

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: American Legion Malad Post 65Other names/site number: Ernest W. Jones American Legion Post 65Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 78 N. Main St.City or town: Malad State: Idaho County: OneidaNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Tricia Canaday, Deputy SHPO

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal GovernmentIn my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒ **x**
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒ **x**
District ☐
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

American Legion Malad Post 65

Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The American Legion Malad Post 65 building (hereinafter referred to as the Post), originally constructed 1930-1935, is a three-story Classical Revival style building with a temple-front and a barrel-vaulted roof located at 78 N. Main St. in downtown Malad, Idaho. Occupying an approximately 0.16 acre-lot, the building is oriented east-west with its façade facing west and set back from the sidewalk approximately 20 feet. Built on a concrete foundation and base, the main structure of the building is provided by a concrete framework. The façade exhibits decorative brickwork, concrete Corinthian pilasters, and a pedimented gable. Each of the other elevations is utilitarian in character, expressing the building's concrete framework and filled in between with dark red brick. The interior of the building is organized into three levels. Primary spaces include the basement event space; the first floor Legion Auxiliary Room, Legion Meeting Room, and bar/social room; and the second floor Legion Hall. Despite minor alterations, the property retains excellent integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its original function, historic associations, and period of construction.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Malad is located in Oneida County, Idaho, which is in the southeast quarter of the state. Malad is approximately 275 miles from Boise, the state capitol. Oneida County is rural in character with Malad serving as the county seat with a population of approximately 2,300. The makeup of agricultural land use is half crops and half livestock/animal raising. Interstate 15 is located on the east edge of the city, connecting it with Pocatello to the north and Brigham City, Utah, to the south.

The Post is located at 78 N. Main St. which is on Block D of the Malad City Townsite. The main thoroughfares of Malad are Main Street, which runs north-south, and Bannock Street, which runs northwest-southeast south of the Post. Bannock Street follows an original migration and trade route between Salt Lake City and northern California that served the gold rush. The immediate neighborhood is a commercial business district. To the north of the Post is a Folk Victorian style house, with an expansive lawn and serves as a transition point from the commercial core to the residential neighborhood to the north. To the south is the Post property's side yard and a one story, wood-framed commercial building. The majority of downtown Malad's buildings are one and two story and constructed of brick or stucco. The Post site is approximately .16 acres in size and set back from the sidewalk approximately 20 feet with the front door level elevated above

American Legion Malad Post 65

Oneida County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

the street level approximately six feet. In front of the building's sidewalk, within the Main Street right-of-way is angled asphalt parking. Adjacent to the sidewalk is a concrete retaining wall with a grass lawn between the wall and the building. A series of six concrete steps leads from the lawn to two front doors. The south and east side landscaping is grass lawn. A U-shaped rock wall of approximately five-foot height surrounds the rear of the property. The wall tapers to a lower height along the south property line where it discontinues at the rear wall of the building.

Exterior

The Post is a three-story, Classical Revival style building with a rectangular plan, symmetrical massing, a temple-front façade, and a barrel-vaulted roof. It is oriented east-west on the lot with the main façade facing west onto Main Street. Built on a concrete foundation and base, the main structure of the building is provided by a concrete framework. The temple-front façade exhibits a strong expression of the Classical Revival style used in a commercial setting during the Great Depression, with decorative brickwork, concrete Corinthian pilasters, and a pedimented gable. Each of the other elevations is utilitarian in character, expressing the building's concrete framework and filled in between with dark red brick. Concealed behind the pedimented gable on the façade, the barrel-vaulted roof rises above a low parapet on the other three elevations. Few changes have been made to the exterior other than some window replacement and a minor addition in the southwest corner.

West (Main) Facade

The façade faces west towards Main Street and is the focus of the building's stylistic ornamentation. In Classical form, the façade is generally symmetrical, deviating only in the off-center location of the entrance. The entire building sits on a base formed by the exposed concrete of the foundation that rises above ground level. Six full-height concrete pilasters with Corinthian capitals divide the façade into five vertical bays. The front-facing pedimented gable rests on a wood frieze and the capitals. The pediment is adorned with a dentiled wood cornice on all three sides. Two single wood entry doors are within the two southernmost bays and include eight-paned transom windows. The three remaining bays on the first floor have rectangular double-hung windows.

Decorative brickwork on the main façade includes a soldier course along the bottom of the wall, soldier course above each of the first-floor openings, diamond-shaped medallions between the first and second floors, and a header course around the top and sides of each second-floor window, continuing down the wall along the sides of each first-floor window. A concrete keystone is located at the center and top of each second-floor window. Each keystone displays a decorative tied ribbon motif. Windows on the second floor are vinyl double-hung with round-arched transom windows. An original wood oculus window is located within the center of the pediment gable and includes an ornamental rectangular concrete surround.

An addition on the southwest corner of the building has added a covered exterior entrance to the Basement. This rectangular addition is sheathed with wood paneling, includes a single aluminum commercial door, and has a gently sloping metal roof.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

County and State

North Elevation

An exposed concrete structure divides the north elevation into five equal bays on the first and second floors. Each bay is rectangular with one double-hung window placed at the top and center of each bay. The second-floor windows are original 12-over-12 wood. A parapet wall extends above the second-floor bays with a view of the barrel-vaulted roof above the parapet. The wall material is dark red brick with gray mortar. The concrete foundation forms a base several feet above ground level. Rectangular garden-style windows pierce the concrete foundation and are covered with metal screens for security.

East (Rear) Elevation

The exposed concrete structure divides the east (rear) elevation three unequally sized rectangular bays on the first and second floors. The concrete structure extends above the second floor to help form the roof gable wall. Openings on the first floor include a window in each bay located at the top, and a single metal door in the southernmost bay. Only one opening exists on the second floor; a single metal door in the southernmost bay that accesses the Legion Hall. A steel exterior stairway is aligned with and against the east side of the building. A three-story brick chimney protrudes out from the façade wall, located within the southernmost bay. Above the second floor, the east façade wall continues upward to meet the curve of the roof's barrel vault. The roof edge extends out beyond the wall to create a minor overhang. The main wall material is dark red brick with gray mortar. However, within the roof gable end, cream brick is used. The cream brick is also used within the chimney at the same height as the gable wall.

South Elevation

The exposed concrete structure also divides the south elevation into five equal rectangular bays on the first and second floors. Four window openings penetrate the second floor and are located at the top and center of each bay. The westernmost second floor bay does not have a window opening. One window is located within each bay on the first floor, however there are three different sizes. The three westernmost bay's openings are the smallest size but are equal in size. All first-floor windows are located in their respective bays along the top edge. All windows are boarded. A parapet wall extends above the second-floor bays with a view of the barrel-vaulted roof above the parapet. The wall material is dark red brick with gray mortar. The concrete foundation forms a base several feet above ground level. Rectangular garden-style windows pierce the concrete foundation and are covered with metal screens for security. The addition on the southwest corner of the building protrudes from the corner of the south elevation.

Interior

The interior of the Post building is organized into three levels, all connected by interior stairways. The main entrance is to the middle level or First Floor. Use of the First Floor is primarily for American Legion functions such as meetings, social events, and equipment storage. The Basement is regularly utilized for community events, both hosted by the American Legion

American Legion Malad Post 65

Oneida County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

and members of the public. Use of the Second Floor is primarily by and for the community. The majority of the first and second floors have wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, stained wood trim around interior openings, stained doors – regular and pocket types – and original light fixtures.

Basement

The main entrance to the basement is through an addition that covers a descending concrete stairway. The basement is composed mainly of a large open space for events. The flooring is carpet and linoleum tile, and the walls are skimmed plaster and wood paneling. Steel support posts are spread evenly throughout the main room. Ceiling height is approximately seven feet. At the west end of the basement are two restrooms that are separated from the main room by a screening wall. At the east end of the basement is the kitchen (northeast corner), storage room, and secondary stairway (southeast corner). The kitchen is separated from the main room by a row of cabinets with sliding windows on the top. Cabinetry and the windows are original to the time the basement was finished (ca. 1970). Lighting is ceiling-mounted fluorescent fixtures and not original.

First Floor

The first floor is divided into three primary rooms, a circulation hallway, and support spaces. The three primary rooms are aligned along the north wall of the building and as such, are the same width. The primary rooms include the Legion Auxiliary Room (northwest corner), Legion Meeting Room (center north), and the bar/social room (northeast corner). One enters the first floor through the two front doors into an entry vestibule. To the north of the entry vestibule is the Legion Auxiliary Room and to the east is the hallway. In the hallway to the north, are two sets of wood double doors that enter the Legion Meeting Room, and further to the east a single wood door that enters the bar/social room. In the hallway to the south, moving from west to east, are a restroom, the gun room with a ticket window, and a second restroom, and the set of stairs that lead to a set of two wood doors the afford access to the stairway to the second floor. At the east end of the hallway is a storage room.

The entry vestibule and hallway have plaster walls and ceilings and carpeted floors. All woodwork is original and stained in a maple color. Doors are also original and stained in the maple color. Lighting is provided by original hanging pendant lights.

The Legion Auxiliary Room is a rectangular space at the front of the building. Historically it served as meeting space for the War Mothers and the Legion Auxiliary, but today it functions as the office for Post 65. The ceiling and walls are plaster while the floor is carpet. Ceiling height is approximately 12 feet. Window trim, door trim, doors, and baseboards are stained in maple color. At the north end of the room is a recessed cove in the center of the wall and a built-in wood cabinet on the west end of the wall, or, to the left of the recessed cove. Three large original windows provide natural light while two original hanging pendant lights and two wall sconces provide electric light. A single wood door located in the center of the east wall of the Legion Auxiliary Room connects it to the Legion Meeting Room.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

County and State

The Legion Meeting Room is a square space that served as the meeting space for the Legion as well as a space for smaller community events. It continues to function in this manner today. The ceiling and walls are plaster, and the floor is wood. Ceiling height is approximately 12 feet. Window trim, door trim, doors, and baseboards are stained in maple color. Two large original windows on the north wall provide natural light while four original hanging pendant lights and four wall sconces provide electric light. A set of wood pocket doors located in the center of the east wall of the Legion Meeting Room connects it to the bar/social room.

The bar/social room is a rectangular space that served as a bar originally but also a social room for the members and the community. It functions in that same way today. The walls are plaster with linen wallpaper. The ceiling is a drop-in acoustic tile with interspersed fluorescent lighting. Flooring is wood. Ceiling height is approximately nine feet. Window trim, door trim, doors, and baseboards are stained in maple color. Along the north wall is a large set of cabinetry that functions as a back bar with a front bar/counter. Both pieces are stained darker than the maple color found throughout the rest of the building. Their style is Art Deco, but it is unknown if they are original to the building. There are no windows. The bar/social room connects to the hallway through a single wood door on the south wall and to the Legion Meeting Room through pocket doors to the west.

The gun room has racks and shelving for the Legion's equipment for ceremonies including rifles and flags. The gun room also serves as the archives. Both restrooms on the first floor have been remodeled.

Second Floor

Entrance to the second floor – the Legion Hall – is via the southeast stairway from the first floor. A second set of egress stairs, constructed of steel, is attached to the rear of the building. The Legion Hall is one large room without division and remains in largely original condition. Current use of the Legion Hall includes community special events and short-term rental for a local cornhole league. Historic use has included community events, basketball, boxing, concerts, and weddings. The flooring is wood, and the walls are plaster. The ceiling is an open barrel-vaulted shape supported by a series of four steel trusses. Trusses rest on a series of extruded concrete piers that are expressed on the exterior and descend to the foundation level. The underside of the original ceiling is wood; however, it's been covered by rolled insulation. Windows on the west and north of the second floor have been replaced with vinyl. Windows on the south have been boarded. Lighting is provided by hanging fluorescent tube fixtures and is not original. The Second Floor does not have any plumbing or air conditioning. Heating is provided through portable units.

