

NOTICE OF A MEETING OF THE HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Tuesday, April 9, 2019
City of Hailey – Council Chambers
4:00PM

Call to Order

New Business

- 1) Consideration and Selection of an Art Piece for Myrtle Street -- *Action Item*
- 2) Discussion of adding another Art Sculpture in 2019 -- *Action Item*
- 3) Mural Ideas -- *Action Item*
 - a. Contact Building Owners: Sturtevant's, The Mint/Jane's, L.L. Greens
- 4) Discussion of Historic Plaque Event, Promotion of and Final Installation -- *Action Item*
 - a. Permissions
 - b. Location of Plaques
 - c. Review of Historic Proofs
- 5) Budget Update

Old Business, In-Progress & Status Reports

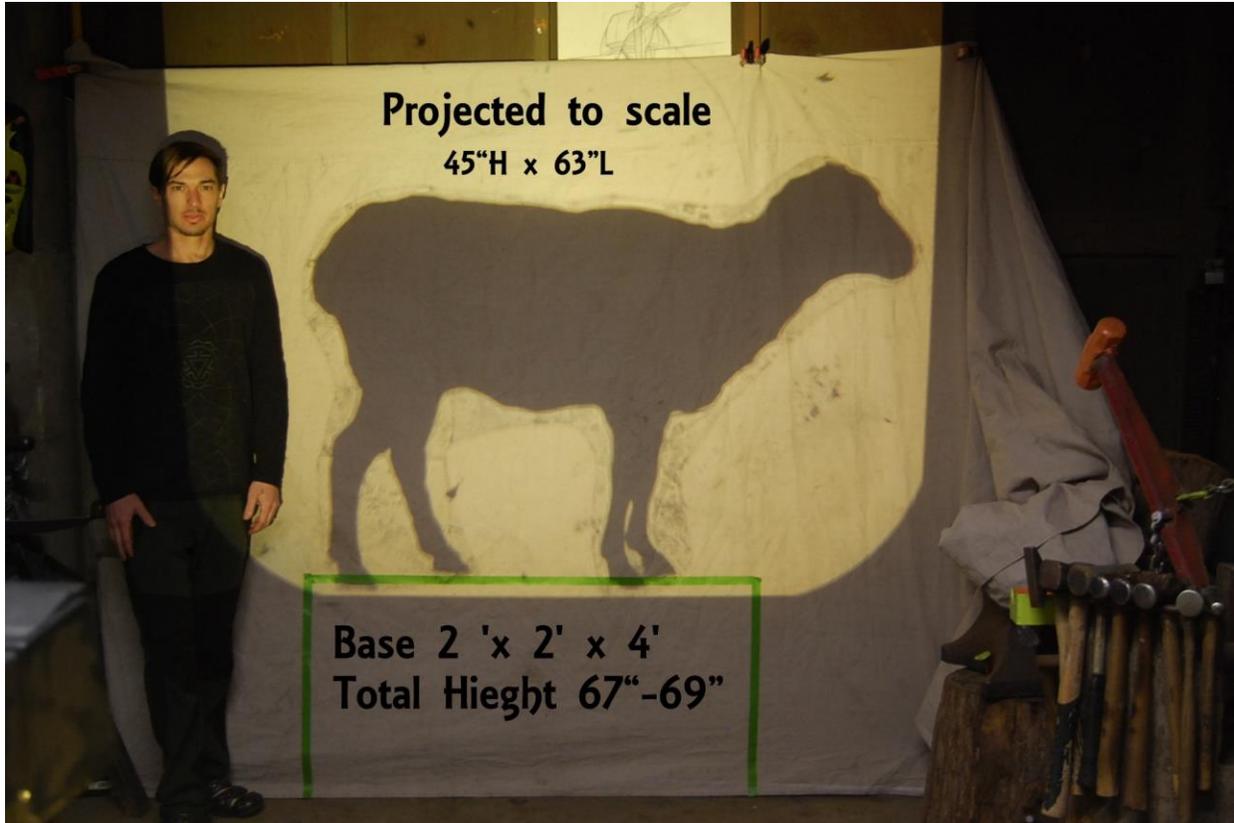
- 1) Adoption of the Meeting Minutes from March 12, 2019 -- *Action Item*

Discussion topics for next Agenda (May 14, 2019 @ 4:00pm)

Adjourn

March 15, 2019

City of Hailey Sheep Sculpture



Life-size 3D found object sheep sculpture. To be made in likeness to attached image of sculpture below. Made out of varies found objects including: auto body, tractor body, tools, and any related items that pertain to Idaho. I will be concentrating on really colorful found objects. The sculpture will be attached to a metal box base made out of 10g. steel sheet, measuring 2' x 2' x 4' color/patina of box/base TBD. This base could have tabs that can be bolted or welded to concrete foundation, but TBD. The sheep's dimensions: 45" H x 63" L, overall height (with base) 67"-69" H.

Materials:

- Found objects \$750
- 14g. steel sheet \$160
- 10g. steel sheet \$180
- (2) ¼" round bar \$10
- (4) 5/16" round bar \$25
- Welding wire \$70
- Welding gas \$80
- Oxygen \$25
- Acetylene \$55
- Shop filters \$40
- Clear coat/paint \$50



 **JACOB NOVINGER** Artisan & Creator

Material cost = \$1,400

Labor	Hours
-Design time	5
-Frame fabrication	23
-Sheeting frame with found objects	35
-Fabricating base	7
-Finishing/paint	8

Labor 78 hours @ \$45 an hour = \$3,510

Delivery and installation fee = waived

Total cost of project = \$4,910

I require 50% deposit of the total cost of project (\$2,455) to start and/or to hold your spot in my schedule. A payment in full upon completion. Final payment must be cleared before sculpture leaves my studio for delivery and installation.

Estimated time of completion: eight to twelve weeks after deposit is received and an opening is available.

I update on a weekly basis with photographs of progress of your sculpture.



****Reference of found object technique****





JACOB NOVINGER

Artisan & Creator

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Fig. 4
 The muscles of the neck,
 the thorax and the forelimb,
 cranial aspect

The muscles of the breast are well developed, the shoulder joint is clearly visible because of the lean and the musculature of the shoulder blade.

Explanation see Fig. 3.

