

Oneida County Historic Preservation Plan



Prepared for the Oneida County Commission and the
Oneida County Historic Preservation Committee

September 30, 2021



Oneida County, Idaho

Kirk Huffaker
Preservation Strategies

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Acknowledgements

People

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Background

Oneida County is located in southeastern Idaho and shares its southern border with Utah. As of April 1, 2020, the county's estimated population numbered 4,564, the majority of which lives within Malad City. Oneida County ranks 38th in population and 26th in size of land area out of Idaho's 44 counties. As the only incorporated city in Oneida County, Malad is the county seat as well as the center of commerce for rural Malad Valley. Given the county's bisection by Interstate 15, it serves as a gateway between greater Idaho and the Salt Lake City metropolitan area. The economy of Oneida County is diverse. As of 2019, nearly 20% of the population was employed in the manufacturing (non-agriculture) sector, with 17% in health care and social assistance, 12% in education, and 8% in agriculture and forestry.

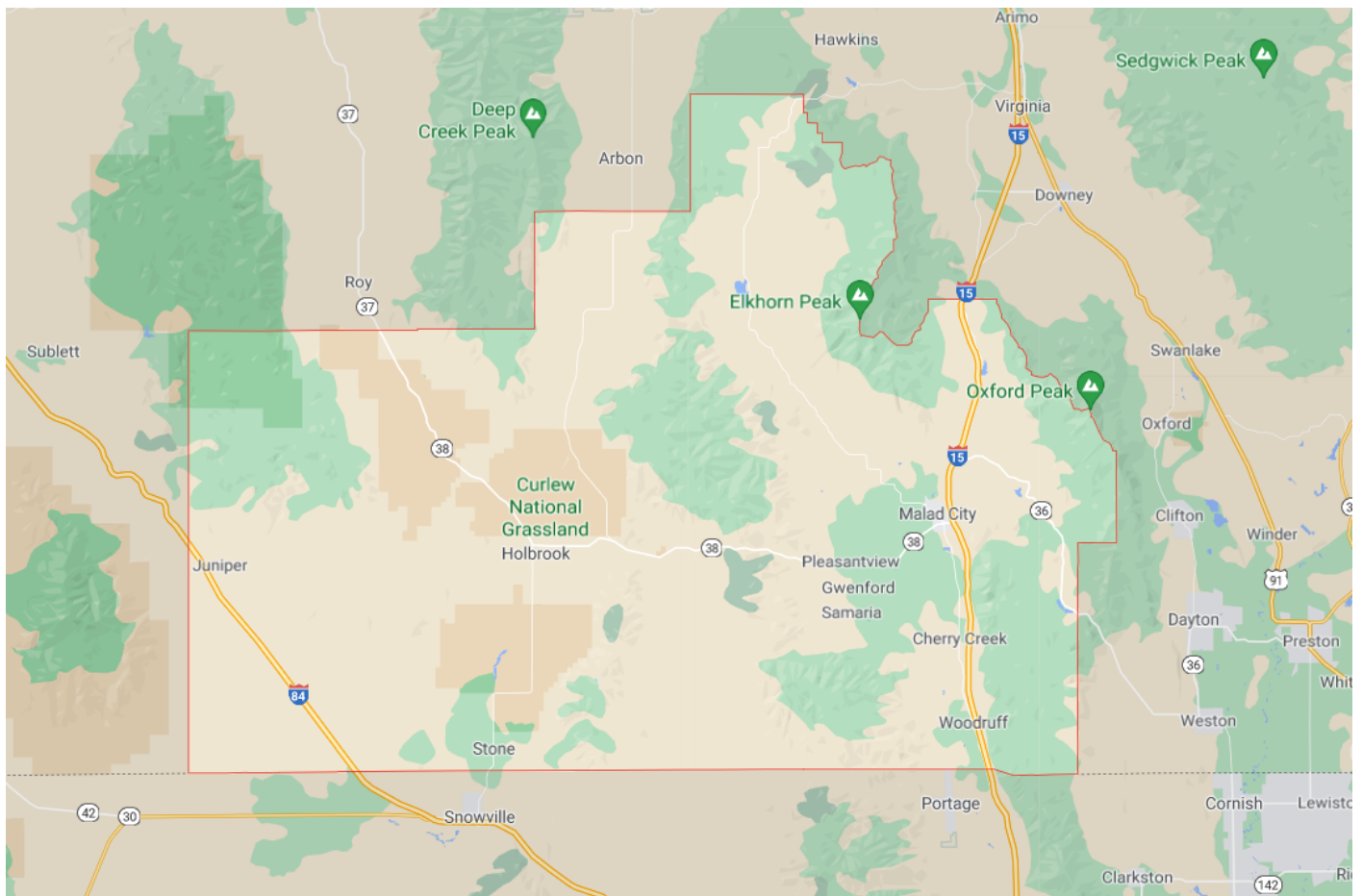


Figure 1. Oneida County includes a wide range of physical geography including two national forests, a national grassland, and multiple mountain ranges (Google Maps).

Plan Summary

Project Purpose

The OCHPC secured funding and consulting assistance to complete the Oneida County Historic Preservation Plan. This ten-year plan will guide the year-to-year activities of the OCHPC so as to make preservation efforts ongoing, feasible, valuable, efficient, and productive. It will serve the greater Idaho Historic Preservation Plan goals primarily through the following objectives:

- 1) Keeping decision makers and the public informed and knowledgeable about the need for and process of historic preservation in Oneida County and the State of Idaho;
- 2) Identifying critical properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and determining condition, preservation needed, and funding sources;
- 3) Establishing goals relative to current status of historic properties and future needs;
- 4) Establishing appropriate and proper documentation, protection, and curation of historical properties;
- 5) Identifying future sources of financial support and fundraising; and,
- 6) Working with the Idaho State Historical Society to achieve IHPP goals related to Oneida County's historical properties.

The Oneida County Historic Preservation Plan is projected to have a ten-year life span but will be reviewed and amended, if necessary, in five years (2026). It will be reviewed and utilized every year by the OCHPC to establish benchmarks toward meeting the goals and objectives within the plan.



Figure 2. Samaria as it appeared in 1978. (Renk and Idaho State Historical Society 1979)

Project Approach

The consultant's approach to creating a community historic preservation plan is to serve as the coach, putting a game plan together that is guided by the experience, skills, and knowledge of the players, in this case the OCHPC. Given this approach, the OCHPC was integral from the beginning in guiding the process and determining goals. The initial meeting between the OCHPC and the consultant included a tour of community landmarks throughout the county followed by a meeting to set a baseline of understanding and expectations for the planning process. The OCHPC and consultant met every other month to discuss the process for collecting community data through the survey and the Committee's vision and goals. The consultant made additional trips to Oneida County for research and photography. The OCHPC reviewed outlines and drafts of the plan that were produced by the consultant. In order to meet the project deadline of September 30, 2021, the final draft was provided to the Idaho SHPO and OCHPC for concurrent review. It was subsequently edited and finalized by the consultant and submitted to Oneida County and the OCHPC on September 28, 2021.



Figure 3. St. John marching band in front of the Malad Opera House on the north side of Bannock Street, east of the irrigation ditch and west of Deep Creek, ca. 1900. (OCRHPS)

Historic Context and Historic Resources

Historic Context

There are four historic periods to the history of Oneida County:

- ❖ Native American Period, Pre-1856
- ❖ Pioneer Period, 1856-1889
- ❖ Americanization Period, 1890-1940
- ❖ Contemporary Period, 1940-1971

Native American Period, Pre-1856

Geologically, the Malad Valley and Oneida County were formed from the bottom of Lake Bonneville, one of the largest prehistoric inland lakes on earth dating from 13,000-30,000 CE. (Thomas 2020, 1)

The land that is now referred to as Oneida County is part of the cultural and traditional homeland of the Shoshone-Bannock tribes. The native language spoken in the territory was heavily Shoshoni. (Native Land Digital 2021) The land and climate are part of the greater Great Basin region, within a culture¹ area that extends over much of Nevada and Utah and reaches northern Idaho at Corn Creek on the Salmon River. The Great Basin culture area was also home to some Northern Paiute tribes. (Idaho State University n.d.) Prior to Mormon² settlement in 1856, the region was utilized for impermanent housing settlement, hunting, grazing, agriculture, water, and foraging. Indigenous settlement was most common along rivers, and there are no known permanent Native American settlements in the county.

Fur trappers were the first non-natives to travel through the region. The peak of the industry in the west was 1820-1850, and during that time some trappers passed through Oneida County. (Heath n.d.) Sometime between 1818-1821, an expedition led by Donald MacKenzie, a Scottish-

¹ The term "culture area" means that the tribes which lived within a "culture area" were more similar to one another than to tribes which inhabited other regions. The tribes within a "culture area" might share similar clothing styles, foods, customs, stories & myths, languages, and there may be marriages between the various tribes. (Idaho State University n.d.)

² While The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is the proper and preferred name, the LDS Church's style guide accepts historical use of "Mormon Pioneers" in contexts such as this, and abbreviation simply as "the Church" or "LDS Church." For brevity in this document, both will be used, as well as simply "Pioneers," (capitalized throughout as a proper noun), "Mormons," and sometimes "members." No disrespect is meant to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in abbreviating, to any subsequent church in Salt Lake City, nor to other groups of pioneers who settled here or in other regions. This is simply a convenience where the meaning is not likely to be confused here.



Figure 4. Late 1800s fur trapper. (Heath n.d., 3)

Canadian, camped along the river and fell ill. They determined the cause of their illness to be the water and called it *malade*, the French word for sickly. Between 1832-1835, mountain man Jim Bridger led a group through the area, and his men also became ill. However, it was determined to be the beaver they ate that had ingested poisonous parsnip roots that grew in the river, and not the river itself. (Weeks 2013, 96-97) The

stories of this havoc stuck around and became anglicized, later becoming the name of the river and the city founded on the river. (Thomas 2020, 1)

When Utah became a territory in 1850, Brigham Young, the leader of the LDS Church, officially became the Governor of the Utah Territory as well as the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Young presided over meetings between Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Chief Washakie and Chief Wakara, a powerful Ute leader. Young respected Washakie as a leader, and there are many letters between the two that show that respect; however, the relationship between the pioneers and the Shoshone would grow to be very complicated. (Utah Division of Indian Affairs et al. 2008)

The first European-Americans arrived in Malad Valley in 1854 to raise horses and grow hay for the Ben Holliday Stage Lines, but they left because of conflicts with the Native American tribes of the region. (Bear River Heritage Area 2021)

In 1855, Young was on his way north to Fort Lemhi and gave his first impressions of Southern Idaho:

Malad Valley, north of the Bear River, has been considered a pretty desolate, cold, hard, sterile valley. As we passed through it on our way north, we considered it tolerably good grazing country, and that people could possibly live there. But after we had traveled over the basin rim into Bannock County, down through the little Bannock Valley, over to Salmon River and wended our way down that stream

through the swamps and willows and climbed over the points of the bluffs to keep from being mired, and returned again to Malad Valley, it looked to us like the most beautiful valley that any person had ever saw. (Malad Valley Real Estate 2021)

Pioneer Period, 1856-1889

In 1856, Brigham Young called fifteen families to set out for southeast Idaho to start a settlement. This was the second attempt at a Mormon settlement in the Idaho Territory.³ They constructed Fort Stuart on the river, which were both renamed a year later as the Malad River and the town of Malad. (Malad Valley Real Estate 2021) Land that is now Idaho was included in the Washington Territory when Oregon was admitted as a state in 1859. (Idaho State University n.d.)

Starting in 1860, the next 20 years saw Mormon settlers of all European nationalities coming to Malad Valley to homestead, work for the railroad, and establish businesses. The Mormon settlers were joined by Presbyterians, Catholics, and “Josephites” (followers of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints led by Joseph Smith III). (Thomas 2020, 4) Malad City became a destination for ex-Mormons who wanted to leave the LDS Church and Salt Lake City life behind. Early Malad had a reputation as a place where the faithful and non-religious existed without much tension or friction. (Howell 1960, 66)



Figure 5. Map of the Montana Trail, also known as the Gold Road. (Wikimedia Foundation, LLC)

The Montana gold rush started in 1862, and later the Caribou Idaho gold rush of 1870 brought many people through Malad City, creating what was to be called the Montana Trail through Oneida County. (Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 2020) A segment of this road was a toll road that ran from Malad to Blackfoot and became known as the “Gold Road” for its reputation for bandits who repeatedly robbed the stages that carried gold from Montana gold mines to Salt Lake City.⁴ (Bear River Heritage Area 2021)

That same year of 1862 is when Henry Peck and some of his sons came to Malad Valley to cut wild hay for Wells Fargo and other freight companies using the Gold Road. Success over a couple years convinced Peck and his sons Fred and Charlie to move from Utah with their families to Malad in 1864.

³ The first was farther north in the Lemhi area; it failed because of problems with Native Americans.

⁴ It is said that some of the robbers’ loot is still hidden in the Samaria Mountains behind an iron door, though no one has ever found it. (Bear River Heritage Area 2021)

In 1863, the Idaho Territory was organized but all was not peaceful. Tensions between the Indigenous peoples and those supporting western expansion in the U.S. reached a climax in the Bear River Massacre of 1863. The largest massacre in United States history, the Bear River Massacre occurred in what is now Franklin County, north of Preston. Hundreds of Shoshone people were killed by the U.S. Army which had been ordered to eliminate the entire band. (Utah Division of Indian Affairs et al. 2008)

Nine original Idaho counties, including Oneida, were created by the territorial legislature in 1864. (Idaho State University n.d.) Oneida County was the largest to be created in terms of land area, composed of most of southeastern Idaho. Soda Springs was designated as the first county seat.⁵ It was named Oneida by several of the territorial legislators who had emigrated to Idaho from the region of New York where there was a beloved lake of the same name. (Thomas 2020, 1-2) (Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 2021) Malad City was surveyed on December 8, 1867, and subsequently platted by Steven Wight. The city was

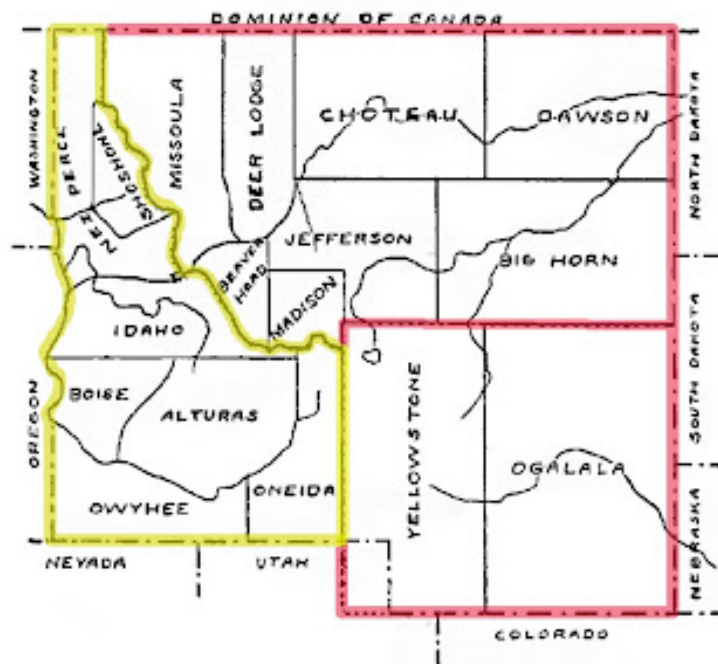


Figure 6. Idaho Territory of 1864 with original county boundaries. Adapted from J. H. Hawley with future state borders in color. (Filby 2011)

laid out using the existing Oregon Trail Road (Bannock Street), which ran diagonally southeast-to-northwest, as the baseline to determine a regular grid to the north and an irregular lot division south. Diagonal roads intersected Bannock Street running west to St. John and southwest to Samaria. Wight's survey explained the rationale behind the survey process:

These town lots may seem to be large to us now, but the early settlers of Malad needed large lots. Most of them needed a place for horse and cow barns, a stack yard for hay, chicken coops and pig pens, and a place to store enough wood to last the winter. Then for the summer there had to be a good-sized plot for the family garden. (Gleed and Malad Idaho LDS Stake Centennial Committee 1988, 6-7)

⁵ This is now located in Caribou County, Idaho.

With establishment of a territory and county, settlers felt more confident to emigrate and invest, resulting in new irrigation canals and farms in and around Malad. Many of the first settlers that came at this time were Welsh Mormons, and some of the minutes from early town meetings in Samaria and Malad were taken down in both English and Welsh.⁶ (Bear River Heritage Area 2021) The Mormon Welsh were particularly seeking a new homeland, having experienced restrictions to freely practice religion as well as severe economic depression in Wales when the English took over the Welsh quarries, mines, and farms. Since the Welsh tended to keep together in family groups, what followed were settlements that kept traditions, culture, and language in the new land. Welsh settlers made their way to Nauvoo, Illinois, then to Willard, Utah, and from there to Samaria, Idaho, in the Malad Valley. The commonly-shared history is that the mountains and valleys of Oneida County reminded the settlers of home in Wales, and thus they started settling Malad Valley, beginning in Samaria in 1868. (Thomas 2020, 2)



Figure 7. A historic painted sign serves as a reminder of the building's historic use as a Co-op under the ZCML name.

The first general store in Malad was built and operated by A.W. Vanderwood, starting sometime in the early 1860s. In the two-story building, the upper floor was utilized as a courtroom and the first telegraph office in southeastern Idaho. (Howell 1960, 100) The Malad Co-op was founded in 1865. It was one of the region's LDS Church-sponsored general stores (later known as Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution or ZCMI), attempting to self-produce and import large quantities of products and pass the savings on to its members. The Co-op was available to sell or trade with members but not Gentiles.

This set up a boycott of each other's products and fierce rivalry throughout the Mormon region. While it played out differently in every community, in Malad the town became geographically divided with Mormons on the west of Deep Creek and Gentiles to the east. However, the Malad Co-op went bankrupt in 1884, and the Evans family stepped in to take ownership under the name Evans Co-op Department Store. (McDevitt 2001, 84-85)

⁶ Today, Malad Valley has one of the largest concentrations of persons of Welsh descent per capita outside of Wales. (Thomas 2020, 4)

In 1866, the county seat was moved to Malad because of its population growth and location on the freight road and stagecoach line between Corinne, Utah, and the mines in Montana. (Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 2021) This was a fortuitous move as Corinne would become a major freight stop on the transcontinental railroad when it was completed in 1869, bringing Oneida County and Idaho closer to Corinne, a town that was the center of U.S. commerce in the earliest days of the nationwide railroad network. As Glade Howell states in his thesis, "From 1866-1870, the valley grew rapidly and practically all of what was considered desirable land in the valley was taken." (Howell 1960, 94) In order to meet the demands of the new population, the first flour mill and sawmill were constructed by the Jones Brothers in 1867. (Howell 1960, 98)

The land that is now within Oneida County was relinquished by the Eastern Shoshone and Bannock tribes to the U.S. through the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868 in exchange for the following provisions:

- ❖ A reservation would be created in the Wind River Valley [in Wyoming] "for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Shoshone Indians herein named ..."
- ❖ Shoshones would not have to move there until the agency buildings were built.
- ❖ Shoshones could hunt off the reservation on "unoccupied lands" of the United States.
- ❖ Shoshone children would be educated to promote "civilization" among them.
- ❖ Land, seeds and farming tools would be allotted to heads of households.
- ❖ Clothing and other goods specified in detail would be distributed to Shoshones every September for 30 years.
- ❖ Bannocks would be assigned a separate reservation at a later time.
- ❖ Indians would become farmers. (WyoHistory.org and Wyoming State Historical Society 2018)

Hank Stamm summarily states what he believes the significance of the treaty was:

Above all political documents, this one is the most important for the Eastern Shoshones. The Treaty of Fort Bridger, 1868, established the boundaries of the Wind River Reservation and guaranteed to the tribe a lasting relationship with the United States. Unlike the earlier Treaty of Fort Bridger, 1863, which merely described the outline of Shoshone Country, a territory that lay west of the Wind River Mountains, the 1868 Treaty gave the tribe the right to occupy what had been their hunting grounds and winter camps, but never their home. In effect, this document denied any claims to the Wind River valley made by competing tribes such as the Arapahos, Crow, or Oglala Sioux. (Jackson Hole Historical Society & Museum n.d.)

Through a series of economically-driven decisions in the early 1870s, the community became divided between Mormons and Gentiles. These included the struggle to control the lucrative Montana trade route and Brigham Young's "United Order of Enoch," which led to boycotts and economic separatism. (Howell 1960, 68)



Figure 8. First hotel by Henry Peck at center, built in 1871. Photo depicts flood of 1908. (Malad City, Idaho n.d.)

Given the high volume of traffic on the Montana Gold Road, Henry Peck realized that there was a need for a local hotel and built the first in 1871 on Main Street just north of Bannock Street.⁷ (Thomas 2020, 1) However by 1879, most people were traveling by train, and the Utah and Northern Railway had been constructed to the east, leading to a slow demise of the trail to reach northern gold country. (Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 2020)

Between 1879 and 1900, development in the county nearly stopped as the Utah Northern Railroad chose a more easterly route to connect to Butte rather than coming through Malad Valley. The lack of a railroad hampered the growth of industry and altered agricultural use of the land from crops to cattle in order to avoid 40-mile trips to Corinne to drop produce. (Howell 1960, 102-103) So during the peak of the Montana Trail/Gold Road and well into the 1880s, the only commerce in Malad and the county was related to its position as a major stop on the route for freight as well as travelers. (Thomas 2020, 3)

While early settlement was heavily dominated by Mormon pioneers, the first church to be constructed in Malad was the United Presbyterian Church. Its construction in 1882 was a result of the dedication of Reverend Sheldon Jackson. It is said that as a missionary, he stood on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River and realized there was not a Presbyterian Church for 2,000 miles. He led the church in an effort to establish a Presbyterian church in every town in the west. (Thomas 2020, 3) The Oneida County Courthouse was also completed in 1882 at a cost of \$12,000. It was the first to be constructed in the state. The upper level was used as a school, though many other buildings and residences throughout the county also served as school sites before public education was available. (Howell 1960, 82, 100) Until the early 1900s, the main school was the Presbyterian School, adjacent the Church. The school burned down just as the public school was ready for occupancy.

⁷ As late as 1920, the Peck family owned several properties on Main Street and near the courthouse in downtown Malad, as well as several farms in the valley. (Thomas 2020, 1)



Figure 9. The original Oneida County Courthouse was constructed in the Italianate style in 1882. (Facebook)

Located two miles west of the Malad River and four miles from Malad City, settlements and homesteading began in 1869 and a cemetery was started in 1871 and named St. John. The surrounding community took up the same name at that time and a branch of the LDS Church was organized in 1875. The 12 families of St. John built a log church and school in 1878. Growth in the area led to construction of frame church and school adjacent to the log building ca. 1880. (St. John Centennial Committee 1984) In western Malad Valley, where wagon tracks of the old Oregon Trail (Hudspeth Cutoff) still remain, Robert Joyce built a rock house in 1878 and began farming. The "Rock House Ranch" was located about 20 miles away from the nearest settlements of Samaria and Snowville but began what was to become the community of Holbrook. (Hubbard and Eliason 1987) In the southwest area of the county and crossing into Cassia County, the community of Black Pine began when the Higley family settled in the area in 1879 and began farming alfalfa. In 1889, prospecting began in the Black Pine Mountains, drawing more people to the area. Despite gold, silver, and lead being discovered, not enough was found to make larger enterprises worthwhile. (Barrus Nelson 1996)

One of the extensive irrigation projects of this period included the canal dug from Samaria to Washakie in 1882. It was constructed mainly by the Washakie Indians and at 14 miles in length, provided irrigation water for most of the land in the southern end of the valley. (Howell 1960, 98) A second flour mill was built at Samaria in 1883 and called the Oneida Milling and Elevator Co.