Change Over Time and Integrity

The American Legion Malad Post 65 has functioned as a meeting hall and community center from its completion in 1935 until the present. During its nearly 90 years of operation, the property has undergone minor modifications typical of the building type. These alterations have

American Legion Malad Post 65

Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

County and State

largely been confined to the interior of the building and have not impacted the original floorplan. The basement was finished ca. 1970. A renovation was undertaken in 1977 but did not diminish the architectural integrity of the building. Work included repouring two sets of new concrete steps at the building's entrance, building the enclosed basement entryway, boarding windows on the south side of the building, and repairing and repainting windows on the first floor. Insulation was added to the underside of the barrel-vaulted ceiling in the Legion Hall circa 1985. Despite these minor alterations, the property has retained excellent integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. It remains as one of the significant landmarks of Malad City, Oneida County, and southeastern Idaho.

DRAFT

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1935-1973

Significant Dates

1935 (construction concluded)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Moroni Charles Woods, Architect

American Legion Malad Post 65

Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The American Legion Post 65 in Malad, Idaho, is significant under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A and C, at the local level of significance. It is eligible under Criterion A in the area of significance of SOCIAL HISTORY for its association with the national American Legion organization as well as its association with many small rural communities in southeastern Idaho, paramount of which is the city of Malad. In addition to providing a venue for necessary functions of the local American Legion organization, the building has also been available to the greater Malad community and as such, is an important gathering place. Indeed, for many decades after its construction, it was the primary social venue outside of ecclesiastical or educational structures for the greater Oneida County, Idaho, area. Designed by architect Moroni Charles Woods of Ogden, Utah, and built over the course of five years with volunteer labor from local members of the American Legion, the three-story brick Post is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of significance of ARCHITECTURE as a significant example of Classical Revival style architecture in Oneida County. The period of significance for the Post is 1935-1973, reflecting its continuous use by the American Legion and the community since its construction and the NRHP's fifty-year age convention.

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

Criterion A Significance: Social History

The American Legion Malad Post 65 is locally significant in the area of Social History for its daily use for Legionnaires to serve veterans in programs under their four pillars: Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation, National Security, Americanism, and Children & Youth.¹ The Post has also been the center of community use beyond the American Legion that has included educational occasions, recreational events such as boxing, basketball, and dances, community celebrations, community services, and musical performances.

Malad, Idaho, was established in 1864 by Welsh immigrants who came to the area as part of the settlement of the Intermountain West by pioneer settlers of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.² It is the only city in Oneida County, Idaho, and has served as the county seat and hub of civic and social life for the surrounding rural county area for nearly 150 years. As of 2023

¹ More about the four pillars can be found at <https://valegion.org/about/6783-2/the-four-pillars/#:~:text=In%201919%2C%20The%20American%20Legion,of%20America%20and%20ordinary%20citizens>

² This is the proper and preferred name for the Church, but the Church's style guide accepts historical use of "Mormon Pioneers" in contexts such as this and abbreviation simply as "the Church." For brevity in this document, both will be used, as well as simply "Pioneers," (capitalized throughout as a proper noun), "Mormons," "LDS," "LDS Church," and sometimes "members." No disrespect is meant to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints nor its members in abbreviating, to any subsequent church in Salt Lake City, Utah, 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.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Oneida County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

U.S. Census, Malad had 2,331 residents.³ Farming and ranching were the economic mainstays for the people of the Malad Valley early on, with some residents of Malad City finding success in the freighting and stage line business transporting goods and passengers from Corinne, Utah, to Butte, Montana. When construction of the Utah Northern rail line to Montana bypassed the Malad Valley in the 1880s, the population of Malad remained stagnant for several decades. However, by the turn of the twentieth century a small commercial district developed in the city, including businesses typical of rural settlements at the time such as hotels, dry goods shops, wheelwright and blacksmith shops, medical offices, a post office and eventually a bank.⁴ Malad became increasingly connected with the greater commercial enterprises of the surrounding area when a railroad line was established in the city in 1906.⁵ The railroad ushered in a period of prosperity for the town leading to the expansion of its business district and the construction of new churches and schools to accommodate the increasing population.⁶

Malad continued to steadily grow and prosper in the years leading up to World War I. Prior to entry into the conflict, the size of the U.S. military was quite small. Because there had been no federal draft requirement during the most recent wars (the Spanish-American and Philippine wars), veterans from these conflicts only accounted for a small percentage of the overall population.⁷ When the U.S. Congress passed the Selective Service Act of 1917, men ages 21-30 were legally required to register with the military and potentially be drafted into active service. By 1918, the age requirement was changed to include all males 18-45.⁸ Over 19,000 young people from Idaho were part of the Armed Forces during World War I.⁹ Hundreds of young men from Malad and the surrounding Oneida County area registered in the U.S. military, with many training at military bases across the country and some even being stationed overseas in Europe to fight in the battlefields of France. Newspaper articles indicated that both men and women from Oneida County served their country during World War I.¹⁰

The first Oneida County man who gave the ultimate sacrifice and did not return home to Malad at the conclusion of the Great War was Ernest W. Jones. Jones died October 9, 1918, on the battlefields of France. He had married Sylvia Jenkins of Malad in August 1917 before leaving with other servicemen for active military duty in October of the same year. Upon deployment in Europe, he stationed in England and then France, where he was killed at the battle of Argonne-

³ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/malad-city-id-population>

⁴ Howell, Glade F. *Early History of Malad Valley*. p.95-104. 1960, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. *BYU ScholarsArchive*, <https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/etd>.

⁵ "Malad City, Idaho." *Wikipedia*, 2023, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malad_City,_Idaho.

⁶ Howell, Glade F. *Early History of Malad Valley*. p.104. 1960, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. *BYU ScholarsArchive*, <https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/etd>.

⁷ National Archives. "Sailors, Soldiers, and Marines of the Spanish-American War." *Prologue Magazine*, 1998, <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1998/spring/spanish-american-war>. Accessed 8 June 2023.

⁸ *Wikipedia*. "Selective Service Act of 1917." *Wikipedia*, 2023, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selective_Service_Act_of_1917. Accessed 8 June 2023.

⁹ American Battle Monuments Commission. "Hometown Boys from Idaho: Information and Statistics about WWI Service Members." *abmc.gov*, 2018, <https://www.abmc.gov/news-events/news/hometown-boys-idaho-information-and-statistics-about-wwi-service-members>. Accessed 8 June 2023.

¹⁰ "Sentiment is For Building," clipping from unidentified newspaper, nd. Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Oneida County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

Meuse. Jones's body was returned to Malad in October 1921 where he was buried with military honors.¹¹ Upon his death, the local newspaper commented on his bravery and industry among his "sterling qualities," and stated:

"In the hearts of the people of Malad Valley Ernest Jones will ever live...the great cause for which he made the supreme sacrifice...will ever be an inspiration to the people of the county."¹²¹³¹⁴

Upon the end of war, the American Legion was created by Congressional charter in 1919 as a social and benevolent association whose focus was supporting returning veterans, both those who had served at home and abroad. In the following years, veterans across the country organized affiliate posts in all 50 states. In November 1919, several Oneida County residents organized the Ernest W. Jones Post of the American Legion in Malad. Dr. J.M. Kearns was the first commander of the organization.¹⁵ Appropriately, the Post was named in honor of the first soldier from Oneida County to die in the war. Any naturalized citizen of the U.S. who was at least 21 years of age and had been formerly enlisted in the U.S. military was eligible for membership in Malad Post 65.¹⁶ Though initially created to support veterans who had most recently returned from active service in World War I, the organization also included veterans of the Civil War and Spanish-American War in their membership ranks.

The American Legion Auxiliary, established the same year as the American Legion, was organized by women who also wanted to provide assistance to returning military veterans as well as support their local communities.¹⁷ A charter was granted for the Malad Legion Auxiliary in 1925.¹⁸ The American War Mothers in Malad was a contemporaneous organization with similarly aligned mission and goals, and many women belonged to both organizations. These women often held concerts and balls to honor their sons and daughters who had served, and they

¹¹ "Malad Hero Dead Arrives Wednesday," clipping from unidentified newspaper, nd. Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

¹² "Impressive Services for Malad Hero," clipping from unidentified newspaper, n.d. Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

¹³ "Ernest Jones Gives His Life for Country," clipping from unidentified newspaper, n.d.; Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

¹⁴ "In Memory of Ernest W. Jones (Earn)," clipping from unidentified newspaper, n.d. Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

¹⁵ "Brief History of Legion Post." clipping from unidentified newspaper, n.d. Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

¹⁶ "Articles of Incorporation of Ernest W. Jones, Post No. 65, The American Legion, Incorporated." Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

¹⁷ Founded in 1919, the American Legion Auxiliary is volunteer corps made up of the male and female spouses, grandmothers, mothers, sisters, and direct and adopted female descendants of members of the American Legion. Through nearly 10,500 Auxiliary units, it administers hundreds of volunteer programs, gives tens of thousands of hours to its communities and to veterans, and raises millions of dollars to support its own programs, as well as other worthwhile charities familiar to Americans. While originally organized to assist the American Legion, the Auxiliary has achieved its own unique identity while working side-by-side with the veterans who belong to the American Legion. <https://www.legion.org/auxiliary>

¹⁸ "Legion Auxiliary Was granted Charter in 1925." *Idaho Enterprise*, 15 July 1935. Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Oneida County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

performed ceremonial duties at the funeral services of American Legion members.¹⁹ They also coordinated efforts to provide supplies, clothing, monetary donations, and flowers to veterans in Oneida County and beyond. Around 1921-1922, the War Mothers co-signed a petition with the American Legion Post No. 65 to Idaho Senator William Borah and encouraged him to do all in his power to ensure the Disarmament Conference remain in session until a decision was made that would “make unnecessary in the future such organizations as the American Legion and War Mothers.”²⁰

For the first decade of their existence, Malad Post 65 members regularly met in local bars and restaurants. These meetings were important spaces for veterans to talk about their experiences and provide emotional and mental support for each other. There was very little understanding of what we know in the modern era as Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome, and many veterans faced the burden of returning from combat and active duty and processing their experiences without much mental or emotional support.

Though Malad Post 65 purchased land in 1923 to construct a memorial in honor of military service rendered in WWI, construction on the project did not begin for several years.²¹ Some felt a monument in their honor was the best course of action, others preferred that a building be constructed in which the Malad Post 65 could memorialize military service rendered while also being able to conduct the affairs of the organization and provide the community with a gathering place. Eventually, a building committee was appointed and over several years included Henry T. Jones, D.L. Bush, L.O. Daniels, Dan W. Thomas, Alma Hanson, C.O. Nibert, and J.D. Price.²² By 1928, the committee submitted a rough building plan to the membership and proposed the Malad Post 65 partner with Oneida County and the state of Idaho to fund construction. Malad Post 65 meeting minutes indicated that both entities matched money for the project as part of the national Civil Works Administration program. The remaining funds needed to complete the project were donated by Malad Post 65 members as well as Oneida County residents. (See Figure 2 for a list of donations.) The combination of private, municipal, and state entities needed to complete the building in the 1930s exemplifies the way these partnering entities worked in tandem to provide for the common good during the Great Depression.

Moroni Charles Woods of Ogden, Utah, was hired as the architect for the project which began construction in March 1930. The building was completed and dedicated on July 16, 1935, with

¹⁹ “War Mother’s Funeral Services,” clipping from unidentified newspaper, n.d. Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

²⁰ “Malad Hero Dead Arrives Wednesday,” clipping from unidentified newspaper, n.d. Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

The disarmament conference referenced in this newspaper clipping is the Washington Naval Conference, 1921-1922, where the leading naval powers of the world convened in Washington, D.C. in hopes of preventing future war activity. Senator William E. Borah from Idaho led the U.S. Congressional effort to convene this international conference.