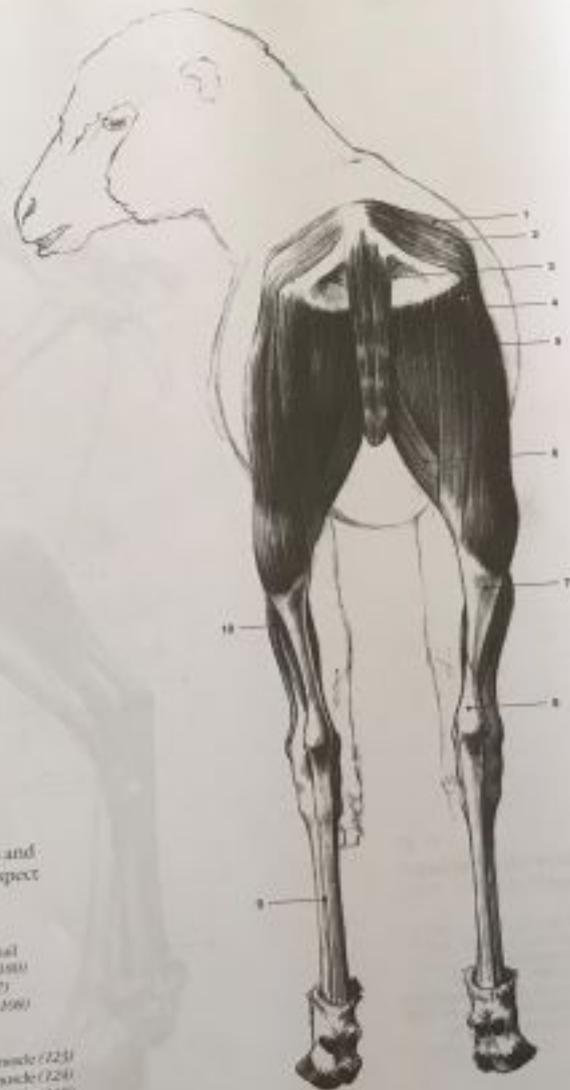


Fig. 14
The muscles of the rump and the pelvic limb, caudal aspect

- 1 Gluteus medius muscle (97)
- 2 Gluteus superficialis muscle (99)
- 3 Long lateral abductor of the tail
coccygeus lateralis muscle (100)
- 4 Semimembranosus muscle (107)
- 5 Semitendinosus muscle (106)
- 6 Gracilis muscle (104)
- 7 Triceps scapulae muscle (114)
- 8 Flexor digitorum superficialis muscle (123)
- 9 Flexor digitorum profundus muscle (124)
- 10 Extensor digitorum longus muscle (128)



The hindlimb, lateral





The Coffee House: A Gathering Place

Uhrig Fence

Rise Up Bakery

Subway Restaurants

Wood River Inn & Suites

TUNDRA

H&R Blvd

Barra Co. Inc.

J. W. Malone St

Myrtle St

Myrtle St

H&R Blvd

H&R Blvd

Myrtle St

H&R Blvd

Myrtle St

H&R Blvd



600

W 2nd St

E Myrtle St

W Myrtle St

510

510

510

510

510

510

510



Return to Agenda

From: [Frank Rowland](#)
To: [Susan Giannettino](#); [Errin Bliss](#); [CW Communications](#); [Joan Davies](#); [Robyn Davis](#); [Lisa Horowitz](#); [Daniel Hansen](#); [toni whittington](#); [Bryce Tenert](#); [Michele Johnson](#); [Pete Kramer](#)
Subject: Historical plaque locations
Date: Tuesday, March 19, 2019 12:21:56 PM



Here are the locations of the plaques to be installed on the Emmanuelle Episcopal Church, Atkinson's Market (Alturas Hotel), and the Masonic Lodge. I thought it best to have a representative of each building be in the photo with the mock-up so that everyone agrees on the location. Robyn: would you pass this on to the person doing the installation? Thanks, Frank





ALTURAS COURTHOUSE

206 S. 1st Ave.

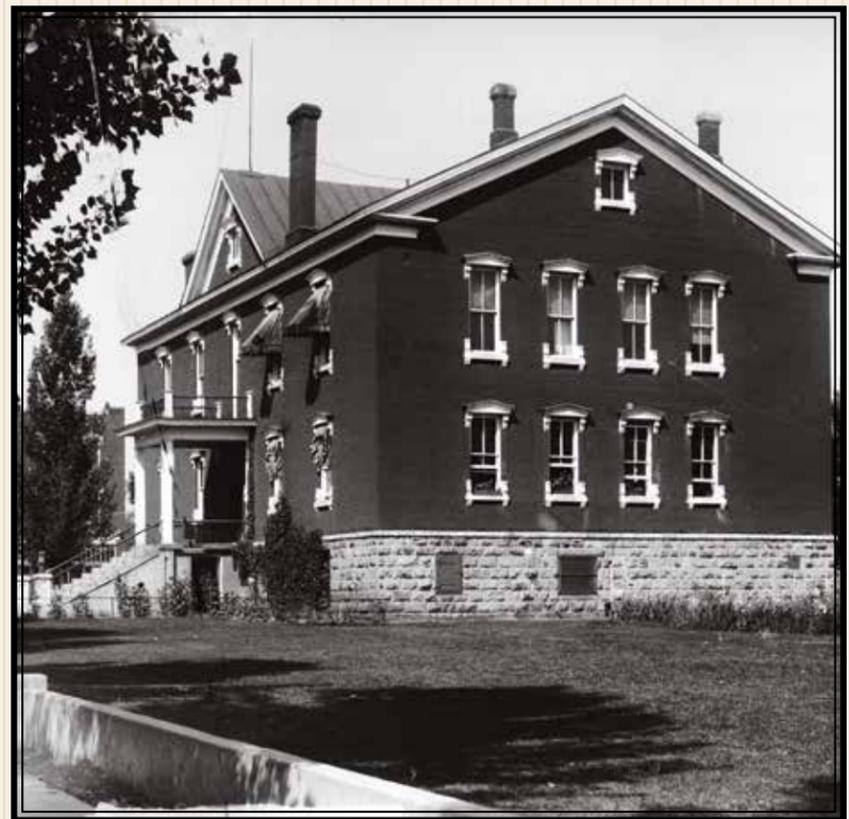
One of the oldest courthouses in Idaho, the Blaine County Courthouse was constructed in 1883 as the Alturas County Courthouse. Alturas County was a county in Idaho Territory and later, the State of Idaho, from 1864 to 1895. It covered an area larger than the states of Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware combined. Most present-day southern Idaho counties were created at least in part from the original Alturas County area. The name Alturas comes from a Spanish word for «mountain summits» or «mountainous heights.» The County seat was moved from Rocky Bar Mining Camp - now a ghost town in Elmore County - to Hailey in 1882, after a contentious election to choose between Bellevue, Hailey and Rocky Bar. The Oregon Short line terminus in Hailey gave this City the edge over Bellevue for the County seat.

Blaine County was created in 1895 by combining Alturas and Logan Counties. Various portions of Blaine County were carved off, and the final boundaries of present day Blaine County were set in 1917. Hailey remained the County seat of Blaine County and Alturas County disappeared from the Idaho map.

The Blaine County Courthouse was designed by Horace Greeley Knapp in the simple "Italianate" style, a popular

style in the mid-1800's characterized by flat or hipped roofs and pedimented windows. The two-story Courthouse sits on a raised cutstone basement and features unique cast iron window sills and a rectangular entrance portico. It once included the County jail and still houses the original vault containing important county records. At the time of construction, the building cost \$40,000, making it the most expensive in Idaho Territory. The Courthouse was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

Blaine County Commissioners have strived to preserve the structural integrity of the building for the future. This landmark Courthouse represents an important period in Idaho political history.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

ALTURAS (HIAWATHA) HOTEL SITE

93 East Croy St.

Billed as the finest hotel between Denver and the Pacific Ocean, the Alturas Hotel opened for business on this site on May 25, 1886 with a grand gala ball. Each guest room in the three-story brick structure featured its own wood burning stove. The hotel was complete with a dining room, bar, and billiard hall, and a small theater. All that luxury could be had for \$1.50 per day. The Alturas soon became the gathering place for area social events. In 1913, the hotel was purchased by the Hiawatha Land and Water Company of Kansas City. Following extensive remodeling, the newly named Hiawatha Hotel opened for business in September of 1915. Besides new furnishings, the remodel included a telephone in each room, running water, and a toilet. Most shared a bath down the hall, but if you wanted real five-star accommodations you could have one of the ten rooms that boasted bathtubs. All rooms in the hotel were heated with natural hot water. The water was piped from the hot spring near the mouth of Democrat

Gulch, west of Hailey, and was also the water source for the newly added swimming pool constructed on the north side of the hotel.

