

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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MAY 21 1979

RECEIVED

JUL 27 1979

DATE ENTERED

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Malad Second Ward Tabernacle

AND/OR COMMON

Malad Second Ward LDS Church

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

20 S. 100 W. Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Malad

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

STATE

Idaho

CODE

16

COUNTY

Oneida

CODE

071

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Malad Second Ward

STREET & NUMBER

20 S. 100 W. Street

CITY, TOWN

Malad

VICINITY OF

STATE

Idaho

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Oneida County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Malad

STATE

Idaho

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Idaho State Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1972

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Idaho State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Boise

Idaho

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT ☐ DETERIORATED
☒ GOOD ☐ RUINS
☐ FAIR ☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Malad Second Ward LDS church is a massive red-brick structure, built to seat a thousand people, which was "out in the fields near the railroad station"¹ when it was built as a tabernacle and stake house in 1914-15. It is now only a few blocks from the center of Malad, and the bare expanse upon which it stood in contemporary photographs has been filled in with residential development and softened by numerous trees, many of them planted as the church was being built. The structure itself is almost completely unchanged in appearance, except that metal-framed glass doors have replaced ones set in wood, and metal rails have been added to the entry steps.

The building is one tall story high on an elevated basement, with double-pitched end-gabled roof. The rectangular plan is elaborated on the street side by an outset, parapeted, square corner tower which contains the main entrance, and by a parapeted gable enriched, as is the tower, by white stone trim and also by a molded belt course following the angle of the gable. The facade is further distinguished by a large tripartite window, round-headed as is each of its major sections, of predominantly green stained glass. The white stone trim of the window employs a stepped voissoir and keystone motif; this is repeated above the blind arches of the tower and above the fan-lights over the front and side entrances. These entrances have, as well, gabled overdoors supported on volute-carved wooden brackets.

The Malad Tabernacle presents an eclectic facade which does not lend itself to easy categorization by style. The general impression conveyed by the modestly polychromatic exterior finish, the battlemented tower with its shallow buttresses, and above all by the round arches, is more reminiscent of the Romanesque Revival than of any other single style. But the proportions of the building are far from medievalizing. The parapet finish of the gabled end wall achieves, probably unintentionally, an almost Dutch Colonial profile. The overall outline, battered corners and particularly the handling of the overdoors suggests strongly the architect's familiarity with the then increasingly-ubiquitous bungalow.

1

Malad Idaho Enterprise, 18 March 1915, p. 1 c. 6.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☐ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☒ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1914-15

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

M. E. Anderson, Brigham City, UT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Malad Tabernacle is architecturally significant for its ambitious scale and interesting adaptation of styles by a Utah architect who, in view of Mormon southeast Idaho's traditional orientation toward Utah, was not really an importation. Moreover, it is a building of special significance within its particular community. Its progress was unusually well-reported in the contemporary local press, and always on the front pages; in March of 1915 an extensive appreciation by a visitor from Logan, Utah was published which described the accomplishment in some detail. When the church was dedicated in September of 1915 it represented a cost of over \$34,000 and accurately reflected its community's priorities. It antedated the construction of substantial commercial houses by a number of individual businessmen who contributed to its construction, but their community effort produced what was then the most imposing building in Malad, and is still one of the most imposing.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Malad Idaho Enterprise: 19 Feb. 1914, p. 1 c. 2
2 April 1914, p. 1 c. 2-4
18 March 1915, p. 1 c. 6
2 Sept. 1915, p. 1 c. 4

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	2
ZONE	EASTING

3	9	6	9	4	0
NORTHING					

B

ZONE	EASTING

NORTHING			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This nomination includes the Second Ward LDS Church at 20 S. 100 W. Street in Malad, and the property on which it stands; both are owned in 1978 by the Malad Second Ward of the LDS church.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Patricia Wright, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Idaho State Historical Society

STREET & NUMBER

610 N. Julia David Drive

CITY OR TOWN

Boise

DATE

September 8, 1978

TELEPHONE

384-2120

STATE

Idaho

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

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

30 Apr 79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

W. Ray Luce

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

7-27-79

DATE

July 27, 1979



Malad Second Ward Tabernacle
20 S. 100 W. Street
Malad, Idaho

Oreida County

Photographer: Duane Garrett
1978

Idaho State Historical Society

view from east

DOE

JUL 27 1979

MAY 21 1979

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