²¹ State of Idaho, Oneida County Recorder’s Office, deed between Elizabeth and Fred Peck and Ernest W. Jones Post No. 65 of the American Legion.

On 7 April 1923, Elizabeth and Fred Peck sold land to Ernest W. Jones Post No. 65 of the American Legion on which the Legion later constructed the Malad American Legion Hall.

²² Price, J. D. 1939. “Brief History of Legion Post.” *The Enterprise* (Malad), April 6, 1939.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Oneida County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

Governor C. Ben Ross in attendance at the official dedication as well as C.A. Bottolfsen, commander of the Idaho Department of the American Legion.²³ Malad City essentially shut down for two days for the grand opening. Festivities included live musical performances, carnival rides, a high dive exhibition, baseball games, and evening dances.²⁴

Completion of the town's first three-story building was an important milestone for a small city and instantly became an important landmark for Malad and Oneida County. The American Legion and the Auxiliary finally had a place in which they could meet and conduct the affairs of their organizations and coordinate efforts to serve the greater community, and the community at large finally had a large civic space in which they could gather. *The Enterprise* newspaper indicated that the building was "not dedicated to the dead alone but to the service that has been rendered to our country by the dead and the living...the Memorial building belongs to the people of Oneida County...as a shrine dedicated to all that is good. It belongs to the future generations of our country, not to emulate the heroism of war, but rather to remind them of war's holocaust."²⁵

Within the first decade of its completion, members were using the American Legion Hall to support a new generation of veterans. The entrance of the U.S. into World War II, and the continuation of the Selective Service Act meant that even more young people would leave Oneida County to join the Armed Services. The National Archives reports that over 41,000 people from Idaho were enlisted in the U.S. Armed Forces during WWII.²⁶ The services that the American Legion and the Auxiliary had been providing to residents of the Malad Valley for the previous decades were further expanded to account for the increase in enlistment and overall community need. A surge of patriotism and civic duty led to a surge in membership during and after the WWII era. Later U.S. wars in Korea and in Vietnam underscored the importance of the services of the American Legion to the community until the close of the period of significance for the Malad American Legion Hall.

In addition to the important veteran-specific services that the Malad Post 65 offered to their community, members of the organization also contributed to local recreational activities. Upon the completion of the American Legion building, both Legionnaires and their neighbors were able to hold large indoor events such as dances, sporting events, and community meetings in a community building rather than in ecclesiastical buildings. Every November, the local Fireman's Ball was held in the Legion Hall. The event continues today and is considered the biggest community event in Malad. Many wedding celebrations and other family events have also been held at the building. Additionally, numerous sporting events have also been held in the Legion

²³ Price, J. D. 1939. "Brief History of Legion Post." *The Enterprise* (Malad), April 6, 1939.

²⁴ "Legion Auxiliary Was granted Charter in 1925." *Idaho Enterprise*, 15 July 1935. Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

²⁵ "Legion Auxiliary Was granted Charter in 1925." *Idaho Enterprise*, 15 July 1935. Ernest W. Jones Post 65, American Legion. *EWJ Post 65 AL Archives*. Various Dates, American Legion Hall, Malad, Idaho.

²⁶ Idaho County Free Press. "The Number of Troops Idaho Sent to Fight in WWII." *idahocountyfreepress.com*, 4 May 2023, https://www.idahocountyfreepress.com/news/state/the-number-of-troops-idaho-sent-to-fight-in-wwii/article_2ff43acc-474f-5332-a6f5-caa20d115247.html.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Oneida County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

Hall over the years, including boxing matches, basketball tournaments, and even a semi-professional cornhole league, not to mention the countless nights of bingo.

The Malad Post 65 Building is significant as a war memorial for veterans of both World Wars from Oneida County and also as an important recreational and social gathering place. Members of Malad Post 65 and its auxiliary organizations have continuously used the building since its completion in 1935.

Criterion C Significance: Architecture

Under Criterion C, the American Legion Malad Post 65 is locally significant for its Classical Revival style of architecture. Over more than 88 years, the Post has exhibited a strong stylistic presence on Malad's Main Street. Selection of the style was strongly influenced, if not directly chosen by, the Post members for their memorial hall. Today it is the only high style Classical Revival building in Oneida County. The building has experienced very few alterations to the original design and floorplan.

The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago sparked a national interest in utilizing Classical styles for significant churches, schools, and community and government buildings. In Idaho, the use of Classicism was associated with Progressivism in the early 20th Century. The state adopted standards for professional architects which in turn brought experimentation with stronger, practical materials. It was also a reaction to the excesses displayed by Picturesque architecture. Classical architecture brought a balance and proportion to design, as well as monumentality.²⁷

The Classical Revival style is dominated by full-height columns of classical composition. The façade is symmetrically balanced in fenestration pattern.²⁸ The Post 65 building is an example of the style that is atypical given the temple-form front gable orientation, the off-center entrance, and the elimination of any front porch supported by the columns. These design adaptations may have been made to accommodate the building's use for a fraternal organization, its non-residential use and location within a commercial setting on Main Street, as well as the minimal construction budget.

Shortly after the charter was granted in 1919, members of Post 65 began discussing a memorial to servicemen. Some were looking forward to a building and others preferred a monument. When asked, the Board of County Commissioners preferred a building and agreed to appropriate funds for its construction. In October 1921, Post 65 purchased a lot on Main Street from Fred Peck to construct a memorial building and subsequently appointed a building committee. Many years were spent in discussion until December 1927 when initial plans were presented by the building committee and discussed with the membership. Solicitation of donations began in March 1928.

²⁷ Jennifer E. Attebery. 1991. *Building Idaho: An Architectural History*. Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press. 78-79.

²⁸ Virginia S. McAlester. 2015. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York, New York: Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group. 435.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Oneida County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

Donations were continually collected over the next seven years and amounted to about \$4,000. (See Figure 2 for the list of donations) Several members were assigned areas of the county to collect from while others were collecting from whomever could give without respect to geography. The smallest donation was 10 cents while the largest was \$500.

In November 1929, three members of the building committee were appointed to select an architect and meet to discuss what kind of building could be constructed for \$5,000-\$6,000.²⁹ In February 1930, they met with Moroni Charles Woods in Ogden. Woods reportedly made a site visit in March 1930 as work was beginning on site. Building committee members met next with Woods in March 1931 to discuss the final design of the façade. Woods made a subsequent site visit in April 1931 to which he would “bring a good man” with him to help determine the question pertaining to the front of the building.

Expenses were also tracked by the building committee over the period of five years and totaled \$5,110.13. Woods was apparently paid \$250 for his full architectural services.³⁰ The largest expense was for lumber (\$1,400) followed by brick (\$712.95), the furnace (\$690), and the iron trusses (\$432.85). (See Figure 3 for the list of expenses)

By April 1934, the building was still not complete. Federal Emergency Relief Administration assistance was secured in order to access free day laborers and speed up the completion. On May 10, 1934, the first meeting took place in the new “Memorial Hall,” though it was incomplete. At the meeting, it was reported that they believed the building would be completed in June. However, it would take nearly another year with the grand opening and dedication taking place on July 16, 1935.

Moroni Charles Woods, Architect

Moroni Charles Woods (b. 1882, d. 1938) was a great grandson of Mormon pioneer and leader Parley P. Pratt. He was born in Malad, Idaho, to Evelyn Pratt Woods and Francis Charles Woods, married Sarah Eline in the Salt Lake LDS Temple, and had five children. Two children – Roger Shaw Woods and Charles Casper Woods – became architects and worked together starting in the 1940s under the firm name Woods & Woods, Architects.

Francis was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1844 and trained in London to be an architect. He established his professional practice in 1880 from which he designed buildings such as the Hotel Brigham (13 W. Forest St., Brigham City, Utah), the Summit County Courthouse (54 N. Main St., Coalville, Utah), Madison Elementary School (2418 Madison Ave., Ogden, Utah), St. Joseph’s Church (508 24th St., Ogden, Utah), and South Washington School in Ogden (demolished).³¹ He was also the architect of the original Oneida County Courthouse in Malad (demolished), which was completed the same year that his son Moroni was born. The family moved to Ogden, Utah, by 1884. Older brother James Clemence Woods (b. 1868, d. 1931) was

²⁹ Converted for 2023, this amount is \$89,000-\$107,000.

³⁰ Converted for 2023, this amount is \$4,552.

³¹ “Francis Charles Woods.” n.d. Utah Architects Project. http://www.utahcfa.org/architect/francis_charles_woods.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Oneida County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

trained as an architect or engineer, established business in 1900, and between 1903-1904 worked for his father in the Ogden firm F.C. Woods and Son.³² Together, the Woods' designed the Roy LDS Meetinghouse (demolished) and the Roy School (demolished).

After completing his education in Ogden, Moroni spent two years in training as a cigar maker. The then entered a carpenter's apprenticeship followed by training as an architect under his father. By 1907, Moroni had become a partner in F.C. Woods & Co. (likely when both of Francis' sons worked at the firm) and had full charge of the business through at least 1912. By 1915, Moroni had established a partnership with Fred G. Jensen, establishing the firm of Woods and Jensen. When reputable Ogden architect Eber F. Piers enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1917, he turned over his business to Woods and Jensen. The firm continued through at least 1925 when Woods practiced on his own for the next 10 years.³³

He was cited in his 1938 obituary as a "prominent architect of the region" who "supervised construction of many church and school buildings" but he also designed homes, business blocks, and public buildings.³⁴ A 1919 biography stated that "Mr. Woods' training was most thorough and in his plans he combines beauty, utility and convenience, his structures constituting an element of worth in the upbuilding and adornment of the district in which he operates."³⁵

Among those buildings he supervised were the Weber County High School (demolished), the Heber Scowcroft House (Heber Scowcroft House (795 24th St., Ogden, Utah), the Weber College Gymnasium (550 25th St., Ogden, Utah), and the LDS Fourth (2115 Jefferson Ave., Ogden, Utah), and the Twelfth (demolished), Thirteenth (2280 Jackson Ave., Ogden), Fourteenth (demolished), and Fifteenth (115 N. Washington Blvd., Ogden) Ward Meetinghouses in Ogden.³⁶ In public positions, he served for 25 years as high councilman in the Weber Stake and Mount Ogden Stake, and served as President of the Ogden Tabernacle Choir. He served a mission between 1903-1906 to New Zealand. Young later become New Zealand Mission President, last serving a mission there between 1935-1938.³⁷

Additional Historic Context

In 1919, the American Legion was incorporated as a national patriotic organization for U.S. military veterans and was devoted to mutual helpfulness for both veterans and their families. Much like other fraternal groups created during the era, the American Legion was created as a social and benevolent society with certain requirements for entry. As a national organization, the American Legion was instrumental in the creation of the U.S. Veterans Bureau in 1921, and in

³² "James Clemence Woods." n.d. Utah Architects Project. http://www.utahcfa.org/architect/james_clemence_woods.

³³ Balle, Wayne L. 1991. "Heber Scowcroft House." In *National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. Utah National Register Nomination Forms. <https://collections.lib.utah.edu/ark:/87278/s66b0sbt>.

³⁴ *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 1938. "Woods Funeral Rites Near." May 9, 1938, 8; Balle, Wayne L.

³⁵ *Utah Since Statehood: Historical and Biographical*. 1919. Vol. II. Chicago-Salt Lake, IL-UT: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co.

³⁶ *The Ogden Standard-Examiner*. 1938. "M. Chas. Woods, Architect And Church Leader, Dies." May 8, 1938, 16.; "Moroni Charles Woods." n.d. Utah Architects Project. http://www.utahcfa.org/architect/moroni_charles_woods.

