

01000 11-1-2013  
EPA 12, 2104

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received **11 20** 1983  
date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Shilling Avenue Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

~~An area along Shilling Avenue between East Idaho and Bingham streets, and extending street & number east to Stout Avenue between Bridge and Judicial streets.~~ N/A for publication

city, town Blackfoot N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~ Stout Ave.

state Idaho code 016 county Bingham code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see continuation sheet).

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bingham County Courthouse

street & number 100 block East Main Street

city, town Blackfoot state Idaho 83221

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Idaho State Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1972  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Idaho State Historical Society

city, town Boise state Idaho

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## 7. Description

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<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u> <u>unknown</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		(site 39 only)

---

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Shilling Avenue Historic District is a five-block residential and institutional area along Shilling Avenue. The district extends east from Shilling two blocks along Bridge and Judicial streets. It includes 40 buildings, the majority of them houses. Schools, governmental buildings, and churches are also included in the district. Development in the district is not dense. Three to five houses occupy a half block, and the institutional buildings are set in half or full blocks.

The residential buildings in the Shilling Avenue Historic District range in style and type from the very modest frame vernacular houses typical of early settlement in southeast Idaho towns to well-designed renditions of all the major residential styles found in southeast Idaho: the Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, bungalow, Prairie, and English cottage styles. Most of the houses are one or one and one-half stories tall and modest in scale. They were commonly constructed either of frame and clapboard or of brick. In southeastern Idaho there is a preference for brick and stone materials in house construction, and this trend is evident in the Shilling Avenue district's high percentage of brick houses. Many of the frame houses have been painted white or green; brick colors range from pink to the dark burnt red commonly used for the Prairie style houses. Decorative motifs, drawn from the styles mentioned above, include turned Queen Anne wood trim, entablatures surrounding front doors, bungalow brackets and other exposed framing members, and horizontal banding around the Prairie style houses. There is a general tendency toward plainness of style, and the styles found in the district are expressed as much in massing and materials as in the application of ornamentation.

The institutional buildings in the district include three churches, a courthouse, and two schools. All but one of these buildings is built in red brick, the exception being St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a white frame and shiplap building. All of the institutional buildings are larger than the houses surrounding them, and most of them are two stories in height. Their settings in large lots or full blocks, though, allows these large-scale buildings to fit the residential context admirably well. The district churches represent the Georgian Revival style and the Gothic Revival style as built in frame and in brick. The remaining architectural features of the radically altered Bingham County Courthouse represent the Italianate style. The two schools in the district are designed identically in a brick design suggestive of Neo-classicism and the Prairie style. As with the district houses, decorative treatment on the institutional buildings is somewhat restrained. The one exception is the exuberant and eccentric detail found on the LDS Tabernacle.

Construction in the Shilling Avenue Historic District developed gradually over a period of several decades, giving the area a wide range of architectural styles from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The area's residential lots filled slowly over this period. Generally the oldest houses are

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** ca.1880–ca.1930      **Builder/Architect** See significance continuation sheet page 3.

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Shilling Avenue Historic District is architecturally significant as an area representative of the styles and types of architecture used locally in residential and institutional building between about 1880 and 1930. The district is historically significant as an example of the informal development of a local institutional center and for the association of particular district buildings with prominent local and state politicians and developers. During the period following 1885 Blackfoot was the center of political controversy. Prominent leaders associated with the district buildings participated in local and national politics, the important questions of the day being anti-Mormonism and free silver coinage. Fred T. Dubois, in particular, built his career on these and related issues, serving in the United States Senate for two terms, 1891 to 1897 and 1901 to 1907.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property about 25 acres  
Quadrangle name Blackfoot

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

### UMT References

A 

1	2	3	9	1	0	0	0	4	7	8	2	5	6	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

1	2	3	9	1	1	4	10	4	7	8	2	4	4	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

1	2	3	9	1	1	0	0	4	7	8	2	1	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

1	2	3	9	0	8	8	0	4	7	8	1	9	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

1	2	3	9	0	6	2	5	4	7	8	2	1	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Wright, Architectural Historian AND Jennifer Eastman Attebery, State Architectural Historian

organization Idaho State Historical Society date 30 June 1983

street & number 610 North Julia Davis Drive telephone (208) 334-3356

city or town Boise state Idaho

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Merle Wells

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 14 July 1983

**For NPS use only**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Merle Wells  
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 8/18/83

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
Chief of Registration

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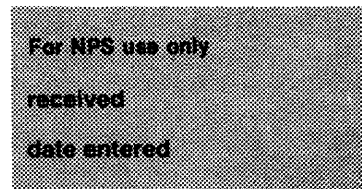
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OWNERS LIST:

