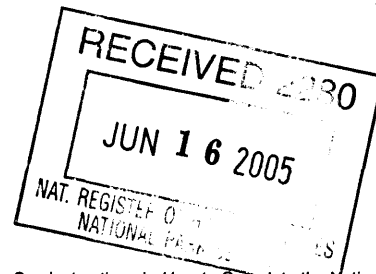


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10_900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lockman, Jacob P., House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 23 9th Avenue North N/A not for publication

city or town Nampa N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Canyon code 027 zip code 83687

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Kenneth C. Reid 15 June 05
Signature of certifying official/Title (Date)
KENNETH C. REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain):

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Edmund H. Beall 7/27/05

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)
☒ private	☒ building(s)	Contributing Noncontributing
☐ public_local	☐ district	1 buildings
☐ public_State	☐ site	sites
☐ public_Federal	☐ structure	structures
	☐ object	objects
		1 Total

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>DOMESTIC:single dwelling</u> 	<u>COMMERCE/TRADE:</u> <u>Business</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH</u> <u>CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS</u> <u>OTHER: American Foursquare</u>	foundation <u>STONE/Sandstone</u> walls <u>BRICK</u> <u>TERRA COTTA</u> roof <u>ASPHALT</u> other <u>METAL/Copper</u>

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Lockman, Jacob P., House
Name of Property

Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1906

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Barthel, Bernard (Architect)

Murphy, Pat (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- x State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- X Other

Name of repository:

Owner

Lockman, Jacob P., House
Name of Property

Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/1 5/3/5/4/7/0 4/8/2/5/4/1/0 B 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Doug Dalton
organization _____ date Jan., 15, 2005
street & number 47759 Anthony Lakes Highway telephone 208-861-2749
city or town North Powder state OR zip code 97867

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Doug and Heidi Dalton
street & number 47759 Anthony Lakes Highway telephone 208-861-2749
city or town North Powder state OR zip code 97867

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
County and State Canyon County, ID

Description:

The Jacob P. Lockman House is located in the northeast section of the City of Nampa in southwestern Idaho. It faces southeast on a large lot surrounded by mature trees with no other development immediately around it.

The house was constructed in 1906, and is a substantial two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare. The house sits on a raised, sandstone foundation with brick upper walls. The brick is laid in a Flemish bond, with the header bricks being darker than the stretcher bricks, giving the house a unique "checkered" appearance. Adding to the unusual appearance is the application of quoins made from white terra cotta bricks around all windows and doors as well as at the corners of the house.

The primary façade faces southwest. New concrete steps with original stone sidewalls lead to a full-length front porch, supported by simple Tuscan columns. A pediment pierces the roofline of the porch. A full-length, covered balcony, also supported by shorter Tuscan columns, also graces the front façade. (It is understood that the balcony was originally uncovered, but that the Lockmans added the roof over it sometime during their tenure in the house.) The centrally-placed front door is flanked by two large, cottage windows. On the second story, this pattern is repeated; a centrally placed door accesses the balcony and is flanked by two pairs of one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows that are proportionally equal to the cottage windows immediately below. The asphalt-shingled, hipped roof with belcast eaves is pierced by a centrally placed, hipped-roof dormer that has two square, fixed-frame windows. The eaves have a deep overhang and exposed rafter tails.

The northwest side elevation is distinguished by a large chimney that pierces the projecting eave and rises above the peak of the roof. The chimney is placed approximately one-third of the way back from the front wall of the house. It is constructed of the same Flemish-bond brick as the rest of the house and is further decorated with three white plus signs (+) evenly spaced from bottom to top. Each story of this elevation has three one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows—one to the south of the chimney and two to the north of the chimney. The second-story windows are located directly above the first-story windows. All windows are outlined with the white, terra cotta quoins mentioned previously. The side elevations have a simple cornice, which also doubles as a continuous lintel for the second-story windows. There is a door located near the rear corner on the first floor. An ADA ramp has been added on this side of the house. It runs the length of the side of the house (though it is not attached to the house), where it then meets the front porch to provide access through the front door. At the rear of the house, the roofline drops down and there is a one-story, hipped-roofed portion that is

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Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
County and State Canyon County, ID

stepped-in slightly from the primary northwest wall. This one-story portion of the house contains the kitchen and has the same decorative elements as the rest of the house, and a single one-over-one, double-hung, sash window. Immediately adjacent to where the chimney pierces the roofline is another centrally placed dormer that matches the front dormer except that its windows have been covered.

