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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bohman, Ole, House

other names/site number Short's Funeral Home; Johnson, C. Arthur, House

2. Location

street & number 114 N. Main Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Troy [ ] Vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Latah code 057 zip code 83871

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

__ national __ statewide _x_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Kenneth C. Reid, Ph.D., Deputy SHPO Date 7 March 2013

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5-22-13

Bohman, Ole, House
Name of Property

Latah, Idaho
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] Private
- [ ] public – Local
- [ ] public – State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	0	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling
Funerary/mortuary

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD: shingle/weatherboard
roof: METAL
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Ole Bohman House is located in the small community of Troy, Idaho (population approximately 850), in central Latah County, approximately eleven miles east of Moscow, the county's largest city. State Highway 8 runs through Troy and constitutes the lower part of Main Street. The Ole Bohman House is located on the north end of Main Street at 114 N. Main. This section of Main Street is a residential area on a hillside that rises above the business district and commands a sweeping view of the town in its forested mountain setting. The house sits in a residential area and faces southwest. The yard is heavily planted in trees and shrubs; a low concrete retaining wall borders the southwest and southeast sides of the yard. The one-and-one-half story, 1913 Craftsman bungalow features a full-width front porch and multiple types of siding. Despite a few, insignificant alterations, the house retains good integrity overall.

Narrative Description

The Ole Bohman House was built in 1913. It is a one-and-one-half story house, basically rectangular in shape, measuring 28 feet by 45 feet. A small addition on the northeast corner, completed in 1964, is roughly 14 feet by 5 feet. An enclosed porch on the rear measures 18 feet by 8 feet. A concrete patio to the rear, also completed in 1964, measures roughly 20 feet by 26 feet. The house rests on a concrete foundation that holds small window spaces opening to the cellar. The first story features wide clapboard siding from the concrete foundation up to a continuous sill line, with narrower clapboard siding above; the second story is finished in wood shingles. The front-gabled roof is covered in standing-seam metal and a chimney rises from the southeastern side. The house is gray with white trim.

For the purposes of the description, the elevations will be referred to as the south (front/main façade), north (rear), east and west.

The porch on the main (south) façade is reached via concrete steps that rise from street level to the front walk. Wood lattice encloses the crawl space under the porch. The full-width, in-set, closed-rail porch is reached by a set of wide cedar steps at the westernmost corner. Tapered square posts support the story above. The entry door is directly in front of the porch steps and to its east is a cottage window flanked by narrow, single-hung-sash windows; the top sashes of all three are leaded glass. The second-story gable end is shingled and holds three, center-grouped, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows under a continuous wood lintel. Below the deep eaves of the roof, notched rafter tails are visible; ornamental knee-brace brackets are found in the gable ends.

The east elevation contains a single one-over-one window with a leaded-glass upper sash near the southeast corner of the house. Further along, a boxed-bay window is centered under a gabled dormer. The bay contains a single-paned, fixed window, flanked by narrower, one-over-one windows. The dormer contains a pair of one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows with a continuous lintel, and the same wide eaves, notched rafter tails, and knee-braces that characterize the main roof. A new, fixed, square window is located between the bay and the breakfast-nook addition. The nook itself, at the northeast corner, is three-sided, with each side containing a pair of one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows.

The rear (north) elevation features an off-set, enclosed porch with a hipped roof. The enclosure has three one-over-one windows of varying sizes on each side and an entry door on the westernmost corner of the porch. The second story contains a pair of one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows (slightly off-set from the center of the gable end) and a single, smaller one-over-one, double-hung-sash window to the east; a small louvered vent is situated above the middle window. The back door accesses a concrete patio surrounded by a low picket fence.

The west elevation contains five windows of four varying styles and sizes: two standard-sized, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows sit on the continuous sill line; a single, smaller one-over-one, double-hung-sash window is situated between the larger two; and two smaller, square, leaded-glass, fixed-frame windows of different sizes are located toward the front of the house. A shed-roofed dormer is centered on the roof plane and contains a pair of one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows (these windows are smaller than those in the dormer on the opposite side of the house).