Site	Property	Owner
1.	Shilling Addition Block 7, lots 8-10	Boyd F. and Beverly E. Cloward Route 1, Box 563 Firth, ID 83236
2.	Shilling Addition Block 8, lots 1-4	Bingham County Box 310 Blackfoot, ID 83221
3.	Shilling Addition Block 8, lots 5 and 6, 6" of lot 7	Velma T. Johnson 160 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
4.	Shilling Addition Block 8, lots S 17' 6" of lot 7 through lot 10	Orville F. and Cloda McCrory 122 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
5 & 6.	Shilling Addition Block 9, lots 1-4	St. Paul's Episcopal Church 72 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
7.	Shilling Addition Block 9, lots 5-7, N 14 1/2' of lot 8	James N. and Bernice W. Hoskins 16 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
8.	Shilling Addition Block 9, S 10 1/2' of lot 8, lots 9-11, and lot B	James N. and Bernice W. Hoskins 16 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
9.	Shilling Addition Block 55, W 62 1/2' of T1721	Leland A. Anderson 263 East Bridge Blackfoot, ID 83221
10.	Shilling Addition Block 55, lots: S 17' of lot 8, lots 9-11 and lot B	First Baptist Church 10 North University Avenue Blackfoot, ID 83221
11.	Shilling/Danielson Addition Block 54	School District #55 44 West Judicial Blackfoot, ID 83221

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Site	Property	Owner
12.	Shilling Addition Block 10, lots 1-20	School District #55 44 West Judicial Blackfoot, ID 83221
13.	Shilling/Danielson Addition Block 53, lots 1-2	Current Event Club 108 South University Blackfoot, ID 83221
14.	Shilling Addition Block 46, lots 1-10	Bingham County Box 310 Blackfoot, ID 83221
15.	Danielson Addition Block 45, lots 1-3	Var O. Buchanan 210 South Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
16.	Danielson Addition Block 45, lots 4-5	Kay P. and Delores Later 246 South Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
17.	Danielson Addition Block 45, lots 6-7	Elmer Thurman 262 South Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
18.	Danielson Addition Block 45, lots 8-10	Emir Allen and Patricia Dewey c/o Duane C. and Karlene SERVICE 286 South Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
19.	Lewis Addition Block 14, lots 18-20	Garth M. and Ann M. Randall 215 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
20.	Shilling Addition Block 13, lots 11-13	Ora R. Tuohy 191 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
21.	Shilling Addition Block 13, lots 14-15	Bret J. and Monna S. Leavitt 163 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
22.	Shilling Addition Block 13, lots 16, 17, and N 15' of lot 18	Kermit M. and Myrtle I. Frasure 139 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221

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Site	Property	Owner
23.	Shilling Addition Block 13, lots: S 10' of lot 18, lot 19 and 20	Clarence A. and Linda N. Howard 121 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
24.	Shilling Addition Block 12, lots 12-14	Bernard J. and Mary Henschied 81 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
25.	Shilling Addition Block 12, lot 15 and 16, W 10' of lot 17	Lamar and Charlotte W. Hagar 61 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
26.	Shilling Addition Block 12, lots: S 15' of lot 17, lot 18, W 5' of lot 19	Morley P. Randall 39 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
27.	Shilling Addition Block 12, lots: S 20' of lot 19 and lot 20	Florence Evelyn Slatfery, et. al. c/o Don B. and Evelyn Lee 19 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
28.	Shilling Addition Block 12, lots 21, 22, and A	J. Cecil and Grace Sandberg 9 North Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
29.	Shilling Addition Block 11, lot 11 and 12, and N 9' of lot 13	Steven E. and Betty J. Rowe 7 South Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
30.	Shilling Addition Block 11, S 16' of lot 13, lot 14	Dora Shoemaker Pulscher 590 South Fisher Blackfoot, ID 83221
31.	Shilling Addition Block 11, lots 15-17	Dean Williams Route 7, Box 446 Blackfoot, ID 83221
32.	Lewis Addition Block 11, lots 18-20	Jay H. and LuAnn M. Stout Thomas E. and Bonny H. Moss 75 East Judicial Blackfoot, ID 83221
33.	Shilling Addition Block 44	Bingham County Box 310 Blackfoot, ID 83221