(Howell 1960, 99) Construction of the Malad LDS Tabernacle started in 1888, but it wasn't completed until 1893. (Howell 1960, 83)

Americanization Period, 1890-1940

Idaho became a state on July 3, 1890. The Sanborn map from 1892 (illustration on next page) gives a picture of a growing town of 1,200 residents in Malad. There are three hotels on South Main Street, one with the post office, and the Peck Hotel on North Main Street. The three-story Malad Opera House/IOOF Hall is sited on a small parcel between the central irrigation ditch and Deep Creek. The Co-op General Store (originally part of the LDS Church's Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution system of stores) is located at the prominent corner of Main and Bannock streets and a large scale is outlined in the street in front of the building. This may be related to the Montana Trail/Gold Road that was a toll road. The only brick building in town at this time is the Presbyterian Church. Other prominent buildings at the time include the Mormon Tabernacle, the original County Courthouse at the east terminus of Court House Lane, several other general stores, and at least two agricultural implement businesses. (Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd. 1892)

The year 1892 was also when J.N. Ireland and Co. Bankers was formed and incorporated. It was named for the eldest of the founders. Prior to this, the nearest bank was 50 miles south in Utah. J.N. Ireland Bank was the only bank in Oneida County until 1907. (Howell 1960, 101)



Figure 10. The LDS Tabernacle at Malad was demolished in 1910. (Deseret Evening News 1902)

By 1900, Malad had not grown significantly in terms of population, still listed as 1,200, or number of buildings. However, the quality of buildings was changing. J.N. Ireland Bank and the Evans Co-op General Store had been constructed in brick, sharing the same flat-iron-shaped building. A brick public high school had been constructed at Center Street and 2nd West in 1923 on the same block as the original elementary school that had been built in the early 1900s. The streets had been renumbered with Temple Street renamed 3rd West and Center Street renamed 4th North. The location of the Mormon Tabernacle (The Church of the Seven

Spires) was one mile northwest of the downtown post office and fairly far removed from the commercial core. (Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd. 1900) Similarly, the Jones Brothers Mill, which

was purchased by the Crowther Brothers In 1912, was located several blocks northwest of the Church of the Seven Spires.

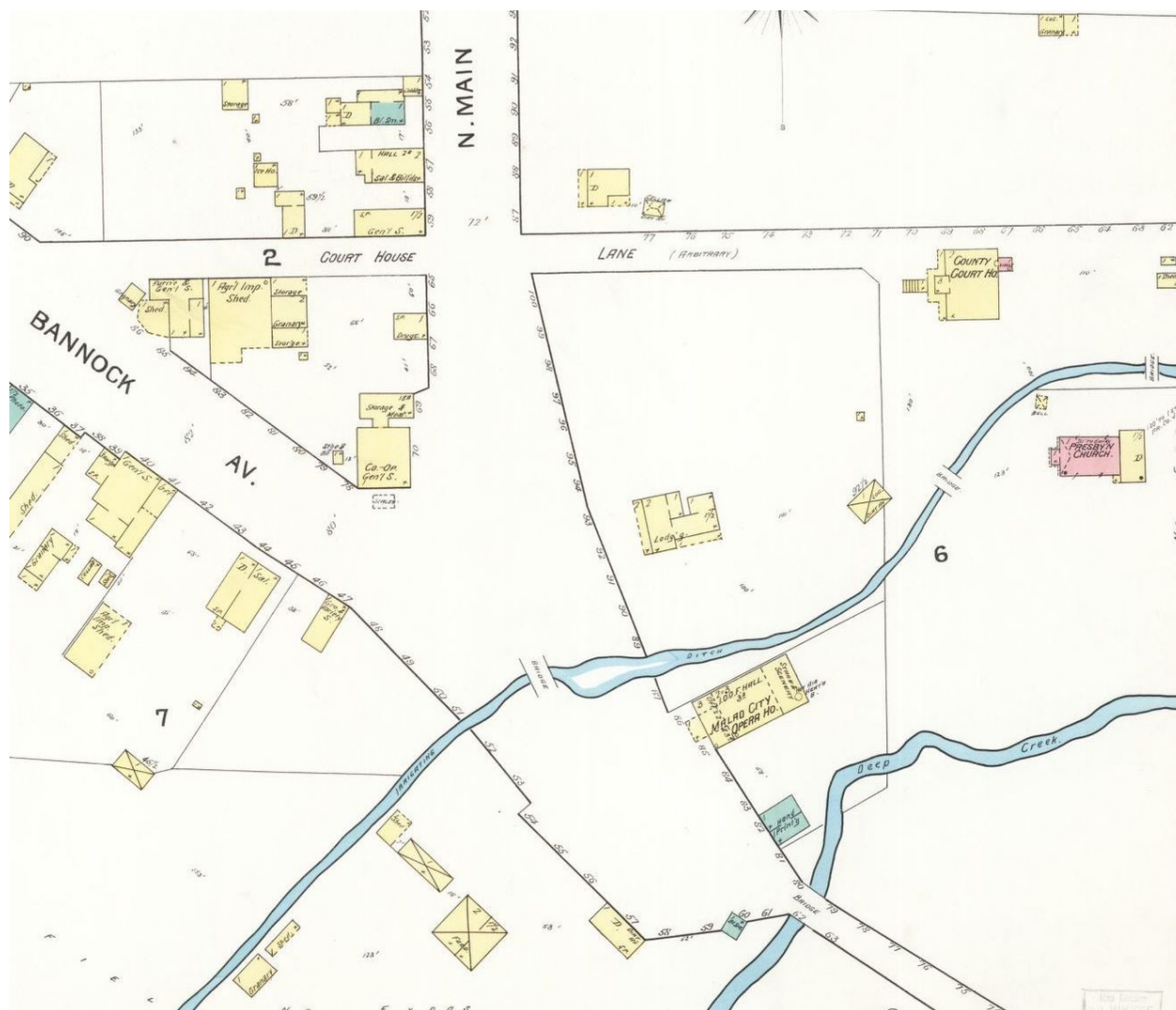


Figure 11. The center of Malad in 1892 as depicted on the first Sanborn maps that were produced. Note that the Presbyterian Church is the only brick building at this time. (Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd. 1892)

By the turn of the century, numerous communities emerged within a 20-mile radius of Malad. Some of these named places were areas of several farms, several residences, a few businesses, or a combination of uses to create a small town. The early farm homesteads were erected in the fort style as advocated by Brigham Young. (McDevitt 2011, 40) Besides Malad and Samaria, names for these communities include Black Pine, Cherry Creek, Daniels, Devil Creek, Frogtown, Gwenford, Henderson Creek, Holbrook, Juniper, Pleasantview, St. John, Stone, and Woodruff (Muddy Creek). While the population of these communities grew slowly between 1900-1940, their population saw a resurgence in the post-World War II period with many growing quickly enough to warrant new LDS Church meetinghouses and small schoolhouses to be constructed.



Figure 12. The Black Pine church/school building was built in 1915. (Barrus Nelson 1996)

More families had moved into Black Pine in the northwest part of Oneida County, and a tent city was formed until more permanent structures could be built. Black Pine's post office started in 1910 in the home of Thomas and Inga Mills, and the Black Pine LDS Ward was organized in 1913. A log building was constructed for use as a church, school, and social events. Prospects for mining continued to improve with

the first commercial gold being pulled from the Black Pine Mine in 1920. However, the Great Depression hit the area hard and many people left. The Works Progress Administration came into the area and worked on roads, and built sheds, rabbit pens, holding ponds for water, and fences. The post office was discontinued in 1939, and in 1940 the local school was discontinued and students were sent to Juniper. (Barrus Nelson 1996)

Homesteading and farming began in Juniper, located northeast of Black Pine, in earnest between 1912-1914. In 1915, the first church building was completed, and the Juniper LDS Church Ward was organized in 1916. Juniper's post office started in 1926 in a local house but only operated for 11 years, stopping service in 1937. A schoolhouse was constructed in 1920 and operated for 32 years before the building was moved to Snowville. The LDS Church Ward was discontinued in 1938. (Barrus Nelson 1996)



Figure 13. The Juniper Schoolhouse was built in 1920 and served for 32 years. (Barrus Nelson 1996)

In Holbrook, more families were arriving to homestead in the 1890s, and in 1901 a post office was started and a branch of the Snowville LDS Church Ward was established. In 1902, a church building was constructed, and the Holbrook Ward was begun as part of the Malad Idaho Stake. The cemetery was started in 1905, and a new frame church and school was constructed. In the



Figure 14. The Holbrook Store ca. 1915. (Hubbard and Eliason 1987)

mid-1910s, Holbrook had grown as a commercial center that included Scotts Blacksmith shop (1915), the Albert Smith General Store and meat market (1915), Holbrook Store with confectionary and barber shop (1915), the Leo Peck Hotel, Smiths Garage (1917), and a Telephone Office (n.d.). A third larger church building was completed in 1916, and a grain elevator was built with local investment. In 1920, the church burned, and a new brick building

was completed in 1922 utilizing the third church's foundation. In 1921, a one-story, six-room brick schoolhouse was constructed. The Great Depression also hit Holbrook hard, and its post office was discontinued in 1938. (Hubbard and Eliason 1987)

Located six miles southwest of Malad City, the community of Pleasantview began in earnest in the early 1890s, and the first church and school was constructed in 1894 for \$1,300. It was founded by early settlers from the north part of Samaria, which is only a few miles to the south. One of the earliest traditions was the July 24th celebration when a barrel of lemonade was served



Figure 15. The Pleasantview LDS Church Ward Meetinghouse was completed in 1909 and still survives as a private residence. (Pleasantview Heritage Book Committee 1997)

and then carried on as a tradition at other local events. In 1897, the Pleasantview LDS Church Ward was organized, and the first meetinghouse was completed in 1909 for \$8,554. The nearest store was in Gwenford, located just south where the Gwenford Mill was also located. Archie Scott from Pleasantview was the flour miller. Warm Springs, located a bit west of the center of

Pleasantview, was developed into a modern bathing resort in the 1920s, despite being used during the summer by the Samaria Irrigation Company. Composed of bath houses, a diving board, and a small store operated by Jane Evans, it was a local weekend destination. (Pleasantview Heritage Book Committee 1997)

The economics of transportation throughout the county changed in 1906 when a branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, principally built by Utah and Idaho farmers, was extended from Corinne and Garland to Malad. This allowed the population to double within the next 15 years. (Howell 1960, 103-104) The depot was constructed near the grain elevators and was operating by 1907. (Heritage Associates 1992, 12)

| Historical population | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| | Malad | | Oneida County | |
| Census | Population | %± | Population | %± |
| 1870 | ---- | ---- | 1,922 | ---- |
| 1880 | 759 | ---- | 6,964 | 262.30% |
| 1890 | ---- | ---- | 6,819 | -2.1% |
| 1900 | 1,050 | ---- | 8,933 | 31.00% |
| 1910 | 1,303 | 24.10% | 15,170 | 69.80% |
| 1920 | 2,598 | 99.40% | 6,723 | -55.7% |
| 1930 | 2,535 | -2.4% | 5,870 | -12.7% |
| 1940 | 2,731 | 7.70% | 5,417 | -7.70% |
| 1950 | 2,715 | -0.6% | 4,387 | -19.0% |
| 1960 | 2,274 | -16.2% | 3,603 | -17.9% |
| 1970 | 1,848 | -18.7% | 2,864 | -20.5% |
| 1980 | 1,915 | 3.60% | 3,258 | 13.80% |
| 1990 | 1,946 | 1.60% | 3,492 | 7.20% |
| 2000 | 2,158 | 10.90% | 4,125 | 18.10% |
| 2010 | 2,095 | -2.9% | 4,286 | 3.90% |
| 2019 (est.) | 2,137 | 2.00% | 4,520 | 5.50% |

Figure 16. The reason for the large change in population from 1910 to 1920 is because Caribou County was created from part of Oneida County, thus changing the numbers. (Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.)

The commercial core continued to grow in 1907, especially after the arrival of the railroad. South Main Street appears to have been in transition to a residential neighborhood as only one hotel remained on the street, more houses had been constructed, and the first brick house appeared on the Sanborn map. In the commercial core, Henry Peck had constructed a new hotel in brick on the south side of Bannock Street and left the previous building. The old Peck hotel was converted into Malad's first hospital in 1925. The Malad Opera House/IOOF Hall was no longer extant, but the foundation for a new opera house is shown on North Main

Street. The Evans Co-op has been expanded with a brick addition to the north, and new brick buildings appeared on the east and west sides of North Main Street and on the south side of Bannock Street. Presumably, Bannock Street was paved by 1907 as the irrigation ditch and Deep Creek both are shown to be underneath a 69-foot wide roadway. (Sanborn Map Company 1907) A new hospital was built on Bannock Street as a WPA project in 1938. The old Peck Hotel continued as a medical clinic until the 1950s.

Malad's and Oneida County's growth between 1907-1915 was large enough to require a doubling in the number of Sanborn maps to cover the town's insurance needs. Both the South Main Street and North Main Street residential neighborhoods show a mix of lot sizes and outbuildings and an increasing number of brick structures among dozens of frame houses. This is the first map to show grain elevators, numbering five, along the railroad tracks. A depot is listed among the elevators in the same area but is labeled as "not defined." A new Oneida County Courthouse is located further east than the previous building. Several new brick commercial buildings line North Main Street, including a new opera house at North Main and Court. A garage, dance hall, and the bank have been completed on the corner of Bannock and Main. On Bannock Street, the Great Northern Hotel and several other brick buildings have been constructed. And for the first time, concrete buildings appear, such as an agricultural implement business at Bannock Street and N. 1st West, a balsam wheelwright at Evans and Wass avenues, and a house at about 67 S. 1st West. (Sanborn Map Company 1915)

The original Malad Tabernacle (known locally as The Church of the Seven Spires) was demolished about 1910. In 1914-1915, a new building was constructed as the Malad Tabernacle and Stake Center but was later renamed the Malad Second Ward when a new Malad First Ward was built in 1928 on the site of the original structure.

The original county boundary, which once surrounded over 9,000 square miles, had its last division in 1919 as Caribou County was created and Oneida County became the size that it is today: 1,202 square miles.⁸ (Thomas 2020, 2) (Ferguson 2004-2021) Shortly after Malad obtained direct railroad access, the population of Malad grew to be larger than that of Samaria. The western part of the county is home to the townships of Holbrook and Stone and Curlew National Grassland, where the 1930s Dust Bowl crisis drought left the land severely eroded.⁹ (Bear River Heritage Area 2021)

⁸ The following modern-day counties were originally part of Oneida County. The county and its date of establishment (division from Oneida County) follows: Bannock 1839, Bear Lake 1875, Cassia 1879, Bingham 1885, Franklin 1913, Power 1917, and Caribou 1919. Other current counties that were part of the original Oneida County but were later divided from some of the counties listed above included Teton, Madison, Jefferson, Bonneville, and Clark.

⁹ Today, the area is a model for land reclamation.



Figure 17. The American Legion Building is seen on the left and the second Peck Hotel at the southern terminus in this ca. 1925 photo of downtown Malad. (Pinterest)

Contemporary Period, 1940-1971

The economy and lifestyle of county residents changed dramatically when the U.S. entered World War II. Dozens of local men and a few women entered military service and left their jobs and families. All types of industry and business, including farming, had to change how they would operate under new conditions and restrictions. However, Idaho became a leading producer of food, lumber, and metals during war time. (Heritage Associates 1992, 70-71)

Within just a few years, several long-time popular businesses in recognizable structures in the community were lost. In December 1945, the Oneida County Mill and Elevator in Samaria burned. Then in November 1948, the Great Northern Hotel, Idaho Cafe, Teenage Club, and Popcorn Manufacturing Co. all were burned in a tremendous downtown fire. (Gleed and Malad Idaho LDS Stake Centennial Committee 1988, 11)



Figure 18. Looking west along Bannock Street in 1963 with the rebuilt hotel on the left. (Facebook)

After World War II, as seen across the country, the local economy rebounded quickly in Oneida County as increased spending on residential improvements and the founding of new businesses made Malad City and the surrounding communities attractive for investment. Post-war growth in the community that brought new families required the school district to construct a new elementary school that opened in 1953. Given record post-war profits, Ireland Bank built a new headquarters on Bannock Street in 1962 in a design influenced by the International style. (Heritage Associates 1992, 91) The historic bank location in the Evans Co-op was left vacant when the bank made the move. In 1964, the centennial of the founding of Malad Valley was celebrated with an elaborate pageant that involved nearly everyone in the Valley.



Figure 19. The St. John LDS Ward Meetinghouse was completed in 1953 and is now a private residence. (Top Photo: Digital Archives of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints)

In Pleasantview, an addition constructed to the Pleasantview Ward in 1954 served as a recreation hall, kitchen, and classrooms.¹⁰ Several historic homes are in Pleasantview, including Bungalow style, Craftsman, Victorian, and Vernacular, as well as Vernacular forms in log, wood, and brick. (Pleasantview Heritage Book Committee 1997)

The Tallman Pit open pit mine started near Black Pine and lasted until 1954. In 1959, a microwave antenna was erected in the area in order to send the Salt Lake City television signal north over the mountains to the rest of Idaho.¹¹ (Barrus Nelson 1996) The last school year in Juniper was 1942, after which the students were moved to Malta. The Juniper post office was discontinued in 1943. Standard Oil began leasing land and pumping oil in 1949, and in 1951 the Juniper pipeline

¹⁰ Since 1987 the church has been a private home.

¹¹ The antenna was removed in 1990 and the site is currently occupied by a cell tower.

pumping station was completed. About 1951, the Juniper Dairy began operating. Work on Interstate 84 started in 1967 and was completed two years later. (Barrus Nelson 1996)

Holbrook received full electrical service in 1947. Holbrook's brick schoolhouse was closed in 1971, and students in grades K-2 were sent to Stone and all older students were sent to Malad.¹² (Hubbard and Eliason 1987)

The St. John school closed in 1947, and students were sent to Malad. The local LDS Church used the school building until their new chapel was completed.¹³ The St. John LDS Church Ward chapel was completed in 1953 for \$60,000.¹⁴ Over the years, many businesses have operated in St. John, including seven general stores, three blacksmith shops, four saloons, a service station, and a photography studio. (St. John Centennial Committee 1984) Currently, there are no commercial businesses in St. John.



Figure 20. Nell J. Redfield Oneida County Hospital. (Google Maps)

Medical services in Oneida County improved in 1970 when a new hospital was built on 200 West across from the site of the old Oneida County Hospital that had been built in 1938 as a WPA project. The old Hospital continues to be used as the medical clinic. A long-term care wing was added to the Oneida County Hospital in 1991.

A 7.1 magnitude earthquake struck Oneida County in 1975, causing the high school to become unsafe for occupancy. It continued to be used until a bond was passed to build a new school, which was completed ca. 1981 off South Main Street. A new middle school was built adjacent the new high school in 1997.

¹² The Holbrook schoolhouse was demolished in 1979.

¹³ The St. John schoolhouse was demolished ca. 1980.

¹⁴ The St. John LDS Meetinghouse is now a private residence.

Historic Resources

There are no known extant structures from the Native American Period in Oneida County; however, there are known Native American archaeological sites and resources in the county.

Pioneer Period (1856-1889)

The following are significant buildings from the Pioneer Period and their current status:



Figure 21. Log cabin in Samaria. (By Ntsimp - Own work, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9745459>)



Figure 22. United Presbyterian Church, 2021.

Extant

- ❖ Village of Samaria (1860-1890) NRHP Listed (Map 1.A)
- ❖ LDS Tithing Granary (1860 ca.) (privately owned, vacant) (Map 2.A)
- ❖ United Presbyterian Church (1882) NRHP Listed (Map 2.B)

Nonextant

- ❖ Fort Stuart (1856)
- ❖ Peck Hotel (first) (1871-1916 ca.)
- ❖ Oneida County Courthouse (first) (1874-1939)
- ❖ Co-op General Store (first) (1880 ca.)
- ❖ Malad Ward/First Ward Meetinghouse (1888-1910) (also known locally as the Church of the Seven Spires)

Americanization Period (1890-1940)

The following are significant buildings from the Americanization Period and their current status:



Figure 23. R.B. Davis Drug Store, ca. 1915. (OCRPHS)



Figure 24. Adaptive use of the Davis Drug Store as the Oneida Pioneer Museum, 2021.



Figure 25. American Legion Building, 2021.

Extant

- ❖ T.M. Thomas Mercantile (1893) (now retail business)
- ❖ Co-op Block/J.N. Ireland Bank (1893; 1900 ca.; 1907; now owned by Malad City; Map 2.C) NRHP Listed
- ❖ Jedd Jones House (1905 ca.; Map 2.D) NRHP Listed
- ❖ J.C. Penney (1909; now Iron Door Playhouse)
- ❖ R.T. Owens Mercantile (1909; now Thomas Electric; Map 2.E)
- ❖ The Three Ed's (1910; now various retail businesses)
- ❖ Malad Stake Office Building (1911; now catering business)
- ❖ Tovey Intermountain Dairy Barn (1912 ca.; Map 2.F)
- ❖ R.B. Davis Drug Store (1914; now Oneida Pioneer Museum; Map 2.G)
- ❖ First concrete house (1915 ca.; Map 2.H)
- ❖ Malad Second Ward (1915; 1949; 1985; Map 2.I) NRHP Listed
- ❖ D.L. Evans, Sr. House (1915; Map 2.J) NRHP Listed
- ❖ Dives Furniture (1920; now retail business; Map 2.K)
- ❖ Holbrook Ward Meetinghouse (1921; Map 1.B)
- ❖ John Erramouspe Barn (1930 ca.; Map 2.L)
- ❖ Ed "Sawdust" Williams Log Barns (ca. 1930; Map 2.M)
- ❖ American Legion (1934; Map 2.N)
- ❖ Devil Creek Schoolhouse (1934; moved to Malad; Map 1.C)
- ❖ Oneida County Hospital (1938; now medical clinic)



Figure 26. John Erramouspe Barn in Malad in one recognized by the Bear River Heritage Area as a historic barn.



Figure 27. The LeGrande Aqua Plunge is an outdoor pool on the site of the former dance hall has operated since the mid-1950s and is currently owned and operated by Oneida County.

- ❖ Oneida County Courthouse (second; 1939; Map 2.O) NRHP Listed
- ❖ Crowther Brothers Mill (purchased from Jones Bros. In 1912; sold and now known as Idaho Milling and Grain)

Nonextant

- ❖ Malad High School (1923 ca.; in process of being demolished due to earthquake damage and high levels of asbestos)
- ❖ Malad Opera House/IOOF (1892 ca.)
- ❖ Malad Public School (1900 ca.)
- ❖ Malad Opera House (second; 1901) on Main Street
- ❖ Malad Railroad Depot (1907)
- ❖ Peck Hotel (second; 1915 ca.)
- ❖ Dance Hall on N. Main Street (1915 ca.; now site of outdoor pool LeGrande Aqua Plunge; Map 2.P)
- ❖ Malad First Ward Meetinghouse (1928-1988)

Contemporary Period (1940-1971)

The following are significant buildings from the Contemporary Period and their current status:



Figure 28. O.K. Tire Store, c. 1955.



Figure 29. O.K. Tire Store, 2021.



Figure 30. Masonic Hall, 2021.

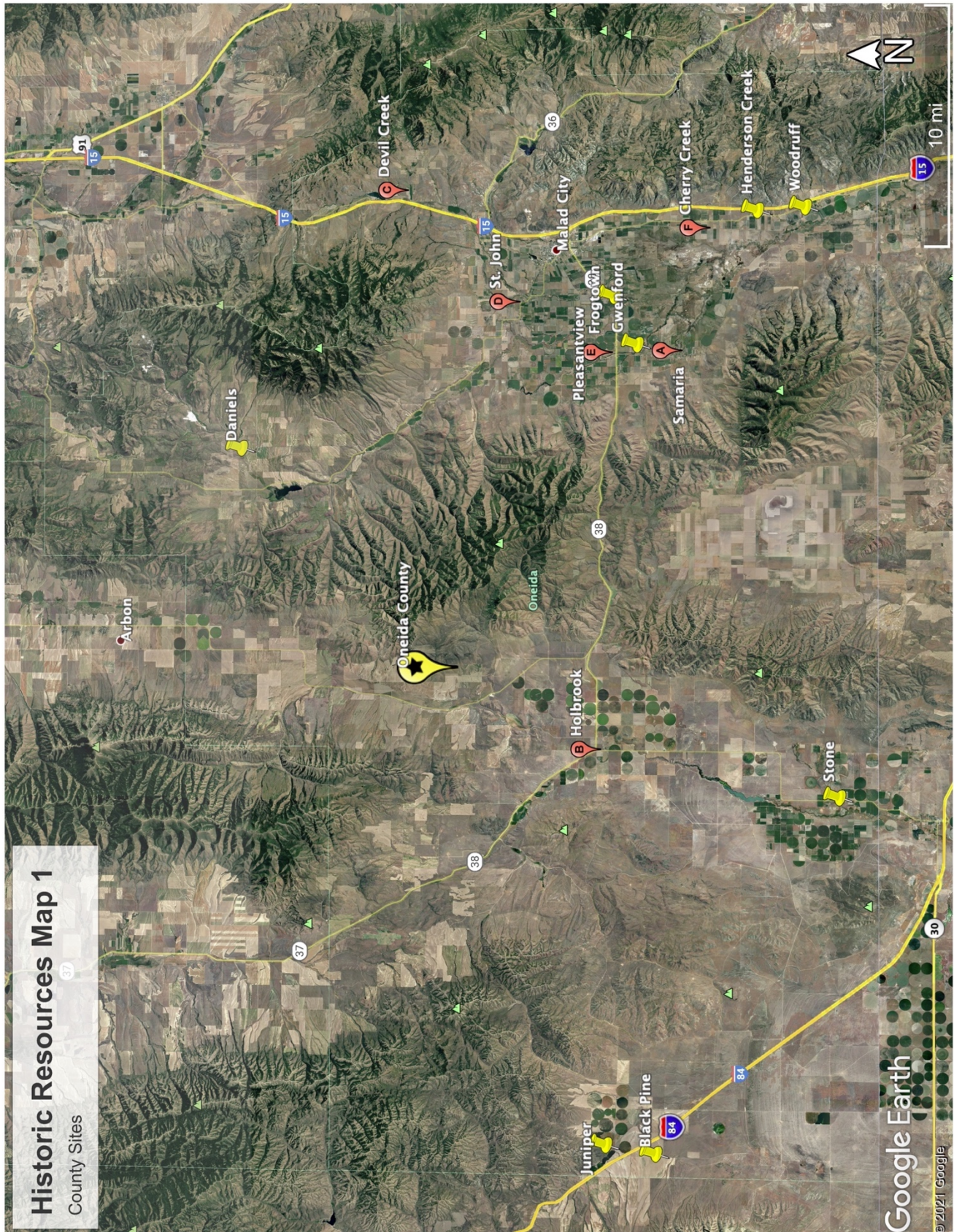


Figure 31. Ireland Bank Headquarters, 2021.