The front door of the house opens to a small entryway; the wall facing the door has been recently installed, creating the entry from an originally larger room. To the right, the entry leads into an open living room area. Some remodeling of the first floor has occurred, including the addition of the breakfast nook in 1964 and a recent bathroom expansion that expanded into a bedroom closet. The dining and living rooms were originally separated by a low wall that included a built-in buffet cabinet; this division was removed (by the second owners in the 1930s) and the buffet was moved under the windows in the boxed bay, which originally contained a window seat. The hardwood floors in the dining room area have been refinished, but most woodwork on this main floor is painted white. Stairs lead from the kitchen area to the second level, which holds four bedrooms, a storage space, and a sunroom over the front porch. The floors are the original hardwood and the woodwork is in its original condition on the second floor.

The Ole Bohman house retains very good integrity, with major exterior changes being limited to the breakfast-nook addition and the enclosure of the back porch, both of which are sensitive to the style of the house and not visually prominent from the front. The change to a metal, standing-seam roof is a very common alteration on homes in this narrow valley that sees a significant amount of snowfall each year. The house is well maintained and the original siding, shingles, knee-brace brackets, notched rafter ends, and wide eaves identify it as a Bungalow/Craftsman house.

Bohman, Ole, House
Name of Property

Latah, Idaho
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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.
- [x] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] 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" in all the boxes 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance
1913-1936

Significant Dates
1913

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Ole Bohman

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1913 with the construction of the house (this is also the close of the POS for the Criterion C area of significance) and extends through 1936 (for its Criterion B area of significance), when Ole Bohman sold the house, thus ending its association with his productive life.

Bohman, Ole, House
Name of Property

Latah, Idaho
County and State

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Ole Bohman House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places on the local level under Criterion B, as a property associated with the lives of persons significant to our past, and under Criterion C, also at the local level, as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type or style. The Ole Bohman House is associated with the productive life and accomplishments of Ole Bohman, an early settler and prominent businessman and banker in the community of Troy, Idaho. The Ole Bohman House also provides an excellent example of Bungalow/Craftsman style in Troy.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Ole Bohman

Ole Bohman was a significant settler and businessman in Troy, Idaho. His work in developing a local lumber business and a local bank aided the growth of Troy and the surrounding region. Ole Bohman was born Ole Olson on June 22, 1874, in the Varmland area of Sweden. His family was prosperous, but he sought even more opportunity in the United States. In 1893, at the age of 18, he immigrated to Minnesota, and a few years later he moved to the area that would become Troy, where several friends from Sweden had settled. He was the first from his immediate family to immigrate; but within a few years, his brothers Axel and John joined him in the growing community. Ole Olson (sometimes spelled as Olsson) decided to change his surname out of frustration with mail deliveries and other complications resulting from so many Olsons living in the area. According to a friend, he identified three potential names and asked his father to choose one; his father chose Bohman. The three brothers became Ole, John, and Axel Bohman.[i]

Troy is one of several small communities in Latah County, Idaho. Located approximately eleven miles east of Moscow, the county's largest town, Troy bridges a diverse environment. It developed in a deep valley called Huff's Gulch, bordered by timbered slopes to the east and the Palouse grasslands to the west and south. The town, incorporated as Vollmer in 1892, was renamed Troy in 1897. Initially, its economy was dependent on logging, and several sawmills developed in the area. When railroads arrived in Latah County in the 1890s, area farmers benefitted by accessibility to markets, and agriculture became an increasingly important part of Troy's economy. Troy became a major regional shipping center for timber and farm products. By the early 1900s, Troy had a population of five hundred people and its business district included two banks, two meat markets, four general mercantiles, and a number of other businesses.