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Site	Property	Owner
34.	Shilling Addition Block 43, lot 11-13 N 15' of lot 14	David R. and Joan A. Burrows 211 South Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
35.	Shilling Addition Block 43, lots: S 10' of lot 14, lot 15, lot 16	John A. and Lucille H. Martin 251 South Shilling Blackfoot, ID 83221
36.	Danielson Addition Block 43, lots 17-20	Margaret C. Hawley 320 Southeast Main Blackfoot, ID 83221
37.	Shilling Addition Block 43, lots 1-5	Edward P. and Judy M. Delanos 20 Court Street Blackfoot, ID 83221
38.	Shilling Addition Block 43, lot 6 and 7, N 20' of lot 8	Lynn and Judy Broadhead Elden and Joni B. Archibald P. O. Box 1046 Blackfoot ID 83221
39.	Shilling Addition Block 43, S 5' of lot 8, lot 9, and lot 10	Keith G. and Diane K. Hansen 280 Southeast Main Blackfoot ID 83221
40.	Shilling Addition Block 48, lots 1-5	John R. and Margaret C. Hawley 320 Southeast Main Blackfoot, ID 83221



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:

Blackfoot LDS Tabernacle (19 November 1977)

St. Paul's Episcopal Church (15 May 1979)

North Shilling Historic District (sites 1-4 and 19-24 in the present  
nomination ) (29 August 1979)

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The Shilling Avenue district was one of the earliest residential areas in Blackfoot, and it became from the beginning a fashionable place to live. The town's finest examples of residential architecture were built there during Blackfoot's early development as a railroad and government town. By the 1930's the district existed essentially as we see it today, having gained a streetscape of houses representative of the Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, bungalow, Prairie, and English cottage styles as they were used in southeast Idaho towns. The Prairie style, a style more popular in southeast Idaho than in other areas of the state, is particularly well represented in the district. Within close proximity three churches, the courthouse, and two schools were built to make a core of service buildings that became a governmental and institutional center with adjacent residential development. This kind of informal planning is typical of Idaho towns that grew up at the turn of the century, and it often had similarly cohesive results.

Today, as evidenced by requests to the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, many home owners in the district are taking an interest in historic preservation, and the maintenance of district buildings is quite good. The district continues to convey a sense of the period in which it developed. Most of the district buildings retain their original style features; their original materials are visible and well maintained; and most alterations to the district buildings are minor, reversible, and compatible with the original styles of the buildings. Original, early, or compatible landscaping contributes to the district's representation of the historic period.

Established in 1878 as a railroad town on the Utah and Northern Railway, Blackfoot was at first a terminus for freight shipping to the Wood River and Yankee Fork mines. The town lost its bid for a railroad freight division and lost its Wood River trade to the Oregon Short Line terminus at Shoshone in 1882. Eventually, though, Blackfoot gained a stable economic base through several developments. Irrigation canals watered a large agricultural tract; the town was named county seat of Bingham County in 1885; a mental asylum was located there in 1885; and after 1890 an influx of Mormon settlers added to the town's population.

Chief among the people associated with the Dubois Historic District is Fred T. Dubois, one of Idaho's prominent early politicians. He came from Springfield, Illinois, where his house, a National Historic Landmark, now is a prominent National Park Service property. Here, his political association with Abraham Lincoln and Shelby Cullom developed. He served as territorial marshal before gaining election in 1886 and 1888 as territorial congressional delegate. Then he served two terms as United States Senator. In the course of his long career, he gained a national reputation on such volatile issues as anti-Mormonism, silver coinage, anti-imperialism, and conservation. He managed Champ Clark's nearly successful presidential nomination campaign in 1912, and later he held national political appointments.

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Ironically, Dubois' involvement with anti-Mormon politics led him to offer the county seat of Bingham County, which he was instrumental in establishing in 1885, to nearby Eagle Rock. This move temporarily lost him the support of local anti-Mormons, who naturally wanted to make Blackfoot the county seat. The courthouse in Blackfoot was to develop a reputation as the site of trials of Mormon polygamists whom Dubois rounded up with great industry.

The homestead of former cavalryman Watson Shilling was the site of the original townsite of Blackfoot. Shilling was the original owner of all this real estate, and Shilling Avenue and the Shilling Addition bear his name. William Behle was a prominent physician who built a drugstore on Main Street. George Rogers was one of the earliest settlers and principal capitalists of Blackfoot; he served as county commissioner, state asylum director, state senator, and U.S. Land Office receiver. Alexander Younie achieved local prominence after 1904 as a banker. L. M. Capps was a businessman who served several terms as mayor. John Brown was proprietor of the Brown-Hart mercantile establishment on Main Street. John Millick took over the grain mill built by R. H. Hopkins during the depression of the mid-1890's. D. L. Jenkins was active in the Blackfoot building trade after 1910 and was particularly noted for his bungalows, examples of which appear in the Shilling Avenue Historic District.