³⁷ *The Ogden Standard-Examiner*. 1938.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Oneida County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

the creation of the G.I. Bill of Rights six months prior to the passage of the G.I. Bill that was signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944. The G.I. Bill ushered in a new era of educational and personal benefits for thousands of U.S. veterans.³⁸

Since 1935, the American Legion has sponsored Boys State and Boys Nation programs. The American Legion Auxiliary has sponsored the similar Girls State and Girls Nation programs since 1937. These annual civic programs provide aspiring High School students with the opportunity to participate in hands-on government and civic education exercises that simulate city, county, and state level governing practices and procedures. These programs remain some of the most prestigious leadership opportunities in the country. Two delegates from each Boys State and Girls State programs are selected to attend Boys Nation and Girls Nation in Washington D.C., where they participate in similar opportunities that introduce them to federal level government practices and procedures. Today, Idaho youth are actively involved in both Gem Boys State and Syringa Girls State programs.

The American Legion is also a longtime sponsor of little league baseball. This program has been providing opportunities for physical growth, and sportsmanship training for young men ages 12-18 since the 1920s.³⁹ Thousands of boys across the U.S. have participated in this amateur athletic organization over its nearly 100-year history, including many boys from southeast Idaho, where American Legion baseball continues to thrive today. In Idaho, posts of the American Legion serve as charter organizations for local Scouting units, and sponsor an Oratorical Contest and provide endowment scholarships for children of U.S. veterans.⁴⁰

Taken in its entirety, the impact that the American Legion has had as an organization on the country is difficult to quantify but is unparalleled. The organization has saved lives and supported its members with numerous veteran-specific needs. In 1939, there were 11,593 American Legion posts nationwide.⁴¹ Today, there are approximately 12,000 American Legion posts nationwide with more than two million members.⁴² The impact that Post 65 in Malad, Idaho, has had on the surrounding southeastern Idaho communities is similarly difficult to overstate. The critical support and care offered to military veterans stands out as the primary way in which the American Legion has created and maintained a positive cultural impact. The American Legion Hall in Malad is a dedicated place for servicemen and servicewomen in Oneida County and surrounding communities to gather, provide support for each other and also provide service to the community. The civic-minded values and practices promoted therein through education, athletic, and community programs have influenced the lives of countless people over the last century.

Summary

³⁸ "Fast Facts | The American Legion." 2023. American Legion. <https://www.legion.org/presscenter/facts>.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ "Programs | The American Legion." *The American Legion Department of Idaho*, 2023, <https://www.legion.org/idaho/programs>.

⁴¹ Price, J. D. 1939. "Brief History of Legion Post." *The Enterprise* (Malad), April 6, 1939.

⁴² "Fast Facts | The American Legion."

American Legion Malad Post 65

Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

County and State

The American Legion Malad Post 65 is significant under NRHP Criteria A and C. It is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of SOCIAL HISTORY for its association with the American Legion and service to area veterans. It also served as a center of the community, hosting educational occasions; recreational events such as boxing, basketball, and dances; community celebrations, community services, and musical performances. The Post is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of significance of ARCHITECTURE as a locally significant example of Classical Revival style. Selection of the style was strongly influenced, if not directly chosen by, the Post members for their memorial hall. Today it is the only high style Classical Revival building in Oneida County, and as such is one of the significant landmarks of Malad City, Oneida County, and southeastern Idaho. Largely unaltered since its 1935-1973 period of significance, the American Legion Malad Post 65 has excellent integrity in the qualities of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association and clearly conveys its original function, historic associations, and period of construction.

DRAFT

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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American Legion Malad Post 65

Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

County and State

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American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary locations of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office (Idaho)
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government (Oneida County)
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 0.16 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.111410 N | Longitude: -112.144043 W |
| 2. Latitude: 42.111359 N | Longitude: -112.144042 W |
| 3. Latitude: 42.111359 N | Longitude: -112.144224 W |
| 4. Latitude: 42.111411 N | Longitude: -112.144224 W |

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

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

COMMENCING AT A POINT NORTH 2 CHAINS AND 57 LINKS FROM A POINT SOUTH 87 DEGS 50' WEST OF A POINT 17 LINKS NORTH OF THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE IN MALAD CITY, IDAHO, THENCE RUNNING EAST PARALLEL WITH THE NORTH LINE OF COURT HOUSE STREET 150 FEET; THENCE NORTH AT RIGHT ANGLES TO SAID LINE 60 FEET; THENCE WEST PARALLEL WITH SAID LINE 150 FEET; THENCE SOUTH AT RIGHT ANGLES TO SAID LINE 60 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

Parcel boundary description for parcel RP0005201A (T-217 BLOCK D MALAD TOWNSITE 63-105C) retrieved from original sale documents at American Legion Malad Post 65.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the site is the legal parcel boundary, which matches the physical outline of the building and its associated property, which is on an urban lot in a commercial area. This is the historical boundary of the property.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kirk Huffaker, Principal, and Tiffany Greene, Research Historian
organization: Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies for Oneida County CLG/HPC
street & number: 774 East 2100 South
city or town: Salt Lake City state: Utah zip code: 84106
e-mail: kirk@kirkhuffker.com
telephone: (801) 949-4040
date: September 23, 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

List of Figures

Figure 1. State Context Map

Figure 2. General Context Map

Figure 3. Neighborhood Context Map

Figure 4. Property Boundary Map

Figure 5. Photo Key – Exterior

Figure 6. Photo Key – Interior

Figure 7. Record of expenses for construction the American Legion Hall in Malad. Source: American Legion Post 65 archives.

Figure 8. Record of donations collected to construct the American Legion Hall in Malad. Source: American Legion Post 65 archives.

Figure 9. The original certificate that established American Legion Post 65 in Malad in 1919. Source: American Legion Post 65 archives.

Figure 10. The American Legion Malad Post 65 under construction ca. 1930. Source: American Legion Post 65 archives.

Figure 11. The American Legion Malad Post 65 ca. 1935, soon after construction was completed. Source: American Legion Post 65 archives.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