Between 1928 and 1970 the Hiawatha changed hands several times. In 1977, the hotel closed its doors for the final time. Sadly, the Hiawatha experienced a fatal fire in 1979. The remains were subsequently removed to make way for the present-day Atkinson's Market and a contemporary chapter in Hailey's history.

The photo shows the south (main entrance) side of the hotel facing Croy street. The present day First Avenue (where you are standing) is to the left of the hotel.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

ASSAY OFFICE EPISCOPAL THRIFT STORE

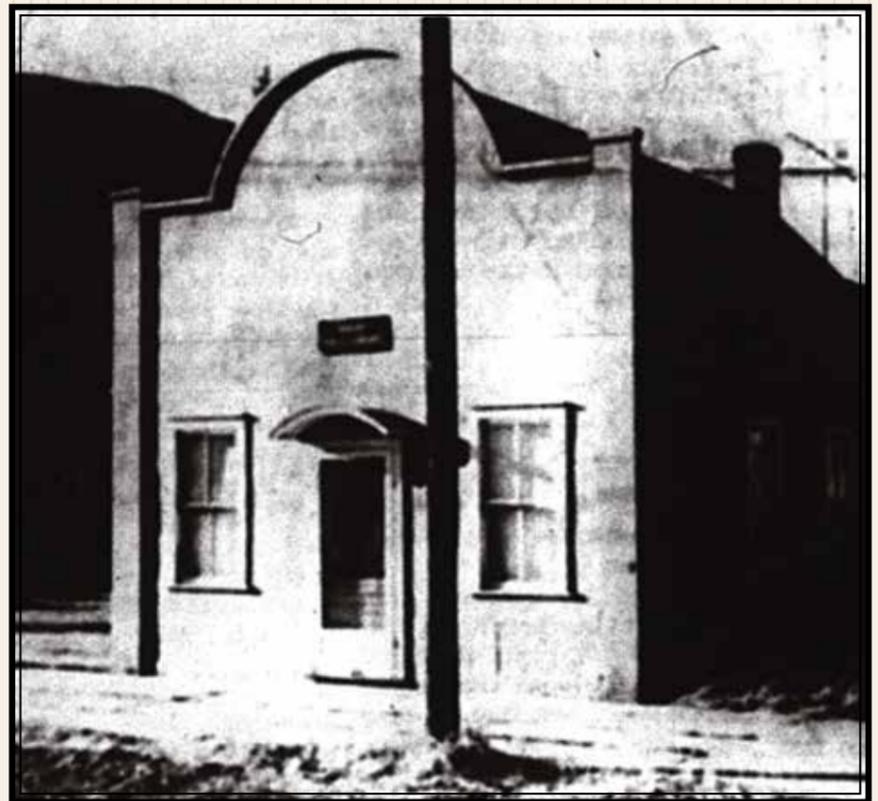
19 East Bullion St.

This building, built in the early 1900's, was originally an assay office, a business critical to any mining community. An assayer's main service was to determine types and quantity of precious metals within a sample of ore. Prospectors brought ore samples to the office to be labeled, weighed, crushed and reduced to powder. Samples of the powder were mixed with chemicals (lead, borax, soda, salt) in a crucible and put in a furnace. This molten mixture was poured into an iron mold, forming a small button holding these precious metals. Once cooled, the assayer broke the slag away and the remainder was reheated to separate out the various metals. The final step was to weigh the processed metals. The assayer calculated the weight ratio of gold and silver at the end of the process against the earlier recorded weight of the sample of ore to determine the yield and quality of metal per ton of ore. The assay office was critical as the value of a mining claim hinged on these calculations as prospectors sought investors to operate the mining claim.

Retaining its importance to the community, this building served as Hailey's public library. Hailey established its public library in 1919,

in a building that burned down in 1927. This vacant assay office was rented and served as the library until the mid 1930's when, for some reason, another renter took the space. The books were stored and the public library board sought to purchase land and build. The board had the opportunity to purchase this building in 1938 for \$500, and moved the books back in. Those who grew up with this library recall the musty smell of the books and sitting in the corner reading Nancy Drew and the Hardy Boys.

In 1969 the Emmanuel Episcopal Church obtained this building through a public auction after the library moved to a larger location.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDING

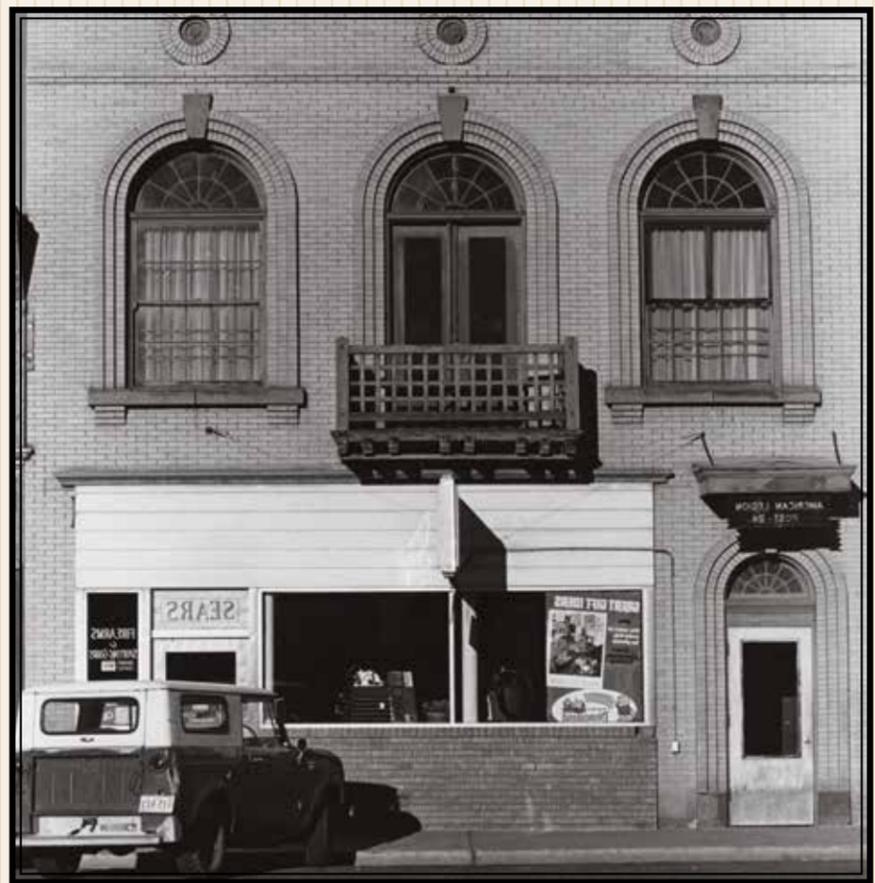
Lots 15 and 16

Aptly named, the building is where the Commercial Club of Hailey met. In a circa 1909 pamphlet, the Club touted itself as a 'strong and active organization thoroughly supported by the business and professional interests of Hailey.' In the Advertising Section of the Pacific Monthly Newsletter, circa 1910, it is listed as one of twenty-two such Clubs within the State of Idaho. The Advertisement goes on to proclaim that it is part of the League of Southern Idaho Commercial Clubs and that 'All varieties of irrigated lands, at all prices, and on all terms may be found in Southern Idaho...and the [Club] will gladly supply you with literature from each district in order that you may select the one best suited to your needs. A 1917 document published by the Department of Commerce and Labor states that the City of Hailey, according to the Census Bureau, had a population of 1,231 people with 80 Commercial Club members and an annual membership income of \$3,000.00

Architecturally, the two-story brick building is quite unique compared to other historic commercial buildings within Hailey. While most brick buildings of the era were the traditional red color with grey mortar joints, this building features a striking cream-colored brick with pink colored mortar joints. The bricks were manufactured and shipped from Salt Lake City, UT. Its Main Street facade features window and door openings designed with 3 layers of arched brick with each arch layer intricately offset from the other. Each arch is further detailed with a pink color granite keystone. Centered and above each of the arches of the second floor are small circular windows. Each circular window is framed in 2 layers of brick, which again, are offset from the other, matching the detail of the window arches. The small second floor wooden balcony is an uncommon feature for a building such

as this but did allow for a prime spot for one to see and be seen. Even more unusual compared to most buildings of its time, the street facade is asymmetrical at its first floor with its entry door dramatically offset to one side. Photos of the building taken by local photographer, Martyn Mallory during the 1920's and 1930's, indicate this asymmetrical design was in fact original to the structure and not a later alteration. The cornerstone of the building contains ore from each of the mines that were active at the time of its construction. However architecturally unique, subsequent construction alterations deemed it unworthy of being placed on the National Historic Register of Places.