The opposite side, or southeast elevation, is distinguished by a projecting bay window with a copper roof near the rear of the first story. One other window can be seen on the first story, and four windows are visible on the second story. In keeping with the house's proportional fenestration, there are paired windows above the bay window. Again, a hipped-roofed dormer pierces the roof plane; these windows are glazed, unlike those opposite. Basement access is achieved via an exterior stairway that is covered with an awning. The basement access steps are original, but the awning is contemporary.

The rear, or northeast façade, is distinguished by a one-story projection, which also has a hipped roof with belcast eaves. The projection is only half enclosed, with the western-most half being comprised of an open, covered porch supported by the same Tuscan columns as seen on the front of the house. Two windows are seen in the back of the one-story projection, and two windows (one near each corner) are located on the second story of the rear elevation. A door accesses the house from the rear porch. The dormer windows on the rear have been covered over like those on the northeast side.

The interior of the house consists of 4,700 square feet on four levels and has many Craftsman characteristics found throughout the house, including decorative fir moulding and built-in cabinetry. The rooms are spacious and feel even larger due to the high ceilings throughout.

The first floor of the house consists of several large rooms designed for entertaining and feature hardwood floors made of vertical-grain, clear fir; ten-foot ceilings; and original chandeliers. The living room contains the original fireplace, chandelier and access to the main staircase to the second floor. Just off the living room is a "stein room" with five-foot, handcrafted wainscoting topped with a shelf constructed to display Mr. Lockman's beer mug collection. There is also a den with large double, sliding doors; wall sconces; and an original chandelier. Next to the den is a formal dining room with a large bay window; original, hand-crafted, six-foot bead board; and an original chandelier. There is a half bath on the first floor just off the kitchen. The kitchen is located in the one-story rear projection and has large windows on three walls. The kitchen also has the only transom windows in the house. One is above the back door accessing the back porch and the other is above the door to the half bath. Off the kitchen, there is a back hallway and rear staircase originally designed for servants to utilize during functions.

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Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
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The second level has nine-foot ceilings and consists of four main bedrooms, a sitting room, and two full baths. One of the baths was original and one was added during renovation. The second floor features original hardwood floors in all areas but the bathrooms where tile was added during renovation. Built-in cabinets and art nooks are prevalent on the second floor. Just off the sitting room is the access point to the second-story covered porch.

The top level of the house is a walk-up attic that was recently converted to living space during renovation. The loft has new, hardwood fir flooring; four large dormers; a fireplace and built-in fir cabinetry; art nooks; and storage.

The basement, with eight-foot ceilings, features a mechanical room for electrical, plumbing, phone, etc. The remaining space in the basement is open. The basement also has a separate entrance to the outside covered with an awning.

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Section number 8 Page 1

Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
County and State Canyon County, ID

Statement of Significance:

The Jacob P. Lockman House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C, at the local level, as a fine example of an American Foursquare house with Craftsman influence. The house carries all the hallmarks of the style, including: square, boxy massing; two-and-a-half stories capped with a hipped roof with central dormers and wide overhanging eaves; a full-length front porch; straight-forward fenestration with equal groupings of windows on the first and second stories. The Lockman House goes beyond the typical minimally adorned variety of the Foursquare. With its embellished siding and corner details, the Lockman House stands out in the City of Nampa (a community of approximately 20,000) as a unique, architect-designed structure.

Historic Background

Jacob Lockman was born in Denmark on January 23, 1857, and although not a large man, he became a towering figure in Idaho brewing history and in Idaho history, in general.¹ He came to America in 1871, and settled in Iowa.² He was raised and educated there until 1876, when he left for the Black Hills of South Dakota to pursue mining and cattle. In 1880, he left for the mountains of south-central Idaho and appeared on the scene first in Ketchum, Idaho, as a partner in the City Meat Market.³ He later built the first saloon building in the town, became a partner in a silver mine, and a leader in the fire department, and even ran unsuccessfully for sheriff on the Democratic ticket. Jacob's time in Ketchum gave him strong and diverse business experience.⁴

In 1889, he moved from Ketchum to the mining town of Wallace, in the Coeur d'Alene mining district of Northern Idaho.⁵ In 1893, Jacob married Freda Graf, daughter of a prominent Kootenai County farmer. By 1894, Jacob was the Chief of the Wallace fire department and by 1895, he was Mayor of Wallace. On January 1, 1901, he organized the Sunset Brewing Company in Wallace.⁶ The plant initially had a 10,000 barrel per year capacity, but due to the overwhelming success and expansions, the plant soon had a 25,000 barrel per year capacity. After many prosperous years, he left the Coeur d'Alene area with maturity, capital and knowledge of both brewing and business.