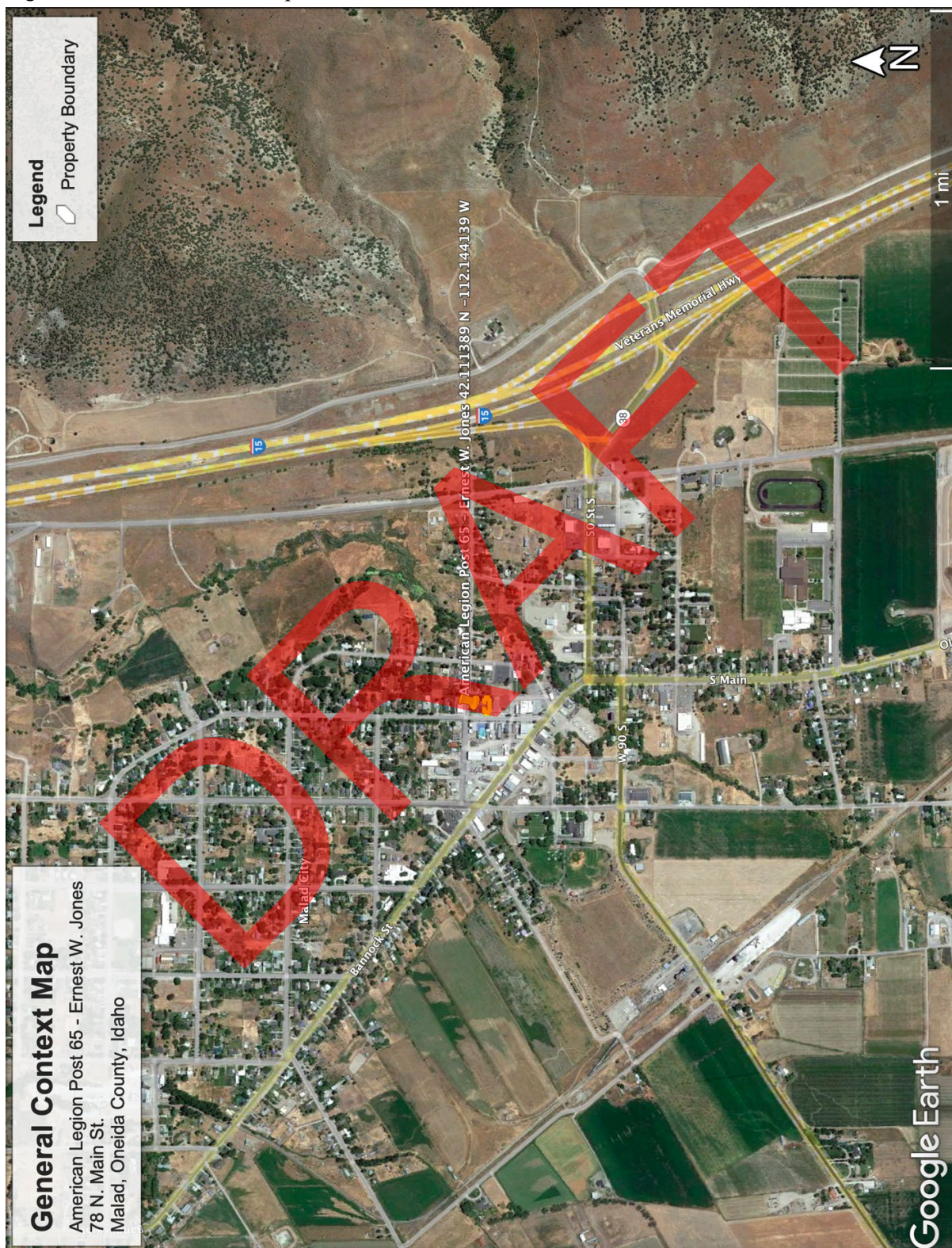
Figure 1. State Context Map



American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

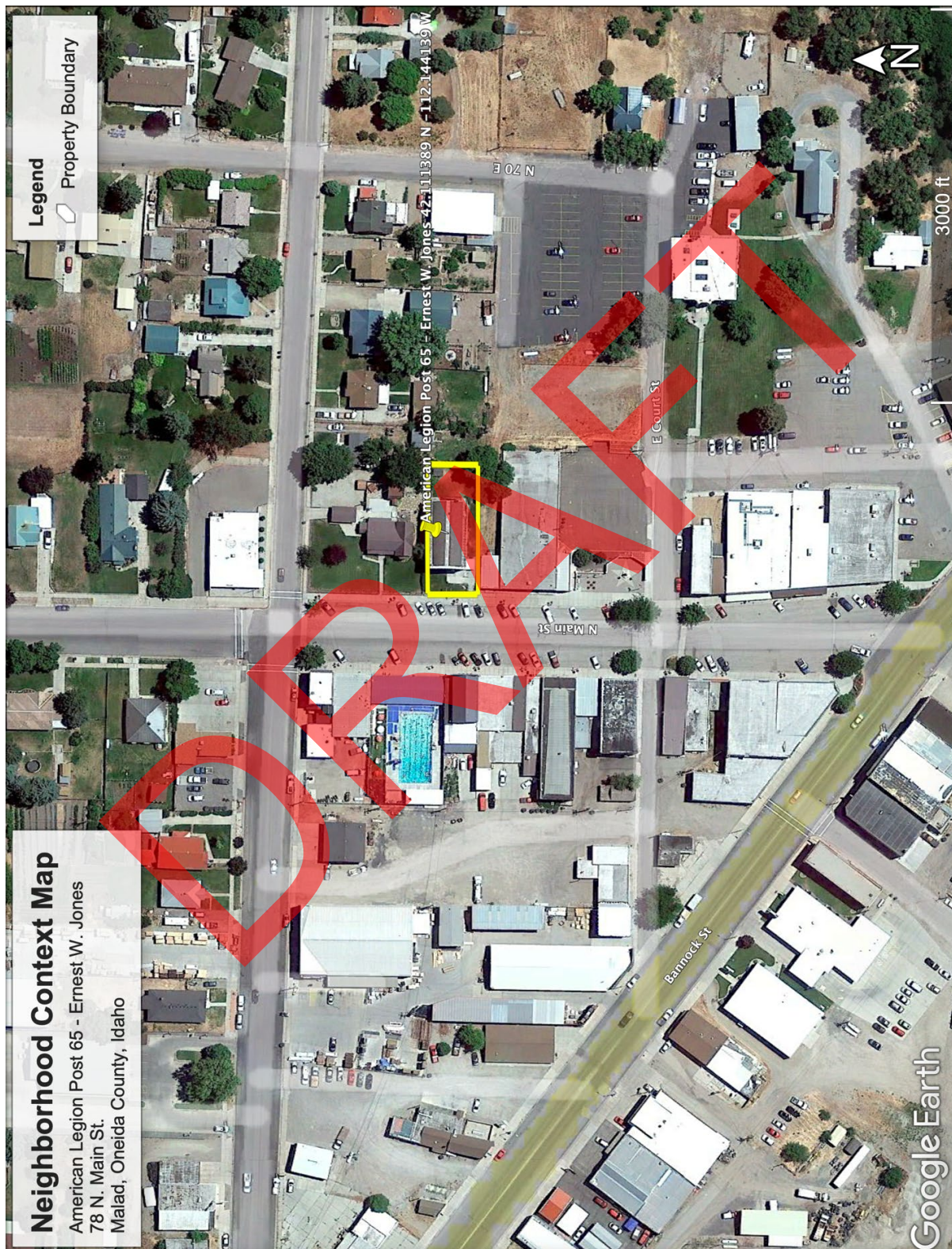
Figure 2. General Context Map



American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

Figure 3. Neighborhood Context Map



American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

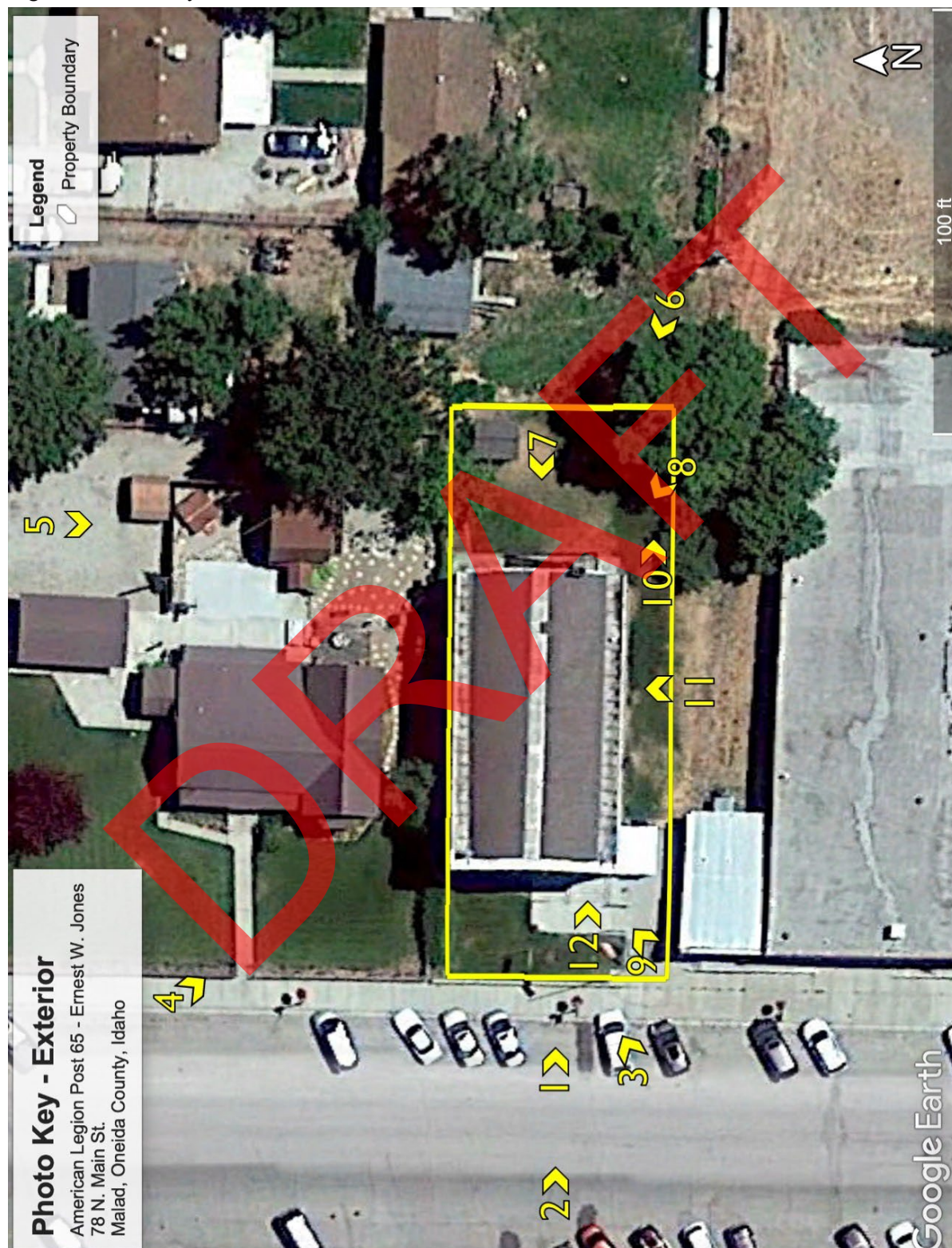
Figure 4. Property Boundary Map



American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

Figure 5. Photo Key – Exterior



American Legion Malad Post 65

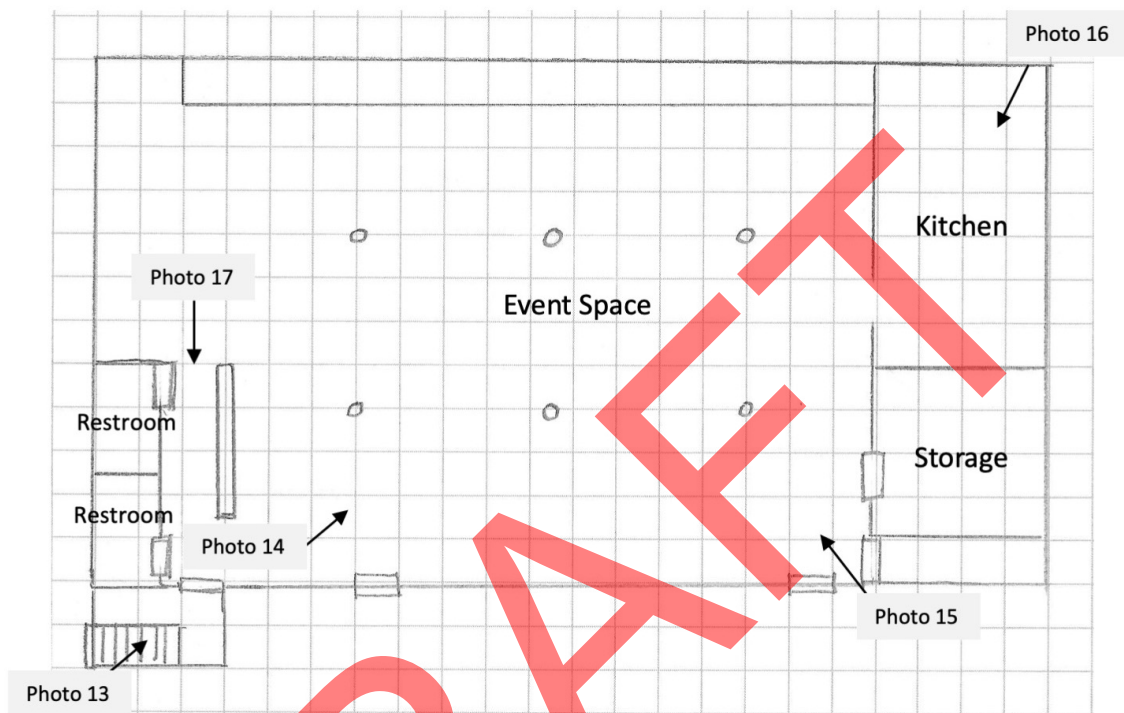
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