Over the 108-year history of the building, it has been home to numerous tenants, including the Hailey Post Office, A Sears Store, an appliance store, and now currently a carpet store and also home to the Idaho American Legion Hall, post number 24.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH

101 South 2nd Ave

In 1883 Reverend Israel T. Osborn of St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Boise was appointed to the Wood River District. Through the energies and dedication of Rev. Osborn and his wife, Sarah, planning and fundraising soon resulted in the congregation's capacity to commence construction of a new church on the present site.

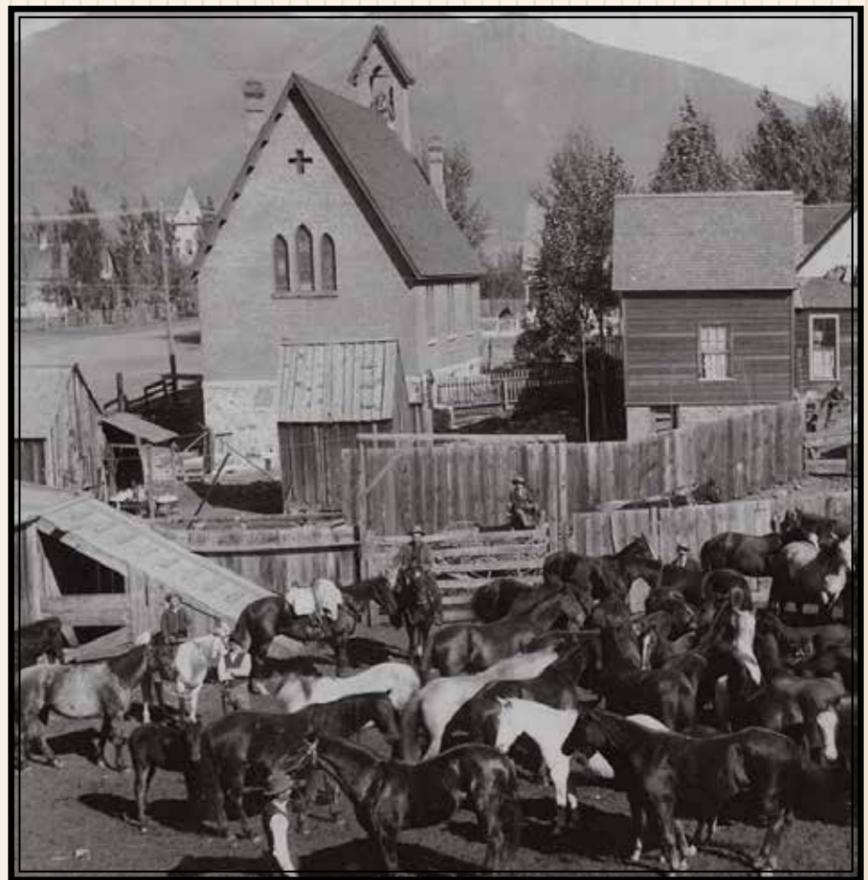
On July 29, 1885 a cornerstone ceremony conducted by the Masons of the Masonic Lodge pronounced the stone to be "square and plumb". Following that ceremony, the Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, the Episcopal Bishop for Idaho, Montana, and Utah, and the person responsible for purchasing the church property in Hailey, conducted the consecration of the building.

Upon completion of the brickwork in November 1885, the supervising mason declared: "The workmanship is first-class and will be a good card for the masons", ... "This church will be a great ornament to the City."

With the first service held in the nearly completed church on Christmas Day 1885, Emmanuel Episcopal Church represents the oldest, continuously used church in Hailey, and also within the Episcopal Diocese of Idaho.

The church architecture is classic Gothic Revival using polychrome brickwork, a steep gabled roof, Gothic arched entry, and a bell cote topped by a Celtic cross.

A project to restore the elegant lancet windows was completed in 2016. Experts note that these windows may represent the finest historical church windows in the continental northwest. The grisaille technique used to create the painted-on-glass images dates back to the 13th century. Visitors are encouraged to make arrangements to view and study these windows from the serene interior calm of the church.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

ERZA POUND HOME

314 South 2nd Ave

This home was built in 1883 by Horace Greeley Knapp, and poet Ezra Pound was born here on October 30, 1885. It is a modest one-and-a-half-story house with shiplap siding. The cast iron fence on the property's south and east sides is noted to be one of the better-preserved examples of its genre in Idaho. The house was listed on the National Register in 1978.

Pound's father, Homer, was registrar at the U.S. Land Office in Hailey from 1883-1887. Ezra Pound was the first child to be christened in Emmanuel Episcopal Church, two blocks away. The family left the Wood River Valley for Pennsylvania when Pound was 18 months old, and he never returned. He was known though to occasionally refer to himself as the "Idaho Kid".

