

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

YH0699993

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 6 1979
DATE ENTERED	MAR 18 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Co-op Block and J. N. Ireland Bank

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Corner of Main and Bannock Streets

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Malad City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Idaho

— VICINITY OF

CODE

16

COUNTY

CODE

071

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

D. L. Evans Estate ✓

STREET & NUMBER

25 North Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Malad City

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Idaho

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Oneida County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Malad City

STATE

Idaho

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Idaho State Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1972

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Idaho State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Boise

STATE

1-1-1

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Co-op Block and Ireland Bank building at the corner of Main and Bannock in Malad was constructed in two stages. Two flanking sections, the angled faces of which face directly on Main and Bannock streets, are the wings of an L-shaped structure which was built in 1893 around a frame building then occupying the corner lot. The later "flat-iron" section on the corner replaced its frame predecessor and was occupied by the J. N. Ireland and Co. Bank in 1907. The entire block is constructed of brick, originally red, now white-washed.

The corner section, not surprisingly since it is a decade-and-a-half later in date, is more austere in design than are the 1893 facades. It is an example of the Second Renaissance Revival style of architecture. The side-wall cornices are plain, the second-story windows squareheaded and adorned only by stepped courses of brick above and plain flat pilasters between. These vertical elements are balanced, and the solidity and stability of the structure is emphasized, by wide horizontal bands on the first story, created by inseting every sixth course of bricks. The major decorative emphasis, however, is reserved for the narrow entrance wall at the corner. The round-arched door is approached by a short flight of curved steps. It is flanked by Ionic columns which stand on tall plain bases and support a plain entablature and flat projecting cornice. Above the entrance is a tall window, also round-arched; it is fronted by a small classical balustrade, surrounded by decorative brickwork in a voussior motif, and surmounted by stepped courses. At roof line is a cornice ornament with volutes and finial knobs.

The L-shaped 1893 section presents two almost identical facades, one on Main and one on Bannock. They boast much more decorative detail than does the flat-iron section. Metal cornices, supported on paired brackets set against a decorated frieze, run above the first floor shopfronts. The second-story windows are double-hung sashes, with transoms, a pair in each bay; they are segmentally-arched with keystones. Above them are stepped and toothed courses of brick. The upper facades of these sections of the buildings are their most striking feature. Only one of them retains its original central pediment, but the cornice ornaments, with the name and date of the building in wooden letters and numerals, survive. The upper facades contain wooden cornices supported by large and small brackets; narrow decorative friezes which repeat circular, pyramidal and sunburst designs; and, perhaps most remarkable, carved wooden grotesque faces at each corner, supported on broad corbels themselves carved with leaf, claw and sawtooth designs.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1893, ca. 1907

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of Idaho's two or three surviving structures reminiscent of the Mormon United Order cooperative movement of 1874, this building represents an important phase of nineteenth century history. Following incorporation of ZCMI (Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution) in Salt Lake in 1868, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints responded to problems associated with the Panic of 1873 and to early Utah and Idaho anti-Mormon economic pressure with an expansion of their own separate cooperative system. In 1874 Brigham Young organized the United Order of Enoch, which developed along four different lines of cooperation. These ranged from cooperatives which managed an entire community economy or owned all property in a community to simple expansion of existing cooperatives and adaptations for cooperative investment in communities not exclusively Mormon. Malad came in this latter class.

A cosmopolitan community of Mormons, gentiles, Josephites, and apostates who got along with a surprising degree of political harmony until strains associated with national anti-Mormon political and economic development proved too disturbing in 1874, ^{and} a major stage and freighters' outpost on the Montana road, Malad had to rely upon traffic from anti-Mormon Corinne (a Utah railhead community engaged in a bitter clash with Mormon economic cooperatives) for support in competing with a rival combine of Logan and Franklin interests which gained ascendancy when the Utah Northern reached Franklin in 1874. Malad consequently entered the United Order movement somewhat belatedly. Finally Daniel Daniels, bishop of Malad, organized his Malad Cooperative, February 18, 1877. This institution occupied the site of his bishop's storehouse and survived longer than many of the United Orders. Finally about 1882, this cooperative was reorganized in receivership by D. L. Evans--a Mormon business leader prominent in Malad's financial and banking enterprises. Because of severe anti-Mormon political pressures, Evans' business became less closely identified with the church in 1888, but continued to prosper. In 1893, a new addition was built around the original frame bishop's storehouse, which was replaced by J. N. Ireland's bank (an 1892 institution of which Evans became president) in 1907. Finally in 1914, Evans expanded his interest and his general store was renamed the Evans Co-op. The structure also housed a meeting

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Barrett, Glen. Idaho Banking: 1863-1976. Boise: Boise State University Press, 1976, pp. 157, 227.
- The Idaho Enterprise. Malad, Idaho, 2 February 1911, p. 4 (contemporary photograph).
- Neil, J. Meredith. Saints and Oddfellows: A Bicentennial Sampler of Idaho Architecture. Boise: Boise Gallery of Art, 1976, p. 104.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre.

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 2	3 9 7 2 0 0	4 6 7 1 2 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This nomination includes the Co-op Block and Ireland Bank building at the corner of Main and Bannock Streets in Malad, and the property on which it stands, owned in 1978 by the D. L. Evans Estate.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Patricia Wright, Architectural Historian

26 February 1979

ORGANIZATION

Idaho State Historical Society

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

610 North Julia Davis Drive

TELEPHONE

384-3356

CITY OR TOWN

Boise

STATE

Idaho

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Merle Wells

26 February 1979

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *W. Ray Luce*
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 4-18-79

DATE 4/17/79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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SEP 18 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

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and dance hall on the second floor, and an early bowling alley. The Evans Co-op still operates from a Bannock Street storefront; the J. N. Ireland Bank is also still in operation, though in a new location. The old bank lobby now contains a display of artifacts maintained by the Daughters of Utah pioneers.

The Co-op Block in Malad is architecturally significant on several counts. Its several sections, none of them four-square to the streets they face, are an interesting structural response to an oddly-shaped but commercially very desirable lot on the town's major intersection. As the flanking and central sections were built at a 15-year interval from each other, they afford a good example of the direction of change in commercial architectural style during this period. And the decorative treatment of the upper facades of the older section, particularly the carving of the grotesques, is a most interesting and unusual display of folk art in an architectural setting.