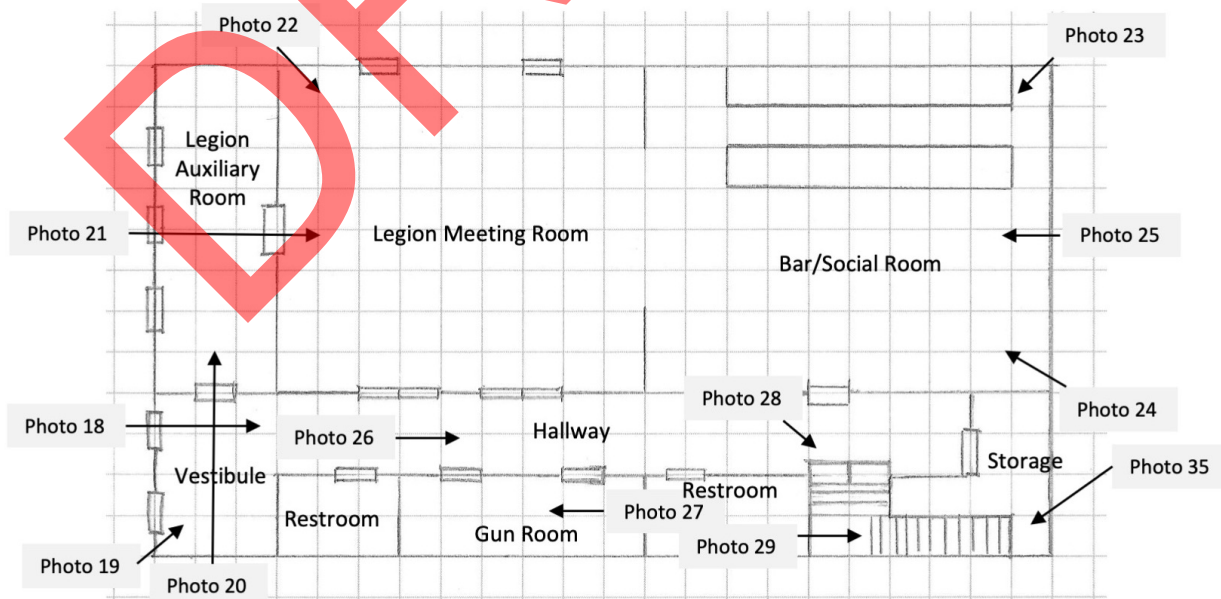
County and State

Figure 6. Photo Key – Interior

Basement



First Floor



American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

Second Floor

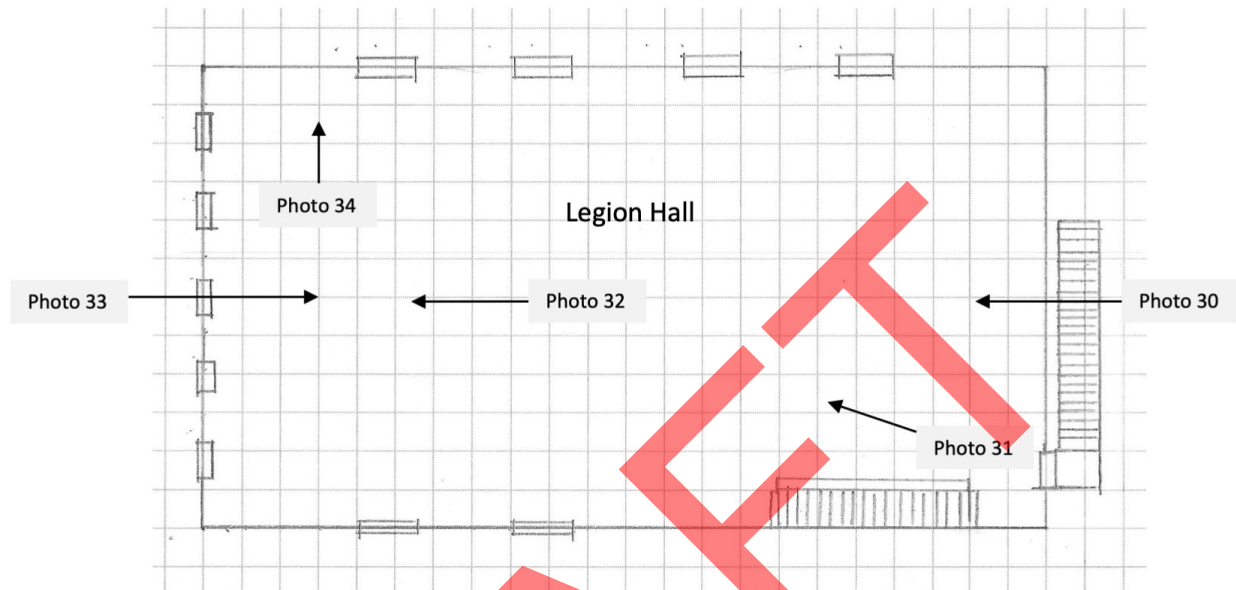


Photo Key - Interior
American Legion Malad Post 65
78 N. Main St.
Malad, Oneida County, Idaho



American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

Figure 7. Record of expenses for construction the American Legion Hall in Malad. Source: American Legion Post 65 archives.

Amount	Paid To	Purpose
\$ 250.00	Charlie Woods	Architectural services
\$ 1,400.00	Overland Lumber Co.	Building materials
\$ 29.77	State Insurance Fund	Workers compensation insurance
\$ 11.95	Evans Co-op	Supplies
\$ 32.40	Jones & Toponce	Building materials
\$ 20.00	Grover South	Sewer work
\$ 42.00	Anderson & Co.	Window sashes
\$ 224.44	Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.	Brick freight
\$ 70.00	Ves Hanson	Unloading 2 cars of brick
\$ 69.20	Cache Valley Lime Co.	54 bushels of lime
\$ 17.82	Roy Davis	Delivery of lime from Logan
\$ 17.85	Streeper Transportation Co.	Freight
\$ 712.95	Leek Brick Co.	2 carloads of brick
\$ 47.25	Lester Tovey	Sand
\$ 40.50	Lester Tovey	Gravel
\$ 200.00	Ted Jones	Brick laying
\$ 54.96	William Tramp	Hauling cement and material
\$ 432.85	Ogden Iron Works	Trusses
\$ 197.99	George A. Love Co.	Steel and angle rods
\$ 365.00	George A. Lumelbach	Precast
\$ 18.75	Idaho Enterprise	Advertising
\$ 10.00	Bert Extrum	Hauling lime
\$ 42.00	G.J. McCabe	Brick work
\$ 13.75	George Dalton	Cleaning brick
\$ 98.70	Unknown	Plumbing and fixtures
\$ 690.00	Unknown	Furnace and labor

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

Figure 8. Record of donations collected to construct the American Legion Hall in Malad. Source: American Legion Post 65 archives.

Amount	Name	Purpose
\$ 1,083.79	State of Idaho	Unrestricted
\$ 1,000.00	Oneida County	Unrestricted
\$ 500.00	Jedd Jones, Sr.	Furnishings
\$ 346.00	Collected by Lawrence D. Jones	Unrestricted
\$ 141.20	Collected by M.T. Jones	Unrestricted
\$ 101.25	Collected by C.O. Nibert	Unrestricted
\$ 100.00	J.F. Fredrickson	Unrestricted
\$ 59.06	Cherry Creek individual donations	Unrestricted
\$ 58.30	Collected by Jess D. Harrison	Unrestricted
\$ 52.00	Collected by D.L. Bush	Unrestricted
\$ 50.25	Holbrook individual donations	Unrestricted
\$ 50.00	D.P. Jones, Sr.	Unrestricted
\$ 50.00	Jones & Toponce	Materials
\$ 50.00	John E. Jones	Unrestricted
\$ 50.00	Crowtton Bros.	Unrestricted
\$ 46.00	Collected by David W. Thomas	Unrestricted
\$ 45.00	American Legion	Unrestricted
\$ 42.50	Collected by W.W. Thomas	Unrestricted
\$ 40.50	Collected by Albert Price	Unrestricted
\$ 34.50	Collected by Pete Thomas	Unrestricted
\$ 27.50	Collected by Marie Jones	Unrestricted
\$ 18.00	Collected by Dewey Nicholas	Unrestricted
\$ 16.50	Collected by C.E. Waldron	Unrestricted
\$ 14.00	Collected by William J. Fry	Unrestricted
\$ 7.65	Collected by M.W. Tovey	Unrestricted

American Legion Malad Post 65

Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

County and State

Figure 9. The original certificate that established American Legion Post 65 in Malad in 1919. Source: American Legion Post 65 archives.

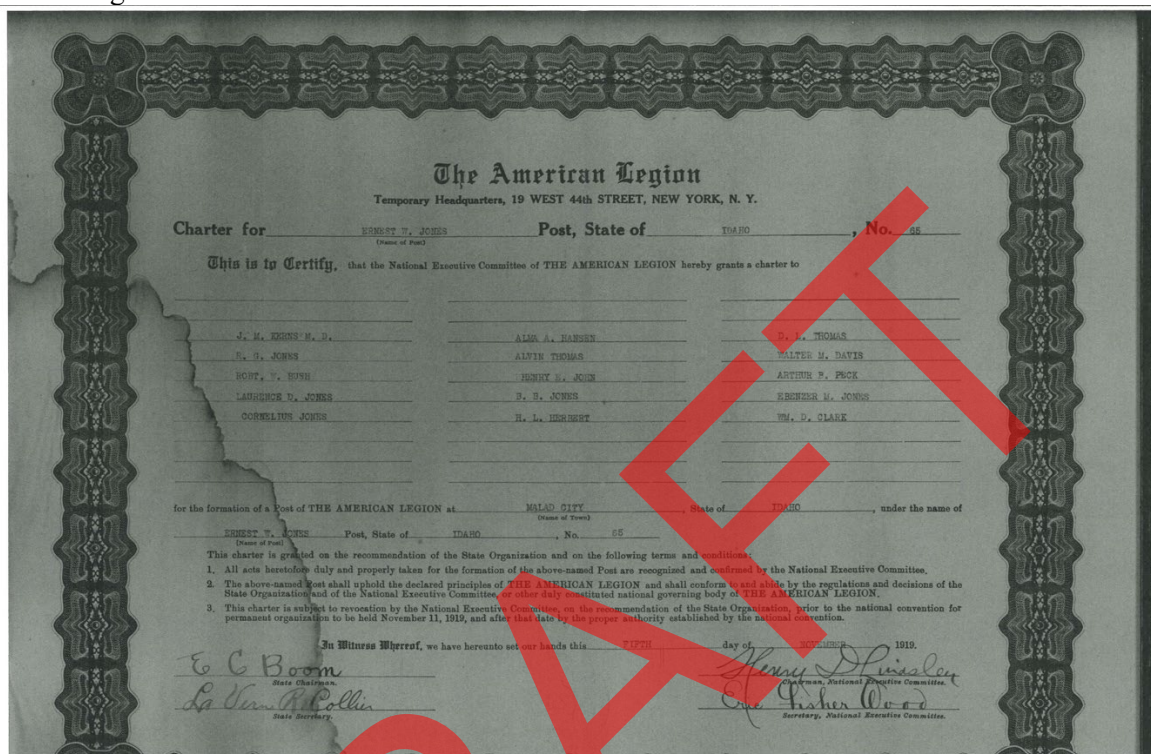


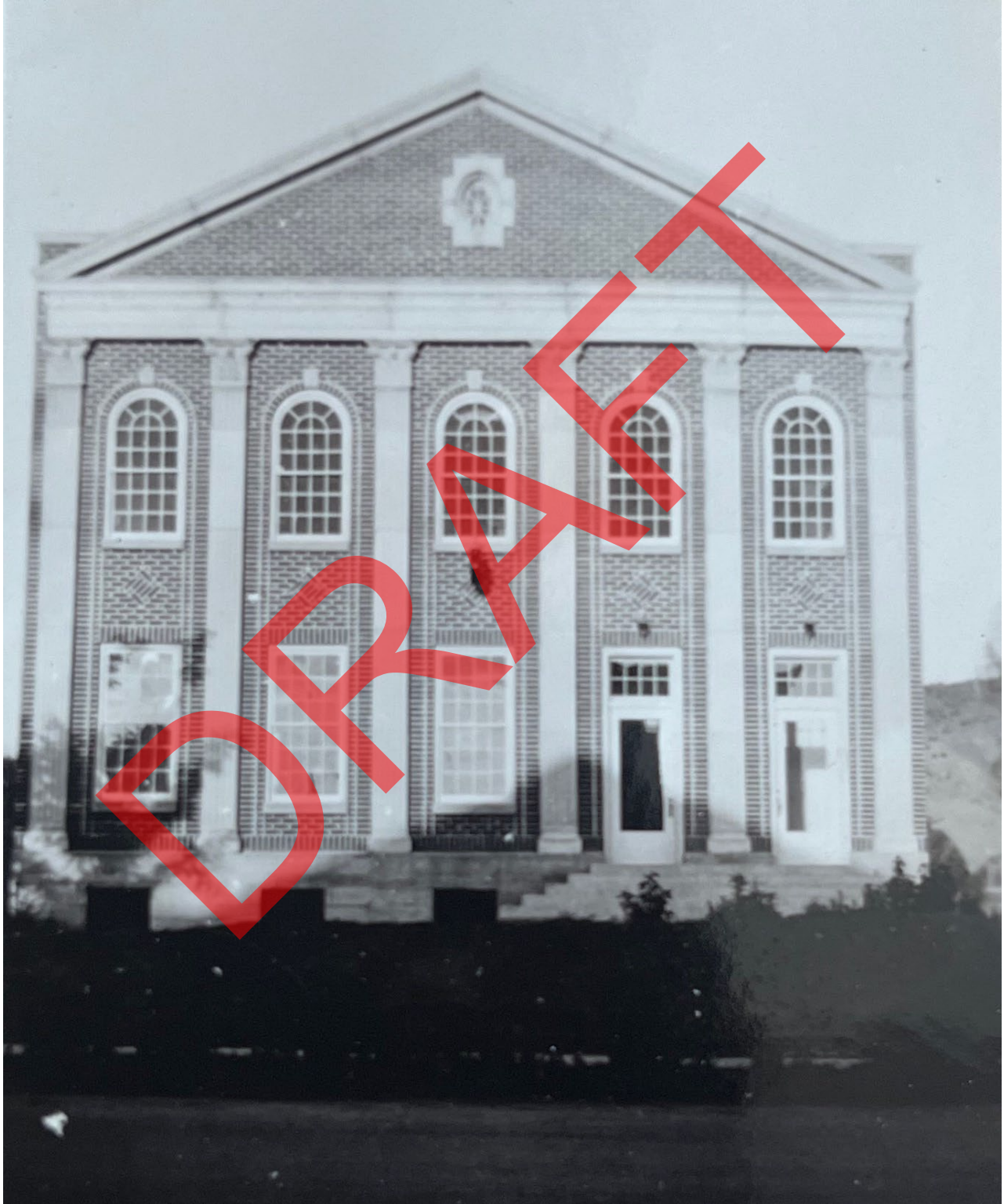
Figure 10. The American Legion Malad Post 65 under construction ca. 1930. Source: American Legion Post 65 archives.



