeast to northeast corner of Main and Wilson (b); east 320 feet (C); south 1800 feet (D); west 600 feet; north 600 feet; west to west side of Church street; north 600 feet on west side of Church; <sup>e</sup> northwest to a point 200 feet south of the west side of intersection of Main and Washington; west 1000 feet; south 100 feet; west to east side of Lincoln avenue (F); south 1240 feet (G); west 240 feet; north 1200 feet; west 600 feet; southwest to a point 140 feet west of the east side of College and 3240 feet south of the southeast corner of Main and College (H); west 140 feet to east side of College (I); north along east side of College 3600 feet; west 200 feet; north 1220 feet (J); east 200 feet to east side of College; south to northwest corner of College and Poplar; east to northwest corner of Academy and Poplar; north 200 feet; east 420 feet; north 400 feet; east 400 feet (K); south 400 feet; east to point of origin.

OAKLEY QUADRANGLE  
IDAHO - CASSIA CO.

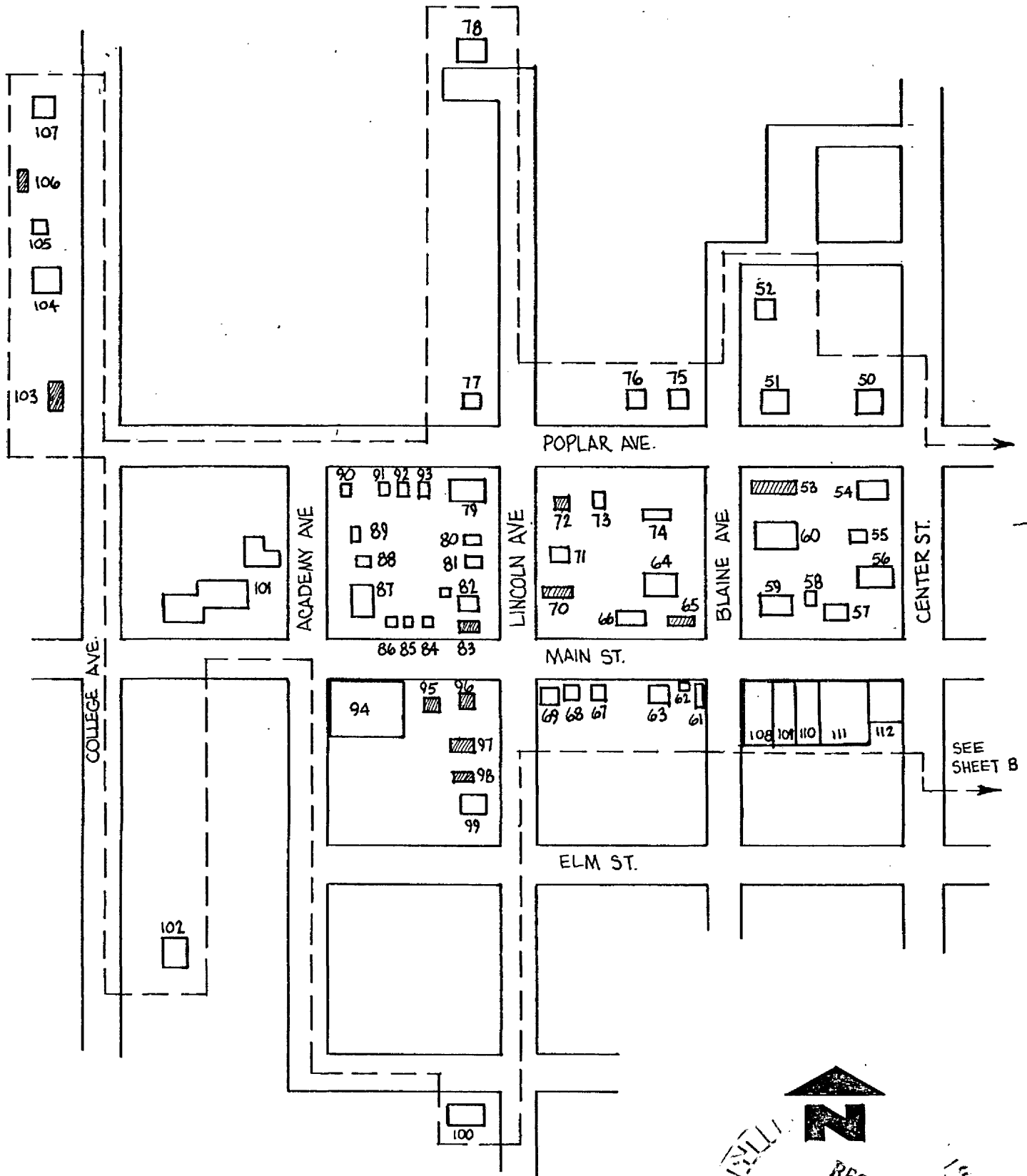
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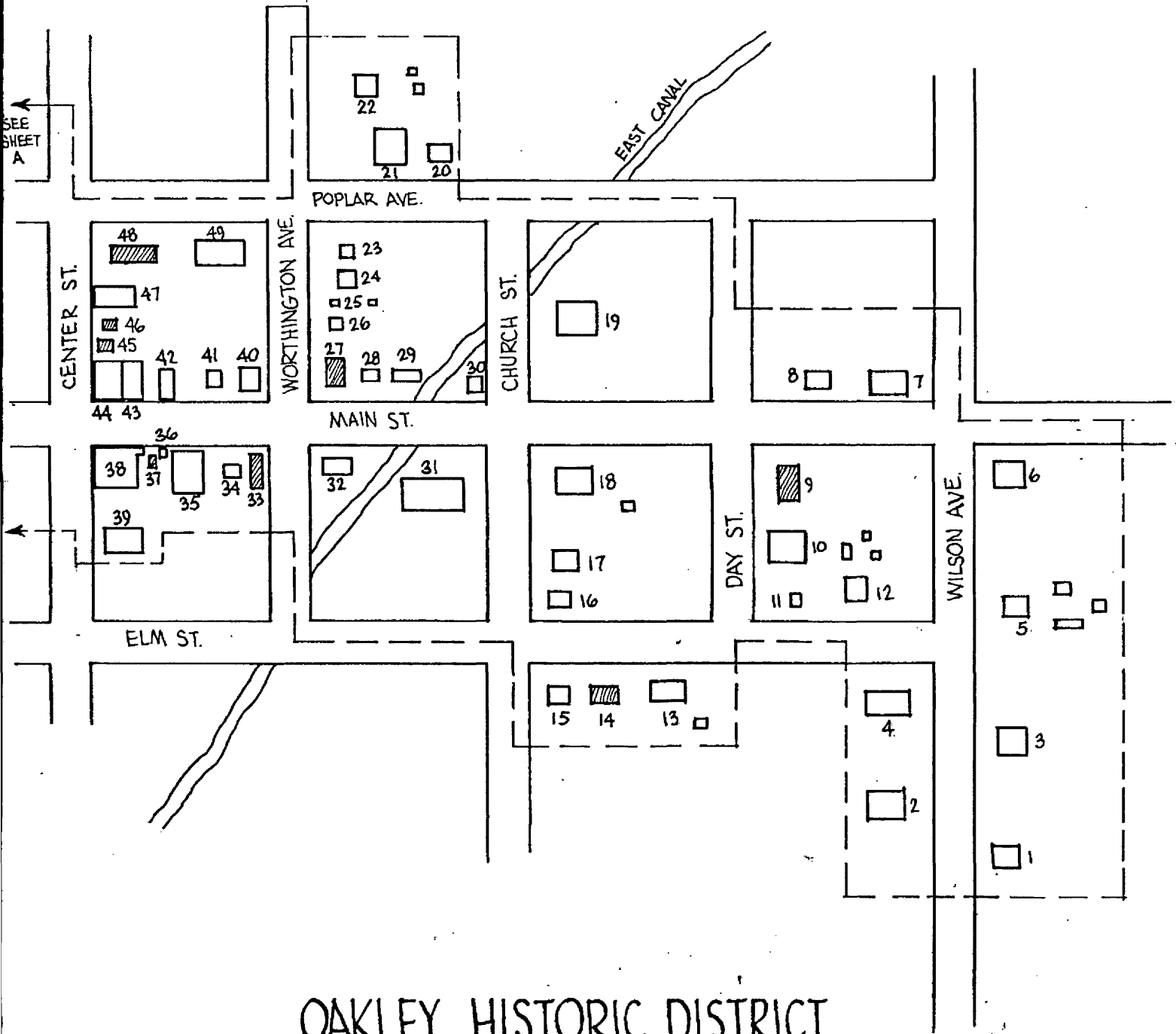
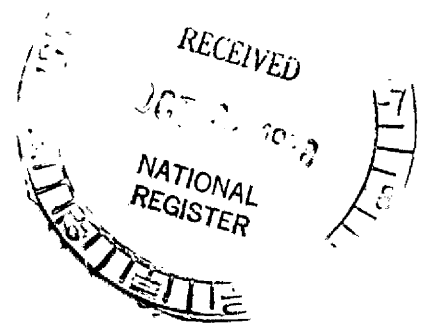


# OAKLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

OAKLEY, IDAHO  
SHEET A  
NOT TO SCALE

--- DISTRICT BOUNDARY





# OAKLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

OAKLEY, IDAHO  
SHEET B  
NOT TO SCALE

--- DISTRICT BOUNDARY