The 1905-1916 period marked an expansion of Troy's business economy. Settlers on the surrounding ridges patronized Troy as a trade center, bringing wood, produce and grain to town to sell and to ship, and shopping for necessities at local businesses. The Troy Lumber and Manufacturing Company, founded in 1904, was a major force in the community, reaching its peak output during World War I. The Company operated several sawmills as well as a unit that made sashes and doors. The First Bank of Troy, chartered in 1905, consolidated with the Bank of Troy in 1910, after several years of competition. The bank survived the economic difficulties of the early 20th century and the Great Depression and went on to become nationally known for its personalized service and liberal educational loans.[ii]

[i]Elizabeth Lind, "Ole Bohman," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Draft, I June 20, 2008, p. 8/2; Anna Bergtson Thomason and Oscar Thomason interviewed by Sam Schlager, February 3, 1976, Transcript, p. 38, Latah County Historical Society Archives, Moscow, Idaho; Stella E. Johnson, ed. and comp., *History of Troy,* By Author, 1992, 152.

[ii]Suzanne Julin, "Troy Downtown Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, August 30, 2009, Section 8.

Although agriculture is now the economic mainstay of the area, in the early 1900s, lumber was an important part of the economy in early Troy. At one time five sawmills existed in the valley and the first fill for the streets was sawdust from the mills. Troy Lumber and Manufacturing was particularly prominent in the area lumber industry. Ole Bohman and several other Troy businessmen founded the Company in 1904, and Bohman's brothers joined him in the enterprise. The Company became an important regional business. It operated several mills outside of town as well as the one in Troy and maintained a boardinghouse for employees. A unit called "The Factory" manufactured wood products for building interiors. In 1904, the company received permission to erect power poles and lines to develop Troy's first electrical system, which was operated by a large generator. Between 1910 and 1914, the company expanded its operations to a mill in Clarkston, Washington, and a lumberyard in Lewiston, Idaho. The Bohman brothers and Troy Lumber and Manufacturing had a strong presence in the town of Troy and beyond, and a significant impact on its development. [iii]

The First Bank of Troy also exerted an important influence on Troy's development, and Ole Bohman played a crucial role in its operations.[iv] The First Bank of Troy was founded in 1905, the second bank in this growing trade and shipping center. It became a competitor to the Bank of Troy, which was reorganized that year from an agency, or branch, of the Genesee Exchange Bank. O. A. Johnson, a former Troy storekeeper and a prosperous farmer, was a major force behind the new bank. Along with a partner, Frank Gates, he had constructed a large brick block on Main Street, half of which was occupied by the bank, which opened in October of 1905. The bank space incorporated woodwork manufactured by the Troy Lumber and Manufacturing Company. By 1906, the bank's official statements showed resources of more than $150,686, nearly $25,000 more than the older Bank of Troy. The fast-growing economy in the area contributed to this success, but a national financial crisis in 1907 briefly shook the confidence area residents had in their local banks. By the fall of 1908, conditions had stabilized and that confidence was for the most part restored. The First Bank of Troy continued to build its financial base, in part by reinvesting in the Bank rather than distributing shares to stockholders. In 1910, the two Troy banks consolidated under the First Bank of Troy.[v]

As a prominent businessman, Bohman was invited to the Bank's annual meetings. He resigned from his position with the Troy Lumber and Manufacturing Company in the spring of 1908, although he retained financial interest in the firm. He turned his attention to his sawmill west of town, and he also increased his holdings in the First Bank of Troy. By early 1914, he and his brothers Axel and John and a few other businessmen owned all of the shares of the bank. In a stockholders' meeting in May of 1914, the president of the Bank, O. A. Johnson, became vice-president and directors who had formerly been with the Bank of Troy resigned. The new directors included Ole Bohman. When this new board met in June, they elected Ole Bohman president. Bohman was not just a figurehead; he worked in the bank and in 1915 his salary reached $125 a month. Also in 1915, however, Bohman was elected to the state legislature, and his service temporarily disrupted his work at the Bank. During his two terms as a legislator, he effectively worked to reduce the rate of interest banks could charge on loans. He also served on the Troy City Council and the Troy School Board. The Bank weathered the post-World War I agricultural depression as well as the world-wide depression of the 1930s.[vi]