American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

Figure 11. The American Legion Malad Post 65 ca. 1935, soon after construction was completed. Source: American Legion Post 65 archives.



American Legion Malad Post 65

Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: American Legion Malad Post 65

City or Vicinity: Malad

County: Oneida

State: Idaho

Photographer: Kirk Huffaker

Date Photographed: April 7, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 1. Exterior, west (main) façade from Main Street. Camera facing east.

Photograph 2. Exterior, wide view of the west (main) façade from across Main Street. Camera facing east.

Photograph 3. Exterior, west (main) façade detail of second story and temple-front cornice. Camera facing east.

Photograph 4. Exterior, oblique view of west (main) façade and north façade. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 5. Exterior, north façade and barrel roof as seen from 100 North. Camera facing south.

Photograph 6. Exterior, east (rear) façade showing barrel roof. Camera facing west.

Photograph 7. Exterior, east (rear) façade. Camera facing west.

Photograph 8. Exterior, oblique view of east (rear) façade and south façade. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 9. Exterior, south façade with 1977 addition enclosing stairs to the basement. Camera facing east.

Photograph 10. Exterior, view of rear property with rubble rock walls. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 11. Exterior, detail of brick on south façade. Camera facing north.

Photograph 12. Exterior, detail of plaque on west façade near entry doors. Camera facing east.

Photograph 13. Interior, Basement, entry from west (main) façade door. Camera facing east.

Photograph 14. Interior, Basement, Event Space. Camera facing northwest.

American Legion Malad Post 65

Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho

County and State

Photograph 15. Interior, Basement, Event Space. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 16. Interior, Basement, Kitchen. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 17. Interior, Basement, view of entry hallway and restrooms. Camera facing south.

Photograph 18. Interior, First Floor, main circulation hallway. Camera facing east.

Photograph 19. Interior, First Floor, Vestibule with the Legion Auxiliary Room on the left and Hallway on the right. Camera facing north.

Photograph 20. Interior, First Floor, Legion Auxiliary Room. Camera facing north.

Photograph 21. Interior, First Floor, Legion Meeting Hall. Camera facing east.

Photograph 22. Interior, First Floor, Legion Meeting Hall. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 23. Interior, First Floor, Bar/Social Room. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 24. Interior, First Floor, Bar/Social Room. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 25. Interior, First Floor, Bar/Social Room looking into the Legion Meeting Hall through pocket doors. Camera facing west.

Photograph 26. Interior, First Floor, Hallway with ticket window on far right and door to Gun Room to the left of the ticket window. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 27. Interior, First Floor, Gun Room. Camera facing west.

Photograph 28. Interior, First Floor, double doors in Hallway that lead to the second-floor stairway. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 29. Interior, First Floor, stairway to second floor and Legion Hall. Camera facing east.

Photograph 30. Interior, Second Floor, wide view of Legion Hall. Camera facing west.

Photograph 31. Interior, Second Floor, angle view of Legion Hall. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 32. Interior, Second Floor, detailed view of west end of Legion Hall. Camera facing west.

Photograph 33. Interior, Second Floor, wide view of Legion Hall. Camera facing east.

Photograph 34. Interior, Second Floor, detail view of cedar ceiling material above the added insulation in Legion Hall. Camera facing north.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 1. Exterior, west (main) façade from Main Street. Camera facing east.



Photograph 2. Exterior, wide view of the west (main) façade from across Main Street. Camera facing east.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 3. Exterior, west (main) façade detail of second story and temple-front cornice. Camera facing east.



Photograph 4. Exterior, oblique view of west (main) façade and north façade. Camera facing southeast.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 5. Exterior, north façade and barrel roof as seen from 100 North. Camera facing south.



Photograph 6. Exterior, east (rear) façade showing barrel roof. Camera facing west.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 7. Exterior, east (rear) façade. Camera facing west.



Photograph 8. Exterior, oblique view of east (rear) façade and south façade. Camera facing northwest.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 9. Exterior, south façade with 1977 addition enclosing stairs to the basement. Camera facing east.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 10. Exterior, view of rear property with rubble rock walls. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 11. Exterior, detail of brick on south façade. Camera facing north.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



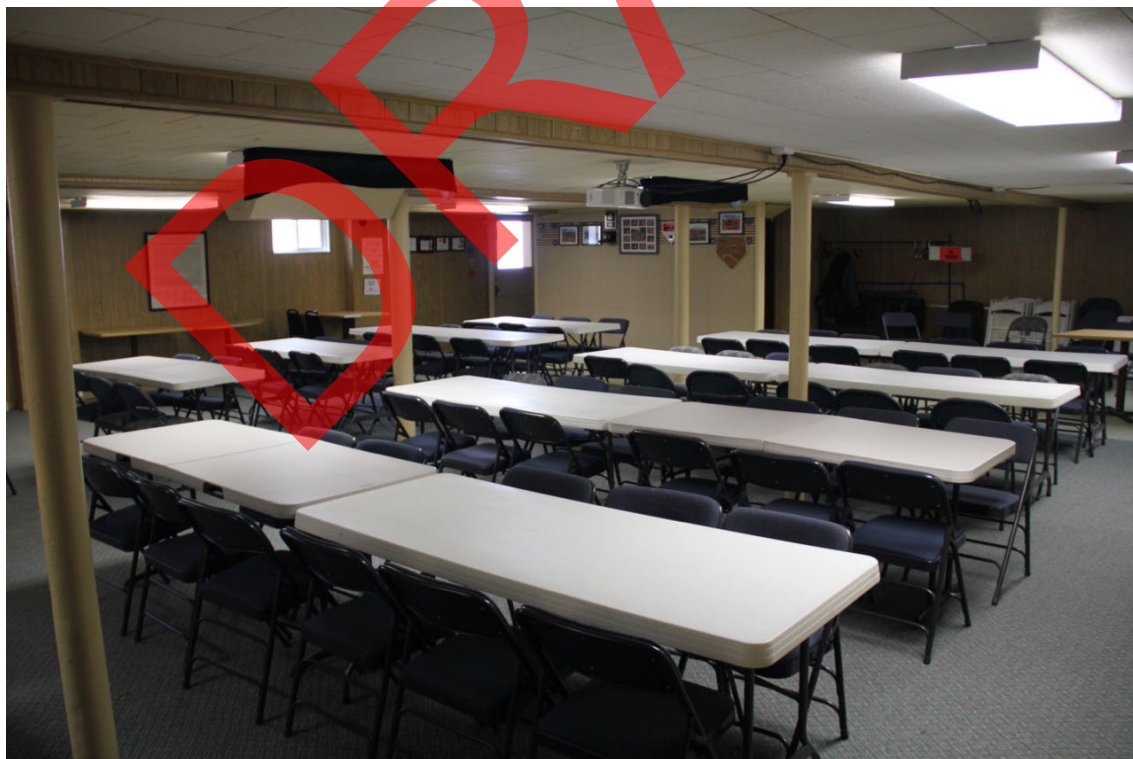
Photograph 12. Exterior, detail of plaque on west façade near entry doors. Camera facing east.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 13. Interior, Basement, entry from west (main) façade door. Camera facing east.



Photograph 14. Interior, Basement, Event Space. Camera facing northwest.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 15. Interior, Basement, Event Space. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 16. Interior, Basement, Kitchen. Camera facing southwest.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 17. Interior, Basement, view of entry hallway and restrooms. Camera facing south.



Photograph 18. Interior, First Floor, main circulation hallway. Camera facing east.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 19. Interior, First Floor, Vestibule with the Legion Auxiliary Room on the left and Hallway on the right. Camera facing north.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 20. Interior, First Floor, Legion Auxiliary Room. Camera facing north.



Photograph 21. Interior, First Floor, Legion Meeting Hall. Camera facing east.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 22. Interior, First Floor, Legion Meeting Hall. Camera facing northeast.



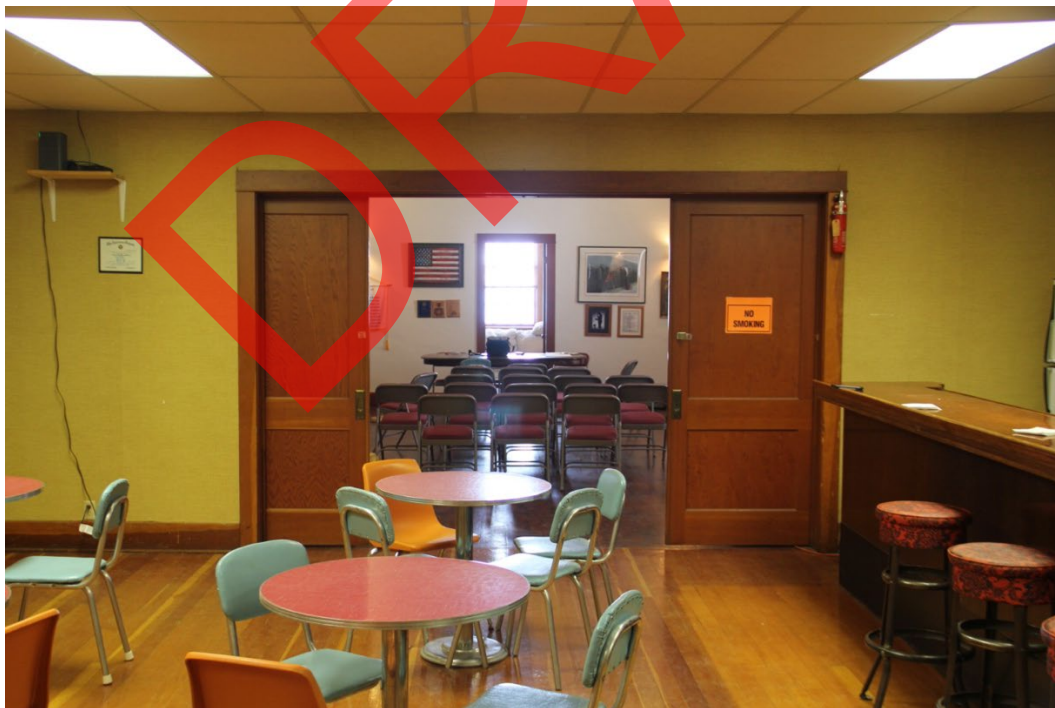
Photograph 23. Interior, First Floor, Bar/Social Room. Camera facing southwest.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 24. Interior, First Floor, Bar/Social Room. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 25. Interior, First Floor, Bar/Social Room looking into the Legion Meeting Hall through pocket doors. Camera facing west.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