Byrd Trego edited and published the Idaho Republican (later consolidated with the Daily Bulletin) from 1904 until his retirement in 1939 and was throughout this period one of the more vocal and colorful members of the Blackfoot establishment. James Duckworth was an English-born Mormon who in 1907 was asked to serve as a leader of the Blackfoot stake. It was as president of this increasingly important local stake and as a successful sheep rancher that he built his house in 1910. In 1920, by then a vice-president of the Blackfoot City Bank and president of the Blackfoot Mercantile Company, Duckworth presided over the construction of the \$78,000 Blackfoot LDS Tabernacle in a town where until the turn of the century there had been only a small branch Mormon church with no building of its own. M. N. Austin was a particularly inventive example of the early twentieth-century small town entrepreneur. Two of Austin's experiments were mushroom-growing and greenhouse gardening, the latter effort for a time providing what the Idaho Republican called "a feast to the optics" (February 17, 1911, p. 5, col. 6) between the Dubois and Trego houses.

The Shilling Avenue Historic District incorporates a previously listed historic district, the North Shilling Historic District. Acting on owner requests in the vicinity of that district, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office staff recently reviewed the North Shilling district. While the district did stand out from its surroundings as a core of the most pretentious houses in Blackfoot, it was found that the district boundaries were drawn with too selective an eye. Unaltered examples of buildings from the same period of significance exist immediately outside the North Shilling district. Because the area bounded by the enlarged Shilling Avenue Historic District has a coherent historic development in-

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separable from that of the North Shilling district, it was decided to incorporate that small district into the larger Shilling Avenue district. The Shilling Avenue Historic District has few intrusions, most of them fully compatible with the district streetscape in scale, materials, color, setback, and landscaping. The district is surrounded by commercial development on the northeast and by residential development on all other borders. Parts of the surrounding residential areas date from the district's period of significance, but the intrusion rate in those areas is about fifty per cent. Given major restoration efforts in those areas, additions to the historic district might be possible.

**BUILDER/ARCHITECT:**

- D. A. Jenkins (builder, sites 3, 23)
- C. W. C. Van Windle (architect, site 6)
- R. H. Hopkins (builder, sites 6, 22, 33)
- Pope and Burton (architects, site 14)
- B. S. Rupp (architect, site 37)

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Bitton, Davis. "The Making of a Community: Blackfoot, Idaho 1878-1910."  
Idaho Yesterdays Spring, 1975. 19: 2-15.

(Blackfoot) Idaho News. 1890-1901.

(Blackfoot) Idaho Republican. 1904-1919.

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History of Idaho, The Gem of the Mountains. Vol. II. Chicago: S. J. Clarke  
Company, 1930, pp. 377-378.

Interview with the Reverend Robert L. Schelling, 18 August 1978.

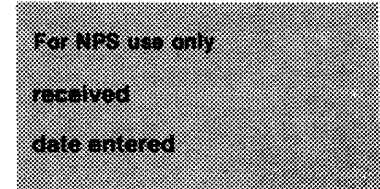
Letter from Mrs. M. Von Der Lieth, 16 May 1975.

Neil, J. Meredith. Saints and Oddfellows: A Bicentennial Sampler of Idaho  
Architecture. Boise: Boise Gallery of Art, 1976, pp. 84, 90, 148.

Progressive Men of Southern Idaho. Chicago: A. W. Bower and Company, 1904,  
pp. 608-610.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The nomination includes the contributing buildings herein described and the property on which they sit: in the Shilling Addition, lots 8-10 in block 7, lots 1-10 in block 8, lots 1-11 and lot B in block 9, lots 1-20 in block 10, lots 11-17 in block 11, lots 12-22 and lot A in block 12, lots 11-20 in block 13, lots 1-16 in block 43, block 44, lots 1-10 in block 46, lots 1-5 in block 48, lots 9-11, B, the south 17 feet of lot 8, and the west 62 1/2 feet of tax parcel 1721 in block 55; in the Lewis Addition, lots 18-20 in block 11, lots 18-20 in block 14; in the Danielson Addition, lots 17-20 in block 43, lots 1-10 in block 45; and in the Shilling/ Danielson Addition, lots 1-2 in block 53, and block 54.

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found on the corners of the blocks, and newer styles were built as the blocks were further subdivided. As a result of this slow development, no one style predominates over the others represented, although there is a definite break in development of the area in the 1930's after the building of several English cottages and before the ranch style house had become popular.