Extant

- ❖ Floyd and Nell Hess Farmstead (1940 ca.)
- ❖ 3 R's Country Tire (1940 ca.; originally a car dealership; Map 2.Q)
- ❖ U.S. Café (1945; now the Dude Ranch Café)
- ❖ O.K. Tire Store (ca. 1950; Map 2.R)
- ❖ Malad Elementary School (1953; Map 2.S)
- ❖ "Old" Malad Stake Center and Third/Fourth/Fifth Wards Meetinghouse (1953; not a Stake Center now)
- ❖ St. John Ward Meetinghouse (1953; now a private Home; Map 1.D)
- ❖ Pleasant View Ward Meetinghouse (1954; now a private home; Map 1.E)
- ❖ Cherry Creek Ward Meetinghouse (1959; now a private home; Map 1.F)
- ❖ Masonic Hall (1961; Map 2.T)
- ❖ Ireland Bank Headquarters (1962; Map 2.U)
- ❖ U.S. Post Office (1963) (privately owned and usually vacant; Map 2.V)
- ❖ Samaria Ward Meetinghouse (1967) (now a private home/community center; Map 1.A)
- ❖ Oneida County Hospital (renamed Nell J. Redfield Memorial Hospital; 1970; Map 2.W)

Historic Resources Map 1: County Sites



Historic Resources Map 2: Malad City Sites



Analysis of Current Tools and Conditions

Survey and Designation

*See Appendix III for lists of NRHP-listed properties and IHSI database properties.¹⁵

Formal historic preservation activities in Oneida County began in earnest in 1979. In that year, the first five properties in Malad City were listed:

- ❖ Co-op Block/J.N. Ireland Bank, Main and Bannock streets (NRIS 79000804);
- ❖ Jedd Jones House, 242 N. Main Street (NRIS 79000806);
- ❖ Malad LDS Second Ward Tabernacle, 20 S 100 W (NRIS 79000803);
- ❖ D.L. Evans, Sr. House, 203 N. Main Street (NRIS 79000805);
- ❖ United Presbyterian Church, 7 S. Main Street (NRIS 79000807).

Also in 1979, 43 properties within the Samaria Historic District, a Mormon Welsh settlement dating to the 1860s, were designated. However, in the more than 40 years that have passed since 1979, only one additional property has been designated: the Oneida County Courthouse (NRIS87001588) in 1987.



Figure 32. The Daniel T. Williams House in the Samaria Historic District in 1978. (Renk and Idaho State Historical Society 1979)

The Idaho Historic Sites Inventory (IHSI), the state's database of historic properties, contains information about properties that have been identified but not listed

on the NRHP. The list includes eleven eligible properties, twenty-five ineligible properties, one unevaluated property, and twenty-three that have no eligibility determined and no date listed. Many of these properties were likely identified by public agencies during their due diligence for projects that required compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Dates show that

¹⁵ The IHSI list does not provide information about NRHP-listed or eligible archaeological sites to the general public. Due to the security precautions for archaeological information, it must be obtained by a state-approved principal investigator with archaeological certification.

these properties were identified between 1990-2020. The list of eligible properties provides the OCHPC with new information to consider when prioritizing future survey and designation.

There have been no formal historic surveys of Malad City or Oneida County. A reconnaissance level survey is the most basic approach for systematically documenting and evaluating historic buildings. Most reconnaissance surveys include all or a large number of the buildings in a community. The primary purpose is to provide baseline documentation of buildings in a given area that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Federal statute at 36 CFR 60.4 sets forth specific thresholds cultural resources must meet to be considered eligible for listing on the National Register. To be eligible for or listed on the National Register, a resource must meet one or more of the following criteria and must retain sufficient integrity (discussed later in this section) to convey the historical associations, architectural or engineering principles, or cultural/scientific information on which the relevant criterion or criteria are based:

- A. Be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;*
- B. Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;*
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or,*
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.*

These criteria are often used at the state level, including in Utah, to evaluate cultural resources, designate those considered historically significant, and apply state and federal regulations regarding additional opportunities and considerations that must be afforded to resources meeting one or more of the criteria (i.e., those resources determined eligible for listing on, or actually listed on, the National Register).

Reconnaissance survey involves only a visual evaluation of properties that may be eligible under Criterion A or C and for broad patterns in history or that are architecturally significant, not an intensive assessment of associated historical events or individuals. (Reconnaissance often looks at Community Development under A, especially for potential districts). This documentation is compiled into an Idaho Historic Site Inventory (IHSI form) per Idaho SHPO guidelines.

That information can only be obtained through historical research conducted as part of an "intensive level survey," (ILS) the next level of survey. An ILS involves three separate tasks: (A) research on the property and its owners, (B) documentation of the property's physical appearance, and (C) completion of the Historic Site Form for intensive level survey per Idaho SHPO guidelines. If it's unclear whether a site may meet criterion for NRHP designation, undertaking an ILS can help determine eligibility and, if a site is found eligible, provide a significant amount of information that can reduce the work needed to produce the NRHP nomination.

In the last 50 years, many changes have occurred in Malad City, including in the downtown commercial core, as well as in rural communities, including Samaria. Since Oneida County does not require owners to obtain a permit for demolition, it is unknown how many historic structures have disappeared from the landscape as there are no data available. To determine this, fieldwork and research will have to be done.

Oneida County Historic Preservation Ordinance

*See Appendix IV for the current ordinance.

Oneida County adopted its first historic preservation ordinance on March 25, 2019. The Oneida County Commission subsequently appointed a historic preservation committee composed of members with a demonstrated interest, competence, or knowledge in history or historic preservation. Oneida County and the OCHPC applied to the ISHS Historic Preservation Office and were granted funds for preparing a community historic preservation plan.

While the ordinance is basic in its provisions, it provides a diverse set of tools for the community to accomplish historic preservation in many different ways. The OCHPC, while overseen by the Oneida County Commission, is firmly established in a position of authority when it comes to history, heritage, and historic preservation. The Committee is charged with several means and methods to accomplish preservation, including identifying and surveying potential historic sites, designating sites, securing funding, contracting, making policy recommendations, recommending methods and procedures for restoration of County-controlled properties, recommending acquisition of historic properties by the County, and collaborating with other agencies and partners.



Figure 33. A Pioneer-era house on a corner in Malad in nearly original condition on its original large lot serves as a wonderful example of the county's heritage.

It's foreseeable that in the next ten years, the community may desire to advance the level of historic preservation through changes to the ordinance. Two possibilities to consider include implementing a local designation program and/or including a provision for demolition delay. Starting a local designation program is allowed by the ordinance (Sections V.8, V.9, VI) and could provide a method to target local rehabilitation incentives, zoning and building code flexibility, and other programs. An effective policy within preservation

ordinances to facilitate local opportunities to save historic structures is including a demolition delay provision. Within the historic preservation ordinance, the provision outlines the process of how a delay of demolition is initiated when a demolition permit is filed for a significant historic property or a building permit that includes demolition as part of the site plan is filed. The length of the delay is up to the community and what is considered "reasonable." Delays are commonly somewhere between 30-180 days. Demolition delays have been considered as a reasonable legal tool for communities that would like to preserve historic properties as a benefit to the entire community while balancing the full rights of the property owner to freely use their property to its fullest potential. The delay provides a definitive period of time when those concerned about a demolition proposal could potentially save the property through quickly organizing, strategizing, fundraising, and then negotiating.

Historic Preservation Incentives

The largest available financial incentive for historic preservation that is available in Idaho, as well as nationally, is the federal rehabilitation tax credit. This is sometimes also referred to as the federal investment tax credit. Since its inception in the mid-1980s, the program has been the single most successful tool for saving and rehabilitating historic structures in the U.S., leveraging hundreds of millions of dollars in private investment every year. Overseen by the NPS and the IRS, and facilitated in Idaho by the SHPO, the program allows for a 20% tax credit for qualifying rehabilitation expenditures on a property that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places

and is used for commercial (income-producing purposes). While there are other criteria to meet in order to qualify, applying is early in the project planning process is recommended.

Unfortunately, there are no historic preservation incentives available at the state and local levels. During the course of this plan, a facade rehabilitation grant program in Malad that was sponsored by the Malad Area Chamber of Commerce, and funded in part by Oneida County, expired and was not renewed. However, given responses to the survey by the community, having more incentives was not ranked as a high priority currently.



Figure 34. The historic preservation tax credits can best be utilized on underutilized buildings and can make a momentous positive impact on a commercial area. If the Evans Co-op/Ireland Bank project was a public/private partnership, it may be able to utilize the credits in the building's rehabilitation over a five-year period phased project.

Other State and Local Policies

As discussed in the Survey and Designation section, Oneida County does not currently require property owners to apply for a demolition permit. However, information about potential demolition of historic buildings within the county would provide valuable data to the OCHPC as well as opportunities to document properties before they are gone or to organize to save them.

The following are summaries of state policies related to historic sites and historic preservation that are relevant to the OCHPC and Oneida County:

[Title 18, Chapter 70, Section 18-7027](#): Prohibits desecration of burial sites and provides for prosecution.

[Title 27, Chapter 5](#): Provides for the protection of graves.

[Title 67, Chapter 46](#): State enabling legislation to allow for creation of historic preservation commissions and preservation of historic sites.

[Title 67, Chapter 65](#): Local Land Use Planning Act which requires a comprehensive plan to include a section on "Special Areas and Sites" and their consideration in local planning efforts.

Fundraising

In order to sustain the work of the OCHPC, financial support beyond the county's budget must be identified and obtained. For the purposes of the plan and given the relative newness of the Committee in the community, the fundraising opportunities have been divided into two categories, Basic and Advanced. Basic Category fundraising is more easily accessible if sufficient scheduling, project planning, and responsibilities are shared among the leadership with high accountability. Advanced Category fundraising includes opportunities that will take more work to identify sources, build relationships, match funding with projects, and secure. While advanced fundraising could start immediately, its benefits may not be seen for several years and is likely not the best investment of the Committee's time in the first few years. It should be noted that all grant programs are competitive and have limited funds. The goal is to reach a level of sustained funding that will nearly guarantee that the OCHPC will be able to consistently plan programs and activities.

Basic Fundraising

CLG Grants

Oneida County has secured its first CLG grant from the Idaho SHPO and should seek to secure future funding in this same way for future projects at every opportunity. CLG grants require a local match of funds and/or contributions of time and expertise and can be put toward project planning, hiring professionals such as architects and engineers, making repairs or doing rehabilitation on publicly-owned historic structures, conducting reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, and producing nominations to the NRHP.

Idaho Heritage Trust

The Idaho Heritage Trust is a grassroots organization founded during the state's Centennial to support local history. It provides funding and technical expertise to help others preserve what is important to them. The IHT's mission is to serve all Idahoans by preserving and maintaining the state's collective culture and history. The IHT has shown its commitment to this mission by helping with projects in every



Figure 35. The Idaho Heritage Trust has provided two grants for work on the Samuel Deer Davis cabin in Samaria. (Idaho Heritage Trust)

county, and more than half of its grants have been awarded to communities of fewer than 5,000 people. In the past five years, Oneida County has received four grants from the Idaho Heritage Trust: two for restoration of the Samuel Deer Davis cabin in Samaria, one to repair/restore the foundation of the Co-op, and one for fabric preservation of clothing in the Oneida Pioneer Museum. Building an ongoing relationship that allows for at least annual open dialogue about local history needs and an application every 2-3 years is highly recommended.

Donor Partners

There are several allied nonprofit partners that the OCHPC could partner with to raise awareness for historic preservation and gain funds toward its work. Those include the Malad Valley Welsh Foundation and Oneida County Relic Preservation & Historical Society. The goal would be to align closely with one organization as the fiscal agent, spelled out in an MOU or other agreement, rather than starting a new nonprofit such as a “Friends of” group for the OCHPC.

In addition, the OCHPC should reach out to the two local community foundations - Malad City Community Foundation and Samaria Community Foundation - to inform them of the Committee’s mission and goals and fiscal agent relationship, in order to position itself for future contributions that come through the community foundations when a donor match is identified. Any funds raised from partners can also be used as match towards a CLG Grant, as long as the partner funds are not federally-sourced funds.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) is the leading national nonprofit organization dedicated to historic preservation in the U.S. It has a 70-year history of saving places, advocating for national preservation policy, and assisting communities at the local level. The NTHP has financial resources available for project planning in the Preservation Fund. Applications are accepted three times per year on February 1, June 1, and October 1. Grants require a committed match and competitive bids/quotes for the proposed scope of work. The grant maximum is \$10,000. There are [other grants](#) available from the NTHP, including the Hart Small Town Fund. However, they are more highly competitive. More information is available about the Preservation Fund [here](#).

Events

The OCHPC should consider future programs that could raise funds. This could be a single annual event, such as Heritage Day in Spring City (see Appendix IV - Case Studies), that is a ticketed event of minimal cost. Or it could be a regularly scheduled event such as a downtown or neighborhood walking tour that is timed for a regular day of the week or week of the month and ticketed. Optionally, instead of charging for tickets, donations could be solicited. Success of

a requested donation system is largely dependent on the pitch and the ability of the docent to persuasively deliver the pitch. The financial net of public events can be bolstered by including corporate sponsorship, which serves as attractive and relatively low-cost goodwill marketing for businesses to be seen as supporting community events and the OCHPC. There are many flexible and effective options with events that can easily be implemented to be considered.

Advanced Fundraising

Appropriations

Historic preservation can be positioned to be an attractive investment of public funds that come through state or federal appropriations. Appropriations are typically sought when there is a need for a large contribution that could be justified by equal or greater local investment, the need for a large match, and quantitative data about economic development potential. Successful appropriations often come when given long lead times to build credible information and key relationships with elected officials and administrators. Regardless of whether an appropriation will eventually be sought, it is worthwhile for the OCHPC to begin building relationships with its state and federal elected officials. A brief community tour of successes and challenges is always a great visual way to engage them! If they cannot attend a tour, send them visually-engaging but brief-and-to-the-point information and follow up with a phone call.

Donor Program

It's no secret that most financial contributions to nonprofit organizations come from individuals. As seen from the response to the community survey, the OCHPC already has a network of interested local support. They are likely to be the most receptive audience to favorably respond to a donation request. Building a relationship and rapport with the engaged constituency will build early success in building a donor program. This is where the fiscal agent will be required to handle incoming gifts and keep them in a restricted account.

Extending beyond this initial donor group will be necessary to continue to grow the ability of the OCHPC to take on new projects. With a bit of training and leadership, a grassroots local fundraising effort could be sustained for many years. Adding corporate and small business giving to individual donors will help diversify funding streams. A good place to start may be to look at the donor lists of other successful local nonprofit organizations, such as Friends of the Oneida County Library Foundation, Oneida Education Foundation, and Oneida County Hospital Foundation, to see who is giving to these and at what levels. This could help identify individuals who are financially positioned to contribute and what types of programs they may be interested in supporting.

National Park Service

The National Park Service also occasionally has grants for which individual communities can apply, although these are always very competitive and would likely require substantial support from the County Commissioners and County staff.

Collaborations

As archivist/author Melissa Mannon states, “Cultural heritage professionals no longer have the luxury of embracing an internal focus with little regard for other area organizations or institutions collecting similar materials around the world. Organizations must see themselves as part of a cultural network, understand their niche for collecting, and efficiently explain that role to citizens. Institutions should embrace a collaborative model to ensure the safeguarding of our history and to promote themselves as vital entities in a contemporary world.”

Collaborative efforts should occur between individuals and institutions that share a common purpose, in this case, preserving heritage. Partnerships built on commonalities can help build community history that can be defined within a geographical boundary or by subject. Geographical boundaries can be small (like a single site) or large (like a region). Subjects can be highly defined or broad enough to be global in scope. Regardless, the key to effective collaboration is working with the right partners who are willing and able to devote resources to efforts and share success.



Figure 36. Festival attendees tour historic cabins in Samaria. (Facebook)

The Malad Valley Welsh Festival (MVWF) was first held in 2005 and has grown to be a popular local event that features history, heritage, and tradition. The festival's presentations, displays, poetry, music, children's activities, quilt show, and art competition are held in various locations throughout Malad, while events in Samaria include tours of historic cabins in Heritage Square, pony rides, and Welsh sheep petting, to name a few. Attracting as many as 2,000 attendees in some years, the

growth and success of the festival demonstrate that a more formal partnership between the OCHPC and the MVWF should be initiated as one of the next opportunities.

The Idaho Rural Partnership (IRP) conducted one of their [signature community reviews](#) in Malad City in 2006. Though it has been 15 years since the report was published, many of the identified needs are still present and solutions are still relevant. Relevant recommendations included the following:

Business Retention and Expansion

One possibility for business retention and expansion is the revitalization of the downtown area. Many community members expressed a desire to see this done and to restore some of the historic buildings. The Evans Co-Op, a historical and prominent building in the downtown area, appears vacant and run-down. Minor cosmetic changes to the storefront and a more effective plan of the building's use are two areas that could potentially improve the appearance and economic impact of the building. Other buildings in the downtown area should also be identified that could be revitalized or renovated. (Idaho Rural Partnership 2006, 29)

Tourism and Agriculture

Wayfinding

Additional signage is a key issue that needs to be addressed, particularly for I-15 travelers. This additional signage is needed to pull travelers off the interstate and take advantage of the recreational resources as well as local business, particularly in the downtown area. Currently, very few travelers from I-15 travel the extra distance into the downtown area because there are no signs or information to direct them into that area. Additional signage and information are also critical to alert travelers of the recreational/tourist opportunities that exist in the area. Grants currently exist that can assist with signage for tourism efforts. (Idaho Rural Partnership 2006, 32) (See Appendix VI for case study on Wayfinding)

Branding Malad for Tourism

Another recommendation is to work together with the local visitors' center¹⁶ to determine a more focused strategy on tourism efforts. For example, the slogan of Malad as the "Gateway to Idaho" doesn't really tell the story. Thought should be given to describing and explaining exactly why people should stop in Malad since

¹⁶ A local visitors' center does not currently exist.

it is the “gateway” to Idaho. One of the first recommendations would be to determine as a community what it is that Malad wants to promote about itself, creating a more palatable identity that resonates with tourists and people looking to stop.



Figure 37. The Co-op Block is one of the signature historic buildings within the county.

The Welsh heritage is one example of the identity of the area, but it doesn't tell the whole story. What else is there that Malad can promote and describe about itself that would attract tourists? In addition, thought should be given to working with the visitors' center to determine what could be promoted best and what recreational, historical, and cultural assets Malad wants to capitalize on.

Marketing and promotional efforts could then be determined and other partnerships explored. (Idaho Rural Partnership 2006, 32)

Historical Tourism

Malad has just scratched the surface in promoting its cultural and historic heritage. While the Welsh Festival has had great success and is obviously a key event for the community, more could be done to capitalize on this event. Further partnerships to expand and market the event will add to its value and economic capacity for the community. Thought should also be given to various types of funding and fundraising efforts that could expand the festival. In addition, other festivals or events that showcase the history and culture of the area can be explored.



Figure 38. The historic Williams barns in Malad may provide agri-tourism interest as they have been recognized as historic assets by the Bear River Heritage Area.

The historic architecture could also be documented and promoted in walking and driving tours. The rural, agricultural areas of the county could participate in this idea with tours of historic barns and other structures.

To that end, the OCHPC worked to get Oneida County named a CLG and will continue to work with the Idaho SHPO. Documenting historic buildings and making owners aware of the preservation tax credits are two tactics that could be easily pursued. Also, Samaria Days could be expanded. The Idaho Humanities Council has been an ongoing source of funding for presentations or workshops on local history at the Malad Valley Welsh Festival.

The Oneida Pioneer Museum [is an] additional asset that has the potential for increasing tourism and educating the public about the history and culture of the area. The museum is often the first stop for visitors in learning about the unique elements and history of the area. It was expressed by a museum volunteer that people often come in looking for a “western” town and become disappointed when they don’t find it. The museum has the opportunity to educate visitors about the area’s settlement, Mormon pioneer history and living agricultural heritage. In addition, the museum can serve as an impetus in referring tourists to other businesses and areas of interest that will provide more economic impact for the community.

In capturing more of the history and culture of the Malad valley, a potential partner would be the Bear River Heritage Area (BRHA), a seven-county region in Southeast Idaho and northern Utah that is being promoted for its unique heritage and culture. The ultimate purpose of the heritage area is economic development through tourism. In addition, opportunities are currently being pursued for development: signage, promotion and other avenues. The visitors’ center and city of Malad should look at ways to more effectively partner with BRHA and promote the heritage and culture that are germane to their community and the surrounding area. BRHA is currently working toward designation by Congress as a national heritage area, which will provide access to major funding for promotion, technical assistance and resources that



Figure 39. The Bear River Heritage Area has sponsored barn rehabilitation workshops on occasion and may attract people from outside the community as well as provide skill-based training within the county. (YouTube)

can be used by Oneida County for tourism development. (Idaho Rural Partnership 2006, 32-33)

Given their excellent [resources list](#) and connections statewide, the expertise of the IRP could be vital in pursuing many options in the future.

Additional collaborative partnerships should be considered, including Main Street Idaho. See Appendix VII - Additional Resources.

Community Survey

An eight-question survey was distributed to the community in April 2021, and survey results were collected for approximately three weeks before the survey was closed. The survey was digitally distributed to a list of over 160 recipients composed of donors to the OCRPHS,¹⁷ elected and administrative officials, and other community leaders as determined by the OCHPC. Electronic recipients were given one pre-reception message, the initial survey request, and then two reminders to participate. Due to the limited use and reliance on electronic communication locally, it was determined by the OCHPC to also hand distribute hard copies of the survey. Specific individuals were identified by Committee members that fit this profile and had an interest in completing a hard copy survey.

Questions asked were generated by the Consultant and refined by the OCHPC. The platform utilized to create and electronically distribute the survey was SurveyMonkey, a common user-friendly, web-based survey platform. Given that 67 responses were received from an approximate distribution of 164, the response rate was an impressive 41%. A typical response rate for surveys generated from known organizations is 15%. In addition, 18 hard copy surveys were completed, bringing the total received to 85. According to the voluntary responses for demographic information about the audience, 90% live in Oneida County and roughly two-thirds of total respondents live in Malad City. Nearly 90% of respondents have a general interest in the activities of the OCHPC.

Analysis

Question 1: Indicate your opinion with regard to the following statements:

- A) Historic Preservation is a worthwhile goal for Oneida County.
- B) Oneida County needs more historic sites identified and marked.
- C) Oneida County has more historic sites than are currently on the National Register of Historic Places.
- D) Designating a site as historic and getting it on the National Register of Historic Places will interfere with an owner's property rights.
- E) Oneida County has regulations that provide adequate protection for preserving designated historic properties.

Given the response that 86% of people agree historic preservation is a worthy goal, you have support and you have found a target audience. Nearly 80% of respondents believe more

¹⁷ The Oneida Pioneer Museum's official name is the Oneida County Relic Preservation and Historical Society (OCRPHS).

properties need to be designated. Opportunities exist to educate the public that designating a site on the NRHP does not interfere with property rights and that Oneida County does have a historic preservation ordinance.

Question 2: What direction do you think Oneida County should take in the future on the following topics as related to historic preservation?