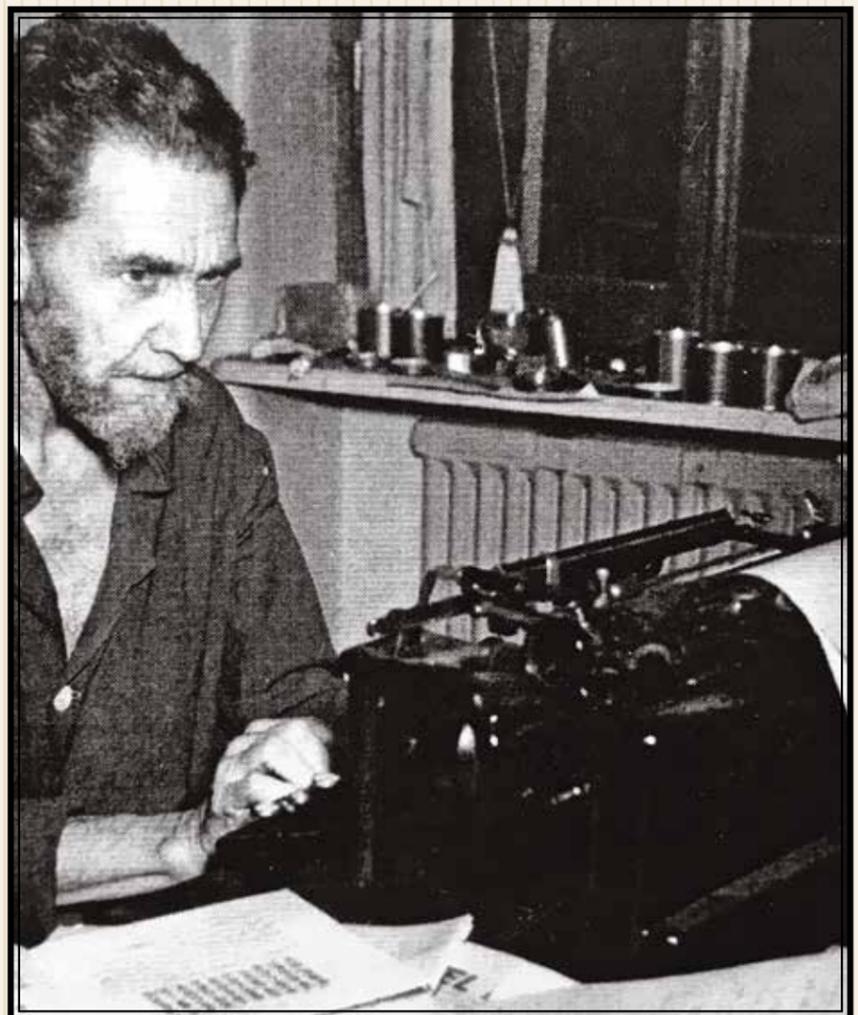
Ezra Pound has been referred to as the "father of modern literature", and influenced writers like James Joyce, T.S. Elliot, and Amy Lowell, among many others. He helped Ernest Hemingway's first story collection get published. Pound studied literature and languages in college left the US for Europe in 1908, where he published several successful books of poetry. While Pound achieved international acclaim as a literary giant, he was not without controversy. During WWII, Pound's radio broadcasts from fascist Italy during World War II led to his being charged with 19 counts of treason in the U.S. and he was also accused of being anti-Semitic. In 1958, the charges of treason against Pound were dismissed on the basis that he had made his remarks while mentally unsound. After his release that year he returned to Italy, where he died in 1972 at age 87.

Over the years, many well-known writers have paid their respects to Pound with a visit the house. The poet Allen Ginsberg stopped by in 1993 and finagled an invitation inside. The novelist and poet Jim Harrison visited and helped raise money for the house's preservation. Others making the pilgrimage include Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Robert Creeley, W.S. Merwin, Billy Collins, Edward Hirsch,

Philip Levine, and J.D. McClatchy.

The house changed owners a few times after the Pound family left Hailey, but its longest owner was Roberta McKercher, a beloved community activist, who wrote for the Wood River Journal and Hailey Times newspapers and knew everyone in town. She lived in the house for decades until her death in 1996. In her will, McKercher allowed the house to be purchased "as a memorial to Hailey's native poet", and in 1998 a local resident purchased the House for \$240,000 and donated it to the newly created Ezra Pound Association.

In 2005, the struggling organization donated the house to the Sun Valley Center for the Arts, which now operates it as an arts and humanities facility year-round. The Hailey property also includes a freestanding, 1,200-square-foot classroom built in 2006. Together, the house and classroom allow The Center to offer exhibitions, classes, workshops and small lectures and performances.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

THE FOREST SERVICE BUILDINGS

308 South River Street

On March 3, 1891, Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act, the law that eventually allowed for the establishment of National Forests. In 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt set aside a number of new forest reserves including the enormous Sawtooth Forest Reserve which encompassed much of the present-day Challis, Sawtooth, Salmon and Boise National Forests. In 1907 reserves were redesignated National Forests. From 1908 to 1931, the Sawtooth National Forest went through several major additions and eliminations of total area but throughout those years over one million acres were managed from headquarters located at Hailey, Idaho. Subordinate staff were located in field offices called Ranger Districts scattered throughout the National Forest.

By 1933 the Forest Service had outgrown their rented headquarters office space. For \$700 the government purchased an acre for a new Forest Supervisor's Office and other necessary buildings at this location; at that time, just south of the businesses on Main Street, Hailey. An office, garage and warehouse were built. Construction was accomplished by workers employed through a variety of Depression era federal programs including the Civilian Conservation Corp.

Forest Service administrative buildings were built according to standard

plans so a building in Hailey Idaho looked very similar to other buildings regionally. These buildings are typical of Depression-era Forest Service architecture in the Intermountain Region.

The facilities served as the Sawtooth National Forest headquarters until July 1, 1953, when the Sawtooth National Forest was combined with the Minidoka National Forest and the Supervisor's Office was relocated to Twin Falls, Idaho. These buildings then housed the Hailey Ranger District staff from 1953 until the Hailey Ranger District was absorbed into the Fairfield and Ketchum Ranger Districts in 1972. Thereafter, the Sawtooth National Forest construction and maintenance personnel used the facilities. In the early 1980s, the Hailey Office was found possibly eligible for the National Register. In 1992, the Forest Service conveyed the site to a private party in a land exchange.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

FOX-WORSWICK HOUSE

119 East Bullion Street

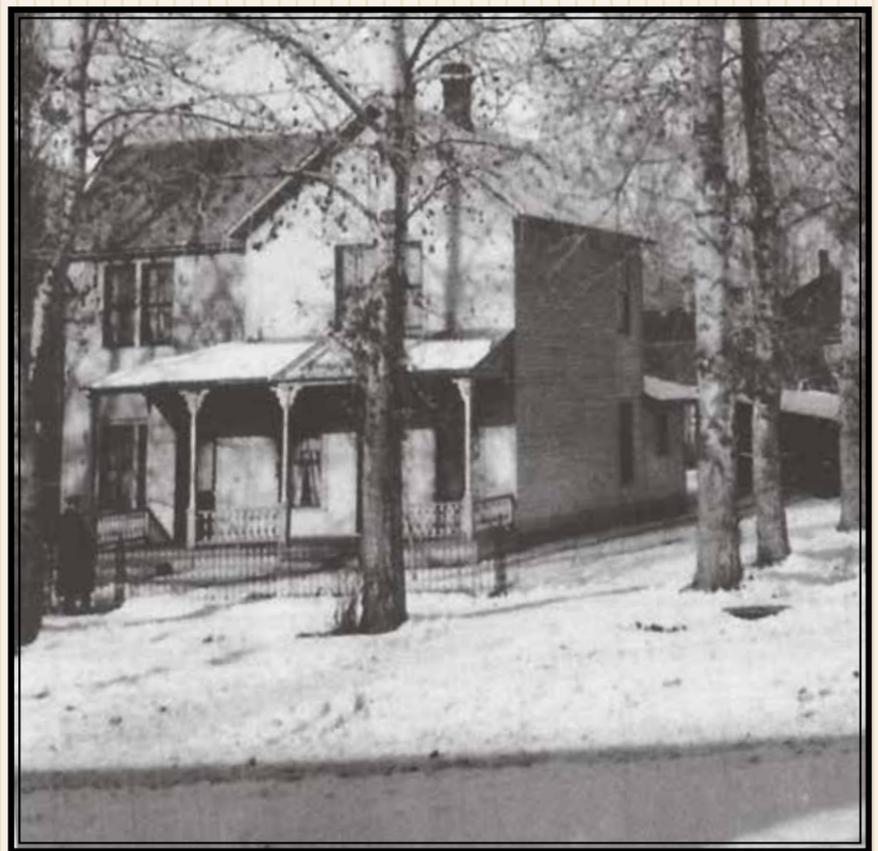
Located on the Northwest corner of Bullion and North 2nd Street, this home is one of the first structures built in Hailey. The original log structure, built in 1881, tells the story of the rush to settle in the rural West to take advantage of commerce funded by mining. The house also showcases the industrious-beauty of turn of the century architecture and exemplifies the boom and bust periods in Hailey's history. Though it has been remodeled, the property embraces its history with preserved floors, hardware, and the original log interior walls, still visible from within the building. It is one of the most intact examples of affluent residences, housing the families of a Dry Goods Store Owner, Mining Investor, a Doctor, and a Druggist.