Ole Bohman served as the president of the First Bank of Troy for 47 years. His Swedish heritage was probably helpful in his position; many Swedish immigrants populated the area, and he spoke their native tongue. His sensibility to small-town life was also helpful. After he became president, the bank adopted the slogan "Safety, Service, and Silence," acknowledging the need for privacy in individual and family financial affairs. The slogan was later changed to "Safety, Courtesy, and Service." During his first years as president, the Bank increased earnings and profits, and paid dividends to its shareholders. That success was challenged by the post-World War I drop in agricultural prices that led to failure of

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[iii] David Schwantor and Chris Mather, "Troy, Idaho: The History of the Bohman Home," May 6, 2009, unpublished manuscript, in possession of Latah County Historic Preservation Commission,4; Glen Barrett, *The First Bank of Troy, 1905-1971,* (Boise, Idaho: Boise State College, 1973), 4-5; Stella E. Johnson, ed. and comp., *History of Troy*, By Author, 1992, 149-150, 152College, 1973), 4-5; Stella E. Johnson, ed. and comp., *History of Troy*, By Author, 1992, 149-150, 152-153.

[iv] Lind, "Ole Bohman," Draft, p. 8/2.

[v] Lind, Ole Bohman, Draft, p. 8/2.Glen Barrett, *The First Bank of Troy, 1905-1971,"* Boise: Boise State College, 1973, p.3, 5,6, 8, 9-10, 12,

[vi] Lind, Ole Bohman, Draft, p. 8/2; Glen Barrett, *The First Bank of Troy, 1905-1971,"* Boise: Boise State college, 1973, p. e, 5, 6, 8, 9-10-12, Barret, 20, 26, 39-51; Johnson, 153.

many rural banks: Twenty-seven banks in Idaho closed during the early 1920s, but the First Bank of Troy maintained. During the 1930s, the Bank reduced salaries and took other measures to insure its survival. A crisis arose, however, with the bank holiday of 1933, when a bank examiner said the Bank had to remain closed until $84,000 in loans and investments was replaced. Bohman and two colleagues raised the money through the sale of stock and stock holder assessments within a matter of hours, and the Bank reopened the next day, providing limited services. The Bank returned to full service several weeks later. In the meantime, Ole Bohman and his staff provided reassurance to people patronizing the Bank. Following the reopening of the Bank, they pursued a careful path of protecting the Bank's assets while providing financial assistance that helped Troy weather the financial storm. They provided financing for several businesses in town and served as a loaning agent for the Federal Housing Administration. Bohman, particularly, was sensitive to the financial needs of young farmers. People who knew him during his banking career remembered him as a staunch Republican and a deeply religious man who was willing to take risks to help others. Ole Bohman retired from day-to-day involvement in the First Bank of Troy in 1946.[vii]

In 1901, Ole Bohman married Hilda Gustafson, who had emigrated from Sweden to America with her parents at the age of five. She grew up on a farm near Troy on Big Bear Ridge and worked as a domestic in Spokane before her marriage. Ole and Hilda Bohman had six children - Ernest, Clinton, Bertil, Willis, Violet, and Vivian. They built their house on N. Main Street in Troy in 1913, and raised their family there. Ole Bohman's brother, Axel, built his house next door in 1914.[viii]

Ole Bohman built and lived in the house at 114 N. Main St. in Troy at the peak of his professional life. He moved into the house just as he was transitioning from a career in the lumber industry to the consolidation of his control of the First Bank of Troy - an important Troy institution for many decades. This period also marked his move into public life as, shortly after moving to the home, he was elected to and served two terms in the Idaho State Legislature. Ole and his family continued to live in the house for over 20 years, as his prominence in the community grew.