If the district lacks a homogeneity of style, it is homogeneous in many other ways. There is a consistent setback from the street and sidewalk. Houses are very similar in scale and color. Landscaping consists of mature deciduous trees planted in the parking strip or toward the front of the yard. Residents have taken pride in maintaining shrubs, flowers, and ornamental trees; in proximity to the grounds of the institutional buildings in the district, these well maintained lawns give the entire district a park-like appearance.

With few exceptions the district buildings are used for their original purposes. The former LDS Tabernacle is now a civic center. Sites 13, 31, and 2, formerly private residences, are now a club house, an office building, and a museum, respectively.

The area around the district was inspected in a reconnaissance survey in June 1983. On the northeast the district is bounded by railroad tracks and commercial development. On all other boundaries the district is surrounded by residential development of a type and period similar to the district buildings, but these areas have suffered a fifty per cent or more intrusion rate. On the fringes of the district are a few altered houses that, with considerable restoration, may eventually be eligible for inclusion in the district.

The district absorbs a much smaller district and two buildings previously listed in the National Register, the North Shilling Historic District (sites 1-4 and 19-24), the Blackfoot LDS Tabernacle (site 14), St. Paul's Episcopal Church (site 6).

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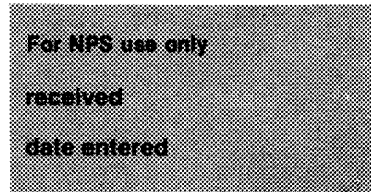
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Inventory:

- 1. Capps, L. M., House Contributory  
228 North Shilling Avenue

A two-story frame house with cubical massing. The hipped roof is elaborated by a single gable in front and twin gables at the side. L. M. Capps was a Blackfoot mayor. This house was previously listed in the North Shilling Historic District.

- 2. Brown, John G., House Contributory  
190 North Shilling Avenue  
Built 1905

An eclectic Colonial Revival style house with a rectangular plan. There is a lava rock first story and a flared, shingled second story. The bracketed hipped roof is broken not only by several projecting bays but also by hipped dormers, stepped cone finials and lava rock interior chimneys. The outset entry porch is supported by four massive Doric columns and itself supports a ballustraded balcony. The structure now houses the Bingham County historical museum and contains reconstructed interiors as well as artifact displays. John G. Brown was a Blackfoot merchant; the house was built for him in 1905. This house was previously listed in the North Shilling Historic District.

- 3. Jenkins, D. A., House Contributory  
160 North Shilling Avenue  
Builder: D. A. Jenkins

A bungalow with Prairie style influence. The low front and side gables render this house a more typical bungalow than its counterpart at 121, also built by Jenkins. The side walls are brick almost to the roofline, long brackets trim the eaves, and the broad porch is supported on brick pillars with battered stucco tops. The house was built by local builder D. A. Jenkins as his own residence. The lot was taken in trade from John Millick for the home the latter admired as it was being built across the street at 121 Shilling. This house was previously listed in the North Shilling Historic District.

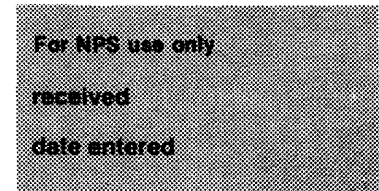
- 4. Millick, John, House Contributory  
122 North Shilling Avenue  
Built 1897

A brownstone Queen Anne style house. It is L-shaped with a pedimented entry porch supported by turned columns at the intersection. There are polygonal bays at left and right, decorative shingle and wooden ornament in gables and dormers. There are two exterior chimneys of local stone. This house was built for John Millick in 1897. It was previously listed as part of the North Shilling Historic District.



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- & 6. St. Paul's Episcopal Church and Parish House      Contributory  
72 North Shilling Avenue  
Site 6 built 1891-1892  
Architect for Site 6: C. W. C. Van Winkle  
Builder for Site 6: R. H. Hopkins

A small frame Gothic Revival style building (site 6). Its distinctive features are its diminutive proportions and its stylistic clarity. The Gothic pointed arch is used in the nave windows, the side entrance, and the belfry orifices. There is also a modest display of carpenter Gothic trim in the gables of porch and nave.

The property includes the St. Paul's Parish House (site 5) facing East Pacific. The parish house is a bungalow style building built in circa 1920. The St. Paul's Episcopal Church has been previously listed in the National Register.

7. 42/44/46 North Shilling Avenue      Contributory  
Built circa 1930

A one-story triplex designed in the English cottage style with a steep gable roof, multiple gables facing the street, and a pink brick veneer.