The lot for the original building was sold for \$25.00 to Charles B. (C.B.) Fox by Hailey's founder John Hailey in 1881. A New York native and a Civil War Veteran, Fox erected the original log structure to house himself, his wife Genevieve, and their infant child. He opened a dry goods store to the east of Main Street, between Croy and Bullion, to support the family. The endeavor quickly failed, and the store was sold at a sheriff's sale in October 1881. Fox was elected Alturas County Auditor and Recorder in 1882, and the family remained in Hailey until 1885. During their ownership, the Fox's added a single-story wood frame addition and porches to the original structure, along with another lot to the property.

In 1885 the home was sold by Genevieve Fox, who held title to the property at the time, to Dr. Newell J. Brown and his wife Celia for \$1,500. By 1890, the Brown's expanded the home with two single-story additions and a second-floor addition. In

1900, Dr. Brown ran for the office of County Coroner. Upon losing the election, Dr. Brown moved his family to California. The Brown's sold the home to Hailey Druggist, John Baugh in 1900 for \$1,500.

The property changed ownership many times from 1900 to 1910. Most notably, it was owned by mining investor, Ernest Worswick, between 1904 and 1910. During Worswick's ownership, a second entry to the south elevation, facing Bullion Street, was added along with a room to the north gable front. The property was sold four times between 1910 and 1943. During this time, previous additions were removed, and new ones were erected. The longest owners of the property, R. Hunter and Zeo Nelson, resided in the home between 1943 and 2000. The Wood River Land Trust owns the property and uses it for their offices. They remodeled the home between 2000 and 2002 to preserve the historical architecture and finishing, matching it to the photographic records of 1906.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

HAILEY COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH

200 South 2nd Ave.

Originally, the Hailey Methodist Episcopal Church built a simple, quaint church structure on this 2nd Ave S. and E. Croy Street site in 1886. The pioneers of the Wood River Valley, miners in search of gold and silver and all others were welcomed to fill their spiritual needs at this house of worship. The original 28.5' x 50.25' facility housed a single sanctuary room with a bell tower above the main entrance. The walls are clad in drop siding nailed flat to the wall and edge-matched with a shiplap joint. The upper surface of the siding is milled with a cove scallop on top. This siding extends from the baseboard 17 feet upwards to the eaves. This type of drop siding was in use as early as 1860, and reflects Hailey's 1883 railroad connection with outside markets. Above the double doors is a triple light transom, each pane of the transom is a square of stained glass depicting a Christian theme, and above the transom is a three-light window arranged in a Gothic arch.

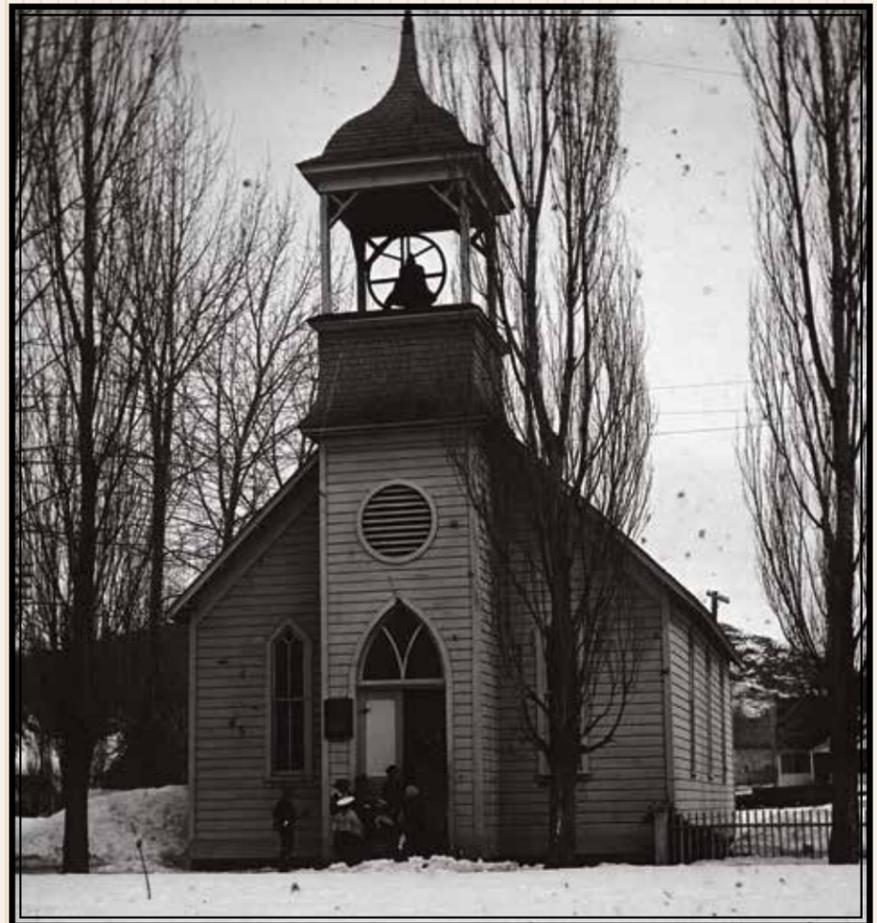
In 1920, the original structure was expanded on the East end with the addition of rooms for Sunday school. In 1929, due to population shifts and declining membership, congregation leaders of the Baptist Church and the Methodist Churches came together. A property exchange was negotiated and the Methodists received a deed to a church in Fairfield and relocated there. The Hailey Times newspaper then identified this building as the Hailey Community Baptist Church, while the original Baptist church structure at 2nd and Silver Streets was sold to a third party and became the Miner's Hall.

During the 50's, the Baptist membership grew and two adjoining city lots were acquired. A new kitchen, modern restrooms, furnace, roof and furnace were added.

Schulmerich Carillions bells were donated and installed, funded by local businessman Joseph Fuld and his wife Lulu. The interior of the sanctuary retains much of its original design. The wooden pews, with their sturdy design and simple construction, are historic. The detail on the ends of the pews echo the decorative rafter tails and purlins observed on the outside of the church and may be original furnishings.

An extensive restoration project has rejuvenated the facility. A drainage system was created with perforated pipes, and dry wells. Regrading areas all to pull water away from the structure. Windows, doors, pews and paint have been repaired as well as the bell tower restored. Bells ring daily and melodies now call the faithful to services and are enjoyed by the community at large.

The National Register of Historic Places listed this building in 2017.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

HARRIS BUILDING

100 North Main Street

Originally on this site was the Merchant's Hotel, which burned down in the fire of 1889.

Charles Edward Harris traveled from Delhi, Iowa in 1882 to work in the Wood River mining district. He and wife Josephine Doolittle established the Harris Furniture Company in 1891 on Croy St. They built a home at Galena and 2nd Ave. N in 1892 where they raised three children, Adelaide, Ralph D. and Helen. In 1896 Charles E. became the registered embalmer and town mortician and in 1903 they moved the Harris Furniture Company to this Main Street site. Charles E. died in 1906.

Ralph D. and his mother Josephine took over the family business. The reconstructed front of the one-story, hip-roofed building was the furniture store with the mortuary in the back. Ralph D. married Lena Julia Gibson from Rupert, Idaho in 1911. Their children Opal Estelle, Charles Alfred and Ruth Helen were born in Hailey.