Ole and Hilda Bohman sold their family home to Howard and Margaret Short in 1936. The couple may have rented it as a residence for a time before converting it for use as part of the Short's Funeral Home business. The arched partition between the living room and dining room was removed to allow space for storage and display of caskets. The built-in dining cabinet may have been moved at this time to the area formerly occupied by a dining room window seat, where it remains today. The Shorts apparently never used the house for funerals or viewings, but stored and perhaps sold caskets there and occasionally kept a body in the house overnight when it was being transported to another location. A caretaker lived on the premises much of the time, but the house served primarily as a function of the business rather than as a residence.[ix]

Howard and Margaret Short sold the Bohman house to C. Arthur and Ruth Johnson in 1945. Carl Arthur Johnson was a Troy native, born there in 1914 to Carl and Augusta Johnson, Swedish immigrants. He graduated from Troy High School and from Washington State University with a degree in pharmacy. He returned to Troy to work in the local drugstore in 1936. He married Ruth Erickson, also a Troy native, in 1940, and in 1943, purchased the drugstore from Victor Johnson. The Johnsons had four children - Gloria, Karen, Marie and James - who grew up in the house on N. Main. Arthur Johnson was a prominent businessman in Troy as well as a civic leader. He was a member of the volunteer fire department, served on the local school board, and belonged to a number of local organizations. The Johnson home was a gathering place for neighborhood children, who especially enjoyed Arthur Johnson's milkshakes. In 1964, in preparation for their 25th wedding anniversary, the Johnsons made some changes to the home. They remodeled the kitchen and added the dining room extension and the patio. Upon the advice of a house painter, Mrs. Johnson approved the painting of the downstairs woodwork, a decision she later regretted. Arthur Johnson died in 1978; Ruth Johnson died in 1997, and the house was

[vii] Barrett, *First Bank of Troy,* 58;

[viii] Barrett, *First Bank of Troy,* 15, 30; Stella E. Johnson, ed. and comp., *History of Troy* 1-2, 152; Schwantor and Mather, 6; Lind, "Ole Bohman," 8/1.

[ix] Register of Deeds Office, Latah County Courthouse, Instrument No. 130036, Warranty Deed, Ole and Hilda Bohman to Howard R. Short, September 3, 1936; Information provided by Paul D. Groseclose,June 28, 2011; Information provided by Gloria Johnson Wilson, June 28, 2011.

sold to Paul and Jill Groseclose, the current owners. They have completed some interior remodeling in order to make space for a new bathroom and have refinished floors, some woodwork, and the porch floor and steps.[x]

Bungalow/Craftsman Architecture

The origins of Bungalow/Craftsman architecture in the United States are largely credited to Charles Sumner and Henry Mather Greene, brothers who practiced as architects in Pasadena, California. In the early 1900s, they began to design bungalows, which were small, efficient houses suitable for the southern California climate. The word "bungalow" is derived from a type of house developed in India. One-story high and encircled by porches, the bungalows allowed for good circulation and outdoor space in a hot climate. By incorporating elements of the Craftsman style, which initially was inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement in England, the Greenes and other architects and designers developed a style that had wide appeal to the public and could be used in the design of very modest houses as well as in the design of grand, spacious residences; however, the term "bungalow" continued to refer to the smaller, one-or one-and-one-half story houses. Beginning in 1909, Gustav Stickley furthered the popularity of the Bungalow/Craftsman style through books and a regular publication. Sears, Roebuck, and Company began to market the bungalow, providing several models and shipping the building materials to sites where local builders constructed the houses. Other companies followed suit, and the bungalow became a very popular house, particularly in the Midwest and western areas of the country. Its appeal began to wane in the 1920s and few houses of this type were built after 1930.[xi]