In 1906, Jacob decided to build a brewery in Nampa, Idaho, over 300 miles south of Wallace.⁷ Nampa was a thirsty, hot community in the arid, southern portion of Idaho. The town spent thousands of dollars each year on beer shipped in from near and far. Nampa had been trying to get a brewery in town since 1900, when 13 train-car loads of beer were shipped into town in June alone.⁸ The Nampa Chamber of Commerce at the time felt Jacob had a sound proposition and agreed to furnish a free site for him to build a large, modern brewery and home.

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Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
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The Chamber offered the site of the Duffes house (the founder of Nampa) on Ninth Avenue North.⁹ The large Duffes house was moved, and the new site was made ready for the imposing brewery and home to be built. Three hundred train cars of materials and over one million specially ordered extra-hard bricks went into making the structures. The architect for the project was Bernard Barthel of Chicago.¹⁰ The \$130,000 brewery was described in the Idaho Daily Statesman as "being one of the finest and most substantial structures in the west."¹¹ The \$18,000 residence was described as "one of the swellest residences in the state." At their completion, the buildings were labeled as "the best constructed buildings in Idaho."¹²

At midnight on New Years Eve, as 1907 was being welcomed in, the new brewery announced its beginning with an ear-splitting blast from the new plant's whistle. Two weeks later the Crescent Brewing Company offered a \$50 prize for the best name for the new upcoming beer.¹³ Hundreds of suggestions came in forcing the local post office to work overtime to accommodate all the responses from as far away as Maine and Canada.¹⁴ Fred Mock of Nampa won with the name "Overland," named for the nearby Overland Trail.¹⁵ By the end of January, the first beer was fermenting, and on May 15, 1907, the formal grand opening was held.¹⁶ The grand opening was held in the front yard of the house and was a lavish affair with the Columbian Band of Boise providing music. Thousands showed up for a taste of an "Overland" beer and a free lunch. The ladies were reported to have been entertained inside the new house by Mrs. Lockman. In the hall of the house was a floral arrangement in a horseshoe shape with the crescent and star company symbols on it.¹⁷

For two short years the promise of the new company seemed realized as sales and reputation grew. However, there were forces at work that would prove this time period to be a fool's paradise. In 1901, a local option law was passed in Idaho allowing counties to hold elections to decide if alcoholic beverages could be sold. This was the period historians refer to as the "third great wave" of national prohibition sentiment, a wave that resulted in the passage of the 18th Amendment. In August of 1909, Canyon County had an overwhelming "dry" vote, and Nampa, despite its own "wet" vote, was forced to go dry.¹⁸ In Idaho, conservative Protestant groups, Mormons and women's groups supported prohibition. In fact, women in Idaho were powerful enough to secure the vote long before the 19th Amendment for woman suffrage guaranteed them the right to vote.

Under Idaho law, a brewery could continue to brew beer, but saloons were outlawed. Because 95 percent of all beer was then sold to saloons the brewery had to think of additional ways to generate revenue. Jacob initiated a test case to see if he could make and sell "near beer."¹⁹ He deliberately sold two bottles of the near beer to Deputy Sheriff Paynter so that he would

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Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
County and State Canyon County, ID

be charged with a violation of the local option law.²⁰ The Idaho State Supreme Court ultimately decided the case in August of 1910.²¹ The justices held that near beer was a malt liquor and was, therefore, prohibited no matter how slight the trace of alcohol might be.

Although production was cut drastically, the brewery carried on by shipping beer into counties that had not passed local option laws. Jacob even built warehouses in Huntington and Ontario, Oregon.²² This all came to a halt in 1912, with another landmark court case. Mr. Lockman had tried to force the Oregon Short Line Railroad to accept a shipment of beer that was ultimately destined for McCall, Idaho, a wet area. The court held that shipments could not be accepted in dry territory no matter their destination.²³ Another avenue for the brewery was closed.