- A) Designation of National Historic sites.
- B) Designation of historic natural sites, trails, trees, springs, parks, etc.
- C) Development of regulations related to historic preservation.
- D) Awarding of financial incentives to those who preserve historic sites.
- E) Organizing education programs for the community about historic preservation.
- F) Organizing education programs for the schools about historic preservation.

Though many respondents checked all the answers, as they want the OCHPC to do everything, the top three results were (E) education programs, (F) school programs, and (D) financial incentives. Designation of National Historic Sites (A) ranked a close fourth place. In hindsight, this question should have either limited the number of choices or been a ranked choice. These responses give the OCHPC good guidance on where to focus programs.

Question 3: Indicate your satisfaction with the current historic preservation efforts of Oneida County in the following areas:

- A) Identifying historic sites.
- B) Conducting surveys of structures.
- C) Getting support from property owners.
- D) Getting community support.
- E) Involving the public in the process.
- F) Balancing historic preservation with other property development goals.

It should be acknowledged that a lack of knowledge about historic preservation in the community likely led most respondents to answer either neutral or don't know. However, many are dissatisfied about the past or current level of general community support for preservation.

Question 4: According to national standards, structures that are 50 years old or older may be eligible for historic designation. Therefore, buildings built in the early 1970s are eligible for historic designation. Are there properties, buildings, geographic areas, or other property types in Oneida County that should be considered for possible historic designation on the local and/or national levels?

Responses to this question indicated that many embrace the Pioneer period of the community's history, rather than a post-World War II era. Again, the OCHPC received some good direction here on how to focus their efforts in terms of era and building types but also received many great suggestions of sites to focus on specifically.

The top three most listed sites included the American Legion, Evans Co-op (already listed on the NRHP) and Thomas Electric. Several other downtown buildings and local residences were mentioned twice, as well as thematic mentions such as "Pioneer" sites, "natural" sites (rivers, caves, parks), churches, grain elevators, and downtown.



Figure 40. The graphic above shows the responses to Question 4 in visual form as a word cloud. The more times the site was mentioned, the larger the font size.

Question 5: Which of the following are reasons for Oneida County to have a historic preservation plan?

- A) Preservation of historic buildings.
- B) Preservation of Oneida County's unique pioneer history.
- C) Prevent demolition of historic sites/buildings.
- D) Encourage development that preserves Oneida County history.
- E) Increase tourism.
- F) Benefit the local economy.
- G) Encourage environmental stewardship.
- H) Other.

Most support from respondents came for the first three choices. They generally don't want new development to threaten historic places and are looking to the OCHPC to encourage compatible new development that respects Oneida County history. There was definitely less support for utilizing historic preservation to encourage environmental stewardship (G) and increase tourism (E).

Other answers included:

- ❖ We are proud of our heritage and having a preservation plan will enhance our community in many ways and make us prouder to live here and take care of the “treasures” we have.
- ❖ Instill community pride.
- ❖ Teach youth about their heritage, honor and celebrate the past.
- ❖ Urban sprawl will destroy our downtown, we need to keep growth downtown.

Question 6: Which of the following would encourage historic preservation in Oneida County?

- A) Tax benefits.
- B) Low-interest loans.
- C) Conditional use for a landmark site.
- D) Having sites on a list of tourist sites.
- E) Recognition of historic importance of sites (historic marker/plaque, etc.).
- F) Other.

Responses ranked the top method to encourage preservation to be (E) the use of markers, plaques, and brochures. Incentives ranked second and third, with (A) tax benefits receiving more support than (B) low-interest loans. One Other answer was included that requested technical assistance/guidebook with ideas for historic preservation.

Question 7: In what ways should Oneida County inform and educate the public about historic preservation in the County?

- A) Websites and other social media platforms.
- B) Newsletters.
- C) Tours of historic sites.
- D) Exhibits about historic sites.
- E) Education meetings/presentations.
- F) Historic markers and plaques.
- G) Awards.
- H) Other.

Responses indicated that the audience would like information in all these places. It was clear, though, that a print newsletter is not desired. A combination of digital media - website, social media, e-newsletter - will be the best value and most efficient, with a physical presence in front of eyeballs. This may also be a good method to keep attracting and educating younger generations. In hindsight, this question should have either limited the number of choices or been a ranked choice.

Several answers were also given in the Other blank:

- ❖ Community history billboards, visitors center.
- ❖ Scout activities.
- ❖ Outreach to the schools and other groups.
- ❖ Video, app-based walking tour or scavenger hunt with clues about building details or people, events associated with buildings.
- ❖ Local newspaper.
- ❖ Tours, etc., should be specified for particular times only.

More than 25 responses were given to Question 8: Additional comments or information you want to share, and those are fully provided in the Appendix, along with the full results of the survey, and statistical responses for each question.

How should OCHPC use the survey results?

First and foremost, OCHPC should follow up with the survey distribution list with a letter thanking them for participating in the survey and delivering some portion of or a link to the Preservation Plan. This should be signed by OCHPC leadership and sent in a short period of time after receiving the final plan. The letter should let them know that using captured information to inform and steer their work is one way in which the Committee desires to listen to and engage with its constituents. Asking for feedback about the survey and what constituents would want to know about and give input through future surveys might also be warranted. Second, whatever path the OCHPC takes, it should acknowledge the input provided by the community—so that it is not perceived to have



Figure 41. The Thomas Electric Building, historically known as the R.T. Owens Mercantile, ranked as one of the top three responses for buildings to consider for preservation.

been an exercise in vain. Third, the Committee's future communications and programs can use the responses to help tailor events that take their cues from what was gleaned from the survey.

Vision, Goals and Objectives

The Historic Preservation Code of Oneida County was adopted on March 25, 2019. The definition of historic preservation that is now in code is stated as follows:

The identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, management, protection, restoration, rehabilitation, stabilization, maintenance, interpretation, conservation, and education of buildings, structures, objects, districts, areas, and sites significant in the history, architecture, archaeology or culture of this State, its communities or the Nation.

In numerous provisions, the OCHPC is provided with eleven Powers, Duties and Responsibilities (PDR). Within those, the OCHPC can utilize its tools to make an incrementally positive impact.

Vision

After several discussions, the OCHPC laid out a Vision to guide historic preservation activities in Oneida County. Each of these are statements that give value to local history individually; however, they are meant to be considered collectively.

- ❖ Historic places bring people back in time to learn what life was like in the past.
- ❖ History is personal.
- ❖ Places should be preserved for the next generation.
- ❖ Oneida County history is rooted most firmly in pioneer and Welsh stories although everyone's history is important and will be preserved.
- ❖ History connects people to their ancestors and to others who lived in the past and influenced the present.

Goals, Objectives and Implementation

Goal 1: Start with a geographically-focused area.

The OCHPC is a new public agency, with members new to historic preservation who proverbially wear many hats. In order to set realistic objectives, the OCHPC desired to begin work with a geographic focus in order to concentrate its activities for greatest impact. The Committee's discussions led directly to establishing their initial geographic focus area to be the downtown Malad commercial core. Taking this important step will also help the OCHPC get established and known in the community for being active in downtown Malad.

Objective 1: Seek out and determine how best to participate in a signature project or program.

This objective follows the “North Star” concept and will become a way to spark an interest in historic preservation in Malad City and Oneida County. The North Star here is for the Evans Co-op to be rehabilitated and fully used in new ways. The project is already underway as the Evans family sold the building to Malad City, and the city has begun pre-planning by hiring architects and engineers to conduct baseline assessments. This building’s NRHP status, prominent downtown location, and significant history make it a potential signature project. (PDR 6)



Figure 42. The Evans Co-op and J.N. Ireland Bank were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and purchased by Malad City in 2019.

Implementation

The OCHPC will determine a strategy to best work with the city administration and elected officials, and the Co-op Restoration Committee (as it may currently exist or may be formed in the future). This may include some of the following:

- ❖ Reviewing assessments and providing the input of the OCHPC;
- ❖ Distributing information to the community about important milestones, votes, or steps to take;
- ❖ Conducting tours and/or holding presentations about the building and family’s history;
- ❖ Have someone serve as a liaison to the restoration committee (or similar organization) in order to give valuable input;
- ❖ Bring expertise and positive ideas to the table that are pro-preservation; and
- ❖ Applying for a CLG grant to help cover the cost of architect fees or assessment reports as a partner to the city.

Objective 2: Bring all available programs and tools to the geographically-focused area.

Along with efforts to rehabilitate the Evans Co-op, the OCHPC will plan public education about historic preservation, including tours and historic markers. (PDR 9)

Implementation

Programs may include public education, heritage (K-12) education, events, tours, advocacy and lobbying, and financial investment. The key will be to plan annually to ensure that the majority of the work of the OCHPC will happen within the commercial core of Malad City and throughout the year.

Objective 3: Collaborate and Communicate

No historic preservation project can be successful through the efforts of just a few. Therefore, collaborative efforts are a central element of the historic preservation movement in the U.S. (PDR 6)

Implementation

In order to accomplish this, the OCHPC will also work with the City Council and County Commission, the Oneida County Relic Preservation and Historical Society, the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Presbyterian Church, Oneida School District #351, Nell J. Redfield Memorial Hospital, and other entities that have a long history in Oneida County to advocate for historic preservation of historically significant sites in Malad City and Oneida County that they own, to educate the public about the importance of and reasons for historic preservation, and to plan on long-term preservation of sites, including nominating sites to the NRHP.

Goal 2: Survey and Designate

Historic resource surveys are the means by which historic resources are identified, documented, and evaluated for their significance. Survey is both a process and a product. A historic resource is a district, building, site, structure or object which:

- ❖ Exemplify a period of history (Criterion A);
- ❖ Possess an association with significant historical events (Criterion A);
- ❖ Possess an association with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B);
- ❖ Embody a particular style, type or method of construction; possess high artistic values (Criterion C);
- ❖ Can yield or have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory (archaeology)(Criterion D).

Surveys and their following products, such as NRHP nominations, help create an accurate public record of the community's history and assist in prioritizing which buildings should be preserved. Landmark designation helps stabilize property values and may lead to an increased valuation of

property in the future. The designation of property also enhances the jurisdiction's attraction to visitors and is a stimulus to the economy.

Objective 1: Conduct a historic reconnaissance survey of Malad City in the next 1-2 years in order to identify sites of potential historic significance.

To ensure that all sites of potential historic and architectural significance in Malad City are identified and added to the IHSI, conducting a reconnaissance survey, which has never formally been conducted in the city, is a high priority within the geographic focus area. (PDR 1)

Implementation

The OCHPC will work with the Idaho SHPO to obtain a CLG grant and conduct the reconnaissance survey. The final report or a summary report should be made

available and easily accessible to the public as part of the public education efforts of the OCHPC, as well as to the County Commission and Malad City Council. In addition, Oneida County can actively engage in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 review process to get survey work done.

Objective 2: Pursue at least one new NRHP designation every two years to continue to build the record and documentation of significant historic sites in Oneida County.

There are many more historic buildings and sites that are eligible for NRHP designation in Oneida County. The OCHPC desires to have many more buildings listed on the NRHP with the purpose to document local history, recognize and honor places of the past, connect people with the stories of significant places in local history, and increase awareness and appreciation of the county's heritage in historic architecture. It's reasonable to set the objective of

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Idaho
COUNTY: Oneida
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: DATE:

1. NAME
COMMON: Samaria
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: -211 E. 4th
CITY OR TOWN: Samaria
STATE: Idaho
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 4
DISTRICT #2
CODE: 16 COUNTY: Oneida CODE: 071

3. CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY (Check One)
☒ District
☐ Site
☐ Building
☐ Structure
☐ Object
OWNERSHIP
☐ Public
☐ Private
☒ Both
Public Acquisition:
☐ In Process
☐ Being Considered
STATUS
☒ Occupied
☐ Unoccupied
☐ Preservation work in progress
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
Yes:
☐ Restricted
☒ Unrestricted
No:
☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
☒ Agricultural
☐ Commercial
☐ Educational
☐ Entertainment
☐ Government
☐ Industrial
☐ Military
☐ Museum
☐ Park
☒ Private Residence
☐ Religious
☐ Scientific
☐ Transportation
☐ Other (Specify):
Comments:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME: Multiple
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Oneida County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE: 16

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY: Idaho State Historic Preservation Plan
DATE OF SURVEY: 1972
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local
Idaho State Historical Society
STREET AND NUMBER: 610 North Julia Davis Drive
CITY OR TOWN: Boise STATE: Idaho CODE: 16

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

RECEIVED
APR 10 1974
NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE: Idaho
COUNTY: Oneida
ENTRY NUMBER: DATE:

Figure 43. The Samaria Historic District nomination was the first National Register listing in the county. While 34 pages was acceptable in 1979 to show historic and/or architectural significance, today historic district nominations are frequently over 100 pages and individual sites nearly always exceed 50 pages.

getting a new historic site listed every two years, but with sufficient funding and time investment more could be accomplished in a shorter time frame. (PDR 11)

Implementation

The OCHPC believes that the next NRHP nomination should be the American Legion Building. This direction is also supported by the overwhelming community response to ensuring this building is documented and designated. In addition, the Commander of the Ernest W. Jones Post of the American Legion in Malad City has approached several members of the OCHPC about nominating the building, so there is a willing owner. The OCHPC will work with the officers and members of the American Legion to confirm their desire to have the American Legion building on the NRHP. The OCHPC will work with the Idaho SHPO to obtain a CLG grant and produce the nomination. It is always an option to have a property owner pay the entire cost of the nomination, and this is typical for developers. However, CLG grants can reduce that financial burden, but they generally require a local match. The owner may be asked to make that match or a partial match if other funds can be obtained by the OCHPC or another partner.

After this nomination, the OCHPC should create criteria for which building(s) should be selected next. (See Objective 4 below)

Objective 3: Conduct a historic reconnaissance survey of Oneida County (outside Malad City boundaries) in the next 3-5 years to identify sites of potential historic significance.

Recognizing that Oneida County has several town sites of historical importance and to ensure that sites of potential historical importance in Oneida County are identified and added to the list of such sites, members of the Committee and other interested persons will survey the County and list such places, past and present. (PDR 1)

Implementation

Working with a consultant and local persons, a survey of identified historic sites and possible historic sites within the boundaries of Oneida County (but outside Malad City) will be conducted. Research into the stories and persons important to the site will be conducted. Thirty-six structures in Samaria were listed on the NRHP in 1979 at a time when many of the structures were vacant. Since that time, many changes in Samaria have taken place, including demolition of some sites. As part of the Oneida County Reconnaissance Survey, the survey should reach conclusions about the possible directions to take the site's designation. The

OCHPC will work with the Idaho SHPO to obtain a CLG grant and produce the reconnaissance survey.

Objective 4: Determine building(s) for Intensive Level Survey or National Register of Historic Places nomination.

Once a list of potential historic sites is compiled, the OCHPC will work to determine the priority for nominating additional sites to the NRHP. (PDR 1)



Figure 44. The original Oneida County Hospital, constructed in 1938 by the Works Progress Administration, could be considered for an Intensive Level Survey in the future.

Implementation

Taking care to not allow the perception that the federal or state government is taking over private property, the OCHPC will work with local persons interested in preserving the history of Oneida County to identify buildings and other sites for possible nomination to the NRHP. Owners of private property will be involved from the beginning of the process.

Objective 5: Determine whether or not some buildings currently on the National Register of Historic Places should be removed.

Recognizing that some buildings, particularly private homes, currently on the NRHP have not been maintained to adhere to requirements for inclusion on the NRHP, efforts will be made to remove such buildings from the NRHP. (PDR 11)

Implementation

Working with the current owners of some of the privately owned buildings that are on the NRHP, and the Idaho SHPO and the NPS, the OCHPC will determine whether or not the buildings should remain on the NRHP. If not, steps will be taken to remove them from the NRHP.

Goal 3: Provide information to the public

Passing on the stories and community history to the next generations (younger people and new residents) by creating a more personal connection must come from a purposeful, consistent, and

engaging delivery of information to a variety of public audiences. A series of objectives focused on how to provide this information.

Objective 1: Complete the historic marker project in Malad City that is currently funded and underway.

This objective satisfies the public's desire to know more about their history by utilizing plaques, markers, and brochures. The project will recognize 18-20 sites with additional information delivered through a self-guided walking tour. (PDR 9)

Implementation

Under the direction of the Oneida County Relic Preservation and Historical Society, the Museum subcommittee charged with the historic marker project will continue to utilize outside funding to purchase, engrave, and mount markers on the identified historic sites in Malad City. Nineteen such sites have been tentatively identified, featured in the 2020 Discover Malad booklet as a historic downtown walking tour, and are listed as follows:

1. Oneida County Courthouse (NRHP listed)
2. United Presbyterian Church (NRHP listed)
3. American Legion Building (high priority for nomination to NRHP)
4. Evans Co-op/original J.N. Ireland Bank (NRHP listed; currently owned by Malad City; vacant and currently in rehabilitation planning)
5. R.B. Davis Drug Store (currently the Oneida Pioneer Museum)
6. Malad LDS Tabernacle (NRHP listed; currently a Malad LDS Ward meetinghouse)
7. LDS Tithing Granary (currently privately owned; abandoned)
8. LDS Stake Offices (currently privately owned; used for a catering business)
9. Lubin's Candy Shop and Cozy Theater/Jones Confectionary (currently a privately-owned bar and empty lot)
10. Malad City Pharmacy (currently privately owned; not in use)
11. U.S. Café (original demolished but replaced with current Dude Ranch Café)
12. J.C. Penney Store (currently the Iron Door Theater)
13. R.T. Owens Mercantile (currently Thomas Electric and Furniture)
14. LeGrande Dance Hall (currently the LeGrande Aqua Plunge outdoor swimming pool)
15. T.M. Thomas Mercantile (currently privately owned retail business)
16. R.V. Daniels Drug Store (currently Allen Drug Store)

17. Great Northern Hotel (original burned; rebuilt current hotel in private ownership)
18. Dives Furniture/Stohl Furniture (currently a privately owned retail business)
19. Jones and Toponce Hardware (currently a privately owned retail business)



Figure 45. Jones & Toponce Hardware, ca. 1930. (Courtesy Commissioner Lewis)

Objective 2: Information to be produced regularly to give an accurate portrayal of history and issues and always to present preservation in a positive light.

Given that the OCHPC is a relatively new entity, it would serve the OCHPC, the community, and local historic preservation well by satisfying this objective early and thoroughly. Delivering more information should lead to greater interest, more support (both active and passive), and more success. Accuracy and positivity will also build more trusting and long-lasting relationships with community leaders and members. (PDR 9)

Implementation

A great first step in communicating with the public is to deliver a digital copy (or link) of the final and approved Oneida County Historic Preservation Plan to all persons who received the survey along with a letter thanking them for their contribution to the survey results and requesting their support for achieving goals in the plan. A digital and/or hard copy of the Plan should be delivered to all elected and appointed officials of Oneida County and Malad City and to business and community leaders. This is best done one-on-one, if possible, directly by OCHPC members. The Historic Preservation Plan should also be on the County website.

The OCHPC is currently checking into a partnership with the local newspaper (the Idaho Enterprise) to produce and/or reproduce articles on community history and preservation. In addition, the OCHPC strongly desires to create a website that could deliver more information about historic structures throughout the county and do it in 2021 or 2022 at the latest. It is considered a high priority and possibly a way to get younger people engaged to help build the website.

Goal 4: Allow the Ordinance to Lead

Objective 1: Work on a site in public ownership.

The first site will be the Evans Co-op building, which is owned by Malad City. The local historic preservation ordinance will be referenced frequently so that it is followed and all persons involved become familiar with the ordinance. (PDR 6)

Implementation

Efforts must be made to ensure that all OCHPC members are familiar with the ordinance so that it is followed. The OCHPC will work with owners of properties that may have historic significance to ensure that they understand that the OCHPC will follow the local ordinance.

Objective 2: Work with Oneida County Commission to determine if information on demolition throughout the county should be collected.

As noted earlier, Oneida County does not currently require property owners to submit information about demolition for a demolition permit. Oneida County may be one of the last counties that are not requiring this, though there are pros and cons. Particularly, since permits have not been required, there is a lack of data about buildings and structures across the county. The OCHPC should study the issue of historic property demolition and

determine if this is a major policy issue to bring to the County Commission for discussion.
(PDR 6, 7, 8)

Implementation

The OCHPC should study the issue of historic property demolition and determine if the County Commission may be open to a discussion about the policy. If there is a positive indication, the OCHPC could provide leadership in collecting data from other counties on how they operate, fees, administration and costs, etc.



Figures 46, 47, 48. Buildings such as these out on the County's landscape have disappeared and likely will disappear without notice or documentation without the requirement for a demolition permit. Whether they are Vernacular in form or style, or are representative of a particular style of architecture, they all contribute to telling the story of Oneida County. The OCHPC is empowered to pursue their cataloging, documentation, and preservation.



Appendix I.

Acronyms

BRHA – Bear River Heritage Area

CE – Current Era (a non-secular academic alternative to using AD for historical eras of time)

CFRP – Century Farms and Ranch Program

CIB – Community Impact Board

CLG – Certified Local Government

GPS – Global Positioning System

IHSI – Idaho Historic Sites Inventory

ILS – Intensive Level Survey

IRS – Internal Revenue Service (federal agency)

ISHS – Idaho State Historical Society (state agency)

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

MVWF – Malad Valley Welsh Festival

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

NPS – National Park Service (federal agency)

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

NTHP – National Trust of Historic Preservation (nonprofit)

OCHPC – Oneida County Historic Preservation Committee

OCRPHS – Oneida County Relic Preservation and Historical Society

PDF – Portable Document Format (Adobe product)

PDR – Powers, Duties and Responsibilities

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office (federal agency)

Appendix II.

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Appendix III.