8. 16 North Shilling Avenue      Contributory  
Built circa 1920

A one-story brick house designed with Prairie style massing and Colonial Revival style details. The house's low-pitched gable roof is parallel to the street on the main block. A rear ell and outset entry bay have vented gables facing the street. The front door is flanked by sidelights. Wide picture windows are set to right and left of the door.

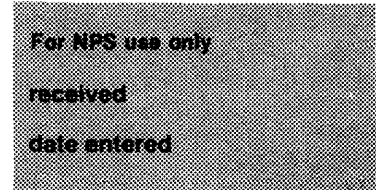
9. 263 East Bridge      Contributory  
Built circa 1900

A one and one-half story frame house with wood siding. This vernacular building has a gable front with a centered door flanked by six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. In the gable above the front door is a pair of similar windows.

10. First Baptist Church      Contributory  
10 South University  
Built circa 1900

A one-story brick church on a raised basement story. Designed in the Gothic Revival style, this church is composed of a large gabled block with an outset, square corner tower. Contrasting relieving arches over windows and doors use the pointed Gothic arch.

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11. Central School Contributory  
South Stout, facing schoolyard  
Built circa 1920

Two-story brick school building designed to match the Blackfoot Middle School (site 12) and facing the Middle School across a block-long playground. The building has a red-brick facade broken by vertical bays formed by blocks of windows outlined in lighter concrete. Brickwork also is arranged to form decorative panels.

12. Blackfoot Middle School Contributory  
Built circa 1920

A T-shaped two-story brick school building suggestive of Neo-classicism in its use of symmetry and suggestive of the Prairie style in its use of horizontal line and decorative brick panels. The building has a central entry bay with a round-arched doorway, flanked by two wings. The red-brick facade is broken by vertical bays formed by blocks of windows outlined in lighter concrete.

13. 108 South University Contributory  
Built circa 1910

A one-and-one-half-story frame house with bungalow and Colonial Revival style features. Shed dormers emerge from a hipped roof. The bungalow style is developed with exposed rafters, figure-four brackets, and a wide roof overhang. Originally a residence, the building now is used as a meeting place for a local women's club.

14. Blackfoot LDS Tabernacle Contributory  
(Blackfoot Civic Center)  
120 South Shilling Avenue  
Built 1920's  
Architect: Pope and Burton

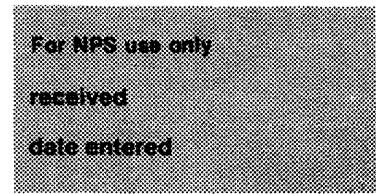
A semi-circular, two-story, flat-roofed brick building distinguished by its shape and its Georgian ornamentation. Three outset entries with corbelled door frames provide access to the building. Brickwork delineates the two stories. The first story employs common bond with outset banding, and the second employs a garden wall cross with a diamond-shaped overlay. One and one-half story brick pilasters frame the windows and terminate with plaster Georgian scroll finials that connect to the oval windows. This building is listed in the National Register.





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25. 61 North Shilling Avenue Non-contributory  
built circa 1950's

This ranch style house was built much later than the period represented by the district.

26. 39 North Shilling Avenue Compatible  
built circa 1910's

A one-story bungalow style house. This building has been resided with aluminum siding and has suffered porch and fenestration alterations. It remains compatible with the other district buildings in scale, massing, color, setback, and landscaping.

27. 19 North Shilling Avenue Contributory  
built circa 1910's

A one and one-half story frame house designed in the bungalow style. The gable roof faces forward to cover a recessed front porch supported on square posts. The house has a low roof pitch and exposed rafters. The front elevation is symmetrical: a door flanked by large single-paned windows with three upper lights. Window and door heads are pedimented. The porch trim features exposed purlins.

28. 9 North Shilling Avenue Contributory  
built circa 1930

A one and one-half story English cottage style house built of brick. Two gables, one covering the outset front entrance, face the street. The front door is framed by pilasters and a scrolled broken pediment surmounted by an urn.

29. 7 South Shilling Avenue Contributory  
built circa 1900

A one-story frame house with shiplap siding. Decorative features include a front bay window set in the gable facing Shilling Avenue, an inset corner porch supported on Tuscan columns, and a Colonial Revival style front door.

30. 27 South Shilling Avenue Contributory  
built circa 1910's

A one-story frame bungalow style house with a lateral gable roof. An inset front porch is tucked under a smaller, forward-facing gable. Gables and their bargeboards flare at the roof peak. Eaves are exposed and are decorated with slotted figure-four brackets. Siding is wood clapboard.