January 1, 1916, saw the arrival of statewide prohibition, and brewing in Nampa appeared to be over for good. Jacob, however, had used his business experience and prepared for this well. Cider, grape juice and root beer became the products and the name changed to "Overland Beverage Company." By the second year, 125,000 gallons of apple juice were bottled and the company was able to avoid laying off its workers. The company also had a very successful ice plant, selling ice for home use and for icing down products being shipped from Nampa by rail. This is how the company rode out the storm of prohibition.

Jacob, however, knew that change was inevitable, and in 1933, ordered costly new brewing equipment from Germany to be ready when legal beer returned.²⁴ By April 17, 1934, the first beer was ready to drink and another giant celebration was held on the lawn of the Lockman house. Between 2:30 and 7:00p.m. thousands ate a Dutch lunch and drank 1,000 gallons of beer. Girls dressed in European costumes served potato chips, pretzels and cheese.²⁵

Jacob retired in 1944, and divested himself of the brewery. In September of 1949, at the age of 92 he died at his home beside the brewery.²⁶ The company carried on until 1950, when it found that national competition was too much to overcome. The company was then forced to liquidate. A Buffalo, New York, company handled the sale of most of the equipment, which went to a South American brewery in Bogota, Columbia.

The beautiful old brewery building was not appreciated as the historic treasure that it was and in 1966, it was razed. Jacob's widow was heartbroken to see the brewery destroyed; she suffered a fatal heart attack while demolition was underway. The site now consists of a portion of the old office building and the newly restored residence.

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Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
County and State Canyon County, ID

Architecture

The Lockman House is an excellent representative example of an American Foursquare house.

The American Foursquare evolved as something of a reaction to the complex Victorian/Queen Anne style of architecture that was popular in the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Victorian houses were typically asymmetrical in plan and definition, resulting in complex rooflines and interior spaces. While the Victorian styles showcased the new potential of the machine age by using a variety of suddenly, easily obtainable materials, the American Foursquare showcased the machine age in a different way, highlighting new abilities in mass production. The style was popularized in the first years of the twentieth century as part of a larger movement toward simplified, rectilinear architecture, which home builders found easier and more economical to construct. In addition, the typical four-room-over-four-room arrangement also added to the simplicity of construction, being much less complicated than the asymmetrical, stair- and hallway-filled, Victorian interiors. The simplicity of design and construction of Foursquare houses, in turn, made them a popular choice in the growing boom of mass-produced catalog or kit houses in the early twentieth century. Both the kit homes and the Foursquare reflected the fast-growing trend of suburban development in the United States in this period.

Typical Foursquare houses were two-and-a-half stories, often set on a raised basement/foundation. This added more potential living space in the basements and the attics, which were typically walk-up, though often not immediately finished as living space. The roofs were hipped, or pyramidal, with dormers centrally placed on each roof plane. Eaves generally had a wide overhang. A full-length front porch is an integral element, and fenestration is usually applied in a straightforward manner.

The American Foursquare is essentially a box-like house and is more of a form than a style. The Foursquare was also extremely versatile, in that exterior decoration or embellishments could be added from nearly any desirable style. References from virtually any period could be applied to the basic box form to give it more interest, or when the owner desired a more sophisticated appearance. For instance, Palladian windows could be used in the attic dormers, combined with a pediment on the front porch roofline, and multi-paned windows, to give the house a Colonial feel. Or, different materials could be used to break up the upper and lower wall planes, combined with ribbons of windows to emphasize the horizontal, thus, giving a house a vernacular Prairie-style look. Virtually any "style" could be accomplished in this way, but a great many of the Foursquares constructed in the United States are more or less devoid of stylistic references and can simply be classified as a Foursquare in form, rather than as

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Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
County and State Canyon County, ID

a particular defined style.

The Lockman House combines a unique, multi-colored brick laid in a Flemish bond, with white, terra cotta quoins around all window and door openings as well as at the corners, resulting in a formal appearance not often seen in Foursquare houses. The fact that the house was architect designed, as part of the Brewery complex, may explain the unusual embellishments not typically found on traditional Foursquares. Despite this applied exterior formality, the Lockman House does present the hallmarks of the American Foursquare: two-and-a-half stories on a raised basement; hipped roof with central dormers; wide, overhanging eaves; a full-length front porch; and, of course, boxy massing.