Oneida County Historic Sites Lists

Provided by ISHS on March 23, 2021

Sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places (sorted by Date Listed, then City)

| IHSI# | PROPERTY NAME | STREET ADDRESS | CITY | NRHP Ref# | DATE LISTED |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 71-2545 | Co-Op Block and J.N. Ireland Bank | Main and Bannock Sts. | Malad City | 79000804 | 4/18/79 |
| 71-2544 | Jedd Jones House | 242 N Main St. | Malad City | 79000806 | 5/1/79 |
| 71-727 | Maria Morris Anderson House | NE corner Main and Center | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-728 | Frank Huntsman Cabin | E side 1st St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-990 | Bishop Daniel Price House | SW corner of 1st Ave. and 1st St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-991 | David Jenkins Brick House | | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-992 | Billy Price House | | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-993 | Eliza Jones House | NW corner of Center and 2nd St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-994 | Bishop Daniel Price Granary | | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-995 | Gable Roof Log House | | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-996 | Daniel T. Williams Residence | NW corner of 1st Ave. and 2nd St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17879 | Williams Family Saltbox | W Side 1st St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17880 | Williams Saltbox | W Side 1st St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17881 | One-story Brick Cottage | E Side 2nd St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17882 | Williams Family Bungalow | E Side 2nd St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17883 | Joseph Williams Residence | W Side 2nd St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17884 | Bowen Residence | SW corner 2nd Ave. and 2nd St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17885 | Saddle-notched Log Cabin | S Side 1st Ave. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17886 | Gabled Frame Cottage | W Side 2nd St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17887 | Metal Machine Shed | | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17888 | Brick Bungalow | SE Corner 1st Ave and 3rd St. N | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17889 | Brick "T" House | W Side 3rd St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17890 | Evan Jenkins Bungalow | NE corner of 2nd St. and 1st Ave. N | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17891 | Dave Jenkins Log Cabin | NW corner of 1st St. and 1st Ave. N | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17892 | Mansfield Cottage | SW corner of 1st Ave. and 1st St. N | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17893 | One-Story Frame Cabin | NW corner of 1st St. and Center St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17894 | One-Story Frame Residence | SE corner of 2nd St. and Center St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17895 | Queen Anne Cottage | NE corner of 1st Ave. and 2nd St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17896 | Log Dugout | SE corner of 1st Ave. and 2nd St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17897 | Stucco Cottage | NE corner of 2nd Ave. and 2nd St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17898 | Frame Bungalow | NW corner of 2nd Ave. and 1st St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17899 | One-Room Log Cabin | N side 2nd Ave. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17900 | William E. Morris Residence | NE corner of 1st Ave. and 1st St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17901 | Service Station | NE corner of 1st Ave. and Center St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17902 | John Jenkins Log Cabin | NE corner of 1st St. and 1st Ave. N | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17903 | One-Room Bungalow | E side Main St. at 1st Ave. N | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17904 | Modern Ranch House | SW corner of 1st Ave. N and Main St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17905 | William John Residence | W side Main St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17906 | One-Story Cabin | E side Main St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17907 | Ike Evans Furniture | E side Main St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17908 | L.D.S. Church | N side 1st Ave. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17909 | Brick Residence | SW corner 1st Ave. and Main St. | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17910 | Livery Stable | W side Main St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17911 | W.R. Thomas Residence | W side Main St. S | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-17912 | Ben Waldron's Store | | Samaria | 79003740 | 6/11/79 |
| 71-2543 | Malad Second Ward Tabernacle | 20 S 100 W St. | Malad City | 79000803 | 7/27/79 |
| 71-2558 | D.L. Evans Sr., Bungalow | 203 N Main St. | Malad City | 79000805 | 8/30/79 |
| 71-2562 | United Presbyterian Church | 7 S Main St. | Malad City | 79000807 | 10/16/79 |
| 71-454 | Oneida County Courthouse | Court St. | Malad City | 87001588 | 11/27/87 |

Non-NRHP listed sites in Oneida County in the IHSI database (sorted by Eligibility, then IHSI #)

| IHSI# | PROPERTY NAME | STREET ADDRESS | CITY / TOWN | ELIGIBILITY | ELIGIBILITY DATE |
|----------|---|--|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 71-314 | Hudspeth's Pass | | Burley | Eligible | 3/20/14 |
| 71-315 | Twin Springs | | | Eligible | 9/14/16 |
| 71-15893 | Bernard James Farmstead | 2 mi. W of Malad City | Malad City | Eligible | 4/4/90 |
| 71-15937 | Don J. and Afton Pocock house | 411 S. Main | Malad City | Eligible | 2/19/99 |
| 71-17926 | Delmore Irrigation Canal | 3.0 mi. S of Holbrook, N of Stone Reservoir, Curlew National Grasslands, Caribou-Targhee National Forest | Holbrook | Eligible | 7/13/16 |
| 71-17916 | Wright Creek homestead | S of Daniels Rd., approx. 2 mi. W of Daniels | Daniels | Eligible | 11/20/01 |
| 71-17925 | Sanford Campbell Homestead | NW corner of intersection of 3000 S and 3600 W Rds. | Juniper | Eligible | 6/6/18 |
| 71-17928 | St. John's Irrigation Canal | NW of Malad City | Malad City | Eligible | 6/24/16 |
| 71-17930 | Malad Valley branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad | Jct. of 1000 South Street | Malad | Eligible | 5/22/18 |
| 71-17931 | Old Highway 191 | Old Highway 191 | Malad City | Eligible | 5/22/18 |
| 71-17939 | Oneida County Hospital | 220 Bannock St. | Malad City | Eligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-13409 | Van Komen Homestead | Approx .25 mi. S of Stone Spring and .50 mi. N of Bench Sp. | Black Pine | Unevaluated | 6/19/07 |
| 71-17878 | Senior Citizen Center | 26 N Main St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 6/2/92 |
| 71-17913 | 100 N, 92 W - house (non-extant) | 92 W 100 N | Malad City | Ineligible | 3/11/96 |
| 71-17914 | 150 E, 73 N - house | 73 N 150 E | Malad City | Ineligible | 12/4/97 |
| 71-17915 | N. 150 E. house - 33 | 33 N. 150 E. | Malad City | Ineligible | 11/15/99 |
| 71-17917 | Sara Tillet house | 173 W. 300 N. (173 3rd St. N.) | Malad City | Ineligible | 6/11/01 |
| 71-17920 | Malad Warehouse Site | 687 South 100 West | Malad City | Ineligible | 7/23/08 |
| 71-17921 | Oneida County annex building | 30 N. 100 W. | Malad City | Ineligible | 7/23/10 |
| 71-17922 | Stone Elementary School | 10808 23000 W. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/9/11 |
| 71-17924 | Tack house | near intersection of Daniels Rd. and Metcalf | Malad City | Ineligible | 7/16/10 |
| 71-17927 | Old Highway 37 | runs between SH-37 and SH-38 in | Holbrook | Ineligible | 9/14/16 |
| 71-17929 | Malad to Juniper Transmission Line | On BLM, Idaho Falls District, Pocatello Field Office lands that parallel State Route 38 through the Holbrook Summit area, west of Malad City and east of Ireland | Malad City | Ineligible | 3/6/17 |
| 71-17932 | Malad City Wastewater Treatment Lagoon | Twomile Canyon Road and Old Highway 191 | Malad City | Ineligible | 5/22/18 |
| 71-17933 | Bannock St., house - 325 | 325 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17934 | Bannock St., house - 315 | 315 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17935 | Bannock St., house - 301 | 301 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17936 | Bannock St., house - 297 | 297 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17937 | Bannock St., house - 288 | 288 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17938 | West 200 North, house - 254 | 254 West 200 North | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17940 | Bannock St., house - 180 | 180 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17941 | Bannock St., house - 168 | 168 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17942 | Bannock St., house - 129 | 129 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17943 | Bannock St., house - 197 | 197 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17944 | Bannock St., house - 205 | 205 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17945 | Bannock St., house - 239 | 239 Bannock St. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |
| 71-17946 | 1st St. W., house - 53 | 53 1st St. W. | Malad City | Ineligible | 9/4/20 |

Non-NRHP listed sites in Oneida County, *Continued.*

| IHSI# | PROPERTY NAME | STREET ADDRESS | CITY/TOWN | ELIGIBILITY | ELIGIBILITY DATE |
|----------|--|--|------------|-------------|------------------|
| 71-313 | Hudspeth's Cutoff Tracks, Harwood Pass | | | | |
| 71-479 | Emigration Canyon | | | | |
| 71-726 | Malad City Church | | Malad City | | |
| 71-729 | Stone House Near US 191 | | Malad City | | |
| 71-1072 | White Clapboard House, Malad City | | Malad City | | |
| 71-1073 | White Brick House, Malad City | | Malad City | | |
| 71-6224 | Unknown site | | | | |
| 71-8631 | House, Samaria (next to park) | | Samaria | | |
| 71-8632 | Building, Samaria | | Samaria | | |
| 71-8633 | Building, Samaria | | Samaria | | |
| 71-8634 | House, Samaria | | Samaria | | |
| 71-8635 | House, Gwenford | | Gwenford | | |
| 71-8636 | Llewellyn (Wade) Thomas Homestead | 3rd N, 70 E, NW side | Malad City | | |
| 71-8639 | Dry Creek Road, Site 10 | Over border into Caribou National Forest going E | | | |
| 71-8640 | Dry Creek Road, Site 2 | | | | |
| 71-8641 | Levi Savage Waldron House | | Gwenford | | |
| 71-8642 | Levi Savage Waldron Black Smithy | | Gwenford | | |
| 71-8643 | Waldron Homestead | | Gwenford | | |
| 71-8644 | Gwenford House | | Gwenford | | |
| 71-13174 | Malad City Hall | Bannock Street | Malad City | | |
| 71-17918 | Buehler Cabin | In Harold Johns Canyon in the N end of the Pleasantview Hills on Harold Johns Canyon Rd. | Malad City | | |
| 71-17919 | Mary Daniels Homestead | E. Daniels Rd. | Malad City | | |
| 71-17923 | Edward Martin Homestead Cabin | 5000 S. | Samaria | | |

Appendix IV.

Oneida County Historic Preservation Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. 2019-03-01

**AN ORDINANCE FOR THE COUNTY OF ONEIDA, TO BE KNOWN AS THE
“HISTORIC PRESERVATION CODE”; PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION; PROVIDING FOR DUTIES
AND FUNDING FOR THE SAID COMMISSION; PROVIDING THAT THIS
ORDINANCE SHALL BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER ITS
PASSAGE, APPROVAL, AND PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO LAW.**

WHEREAS, Chapter 46 of Title 67 of the Idaho Code empowers cities to make provisions for the identification and preservation of historic sites; and,

WHEREAS, the Oneida County Board of County Commissioners of deem it in the best interest of the County to establish a historic preservation ordinance;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF ONEIDA, STATE OF IDAHO:**

SECTION I PURPOSE:

The purpose of this ordinance is to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public of the County of Oneida (hereafter “County”) through identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of those buildings, sites, districts, areas, structures, and objects that reflect significant elements of the County’s, the State’s, and the Nation’s historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural heritage.

SECTION II DEFINITIONS:

The following words and phrases when used in this Ordinance shall have, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following meanings:

County. The County of Oneida.

Commission. The Historic Preservation Commission of the County of Oneida.

Historic Property. Any building, structure, district, area or site that is significant in the history, architecture, archaeology or culture of this County, the State or the Nation.

Designated Historic Property. In order for any historic property to be designated in the ordinance, it must, in addition, meet the criteria established for inclusion of the property in the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Preservation. The identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, management, protection, restoration, rehabilitation, stabilization, maintenance, interpretation, conservation, and education of buildings, structures, objects, districts, areas, and sites significant in the history, architecture, archaeology or culture of this State, its communities or the Nation.

SECTION III HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION:

- 1) There is hereby created a Historic Preservation Commission which shall consist of five members who shall be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners.
- 2) All members of the Commission shall have a demonstrated interest, competence, or knowledge in history or historic preservation. The Board of County Commissioners shall endeavor to appoint at least two (2) members with professional training or experience in the disciplines of architecture, history, architectural history, urban planning, archaeology, engineering, conservation, landscape architecture, law, or other historic preservation-related disciplines.
- 3) Initial appointments to the Commission shall be made as follows: One (1) one-year term; two (2) two-year terms; two (2) three-year terms. All subsequent appointment shall be made for three-year terms. Commission members may be reappointed to serve additional terms. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments and the appointee shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.
- 4) The members of the Commission may be reimbursed by the County for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with their duties.

SECTION IV ORGANIZATION, OFFICERS, RULES, MEETINGS:

- 1) The Commission shall have the power to make whatever rules are necessary for the execution of its duties as set forth in this Ordinance. Rules of procedure and bylaws adopted by the Commission shall be available for public inspection.
- 2) The Commission shall elect officers from among the Commission members. The chairperson shall preside at meetings of the Commission. The vice-chairperson shall, lacking the chairperson, perform the duties of the chairperson.
- 3) All meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public, and follow the requirements of Idaho Open Public Meeting laws. The Commission shall keep minutes and other appropriate written records of its resolutions, proceedings, and actions.
- 4) The Commission may recommend to the Board of County Commissioners, within the limits of its funding, the employment of or the contracting with other parties for the services of technical experts or other persons as it deems necessary to carry on the functions of the Commission.

SECTION V POWERS, DUTIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The Commission shall be advisory to the Board of County Commissioners and shall be authorized to:

- 1) Conduct surveys of local historic properties.
- 2) Recommend the acquisition of fee and lesser interests in historic properties, including adjacent or associated lands, by purchase, bequest, or donation.

- 3) Recommend methods and procedures necessary to preserve, restore, maintain and operate historic properties under the ownership or control of the County.
- 4) Recommend the lease, sale, or other transfer or disposition of historic properties subject to rights of public access and other covenants and in a manner that will preserve the property.
- 5) Contract, with the approval of the Board of County Commissioners, with the state or federal government, or any agency of either, or with any other organization.
- 6) Cooperate with the federal, state, and local governments in the pursuance of the objectives of historic preservation.
- 7) Make recommendations in the planning processes undertaken by the county, the city, the state, or the federal government and the agencies of these entities.
- 8) Recommend ordinances and otherwise provide information for the purposes of historic preservation in the County.
- 9) Promote and conduct an educational and interpretive program on historic preservation and historic properties in the County.
- 10) Commission members, employees or agents of the Commission may enter private property, buildings, or structures in the performance of its official duties only with the express consent of the owner or occupant thereof.
- 11) Review nominations of properties to the National Register of Historic Places for properties within the County's jurisdiction.

SECTION VI SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS:

Under the provisions of Idaho Code 67-4612, the County of Oneida may provide by ordinances, special conditions or restrictions for the protection, enhancement and preservation of locally designated historic properties.

SECTION VII SEPARABILITY:

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

SECTION VIII EFFECTIVE DATE:

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication according to law.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 25 day of March, 2019.
County of Oneida, a municipal corporation of the State of Idaho.

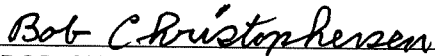
COUNTY OF ONEIDA:



BILL LEWIS, Chairman
Oneida County Board of Commissioners




ROBERT F. STOKES, Member
Oneida County Board of Commissioners



BOB CHRISTOPHERSON, Member
Oneida County Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:



MATTHEW LON COLTON,
Oneida County Clerk

PUBLISHED: 04 APRIL 2019

Appendix V.

Survey Results

Saving Oneida County's History and Historic Places

Survey Results

Survey conducted in April 2021 as part of
Community Preservation Planning

Invitations ?

114 opened (69.5%)
37 unopened (22.6%)
10 bounced (6.1%)

84 clicked through (51.2%) ?

3 opted out (1.8%) ?



Responses ?

67 complete (100%)
0 partial (0%)



Insights

TOTAL RESPONSES

85

COMPLETION RATE ?

100%

TYPICAL TIME SPENT ?

7m:20s

MOST-SKIPPED QUESTION ?

Q9-Please provide any additional comments or information about historic preservation you'd like to shar...
Skipped:60

Trends

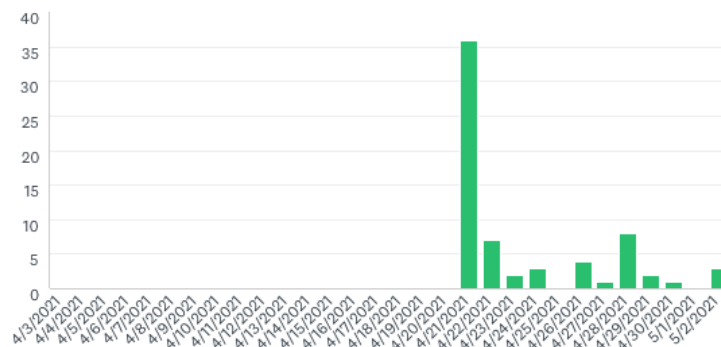
Responses (by day)

First: 4/21/2021 Zoom: 4/3/2021 to 5/2/2021

Chart Type ▼

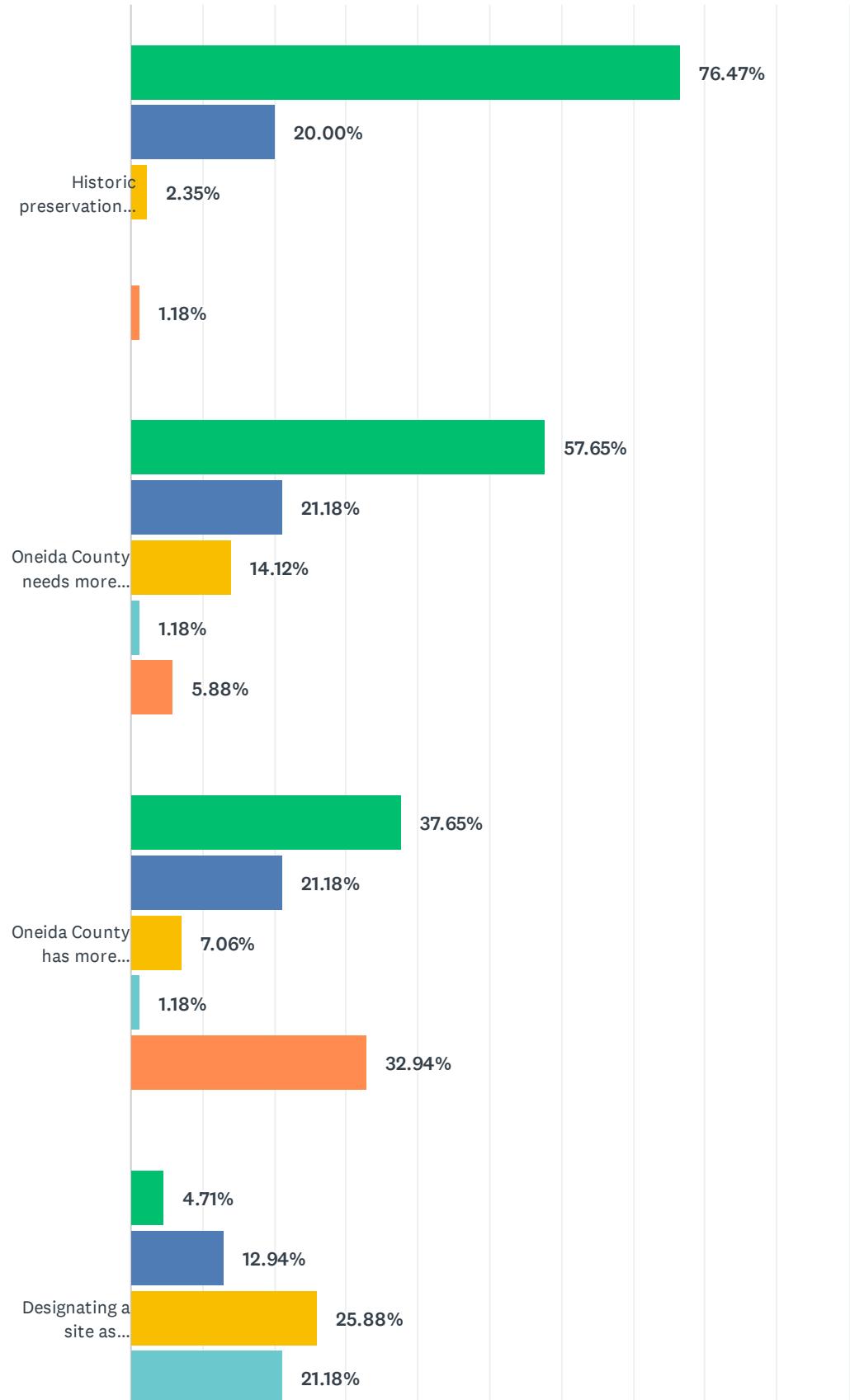
Trend by... ▼

Zoom ▼

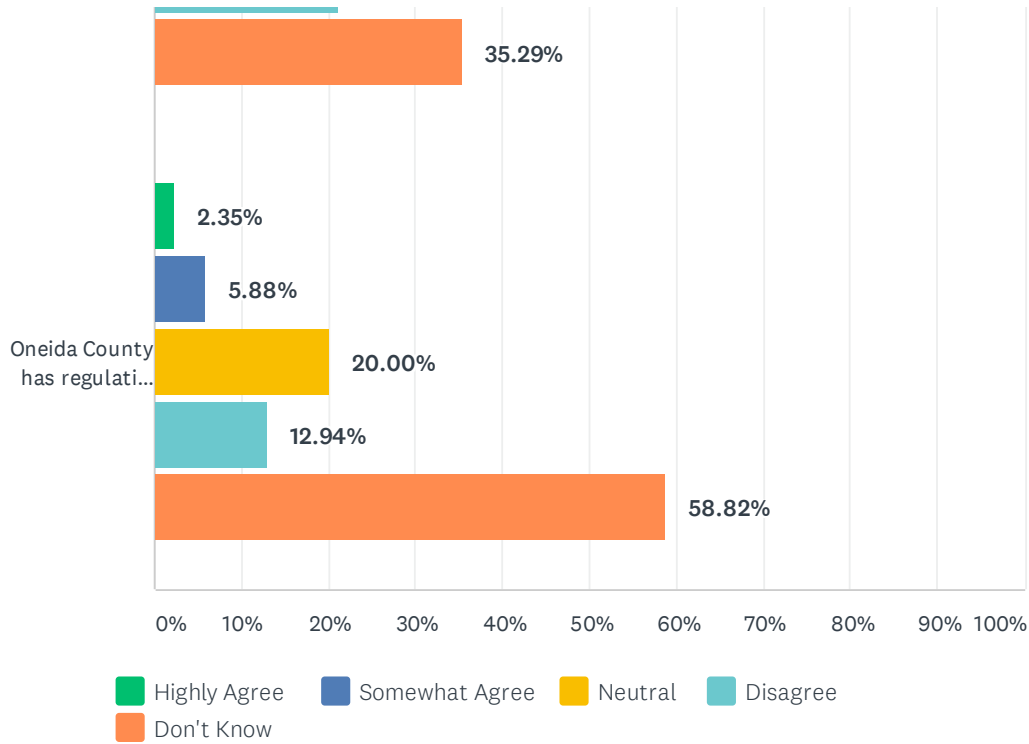


Q1 Indicate your opinion with regard to the following statements:

Answered: 85 Skipped: 0



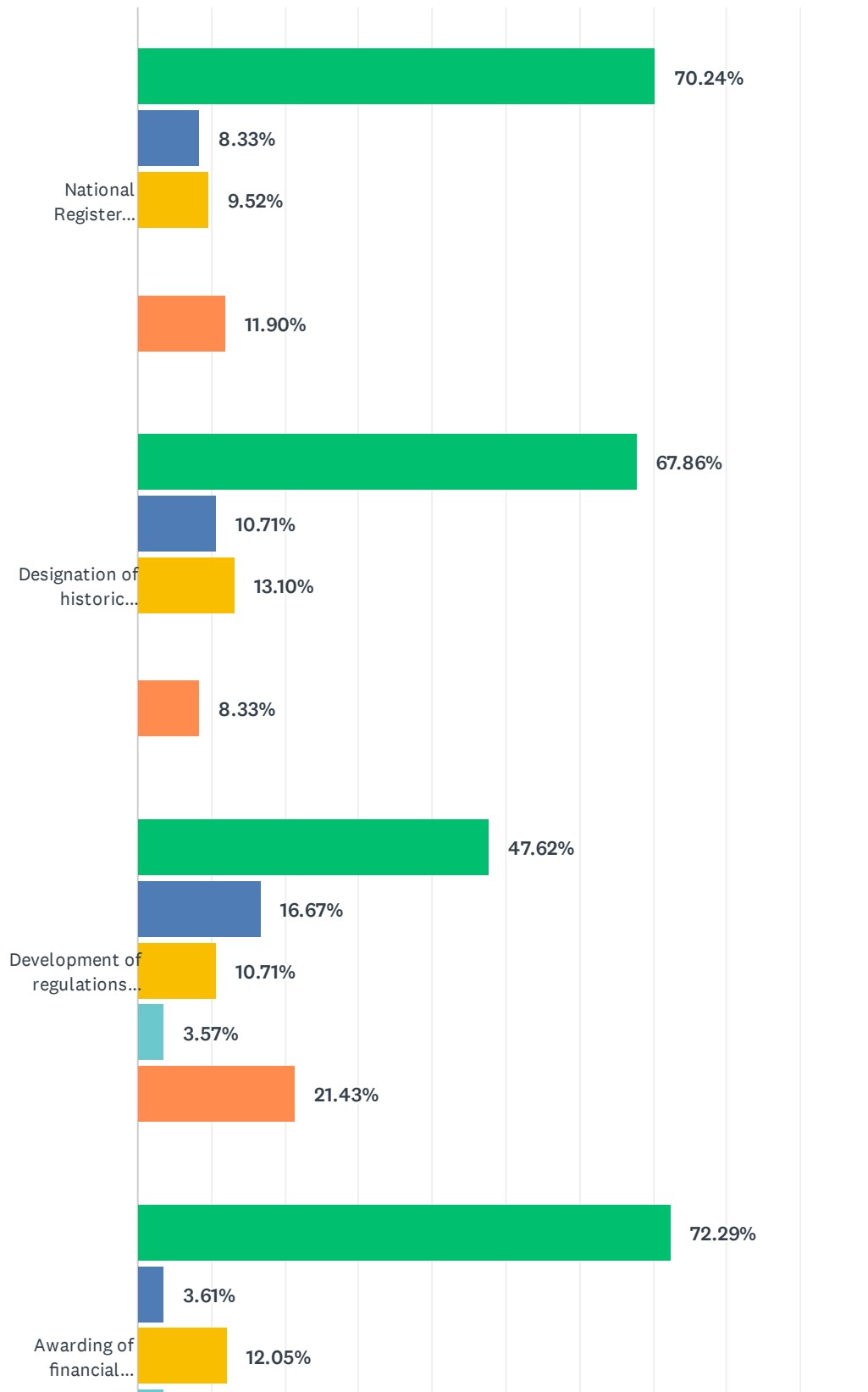
Saving Oneida County's History and Historic Places