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- 31. 53 South Shilling Avenue  
built circa 1910
Contributory

A one-story frame house designed in the Colonial Revival style. The gable roof is set parallel with the street. It is broken by two vented dormers with gable roofs and returned eaves. The outset front porch frames a door with sidelights. The porch is supported by paired Tuscan columns. The porch roof has a forward-facing gable with a round arch set in the gable and returned eaves. Horizontal bands of double-hung sash windows flank the entry. Siding is wood clapboard. Originally a residence, this building is currently used for offices.

- 32. 75 East Judicial  
built circa 1960's
Non-contributory

Built considerably later than the period represented by the district, this modern one-story office building is an intrusion.

- 33. Bingham County Courthouse  
built 1885  
builder: R. H. Hopkins
Compatible

With its bracketed eaves, segmental window arches, and cubical massing the Bingham County Courthouse suggests the Italianate style. It is a two-story brick building on a raised stone foundation. There is a shingled mansard roof. The front of the building is obscured by a modern brick addition. A number of features on the interior of the courthouse are still intact. On the first floor most of the door and window moldings are original. In the first floor hallway and in parts of the offices opening onto it the wood flooring, wainscotting, and plaster walls, arches, and ceiling appear to be original or at least quite early. Some of the first floor ceilings have been dropped with the addition of acoustical tile. On the second floor most of the original door and window moldings are intact. In the courtroom the only furnishings of any age are the fixed, swivel Windsor style chairs, and those are not necessarily original. In summary, although the site of the courthouse is of historic significance the building itself no longer retains enough architectural integrity to represent visually the period of the polygamy trials that occurred there, and cannot be identified as contributing to this district. The building and grounds are compatible with nearby district buildings in color, scale, setback, and landscaping.

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- 34. Duckworth, James C., House    Contributory  
211 South Shilling Avenue  
built 1909

A two-story buff-brick residence in a late Queen Anne-going-colonial style. It is asymmetrically planned. There are an outset porch at right front and three bays at the left front and side. The complex roof system includes cross gables on a hipped and flared main section, crested hip knobs, a front shed dormer, and eaves returns. Classically-massed columns support the porch. This imposing house was built in 1909 for James C. Duckworth, a stockman and president of the Blackfoot stake of the Mormon church.

- 35. 251 South Shilling Avenue    Contributory  
built circa 1920's

A one-story brick house designed in the Prairie style with a hipped roof, enclosed eaves with a wide overhang, and heavy brick pillars supporting an inset front porch. A band of light concrete wraps around the building and serves as window sills and porch wall coping.

- 36. 285 South Shilling Avenue    Contributory  
built circa 1930's

A one and one-half story frame house designed in the English cottage style with Colonial Revival style details. The main block of this rectangular house has a steep gable roof set parallel to the front exposure. Three steep gables break the roofline to face the street, one of them roofing a dormer window and one of them roofing a shallowly outset entry. Windows are six-over-six double hung sash. The centered front door is surrounded with pilasters and a segmentally-arched, denticulated entablature. The house has composition siding.

- 37. Trego, Byrd, House    Contributory  
20 Court Street  
built 1909  
architect: B. S. Rupp

The Trego house was constructed in 1909, only a few months earlier than the Duckworth house. It was named "Sagehurst" (after the colors used on the interior) by the couple for whom it was designed and built, Mr. and Mrs. Byrd Trego. Trego was the owner and editor of Blackfoot's Idaho Republican. The Trego residence, designed by local architect B. S. Rupp, is a building of more than usual originality and interest. It is essentially a two-story

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brick box capped by a hipped roof with flared eaves and a long lateral ridge. The basic box is elaborated by a pair of square-topped box bays, two stories in height, on either side of the facade and by a long low extension of the front slope of the roof over the inset porch, which is formed between the bays. The brick walls, originally grey, are now painted white; wooden shingles were replaced with tile in the 1920s; the porch supports do not appear original; and a small brick addition at left rear has been built in recent years. The addition, however, is barely visible from the street, obscured as it is by the Tregos' landscaping.

38. Austin, M. N., House Contributory  
252 East Main  
built 1910-1920

A rectangular, hipped-roofed, clapboarded bungalow set well back on its lot and consequently displaying a fine expanse of grounds in front. It was built in 1910, with the front portion completed around 1920, by businessman M. N. Austin. Its distinctive feature is an outset gabled porch supported on blocky wooden columns.