Only minor alterations have occurred on the exterior of the house: an ADA ramp has been added on the side of the house, and an extender has been added to the tops of the porch and balcony railings in order to meet current building codes. These changes are in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Structures and do not affect the overall integrity of the building. In addition, the open back porch, which had been enclosed at some time in the past, was restored to its original open configuration. On the interior, the house has been largely restored as part of a recent rehabilitation.

Conclusion

The Lockman House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a very good example of an iconic American house type. The American Foursquare house was popularized in the early twentieth century as a result of an increased market for simplified housing construction. Catalogs sold kits whereby homeowners could build their own Foursquare with little difficulty because of its basic box-like shape and configuration. The Foursquare form provided ample square footage in an easy-to-construct package that resonated with the burgeoning, middle-class, suburban population in the United States. The Lockman House has all the recognizable hallmarks of the American Foursquare form, with unique exterior embellishments, making it an excellent representation of the period.

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Section number 8 Page 6

Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
County and State Canyon County, ID

Endnotes:

- ¹ Glen Waner, "Overland Brewery Adds Touch of 'Old Germany'," Modern Brewery, January 1935, p.45.
- ² "Days of Beer Drinking May Return; Jacob Lockman Is Ready to Re-open Brewery," Idaho Free Press, Nampa, 21 November 1932, p.1, c.3.
- ³ Ketchum Keystone, 9 February 1882, p.3, c.2.
- ⁴ All About Beer, January 1985, p.61.
- ⁵ Illustrated History of North Idaho, p.1087. See the biography of Mitchell.
- ⁶ Illustrated History of North Idaho, p.1087. See the biography of Carl Mallon for a history of the earlier brewery in Wallace.
- ⁷ Wood River Times, Hailey, 9 March 1906, p.4, c.1.
- ⁸ Elmore Bulletin, Mountain Home, 9 August 1900, p.1, c.1.
- ⁹ Annie Laurie Bird, My Home Town. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, Ltd. 1968, p.210.
- ¹⁰ "New Plants and Improvements," The Western Brewer: Journal of the Barley, Malt and Hop Trades. June, 1906, p.321.
- ¹¹ Idaho Daily Statesman, 8 August 1906, p.8, c.3.
- ¹² Bird, My Home Town, p.211.
- ¹³ Idaho Daily Statesman, 18 January 1907, p.4, c.3-4.
- ¹⁴ Evening Capital News, 18 January 1907, p.2, c.6.
- ¹⁵ Bird, My Home Town, p.211.
- ¹⁶ Evening Capital News, 16 May 1907, p.2, c.4-6.
- ¹⁷ "Building Operations and Improvements," American Brewers Review, 1907, p.270.
- ¹⁸ Bird, My Home Town, pp. 212-213.
- ¹⁹ Idaho Statesman, 21 July 1908, p.3, c.3-4.
- ²⁰ Bird, My Home Town, p. 213.
- ²¹ Evening Capital News, 3 August 1910, p.1, c.1-2.
- ²² Edison Putman, "Prohibition in Idaho," dissertation, University of Idaho, 1979, p. 253.
- ²³ Ronnenberg, Beer and Brewing in the Inland Northwest, pp.142-143.
- ²⁴ Bird, My Home Town, p. 216.
- ²⁵ "Nampans Enjoy Party of Overland Brewery," Idaho Free Press, Nampa, 17 April 1934, p.1, c.3-4.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
County and State Canyon County, ID

Verbal Boundary Description:

A portion of block 1 of Katherine Place Addition to Nampa in the SE ¼ Section 22, T.3N., R.2W., Boise Meridian., Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho.

Boundary Justification:

The above described nominated property consists of the entire lot that has been historically associated with the property.

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Section number Photos Page 1

Name of Property Lockman, Jacob P., House
County and State Canyon County, ID

Photographic Documentation:

Jacob P. Lockman House

Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho

All photos taken by Doug Dalton

February, 2005

Original negatives on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Photo #1 of 6: View looking northwest