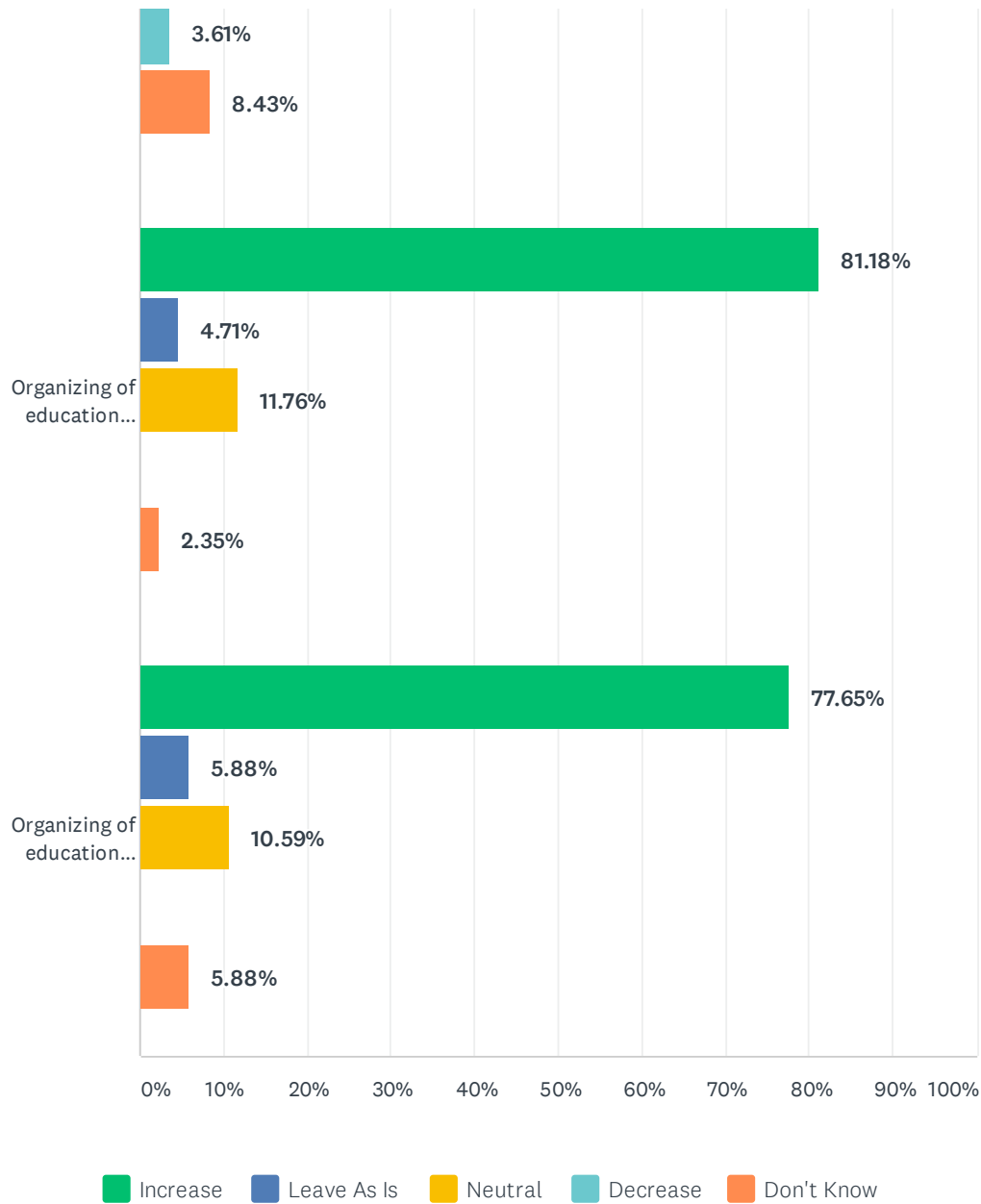
| | HIGHLY AGREE | SOMEWHAT AGREE | NEUTRAL | DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Historic preservation is a worthwhile goal within and for Oneida County. | 76.47% 65 | 20.00% 17 | 2.35% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 1.18% 1 | 85 |
| Oneida County needs more historic sites identified and marked. | 57.65% 49 | 21.18% 18 | 14.12% 12 | 1.18% 1 | 5.88% 5 | 85 |
| Oneida County has more historic sites than are currently on the National Register of Historic Places. | 37.65% 32 | 21.18% 18 | 7.06% 6 | 1.18% 1 | 32.94% 28 | 85 |
| Designating a site as historic and getting it on the National Register of Historic Places will interfere with a property's owner's property rights. | 4.71% 4 | 12.94% 11 | 25.88% 22 | 21.18% 18 | 35.29% 30 | 85 |
| Oneida County has regulations that provide adequate protection for preserving designated historic properties. | 2.35% 2 | 5.88% 5 | 20.00% 17 | 12.94% 11 | 58.82% 50 | 85 |

Q2 What direction do you think Oneida County should take in the future on the following topics as related to historic preservation?

Answered: 85 Skipped: 0



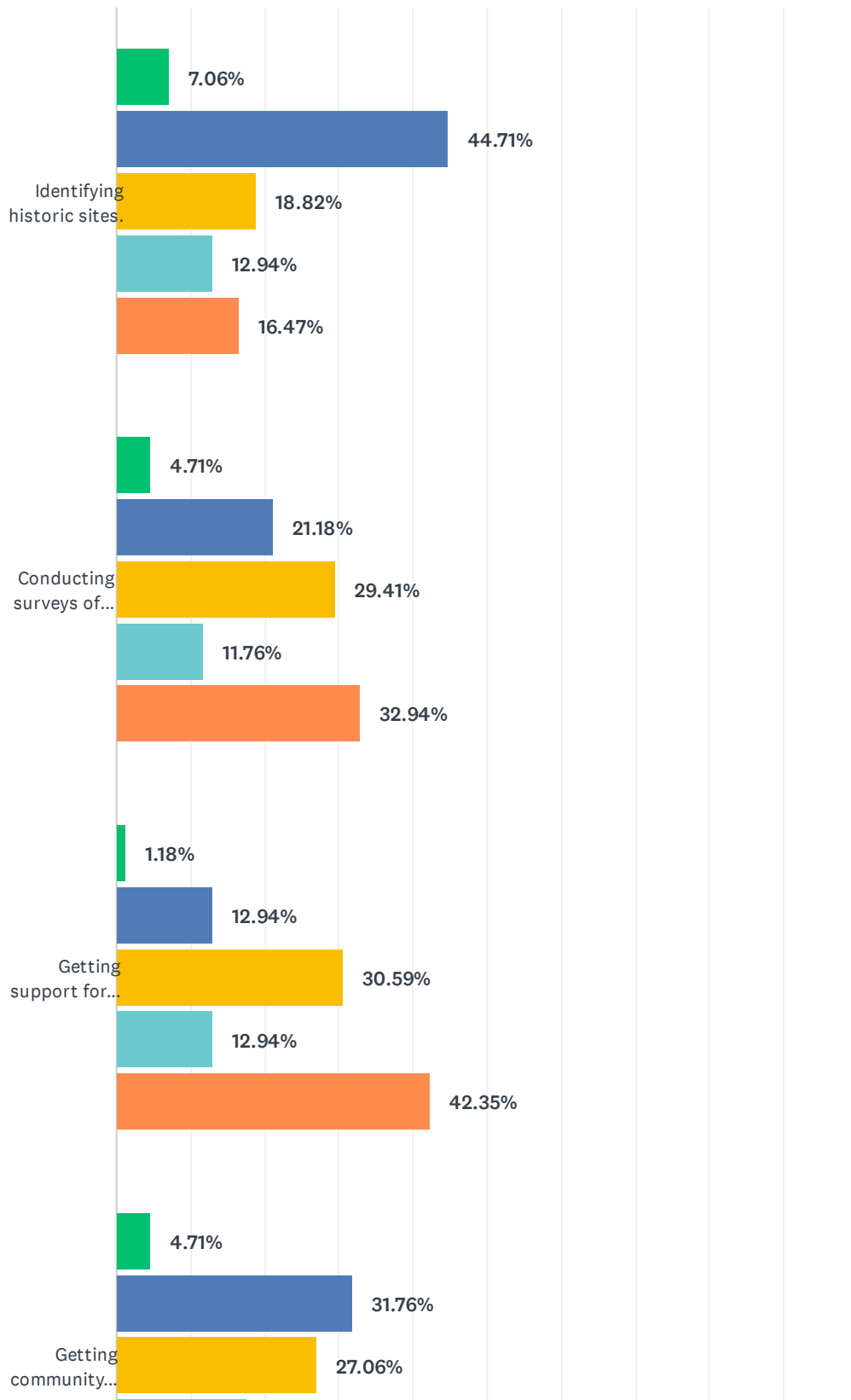
Saving Oneida County's History and Historic Places



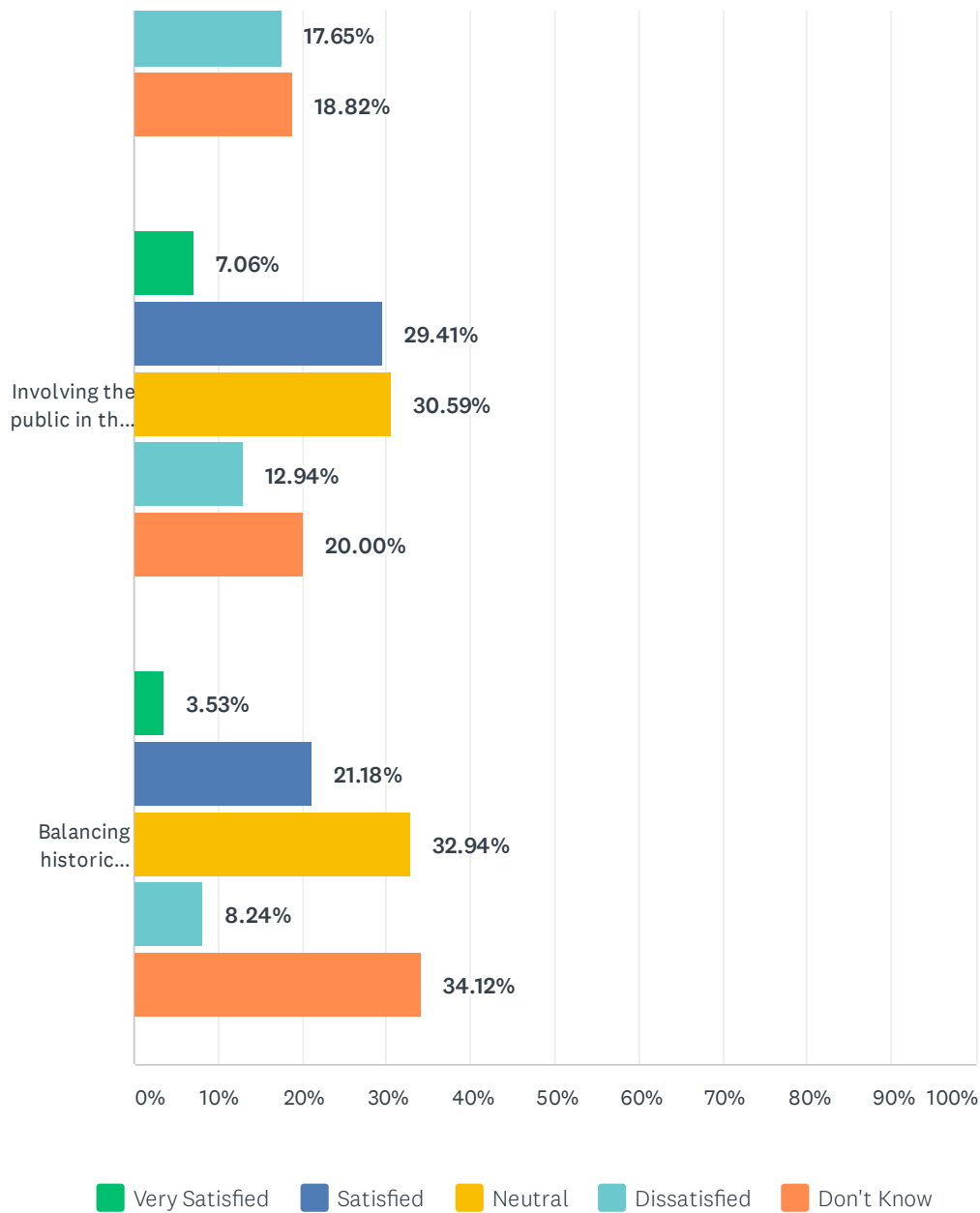
| | INCREASE | LEAVE AS IS | NEUTRAL | DECREASE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| National Register designation of historic sites. | 70.24% 59 | 8.33% 7 | 9.52% 8 | 0.00% 0 | 11.90% 10 | 84 |
| Designation of historic natural sites, trails, trees, springs, parks, etc. | 67.86% 57 | 10.71% 9 | 13.10% 11 | 0.00% 0 | 8.33% 7 | 84 |
| Development of regulations related to historic preservation. | 47.62% 40 | 16.67% 14 | 10.71% 9 | 3.57% 3 | 21.43% 18 | 84 |
| Awarding of financial incentives to those who preserve historic sites. | 72.29% 60 | 3.61% 3 | 12.05% 10 | 3.61% 3 | 8.43% 7 | 83 |
| Organizing of education programs for the community about historic preservation. | 81.18% 69 | 4.71% 4 | 11.76% 10 | 0.00% 0 | 2.35% 2 | 85 |
| Organizing of education programs for the school about historic preservation. | 77.65% 66 | 5.88% 5 | 10.59% 9 | 0.00% 0 | 5.88% 5 | 85 |

Q3 Indicate your satisfaction with the current historic preservation efforts of Oneida County in the following areas.

Answered: 85 Skipped: 0



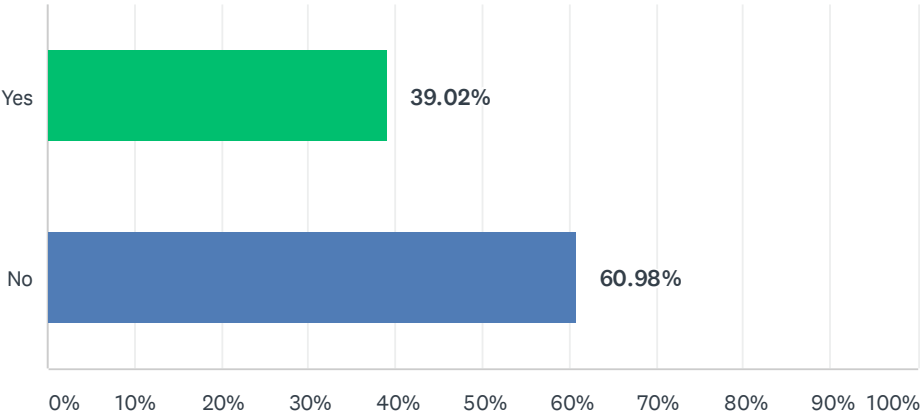
Saving Oneida County's History and Historic Places



| | VERY SATISFIED | SATISFIED | NEUTRAL | DISSATISFIED | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Identifying historic sites. | 7.06% 6 | 44.71% 38 | 18.82% 16 | 12.94% 11 | 16.47% 14 | 85 |
| Conducting surveys of historic structures. | 4.71% 4 | 21.18% 18 | 29.41% 25 | 11.76% 10 | 32.94% 28 | 85 |
| Getting support for property owners. | 1.18% 1 | 12.94% 11 | 30.59% 26 | 12.94% 11 | 42.35% 36 | 85 |
| Getting community support. | 4.71% 4 | 31.76% 27 | 27.06% 23 | 17.65% 15 | 18.82% 16 | 85 |
| Involving the public in the process. | 7.06% 6 | 29.41% 25 | 30.59% 26 | 12.94% 11 | 20.00% 17 | 85 |
| Balancing historic preservation with other property development goals. | 3.53% 3 | 21.18% 18 | 32.94% 28 | 8.24% 7 | 34.12% 29 | 85 |

Q4 According to national standards, structures that are fifty (50) years old or older may be eligible for historic designation. Therefore, buildings constructed in the early 1970s are now potentially eligible for historic designation. Should this be a preservation priority in Oneida County?

Answered: 82 Skipped: 3



| ANSWER CHOICES | | RESPONSES | |
|----------------|--|-----------|----|
| Yes | | 39.02% | 32 |
| No | | 60.98% | 50 |
| TOTAL | | | 82 |

Q5 Please enter any properties, buildings, geographic areas, or other property types from the 1950s through the early 1970s in Oneida County that should be considered for possible historic designation in the comment box.

Answered: 40 Skipped: 45

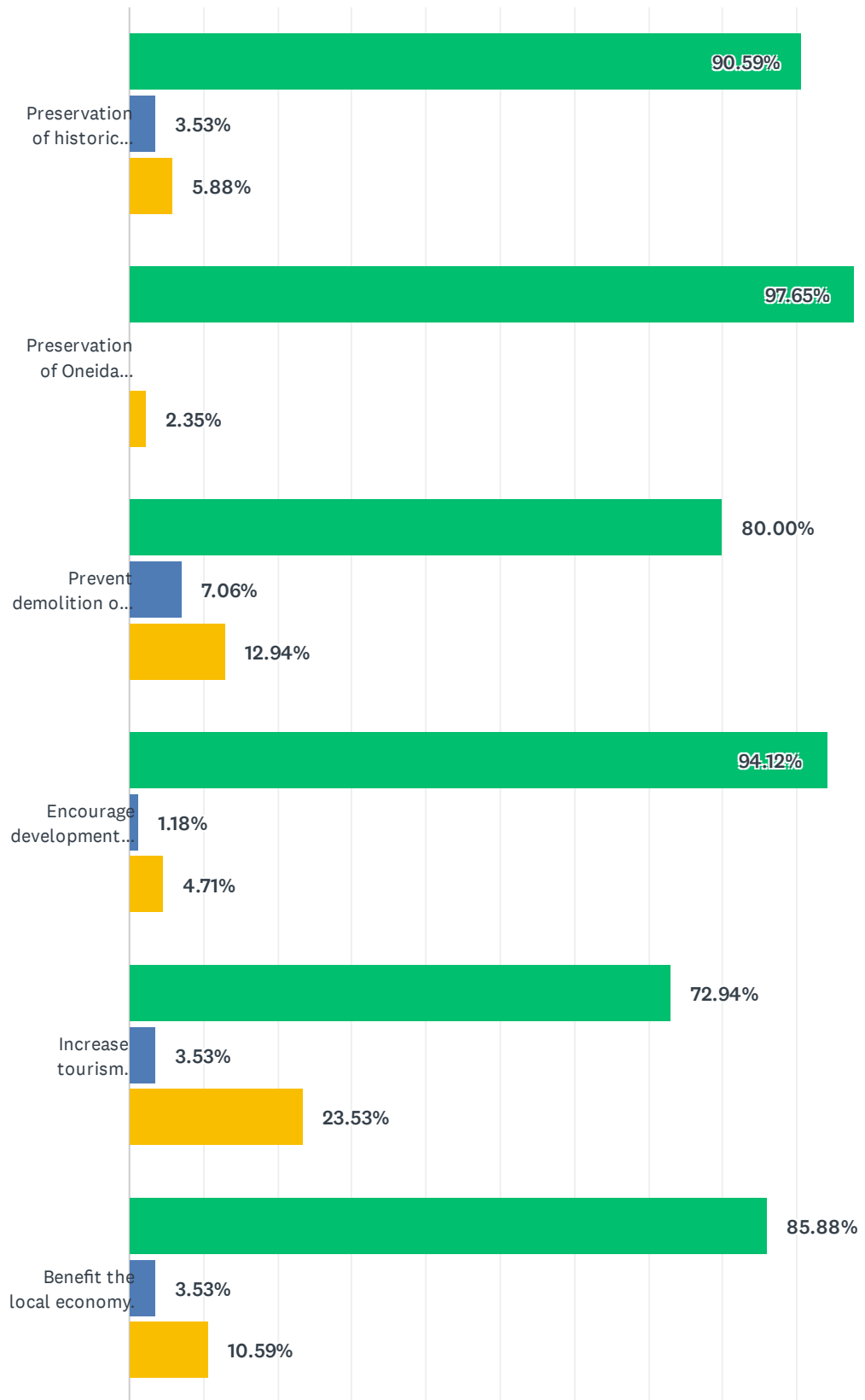
| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1 | American Legion | 5/22/2021 8:45 PM |
| 2 | American Legion | 5/22/2021 8:43 PM |
| 3 | American Legion | 5/22/2021 8:42 PM |
| 4 | Museum American Legion Lyle Baerger House | 5/22/2021 8:40 PM |
| 5 | None in that time frame, probably are some but... | 5/22/2021 8:38 PM |
| 6 | Depends on building condition | 5/22/2021 8:32 PM |
| 7 | I am not aware of any but there are probably some | 5/22/2021 8:30 PM |
| 8 | American Legion | 5/22/2021 8:26 PM |
| 9 | Daniels School House Thomas Electric American Legion | 5/22/2021 8:23 PM |
| 10 | It depends | 5/22/2021 8:21 PM |
| 11 | Most homes and businesses predate 1950. The Malad Elementary School was designed by a renowned architect and the church across the street is typical of the 1950s. | 5/2/2021 5:08 PM |
| 12 | There are a number of very well preserved and/or restored homes that might be considered, the old buildings moved into or restored in Samaria, old church buildings, a few old church buildings converted into homes, the old tithing storehouse across from the Sinclair gas station, a few empty lots that contained historic buildings and the old COOP building now owned by the city. | 4/30/2021 7:13 AM |
| 13 | Don't Know | 4/29/2021 7:12 AM |
| 14 | American Legion, Iron Door Playhouse, Malad Bowl, Masonic Lodge, Dude Ranch Cafe | 4/28/2021 12:26 PM |
| 15 | All downtown | 4/28/2021 10:20 AM |
| 16 | American Legion Building | 4/28/2021 9:56 AM |
| 17 | Log cabin located at 7773 Old Hiway 191 in Cherry Creek. It was built in 1875 by Benjamin and Agnes Williams. It was restored in 1990 and is currently owned by Roger Williams | 4/27/2021 1:08 PM |
| 18 | American Legion Building | 4/26/2021 4:08 PM |
| 19 | Earlier than the 50s - Hudspeth Cutoff, Oneida Pioneer Museum, American Legion Building, some homes if the owners are interested | 4/26/2021 12:11 PM |
| 20 | Unfortunately, some of them have already been updated and have lost their historic value | 4/24/2021 8:27 PM |
| 21 | I would look further back to be historically significant to me. | 4/23/2021 8:45 AM |
| 22 | I trust your committee will take care of this. | 4/22/2021 5:47 PM |
| 23 | TD Jones residence, Lawrence Jones residence, DL Evans, Sr. residence (all on North Main St), Folland residence, 1 Harding Field, Malad Stake Tabernacle (2nd Ward), Old Stake Center, Crowthers Mill, Court House, Presbyterian Church, Evans Coop, Peck/Thomas residence on Main St., Legion Hall, old liquor store, Dude Ranch Cafe. Malad Drive In, RB Davis home. RB Davis drug store (history museum); Meadow Gold mural, Dives Furniture/Jones Hardware bldg. | 4/22/2021 9:25 AM |

Saving Oneida County's History and Historic Places

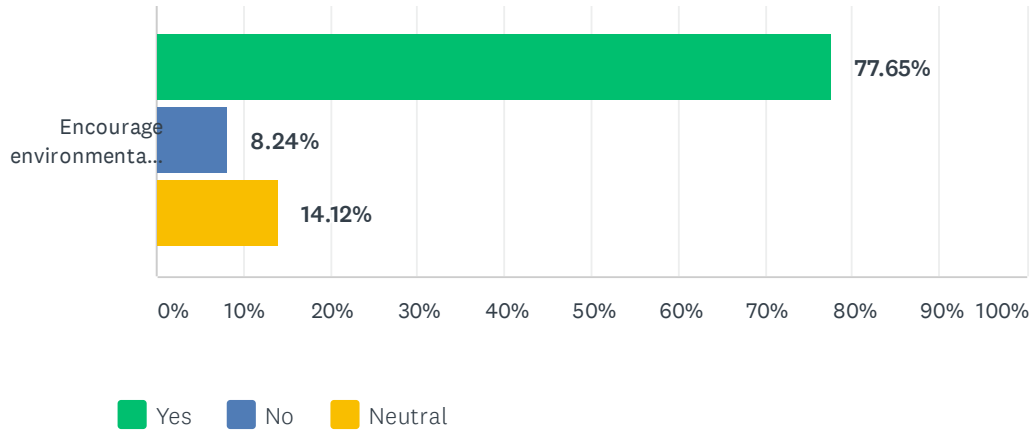
| | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 24 | I can't think of any | 4/21/2021 10:30 PM |
| 25 | Library, City Park, Road from Two Mile to Weston Reservoir | 4/21/2021 7:53 PM |
| 26 | Thomas Electric, Evans Co-op, Downtown Buildings | 4/21/2021 7:34 PM |
| 27 | Co-op Bldg. and older bldgs. like it... | 4/21/2021 6:30 PM |
| 28 | Little Malad River | 4/21/2021 2:23 PM |
| 29 | I am currently unaware what buildings are on the historic register, but I think Court house, Evans co-op, American Legion, there are several old homes that might qualify. | 4/21/2021 2:09 PM |
| 30 | I believe we need to focus on the future and what can benefit out youth not something that just reminds us of the past. | 4/21/2021 12:48 PM |
| 31 | The M mountain area, including Blue Rock, Kitchen Cave, and Copper Cave. There should be access to visit these areas. | 4/21/2021 11:35 AM |
| 32 | Jcpenney building, Bank | 4/21/2021 10:52 AM |
| 33 | Canyon going to Franklin County. Historic homes are difficult to add as they are difficult to maintain and have often had numerous owners. Focus on public facilities where focus can be labeled and identified for purpose and use thru time. | 4/21/2021 10:21 AM |
| 34 | Old dam in Daniels | 4/21/2021 10:03 AM |
| 35 | Samaria | 4/21/2021 9:17 AM |
| 36 | ?? | 4/21/2021 8:48 AM |
| 37 | ? | 4/21/2021 8:29 AM |
| 38 | Grain Elevators, Daniels School House, Little Malad River Springs in Daniels, quite a few homes that could be put on | 4/21/2021 8:21 AM |
| 39 | TD Jones home North main Lawrence Jones home south main American Legion Building North Main Ireland Bank Bannock Street Every building down town Mills home north main (Gendron) Old Dives Funiture Old Al Hargrave Drug store Old Jones Hardware Store (Atkinson Office Space) Old fire house Richard Allen Home Crowther Mill- Old Hospital Lyle Bragger home Many homes in the community- Harding field Pioneer Park | 4/21/2021 8:16 AM |
| 40 | None | 4/21/2021 8:07 AM |

Q6 Which of the following are reasons for Oneida County to have a historic preservation plan?