The Bungalow/Craftsman style has several distinct characteristics. Bungalows are usually compact and suitable for small house lots. Craftsman design emphasizes natural materials, especially wood and stone, although many examples of brick and concrete materials survive. Construction features such as rafters and braces are often left exposed and even emphasized. Decorative but non-functional rafter ends and braces, and wide eaves are a particularly important part of this style. Porches are usually three-quarter or full width and often feature tapered porch supports on half-piers. Sun porches are a common feature in the more sophisticated bungalows; both the porches and the sun porches reflect the emphasis on outdoor living that the Bungalow/Craftsman style espoused. Most Bungalow/Craftsman houses are end- or side-gabled, although some cross-gabled examples exist. Dormers are a common feature in the larger bungalows. The interiors of Bungalow/Craftsman homes emphasize the use of wood through hardwood floors, window treatments, and cabinetry. Built-in cabinets, cupboards, and bookshelves are a particularly prominent feature in these houses and living-room fireplaces are common. Living and dining areas often blend together, separated only by arched wall openings or half-walls.[xii] The Ole Bohman house exhibits many of these characteristics, including clapboard siding, dormers, exposed rafters and braces, a sun room, hardwood floors, interior built-ins, and a broad front porch. Troy holds a number of Bungalow/Craftsman homes, including the Axel Bohman house, built next door to the Ole Bohman house. The Ole Bohman house retains excellent integrity and provides a good example of Bungalow/Craftsman architecture in Troy.

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[x] Register of Deeds, Latah County Courthouse, Instrument Number 157699, Warranty Deed, Howard R. Short and Margaret M. Short to Arthur Johnson and Ruth Johnson, June 15, 1945; "Art Johnson: Troy Loses a Businessman, A Community Leader, and a Friend," *Troy News*, March 16, 1978, clipping in S-148,Latah County Historical Society Museum Archives, Moscow, Idaho; Information provided by Gloria Johnson Wilson, June 28, 2011.

[xi]For concise discussions of the development of Bungalow/Craftsman architecture, see John C. Poppeliers, *What Style is It?* (New York: Preservation Press, 1983, 76-79, and Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1984), 453-463.

[xii]Poppeliers, *What Style Is It?*, 76-77; McAlester, *A Field Guide*, 453, 454.

Bohman, Ole, House
Name of Property

Latah, Idaho
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anderson, Dorothy. Information provided to Suzanne Julin, November 1, 2010.

"Art Johnson: Troy Loses a Businessman, A community Leader, and a Friend." *Troy News*, March 16, 1978. Clipping in S-148, Latah County Historical Society Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

Barrett, Glen. *The First Bank of Troy, 1905-1971.* Boise, Idaho: Boise State College, 1973.

Groseclose, Paul. Information provided to Suzanne Julin, June 28, 2011.

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Julin, Suzanne. "Troy Downtown Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, August 30, 2009, Section 8.

Lind, Elizabeth. "Ole Bohman." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Draft, June 20, 2008.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Owsley, Karen. E-mail to Suzanne Julin, November 1, 2010.

Poppeliers, John C. *What Style Is It?* New York: Preservation Press, 1983.

Schwanter, David and Chris Mather, "Troy, Idaho: The History of the Bohman Home." May 6, 2009, unpublished manuscript in possession of Latah County Historic Preservation Commission.

Thomason, Anna Bergtson and Oscar Thomason. Interview by Sam Schlager, February 3, 1976. Transcript. Latah County Historical Society Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

Register of Deeds. Latah County, Idaho Courthouse.

Wilson, Gloria Johnson. Information provided to Suzanne Julin, June 28, 2011.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
_X_Other
Name of repository: **Latah County Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Bohman, Ole, House
Name of Property

Latah, Idaho
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	517465	5176150	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lot one and Lot twelve and the east half of lot two and the east half of lot eleven, all in block seven, State Addition to Troy.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the entire property historically associated with the Ole Bohman House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Suzanne Julin
organization Suzanne Julin, Public Historian date September 30, 2011
street & number 1001 E. Broadway telephone 406-544-8606
city or town Missoula state MT zip code 59802
e-mail sjulin@earthlink.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

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

Bohman, Ole, House
Name of Property

Latah, Idaho
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Bohman, Ole, House

City or Vicinity: Troy

County: Latah State: ID

Photographer: Suzanne Julin

Date Photographed: June 28, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 4__ Façade, view to east