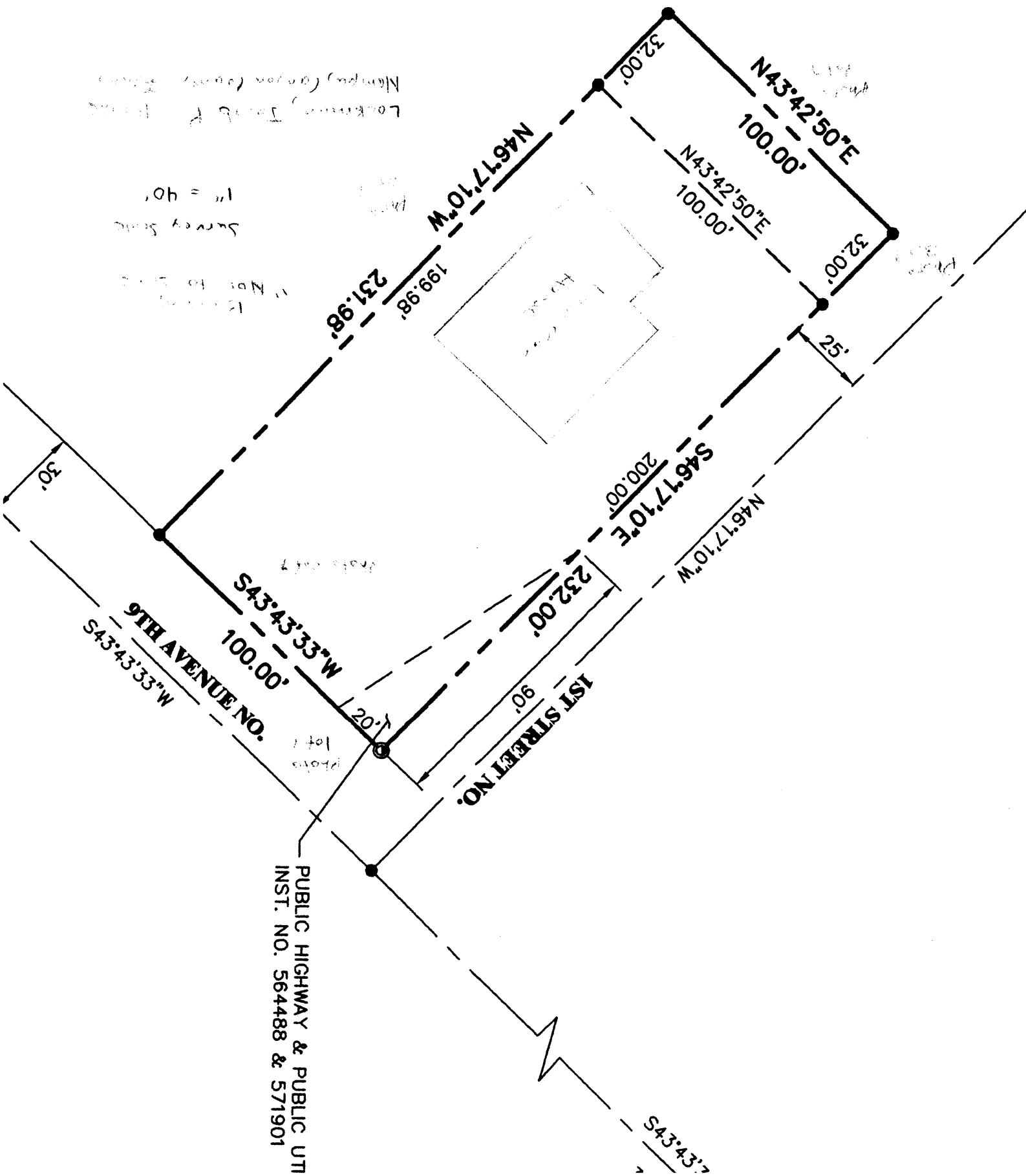
Photo #2 of 6: View looking west

Photo #3 of 6: View looking southeast

Photo #4 of 6: View looking east

Photo #5 of 6: View looking northeast

Photo #6 of 6: Interior view





THE LOCKMAN HOUSE
EST. 1906

Lockman, Fred P, House

Nampa, Canyon, Idaho

View - From East

Picture 1 of 6



Lockman, Jacob P. Home

Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho

View - From East

Picture 2 of 6



Lockman, Jacob P., House
Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho
View = From North/West
Picture 3 of 6



Lockman, Jacob P., House
Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho

View = From West

Picture 4 of 6



Lockman, Jacob P., House
Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho
View - From South
Picture 5 of 6



Lockman, Jacob P., House
Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho
View: Main Living Area / Stair Case
Picture 6 of 6

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11 Idaho Camera

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