Answered: 85 Skipped: 0



Saving Oneida County's History and Historic Places

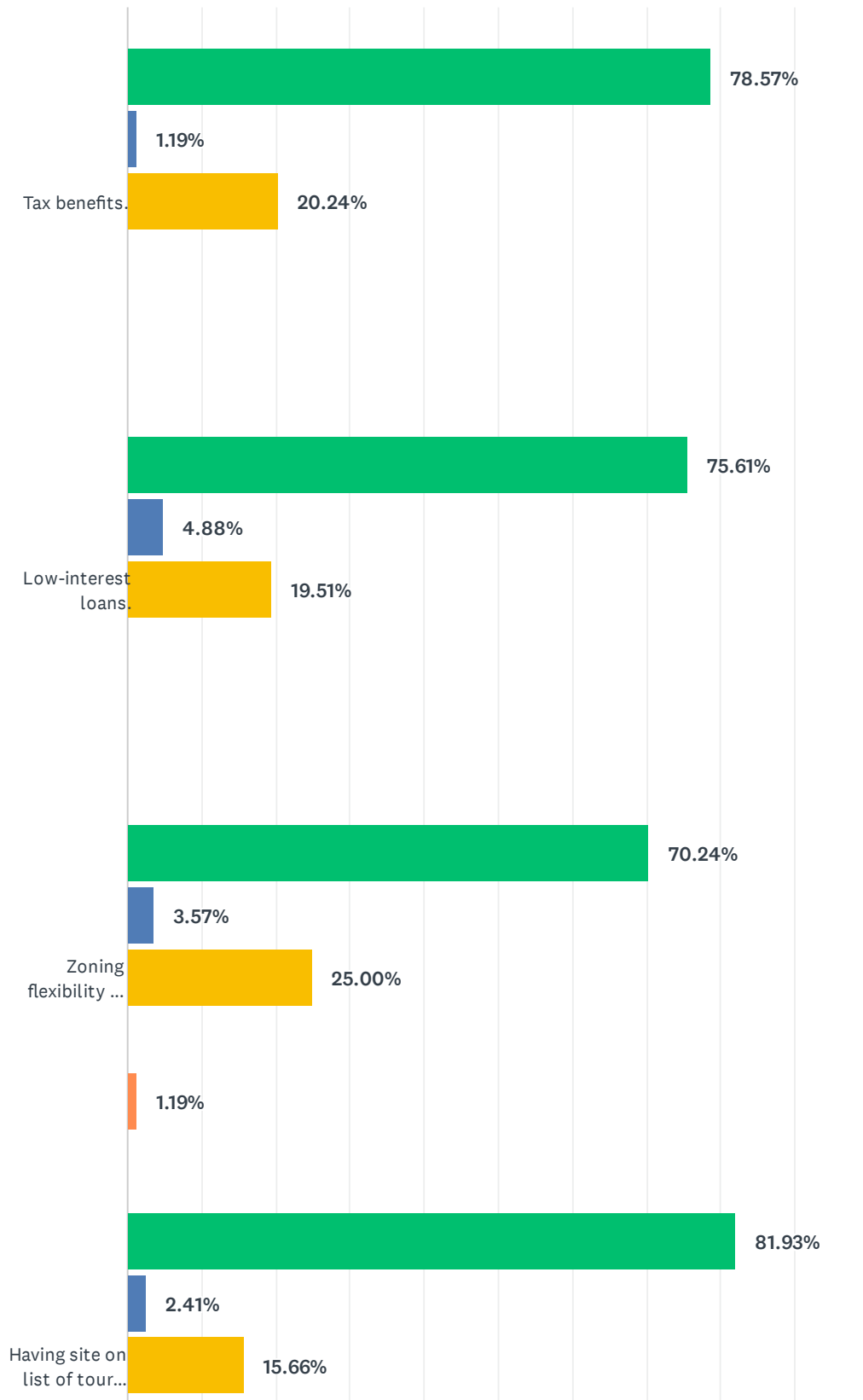


| | YES | NO | NEUTRAL | TOTAL |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| Preservation of historic buildings. | 90.59% 77 | 3.53% 3 | 5.88% 5 | 85 |
| Preservation of Oneida County's unique pioneer history. | 97.65% 83 | 0.00% 0 | 2.35% 2 | 85 |
| Prevent demolition of historic sites / buildings. | 80.00% 68 | 7.06% 6 | 12.94% 11 | 85 |
| Encourage development that preserves Oneida County history. | 94.12% 80 | 1.18% 1 | 4.71% 4 | 85 |
| Increase tourism. | 72.94% 62 | 3.53% 3 | 23.53% 20 | 85 |
| Benefit the local economy. | 85.88% 73 | 3.53% 3 | 10.59% 9 | 85 |
| Encourage environmental stewardship. | 77.65% 66 | 8.24% 7 | 14.12% 12 | 85 |

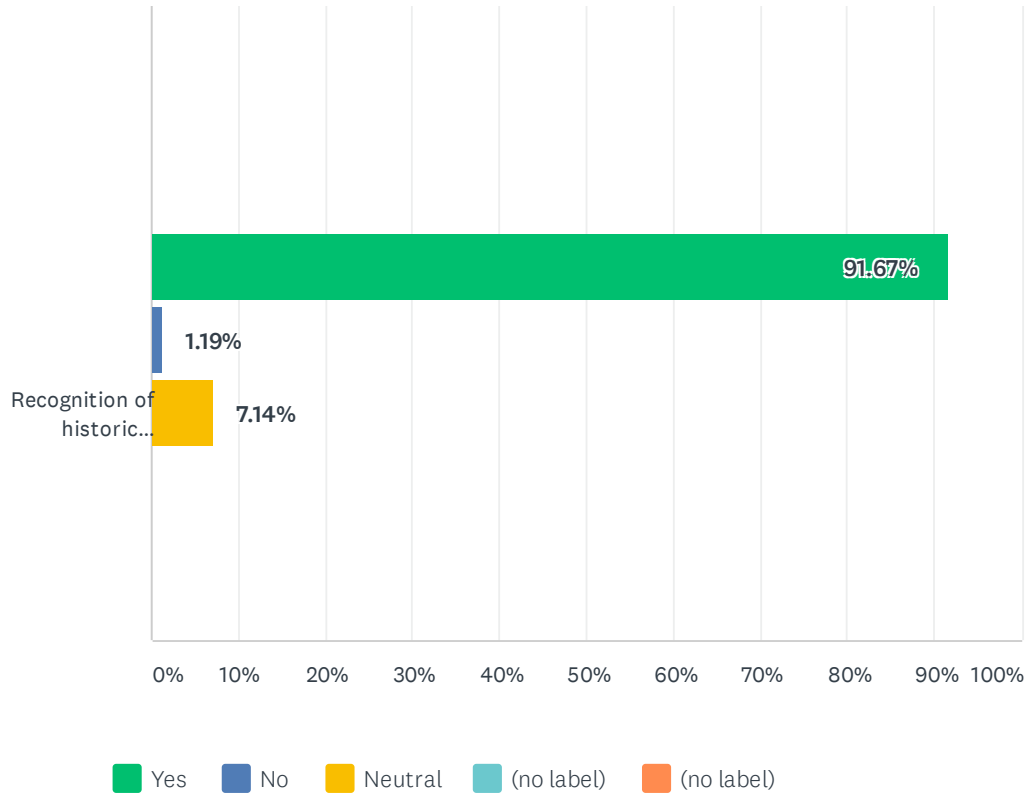
| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) | DATE |
|---|---|-------------------|
| 1 | We are proud of our heritage and having a preservation plan will enhance our community in many ways and make us more proud to live here and take care of the "treasures" we have. | 5/22/2021 8:30 PM |
| 2 | Instill community pride | 5/22/2021 8:26 PM |
| 3 | Again, I am thinking of sites that are maybe older than 70 yrs | 4/23/2021 8:45 AM |
| 4 | Teach youth about their heritage, honor and celebrate the past, | 4/22/2021 9:25 AM |
| 5 | Urban Sprawl will distory our downtown, we need to keep growth downtown | 4/21/2021 8:16 AM |

Q7 Which of the following would encourage historic preservation in Oneida County?

Answered: 84 Skipped: 1



Saving Oneida County's History and Historic Places

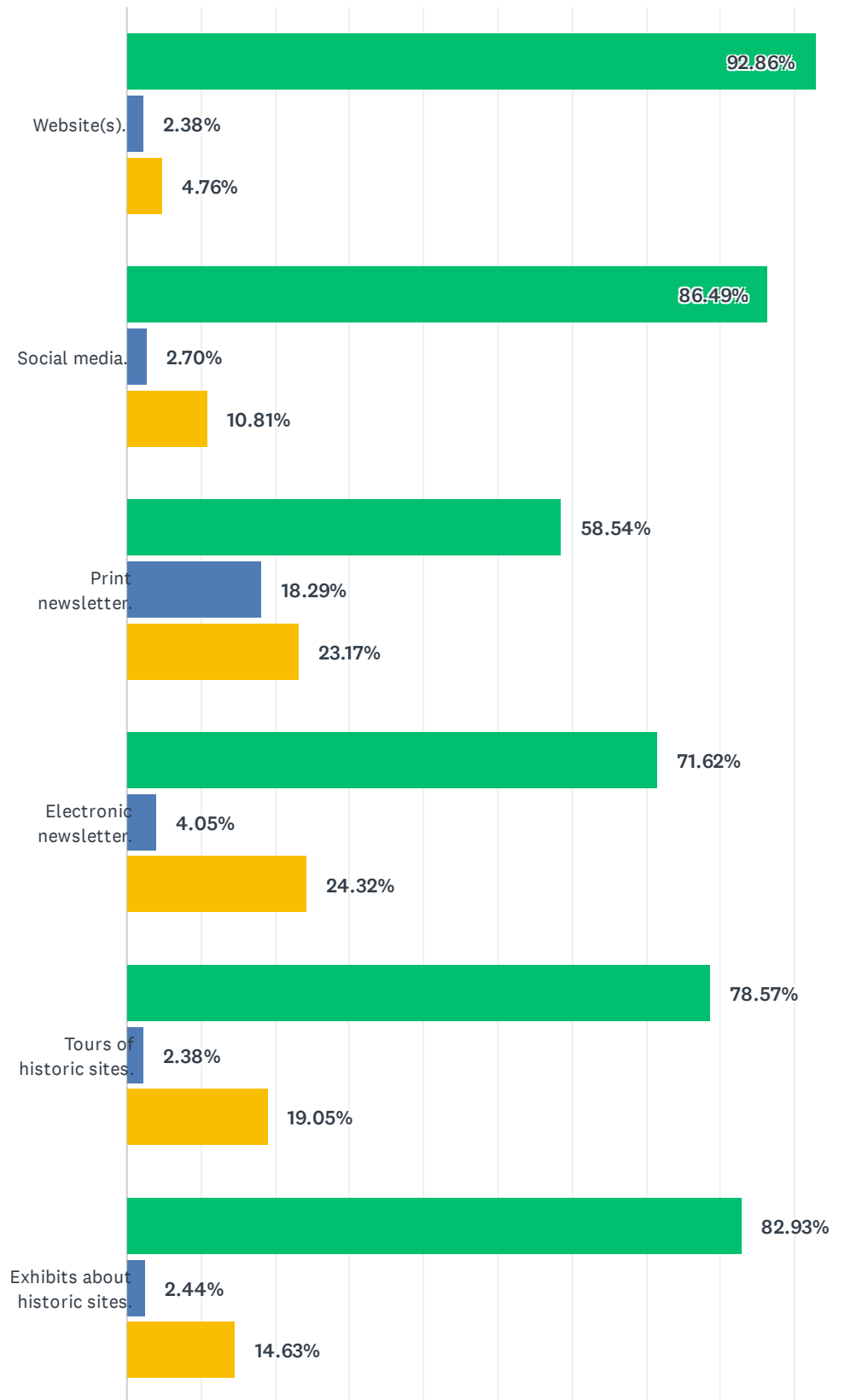


| | YES | NO | NEUTRAL | (NO LABEL) | (NO LABEL) | TOTAL |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------|
| Tax benefits. | 78.57% 66 | 1.19% 1 | 20.24% 17 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 84 |
| Low-interest loans. | 75.61% 62 | 4.88% 4 | 19.51% 16 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 82 |
| Zoning flexibility for conditional use of a landmark site. | 70.24% 59 | 3.57% 3 | 25.00% 21 | 0.00% 0 | 1.19% 1 | 84 |
| Having site on list of tourist sites. | 81.93% 68 | 2.41% 2 | 15.66% 13 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 83 |
| Recognition of historic importance of site through marker, plaque, etc. | 91.67% 77 | 1.19% 1 | 7.14% 6 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 84 |

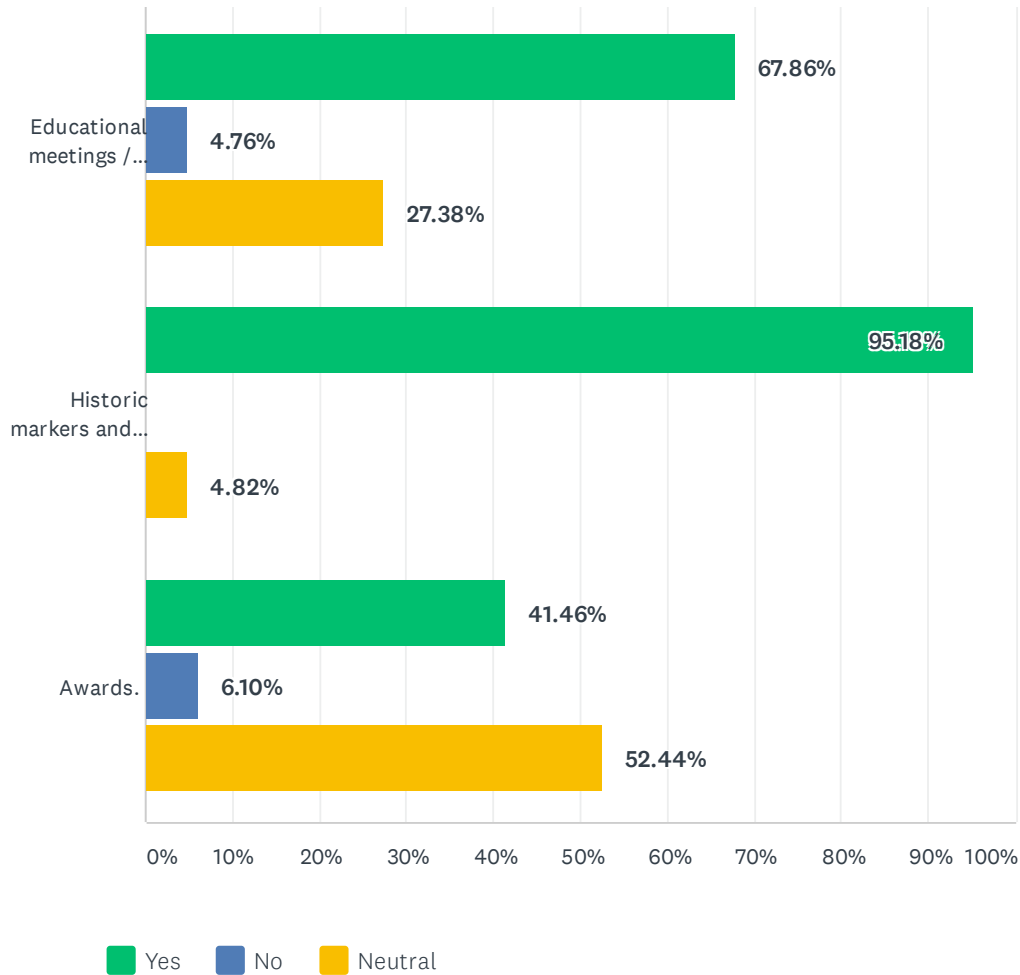
| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) | DATE |
|---|--|-------------------|
| 1 | Technical assistance/advice guidebook with ideas for historic preservation | 4/22/2021 9:25 AM |

Q8 In what ways should Oneida County inform and educate the public about historic preservation in the county?

Answered: 84 Skipped: 1



Saving Oneida County's History and Historic Places



| | YES | NO | NEUTRAL | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Website(s). | 92.86% 78 | 2.38% 2 | 4.76% 4 | 84 |
| Social media. | 86.49% 64 | 2.70% 2 | 10.81% 8 | 74 |
| Print newsletter. | 58.54% 48 | 18.29% 15 | 23.17% 19 | 82 |
| Electronic newsletter. | 71.62% 53 | 4.05% 3 | 24.32% 18 | 74 |
| Tours of historic sites. | 78.57% 66 | 2.38% 2 | 19.05% 16 | 84 |
| Exhibits about historic sites. | 82.93% 68 | 2.44% 2 | 14.63% 12 | 82 |
| Educational meetings / presentations. | 67.86% 57 | 4.76% 4 | 27.38% 23 | 84 |
| Historic markers and plaques. | 95.18% 79 | 0.00% 0 | 4.82% 4 | 83 |
| Awards. | 41.46% 34 | 6.10% 5 | 52.44% 43 | 82 |

| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) | DATE |
|---|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Community history billboards, visitors center | 5/22/2021 8:54 PM |

Saving Oneida County's History and Historic Places

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 2 | Scout activities | 5/22/2021 8:26 PM |
| 3 | Outreach to the schools and other groups. | 5/2/2021 5:08 PM |
| 4 | Video, app-based walking tour or scavenger hunt with clues about building details or people/,events associated with building. | 4/22/2021 9:25 AM |
| 5 | Local newspaper | 4/21/2021 2:23 PM |
| 6 | Tours etc should be specified for particular times only. | 4/21/2021 10:21 AM |

Q9 Please provide any additional comments or information about historic preservation you'd like to share with the Oneida County Historic Preservation Commission.

Answered: 25 Skipped: 60

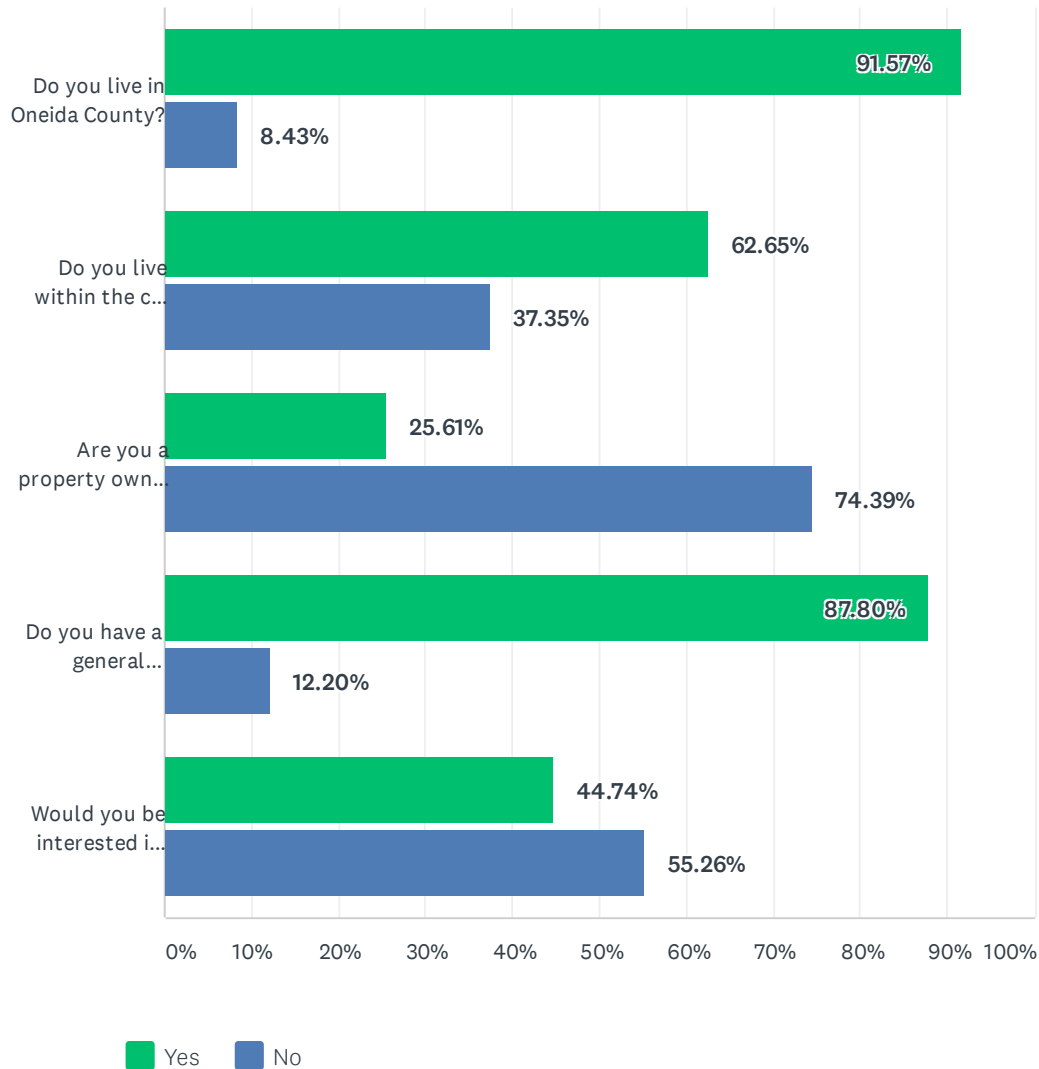
| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1 | I think this is important. I honestly don't have enough knowledge of what's being done, or has been done, in these areas. | 5/22/2021 8:34 PM |
| 2 | Farms and ranches owned and operated by the same family for 100 years should be recognized. | 5/22/2021 8:32 PM |
| 3 | This is a good thing! Thank you to those who continue to make Malad a better place to live. | 5/22/2021 8:30 PM |
| 4 | I'm so happy about this effort | 5/22/2021 8:26 PM |
| 5 | Oneida County has a rich heritage that can be preserved with programs and preservation projects that will attract the public, both those who reside here and tourists. | 5/2/2021 5:08 PM |
| 6 | I am for historical preservation as long as these efforts and money spent are of real value to the current property owners, the county, and the future stability and grow of the county. | 4/30/2021 7:13 AM |
| 7 | None | 4/29/2021 7:12 AM |
| 8 | none | 4/28/2021 12:26 PM |
| 9 | a | 4/28/2021 9:56 AM |
| 10 | Keep up the good work. Luke Waldron is amazing!! | 4/22/2021 5:47 PM |
| 11 | Malad City does not have any statues of notable people who lived there. Notable people for consideration include John V. Evans, Henry Peck, Lucille Harrison, Marion Hess (pumice), Swede Hanson (publishing); JN Ireland, Lawrence Jones (with sneakers), RB Davis, Mabel Jones Gabbott | 4/22/2021 9:25 AM |
| 12 | Maybe a book on the history of Oneida county | 4/21/2021 10:30 PM |
| 13 | I am sure there are historical sites that I am not aware of. It seems to me that Samaria has been more interested in preservation than Malad has been. | 4/21/2021 7:53 PM |
| 14 | I am glad the Co-op is being preserved. I would really like our community to clean up and be a showcase for community members and tourists. | 4/21/2021 7:34 PM |
| 15 | Fix it up wear it out make it do or do without... Don't waste | 4/21/2021 6:30 PM |
| 16 | I am impressed with the committee and their efforts to make improvements in our county and to preserve historic sites. | 4/21/2021 2:23 PM |
| 17 | We appreciate all that this Commission does to preserve the historic features of the Malad Valley. | 4/21/2021 2:08 PM |
| 18 | I have not spent a lot of time understanding all information in keeping the evans coop building and spending more to restore it, but I do not support it. Yes it is a part of history and yes it is in the center of town. But if we are going to use the limited money our small community has it needs to benefit a larger portion of the people. Create something or make it function to aid us in not having to go out of town and instead stay and support our local sites. If it is just to restore the old build of old town malad and not provide any serves it is a waste. Lets move forward and look to the future! | 4/21/2021 12:48 PM |
| 19 | Make sure areas outside of Malad City are included. | 4/21/2021 11:35 AM |
| 20 | The Palmer family is in the process of rebuilding the Jesse James cabin on our property. | 4/21/2021 10:34 AM |

Saving Oneida County's History and Historic Places

| | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 21 | Encourage youth involvement as much as possible! | 4/21/2021 10:21 AM |
| 22 | Make those places on the historical register part of a tourist package with proper identification by the property's close by. | 4/21/2021 9:17 AM |
| 23 | Remove Jean Thomas from the committee. She is / will be the biggest hindrance and obstacle to success. More people (and more money) will support historic preservation if Jean Thomas is removed. | 4/21/2021 8:19 AM |
| 24 | Education -mayor and council and county commissioners on how a community should be structured | 4/21/2021 8:16 AM |
| 25 | My belief is the city and others spend too much time and money on old buildings that would be better torn down and rebuilt. The time for preservation on some buildings has past. It is now time to rebrand the city not step back in time. | 4/21/2021 8:07 AM |

Q10 OPTIONAL: Tell us about yourself.