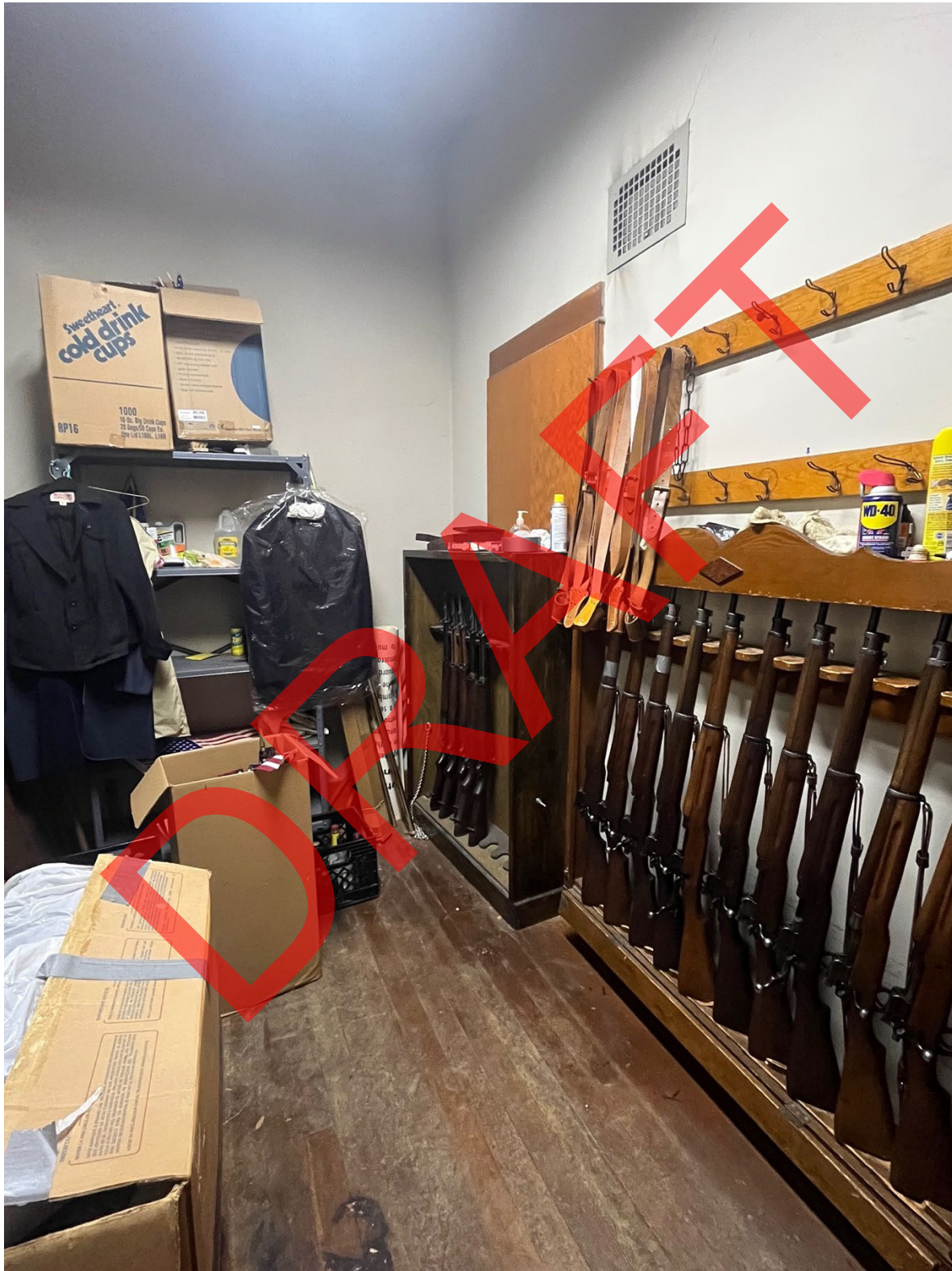
Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 26. Interior, First Floor, Hallway with ticket window on far right and door to Gun Room to the left of the ticket window. Camera facing southeast.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 27. Interior, First Floor, Gun Room. Camera facing west.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 28. Interior, First Floor, double doors in Hallway that lead to the second-floor stairway. Camera facing southeast.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

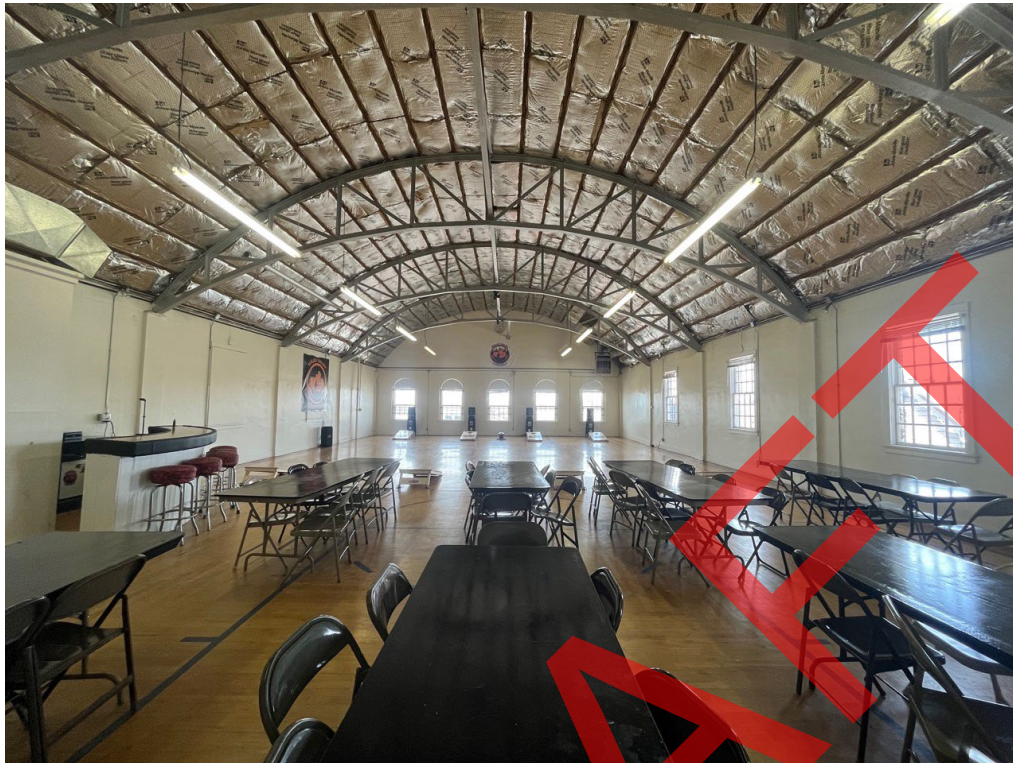
Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



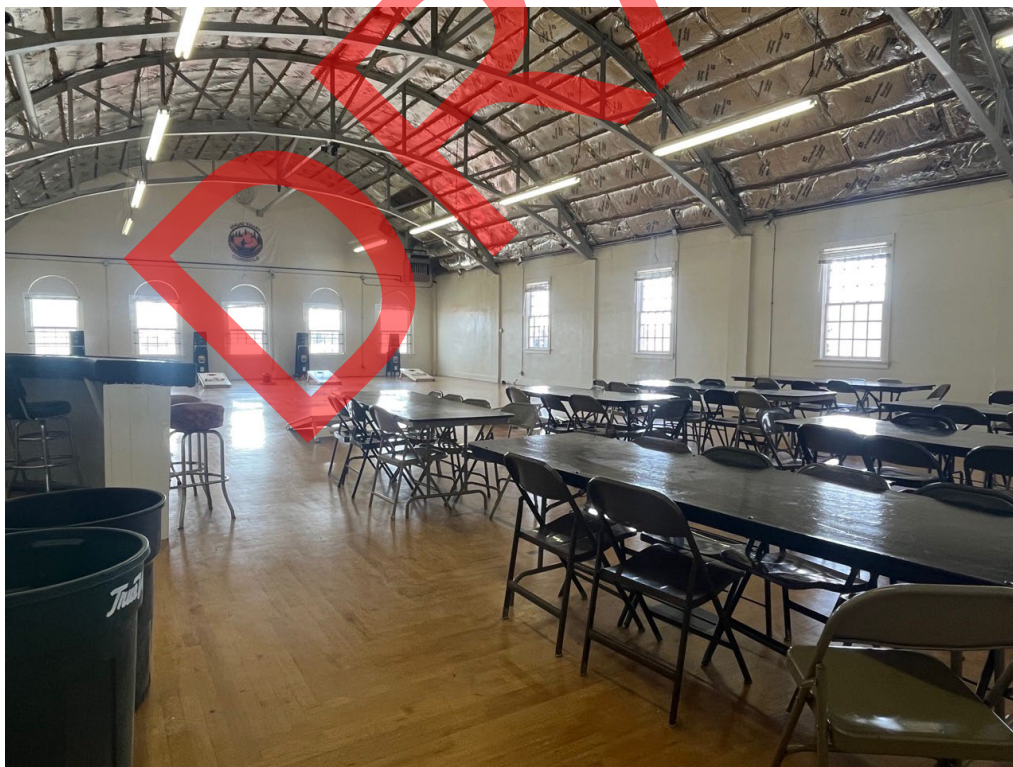
Photograph 29. Interior, First Floor, stairway to second floor and Legion Hall. Camera facing east.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 30. Interior, Second Floor, wide view of Legion Hall. Camera facing west.



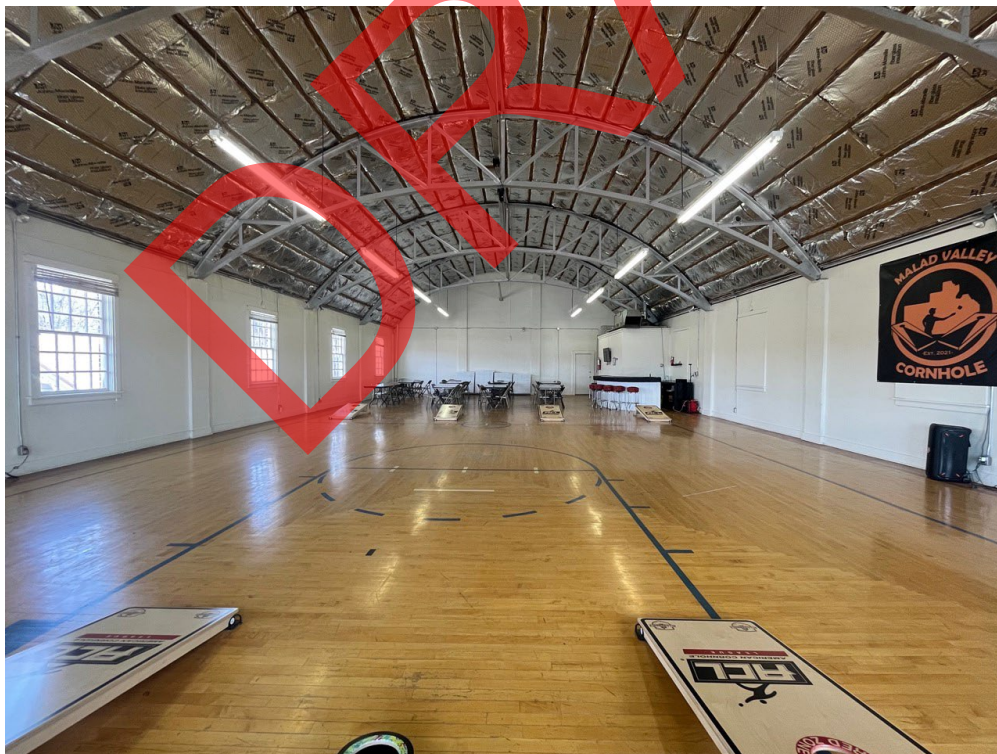
Photograph 31. Interior, Second Floor, angle view of Legion Hall. Camera facing northwest.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 32. Interior, Second Floor, detailed view of west end of Legion Hall. Camera facing west.



Photograph 33. Interior, Second Floor, wide view of Legion Hall. Camera facing east.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 34. Interior, Second Floor, detail view of cedar ceiling material above the added insulation in Legion Hall. Camera facing north.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State



Photograph 35. Interior, first floor, blocked in window under the stairway. Camera facing south.

American Legion Malad Post 65
Name of Property

Oneida County, Idaho
County and State

Property Owner Information

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

Name American Legion Malad Post 65

Address 78 N. Main St.

City or Town Malad State ID Zip code 83252

Telephone/email (208) 766-2928 / ejones65@atcnet.net

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

DRAFT