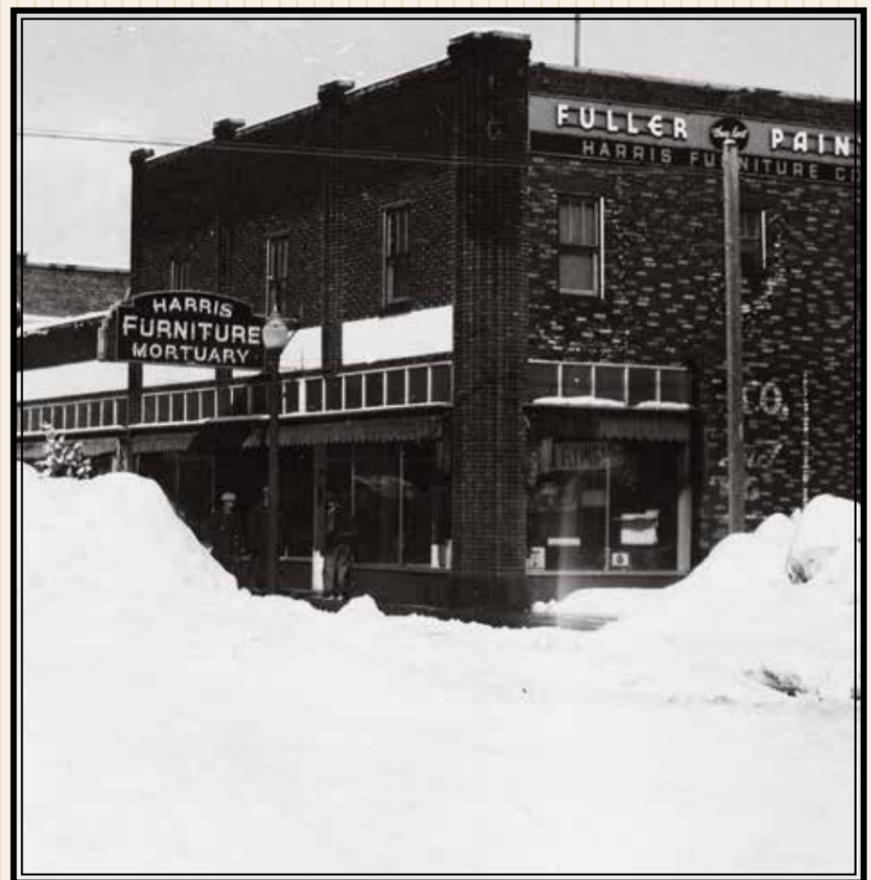
During the 1917 North Star Mine avalanche the Harris Furniture Company became the mortuary. Fifteen miners died on site, two died later, and three people died of an influenza epidemic in town that week.

Ralph D. passed away in 1925 and Lena became the registered mortician in 1928. In July of 1935 Harris Furniture and Mortuary burned to the ground. Charles A. Harris, his mother Lena, and local contractor Jack Rutter rebuilt adding a second story with six apartments and a display room for caskets.

Charles A. married Pilar Arriaga in 1937. Pilar's parents Eusebio and Pia Unamuno de Arriaga arrived in Hailey from the Basque provinces of Northern Spain in 1907 as sheep ranchers. They established a Basque Boarding House with a pelota (Basque handball) court on River Street between Bullion and Croy. Charles and Pilar managed the Harris

Furniture Store and Mortuary until 1946 when the Mortuary was sold to Charles' great uncle, Ray McGoldrick, who married Ralph D. Harris' sister Adelaide. Charles and Pilar raised two sons, Ralph W. and A. Joseph, and ran the Harris Furniture Company until May of 1973 when the building was sold. The Harris Building is currently home to the Windermere Real Estate office.

The Harris family has lived for four generations in Hailey. Local artist Ralph W. Harris, married to Jacqueline Blake, painted the mural on the Blaine County Historical Museum building in Hailey and has twenty-one paintings on permanent display in the Pentagon, the U. S. Air Force Academy, the U. S. Air Force Museum, and the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum. In 1962, he designed the official seal for Idaho State University and has illustrated for Ski, Skiing Magazine, Sun Valley-Ketchum Wagon Days, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

LIBERTY THEATER

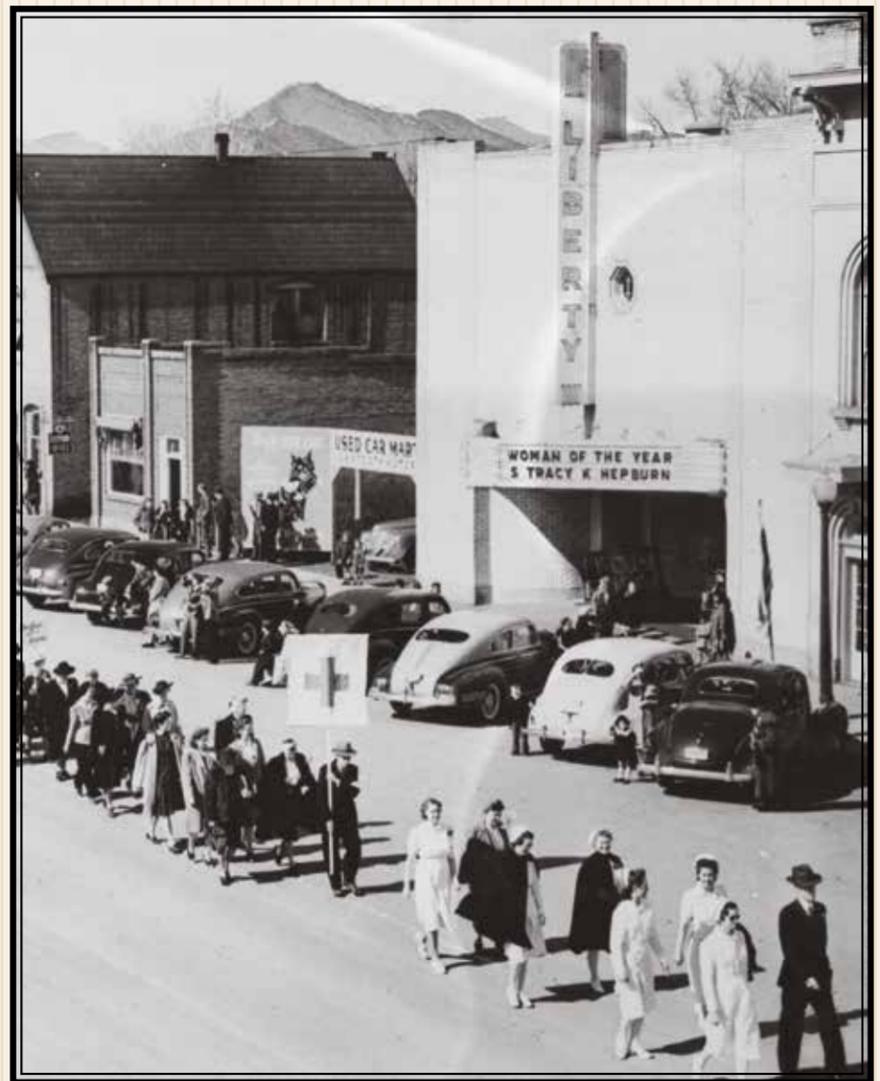
110 North Main Street

The Liberty Theatre is a fully restored, art deco icon on Hailey's Main Street. The original Liberty Theatre was built in the early 1900s and was located directly across Main Street from its present location. The owner of the building, Sam Brooks, brought silent films to Hailey in 1917, and one could often find him giving out free candy to the eager children attending the films. Sam Brooks also owned other Hailey businesses, including Brooks Tavern (The Mint) and the Brooks Hotel. (Marinello Salon).