2 of 4 Façade, view to north

3 of 4 Rear, view to southwest

4 of 4 North wall, view to south

Property Owner:

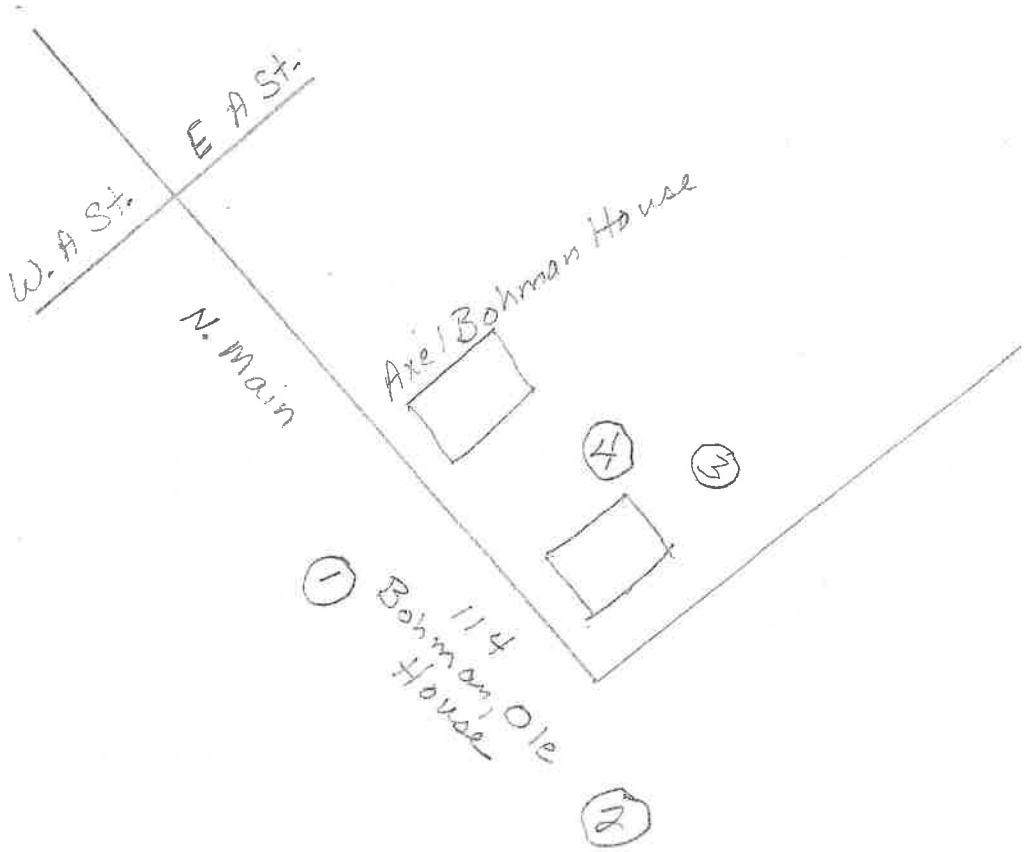
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Paul D. and Jill S. Groseclose

street & number 114 N. Main Street telephone 208-835-6564

city or town Troy state ID zip code 83871

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Bohman, Ole House N ↑

Troy, Latah County, Idaho

Not to Scale

Photograph Vantage Points ◯

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TROY QUADRANGLE
IDAHO–LATAH CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 MOSCOW 15' QUADRANGLE

Bohman, Oli, House
Troy, Latah Co., Idaho
Troy Quad
11/517465 E
11/5176150 N
NAD 83

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1957. Field check 1960

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Idaho coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11, shown in blue

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 15 meters north and 78 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

UTM GRID AND 1960 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Map photoinspected 1975
No major culture or drainage changes observed

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty — Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
State Route

TROY, IDAHO
NE/4 MOSCOW 15' QUADRANGLE
N4637.5—W11645/7.5

1960
PHOTOINSPECTED 1975
DMA 2677 III NE—SERIES V893

ISBN 0-607-18022-6

PEACE