39. 280 East Main Compatible

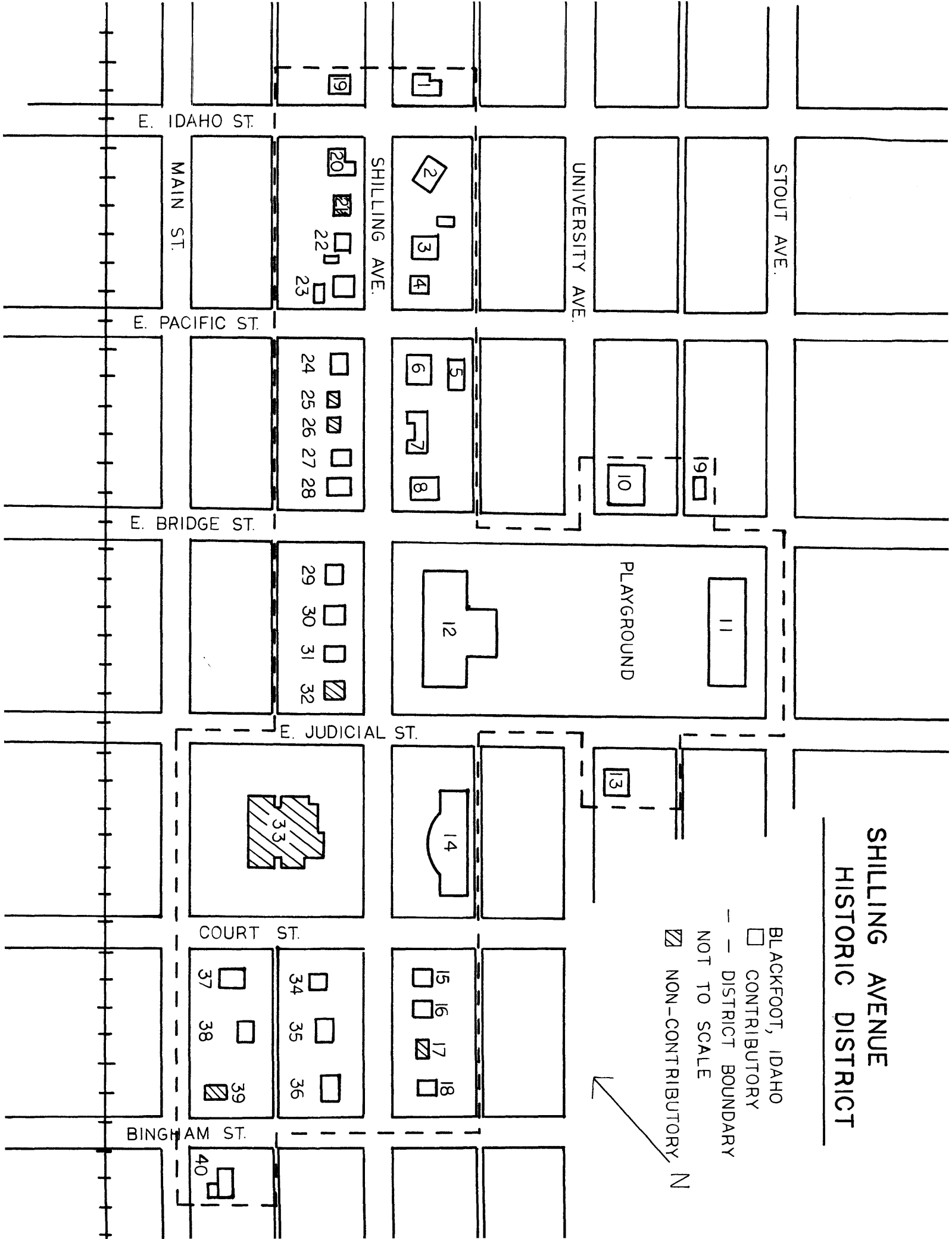
This building is a small clapboarded garage which has been moved in recent years onto two of the Austin's original five lots and converted to residential use. It is compatible with the other district buildings in scale, color, materials, setback and landscaping.

40. Dubois, Fred T., House Contributory  
320 East Main  
built 1891

The Dubois house is a two-story frame building with an interior chimney, a gable roof, and hipped-roofed box bays on each arm of the L-shaped plan. The entry has been remodeled and the exterior walls resided, but the decorative shingle work in the gables and the Queen Anne windows in the bays remain. These and the tall proportions of the structure represent the period in which it was built as the residence of Fred T. Dubois, who had just been elected to his first term in the U.S. Senate.



# SHILLING AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



- BLACKFOOT, IDAHO CONTRIBUTORY
- - - DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- NOT TO SCALE
- ▨ NON-CONTRIBUTORY