Answered: 83 Skipped: 2



| | YES | NO | TOTAL |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Do you live in Oneida County? | 91.57% 76 | 8.43% 7 | 83 |
| Do you live within the city limits of Malad City? | 62.65% 52 | 37.35% 31 | 83 |
| Are you a property owner of a building or structure that you believe or know is historic? | 25.61% 21 | 74.39% 61 | 82 |
| Do you have a general interest in historic preservation or history? | 87.80% 72 | 12.20% 10 | 82 |
| Would you be interested in assisting the Oneida County Historic Preservation Commission in its work? (If YES, please contact a member of the commission) | 44.74% 34 | 55.26% 42 | 76 |

Appendix VI.

Case Studies

Fundraising - Spring City School

The Spring City School in Spring City, Utah, was built in 1899 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. It was designed by renowned local architect Richard C. Watkins in the Victorian Gothic style. Like Oneida County, Spring City has a colorful history that began with the Native Americans who came here for the spring water to Danish pioneer immigrants, sheep ranchers and later, artists. Following district



Figure 49. Spring City (Utah) School in 2018. (Friends of Historic Spring City)

consolidation in 1956, use as a school was discontinued in 1959. For the next twenty years, the building was used as a camper manufacturing plant, school district storage, and by local artists. In 1977, the Daughters of Utah Pioneers persuaded the district to transfer title to them for use as a local museum and to save it from certain demolition. However, the museum was not a use that could utilize the entire building nor fund its operation and maintenance.

In the early 1980s, a group of concerned town residents began to host Heritage Day to raise funds for operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the Spring City School. Given that the entire town is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the most intact example of a historic rural Mormon settlement, the community had a wealth of historic houses to serve as the focus of an annual Memorial Day weekend tour for Heritage Day. Subsequently, the Friends of Historic Spring City formed in 1983 and obtained title to and responsibility for the school. Over the years, Heritage

Day grew to include luncheons, presentations, bake sales, and art auctions to raise additional funds. Local contractors, architects, and historians donated their time and materials to maintain the building. While Heritage Day attracted as many as 1,000 patrons on any given year and donated services could keep the building water tight, Friends decided that raising \$10,000 at a time was never going to get them to their goal of reopening the building to the public.

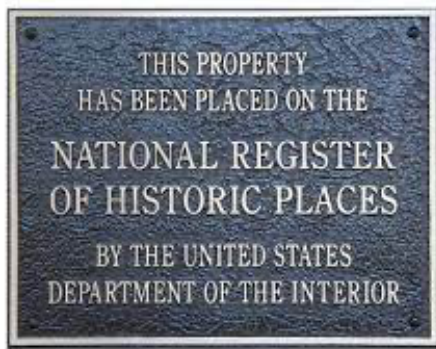
So, in the early 2000s, it was decided to make a larger investment in fundraising toward an overall goal of \$2 million. However, to raise the remaining funds there needed to be a firm use in place. A firm commitment from the city was obtained to utilize the building as the new city hall and a community center, including a small museum. Following that announcement, major grants were secured from the National Park Service's Save America's Treasures program, the George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation, the Utah Community Impact Board (CIB), and the Whitmore Family. When it was determined to not be enough to finish the project, a second grant and a loan were obtained in 2011 from the CIB to finish the second phase of construction. The Eccles Foundation provided a major gift matching challenge grant to pay off the CIB loan, which was successful. The goal to reopen was reached in 2017. The crown jewel of Spring City's restoration efforts is a centerpiece within the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area as well as a stellar example of a partnership between public, private, and non-profit groups.



Figure 50. A large property sign is a great way to deliver information, communicating what is happening with a historic building. (Friends of Historic Spring City)

Public Education – Plaques and Markers

We usually think of historic places when we hear about plaques or markers, but these can, and should, also help us remember people and events. For the purpose of this case study, a plaque shall be considered to be information attached to a building or wall, and a marker shall be considered to be information that is displayed in other formats such as on a post, statue, or ground mounted.



When a marker or plaque is installed, it creates an association of significant meaning for a place, person, or event for someone or a group of people. It serves as a common denominator about what is historically important on a local, state, or national level. Many different entities can participate in the selection of exactly what or whom to commemorate, but they should always be selected based on common criteria that evaluate

the markers or plaques against qualitative and quantitative data. Collaborations with public input are always encouraged in order to embrace diverse history, ensuring that the portrayal of history is not one sided.

One of the most common historic preservation collaborations for markers and plaques is with the National Park Service and the Idaho SHPO, recognizing sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. While the state determines the appearance of these markers and assists to produce the text, the most common materials for these are bronze or aluminum. Most often, the property owner pays for the production of the marker. In some states, Idaho included, the SHPO helps create marker text, ensuring accuracy and consistency.

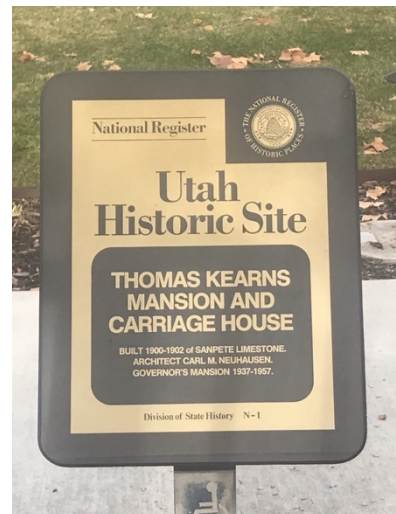


Figure 51. A marker example from Utah that also serves as a handicap parking sign. (utahhistoricalmarkers.org)

Local marker programs, such as the one currently underway for Malad's commercial core, recognize historically important facets of a city, town, neighborhood, street, and/or landmark sites. Local control of these programs, even in collaborations, means that they are easier to initially place, revise, maintain, and add to with new markers.

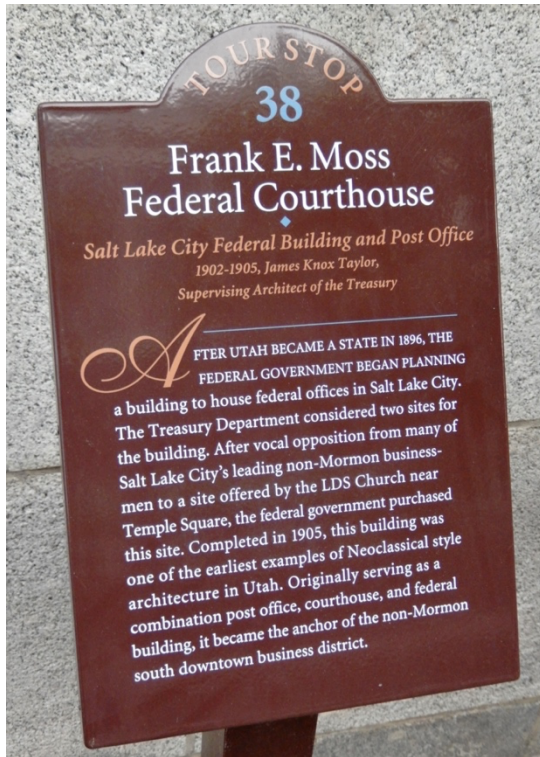


Figure 52. SLC downtown walking tour marker made from wrapped aluminum. (hmdb.com)



Figure 53. An example of a stand-alone waymarking sign in Waterloo, Iowa. (landmarkhunter.com)

The local marker program in Salt Lake City is an example of collaboration that included multiple audiences, delivery systems, and evolved to meet demands of changing times and economics. The program was a collaboration between the Redevelopment Agency of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake City Downtown Alliance, and Utah Heritage Foundation. Undertaken in 2000, the program determined that thirty-six sites would be recognized on three separate [self-guided walking tours](#) that were based on their geographic continuity, and one tour for the K-6-aged population. Information for each site appeared on coated aluminum markers on single posts at each building location within the public right-of-way. The information was published in long form in a brochure and in short form in a tour map that correlated to each stop. In fifteen years, 60,000 brochures and over 100,000 maps were distributed, as well as distributed in PDF format through the Utah Heritage Foundation website. In 2018, the tour moved to a GPS-based app for use on a mobile device, thereby eliminating the need for reprinting and distribution costs.

Another method to recognize local history that is emerging in popularity utilizes signage marking the edges of and streets within a historic area or neighborhood. Sometimes called waymarking, these signs are considered to be a mash-up of branding and information delivery. Since their purpose is to inform the viewer of where they are, the signs display a name, logo, or other graphic, but without a greater amount of small text that couldn't be easily read by a moving

vehicle. Signs can be mounted individually on a pole, or co-mounted on street lights or street signs. They are also commonly seen as “toppers” on street signs.



Figure 54. Examples of street sign-mounted historic waymarking signs from Ajo, Arizona, and Beaverton, Oregon. (azfoo.net; hulafrog.com)

While all of these ideas could work in any community, it is best to consider what the right aesthetic and method of delivery is for Oneida County, Malad, and other communities within the county. Regardless, approach markers with the perspective that every word of text matters. Something as seemingly innocuous as a historical marker can produce public angst. So regardless of what type of marker, plaque or signage is being considered, ensure that the information is factual, accurate, and unbiased.

Appendix VII.

Additional Resources

Bear River Heritage Area

bearriverheritage.com

The Bear River Heritage Area (BRHA) consists of seven counties: Bear Lake, Caribou, Franklin, and [Oneida](#) in Idaho; and Box Elder, Cache, and Rich in Utah. It is a consortium of organizations in government, business, education, tourism, recreation, and other areas. We are dedicated to economic development through promotion and stewardship of the cultural and natural resources that are unique to this region. The Heritage Area is governed by the BRHA Council, consisting of representatives of all organizations that have signed the [Interlocal Agreement](#) that created the Heritage Area, and a Board elected by the Council from its ranks. You may view the current strategic plan of the BRHA [here](#). The BRHA is seeking designation as a National Heritage Area through an [Act of Congress](#). This would bring funds into our region for economic development and promotion of our heritage. The BRHA publication of the [Historic Barns of Southeastern Idaho: A Self-Guided Driving Tour](#) includes several historic barns in Malad and Oneida County, and the organization has sponsored barn rehabilitation training.

Idaho Heritage Trust

idahoheritagetrust.org

The Centennial Commission and the 100th Idaho legislature created the Trust to help preserve Idaho's heritage for the next 100 years in advance of our bicentennial. Hiding in this seemingly simple statement of purpose are a few aspects that require further exploration and lead us to our organizational vision and mission. At our heart, we are a supportive grass-roots organization, meaning we provide funding and technical expertise to help others preserve what is important to them. In this way, our mission is to serve all Idahoans to preserve and maintain our collective culture and history. We have shown our commitment to this mission by helping with projects in every county, and more than half of our grants have been awarded to communities of fewer than 5,000 people. We strive to provide the resources and practical knowledge necessary so anyone who believes in our mission can contribute to ensuring what we love about Idaho continues to exist for at least the next 100 years.

To date, the Idaho Heritage Trust has provided eight grants in Oneida County:

- ❖ 2004, 2015, and 2016: Oneida Pioneer Museum, Malad
- ❖ 2009 and 2017: Samuel Deer Davis Cabin, Samaria
- ❖ 2012 and 2013: First Presbyterian Church, Malad
- ❖ 2019: Co-op Building, Malad

Idaho Main Street Program

commerce.idaho.gov/communities/main-street

Idaho has adopted a statewide Main Street program, which means we serve as the bridge between your community and the national program. We can help pool resources statewide and provide Main Street designation and accreditation. The Idaho Main Street program was launched in June 2012. The State of Idaho, through the Department of Commerce, serves as the primary link to the National Main Street Center by providing access to their resources; networking, advocacy, information and hands-on technical assistance and training on Main Street strategies. A statewide program means communities will have better access to local, state and federal agencies and organizations and programs that interface with the Main Street program. Idaho Commerce, the state program manager, also assists rural communities that don't have the resources to implement a program on their own, and we track program successes, so we can celebrate our communities' achievements.

Idaho Rural Partnership

irp.idaho.gov

The Idaho Rural Partnership (IRP) joins diverse public and private resources in innovative collaborations to strengthen communities and improve life in rural Idaho. The IRP was created by executive order on May 5, 1991, under the "National Initiative on Rural Development." Nationally, policy supporting state rural development councils and federal participation in them have been included in the Farm Bill since 2002. IRP is most known for the Idaho Community Review Program first created in 2000. Since then, community reviews have been conducted in over forty rural Idaho communities, including one in [Malad in 2006](#). Other program and outreach activities over the years have included:

- ❖ Statewide rural summits;
- ❖ Hosting regional gatherings of community and economic development leaders;
- ❖ Leadership development trainings; and,
- ❖ Support for other organizations and programs that support rural communities, such as Leadership Idaho Agriculture and Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs.

A list of additional resources for downtown revitalization in rural communities is available [here](#).

Idaho State Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office

history.idaho.gov/shpo

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) encourages the preservation, documentation, and use of cultural resources. Idaho SHPO educates the public about the importance of Idaho's cultural heritage. Idaho's historic, archaeological, and cultural resources represent the physical and tangible manifestations of our history; they reflect who we were, where we came from, where we are now, and help shape our outlook for the future. By protecting, preserving, and understanding these important resources, we span the past, the present, and the future, not as separate events or periods, but as an on-going narrative. These resources provide economic, educational, and intrinsic value today and for future generations. The Idaho SHPO works to ensure the state's historic and archaeological properties are preserved, interpreted, and reused.

Idaho State Historical Society, Century Farm and Ranch Program

history.idaho.gov/century-farm

The Idaho Century Farm and Ranch program (CFRP), a partnership of the Department of Agriculture and the ISHS, was created to recognize the importance and extraordinary contribution of Idaho's farming and ranching pioneers by honoring those families who have farmed or ranched the same land their ancestors did 100 years ago, and at least forty acres of the original parcel of land is still maintained as part of the present holding. Since the program began (1990), over 450 farms and ranches statewide have been designated Idaho Century Farms or Ranches by the Idaho Department of Agriculture and the ISHS.

Every Idaho farm and ranch has a history and family story. Through the stories of families and communities people discover their place in time. These stories of achievement (setting up homesteads), courage (enduring forces of mother nature) and passion (pursuing the love of the land) have shaped people's personal values, identities, and their sense of place that guides them through life. The CFRP encourages families to share their stories of their century-long connections to farming, ranching and Idaho's land. Idaho agriculture remains a fundamentally important part of Idaho's economy, communities and way of life.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

savingplaces.org

Old places are where our lives, memories, and stories began. They connect us to the past, anchor us to the present, and lead us into the future. These places inspire us to create a stronger nation, because they belong to all of us. For seventy years, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has led the movement to save America's historic places. A privately funded nonprofit

organization, we work to [save America's historic sites](#); [tell the full American story](#); [build stronger communities](#); and [invest in preservation's future](#). Thanks to the passion and dedication of our advocates and supporters, we're able to protect hundreds of places every year.

Preservation Idaho

preservationidaho.org

For over forty years, Preservation Idaho has worked to protect historic places of significance to Idahoans. Preservation Idaho has worked across the state to preserve those places that make Idaho unique. We rely on collaboration with public and private property owners to ensure they understand and appreciate the architectural and historic value of their property. Our education and advocacy work are the means by which we affect change and we welcome all who would join us in our mission. We are an all-volunteer board with various committee and volunteer opportunities over the course of the year. We work to preserve the craftsmanship and the stories of people and events that are told through our built environment and that have brought us to where we are today.

Appendix VIII.

Consultant Information

Kirk Huffaker, Principal
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Experience

Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies

Salt Lake City, UT

Principal/Architectural Historian, August 2019 - Present

Owner and principal of sole proprietor consultancy assisting clients and communities in meeting the challenges of owning, operating, and rehabilitating older and historic structures, providing feasible preservation options and products that enhance and shape historic places for the future. With over twenty-five years of diversified experience in professional historic preservation, my experience meets all standards and requirements as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations Procedures for State, Tribal and Local Government Preservation Programs (36 CFR 61) and the Professional Qualifications Standards in the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation for Architectural History, History, and Historic Architecture (62 FR 33719).

[View the Projects List](#)

Preservation Utah

Salt Lake City, UT

Executive Director and other positions, 1998-2019

Provided leadership for the historic preservation movement in Utah and nationally through serving as the primary advocacy voice, coordinating advocacy efforts, and lobbying at the local, state, and federal levels. Provided internal leadership to the Board of Trustees, staff colleagues, volunteers, and members. Guided the strategic vision and plan, and implemented annual plans to further organizational mission. Assisted the board to set budget, achieve fundraising goals, determine organizational culture, standards, policies, and procedures. Led the organization in building and sustaining a positive public image, many key external collaborations and partnerships (both individual and organizational), and name and brand recognition. Provided technical assistance and direct advocacy for key historic preservation initiatives, policies, and incentives. Founded Salt Lake Modern, the organization's mid-century modern initiative and committee. Served as Easement Program Administrator for ten years. Assisted numerous communities and organizations in community organizing, strategic planning, project planning, and facilitation of public meetings and discussion.

Guided the organization through a strategic plan process in 2015-2016 and a rebranding process in 2016-2017. Served as Community Services Director, Assistant Director and Interim Executive Director (three times) prior to becoming Executive Director.

Mead & Hunt

Madison, WI

Architectural Historian, 1995-1997

Produced National Register of Historic Places nominations, reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), design guidelines, preservation marketing brochures, and other historic preservation related research. Co-authored a well-respected work on the location of victims of the Peshtigo Fire. Conducted the statewide inventory of historic bridges and prepared final reports under a Department of Transportation contract. Prepare DOEs for seven hydroelectric power plants in Michigan and Wisconsin as part of federal relicensing for a regional power company.

Indiana Landmarks

Gary, IN

Architectural Surveyor, 1994-1995

Member of team that surveyed Lake County's historic architecture; team lead in Gary in working with the African-American community. Developed context statements for each neighborhood and community, site forms and photographs for each property, and recommendations for future designations. Final product survey book was the largest published to date.

Service

CURRENT

Board of Directors, Crown Colony Baseball Association

Board of Directors, National Preservation Partners Network (Diversity Equity Inclusion Access Committee)

Board of Directors, Sema Hadithi African American Heritage and Culture Foundation (Utah)

PAST

Board of Directors, Friends of Gilgal Sculpture Garden, 2020

Board of Trustees, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2018-2020 (Ex-officio)

Auxiliary Faculty, University of Utah College of Arch. + Planning (2005-2019)

Board of Directors, Urban Food Connections of SLC (Downtown Farmers' Market), 2013-2019

Board of Directors, National Trust for Historic Preservation Partners Network (2x Vice Chair)

Planning Committee, 2017 Vernacular Architecture Forum National Conference, SLC

Planning Committee, 2017 Association for Preservation Tech. Western Regional Conference, SLC

Lead Planner and Host, 2016 National Preservation Partners Network Spring Retreat, SLC

Host Committee, 2012 AASLH National Conference, SLC

State Representative, Recent Past Preservation Network, 2002-2010
Advisory Committee, SLC Citywide Historic Preservation Plan, 2007-2009
Board of Directors and Chair, Downtown Farmers' Market (Downtown Alliance), 2002-2007
Mayoral Appointee, Parley's Historic Nature Park/Dog Off-leash Area Committee, 2006-07
Board of Directors, Utah Cultural Alliance, 1999-2005 (Treasurer 2001, Chair 2002-03, Past Chair 2004)

Professional Memberships

Archaeology Southwest
National Preservation Partners Network
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Society of Architectural Historians
Utah Cultural Alliance
Utah State Historical Society
Vernacular Architecture Forum

Professional Development

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Defining the Area of Potential Effect; Preparing for Successful Section 106 Agreements; Section 106 Documentation and e106
Fieldstone Foundation, Utah Emerging Leaders Group
National Preservation Partners Network Spring/Fall Retreat: 10+ year presenter
National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Preservation Conference: 10+ year presenter
National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Leadership Training (Basic and Advanced)
Utah Nonprofits Association Conference: three-time attendee
Utah SHPO Historic Preservation Consultant Training
WESTAF/Harvard Kennedy School of Management, Training for Arts Administrators

Education

M.S. Historic Preservation, Eastern Michigan University
Ypsilanti, MI
Graduate Teaching Assistant in Geography

B.A. Geography/English, Augustana College
Rock Island, IL
Varsity Cross Country; Varsity Track; Delta Omega Nu Fraternity

Select Professional Work

2017 Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol. 85, No. 1 (The Architecture Issue), Utah State Historical Society; Guest Editor and Author of "Becoming More Conscientious of Utah's Sites of Conscience."

| | |
|------|--|
| 2014 | Connections (Recent Past Preservation Network): Snowbird: Vision for the Modern Resort |
| 2008 | Salt Lake City: Then and Now (Thunder Bay Press, San Diego, CA); Author |
| 2008 | "The Art of Architecture" (exhibit of John Sugden: Mid-century Modern Man and His Architecture), Utah State Historical Society / Alta Club |
| 2007 | John Sugden: Mid-century Modern Man and His Architecture (presentation), Alta Club Annual Lecture in Architecture |
| 2006 | How Moab's Uranium Boom Built Subdivisions Worth Preserving (presentation) |
| 2006 | Utah Preservation Magazine (Utah Division of State History): Artful Transformation (Artspace) |
| 2005 | Utah Preservation Magazine (Utah Division of State History): A Modern Landmark in Our Own Backyard (First Security Bank Building) |

Select Speaking Engagements

| | |
|------|---|
| 2015 | Wasatch Mountain Club Lodge Foundation Annual Meeting, Keynote |
| 2014 | Robert Newton Baskin Dinner, Salt Lake City; Keynote |
| 2013 | PechaKucha 9, The State Room, Salt Lake City |
| 2011 | Quapaw Quarter Association, Little Rock, AR; Annual Meeting Keynote |
| 2008 | Plat of the City of Zion Expert Panel, Salt Lake City; Mormon History Association |
| 2008 | Mississippi Heritage Trust, Oxford, MS; Historic Preservation Conference Keynote |
| 2007 | Alta Club, Salt Lake City; Annual Architecture Lecture |

Awards

| | |
|------|--|
| 2016 | Trustees Award for Organizational Excellence; Awarded to Utah Heritage Foundation (now Preservation Utah) from the National Trust for Historic Preservation Board of Trustees |
| 2011 | National Preservation Honor Award: Rockhill Creamery, Richmond, UT |
| 2008 | The James Marston Fitch Charitable Foundation Mid-Career Research Grant The Architecture of W.A. Sarmiento: Defining Downtown Banks at Mid-Century Published on the website www.midcenturybanks.com |
| 2006 | National Preservation Honor Award: First Security Bank, Salt Lake City, UT |

Interests

Distance and trail running; hiking; snowboarding; cross country skiing; mountain biking; fly fishing; coaching youth soccer and baseball; youth leadership and sportsmanship; mid-century modern design; photography