The present-day Liberty Theatre was built in 1938 on the site of an outdoor ice-skating rink. Jack Rutter, a local contractor known for his exceptional craftsmanship, envisioned a modern building to hold community events and screen "talking movies." Cinder bricks from Burley, Idaho, were used to form the walls of the building, and glazed tiles enhanced the façade. Scaffolding built in the form of a spiral allowed workers to transport the finished materials up to the ceiling in a wheelbarrow.

The Liberty was sold in 1973 and then again in 1994 to Bruce Willis and Demi Moore, who worked to restore the historic theatre—along with several other buildings in

downtown Hailey—to its original glory. In 1996, the theater became the home for Company of Fools after the Richmond, Virginia - based theater group relocated to Hailey at Willis and Moore's urging. Company of Fools operated as an independent theatre company until 2013 when they merged with the Sun Valley Center for the Arts. In 2017 Moore and Willis donated the building to the Sun Valley Center for the Arts, ensuring the Liberty Theatre's status as a beautiful and iconic performance venue will remain well into the future.



HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

City of Hailey Established 1881

RILEY CORNER & HAILEY MASONIC LODGE

Bullion St. & S. 2nd Ave.

The Masons can trace their roots back to the medieval stonemasons of Europe. Emphasizing self-study, improvement, community service and charity; the organization grew rapidly in the 19th century. In September 1884, a petition was signed by a group of 55 Master Masons from across the United States to establish a Masonic Lodge in the city of Hailey. A year later, on September 10, 1885, a full charter was issued the 16th Masonic Lodge in Idaho was and formally recognized.

Little is known about the activities of the membership of the 16th Lodge in those early days as the original Masonic Lodge was made of wood and was located above the Mint Bar site. Fires swept through the downtown area in 1889 destroying the Lodge meeting halls and many of the Lodge records.

In the very early days of Hailey, this property was known as Riley Corner, named for William T. and Frances M. Riley. Riley was a friend and business partner of John Hailey, and he helped Hailey lay out the original 72-block townsite. Riley built one of the first homes in Hailey on this property in 1885. But the home burned to the ground in 1916, and the property remained vacant for the next twenty years.

In March 1927, the Masons purchased the Riley Corner property. Local builder John "Jack" Rutter of Cornwall, England was instrumental in the construction of the Lodge on this site. Completed in 1937 it has served the Masonic community ever since. Traditional Masonic iconography is visible in the arched medallion centered over the door of the building and the door lights are etched with the Masonic square and compass symbol.

The Masonic Lodge is one of three major projects John Rutter helped build in Hailey in the 1930s, the others are the Rialto Hotel (1934), the Harris Furniture store and Harris Apartment building (1935), both located on Main Street. All three buildings exhibit modest Art Deco detailing and were constructed of redbrick brought in from Salt Lake City.

In July 1942, Hailey Lodge #16 began what was called the Bald Mountain Meeting and for years, once a year, Masons gathered on top of Bald Mountain to confer the Third Degree on a candidate. Only Master Masons participated in this conferring ritual and those who were qualified were transported to the summit by the Sun Valley ski lifts.

The Hailey Masonic Lodge membership has fluctuated over the years but the Lodge has operated continuously since its inception. In September of 2008, the National Park Service entered the Hailey Masonic Lodge building into the National Registry of Historical Places. On September 14, 2010, Hailey Lodge #16 AF &AM of Idaho celebrated its 125th anniversary.



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ST. CHARLES BORROMEIO CATHOLIC CHURCH

315 South 1st Ave.

The Wood River Valley has lured mankind before recorded history. Native Americans came in search of a subsistence way of life before Europeans 'discovered' the American West. In the 1800's, fur trappers came and left but soon miners, ranchers, farmers, clergy, merchants, builders, entrepreneurs, railroad workers, skiers and developers migrated to settle in the Valley.

Father Louis Verhaag, a Catholic priest, arrived in 1880 and held the valley's first Mass in Bullion, a mining town of 700 residences west of Hailey. Father Emanuel Nattini, of Genoa, Italy, an adherent of the Catholic Church, came in 1881 following the path from Boise to Silver City to Hailey.

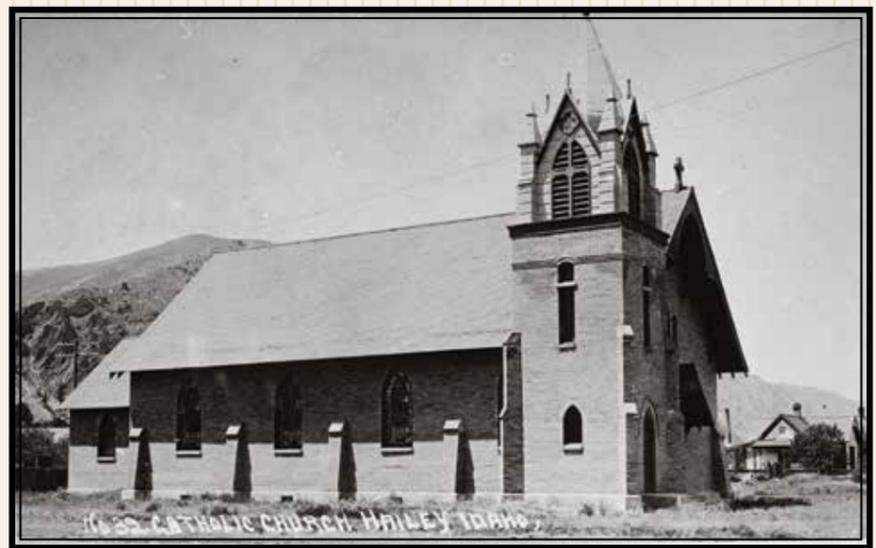
Father Nattini began his quest to build places of worship in the Wood River Valley. He secured five lots in Hailey, six in Bellevue, one in Ketchum and three lots in Shoshone. He was a visionary, who walked from Hailey to Shoshone, sleeping amidst the sagebrush and lava rocks.

The construction of St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church began on June 17, 1883. The modest church was named after St. Charles Borromeo, a 16th-century cardinal who established the Catholic Church's first seminary and tended to the poor during the bubonic plague. The small frame building was located where Atkinsons' Market is today at 1st Ave and Bullion Street. This was the first denomination in Wood River Valley and the first Catholic Church to be built in Idaho, east of Boise.

On June 15, 1884 Father Nattini blessed two bells, one for St. Francis Xavier Church in Bellevue and one for St. Charles

Borromeo. The St. Charles bell is inscribed with the initials D.O.M., an abbreviation for Deo Optimo Maximo, *To God, the Best, the Greatest*. The church building was moved to its present location in 1888. The bell tower still stands as part of the original church and houses the original bell cast by the Henry, McShane and Co., Baltimore, MD. The circular window from the original church can be seen in the Reinheimer Barn on Highway 75 south of Ketchum.

In 1913 parishioners raised \$7,200 from suppers, dances and lawn socials for a new brick building, designed by architects Tourtellotte & Hummel in the Gothic Revival style, to be built by Nicholas F. Wirtzberger on this site. A railroad car served as a temporary church during construction. The new structure measured 64 x 34 feet with an 18' apse, a corner campanile, and is one of the most remarkable examples in the state of Idaho for the use of architectural decorative metal sheathing of the steeple. An addition was added in 1985 to accommodate the growing congregation. St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church was placed on the National Register of Historical Places in 1983.



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INCHAUSTI HOME

19 West Bullion Street

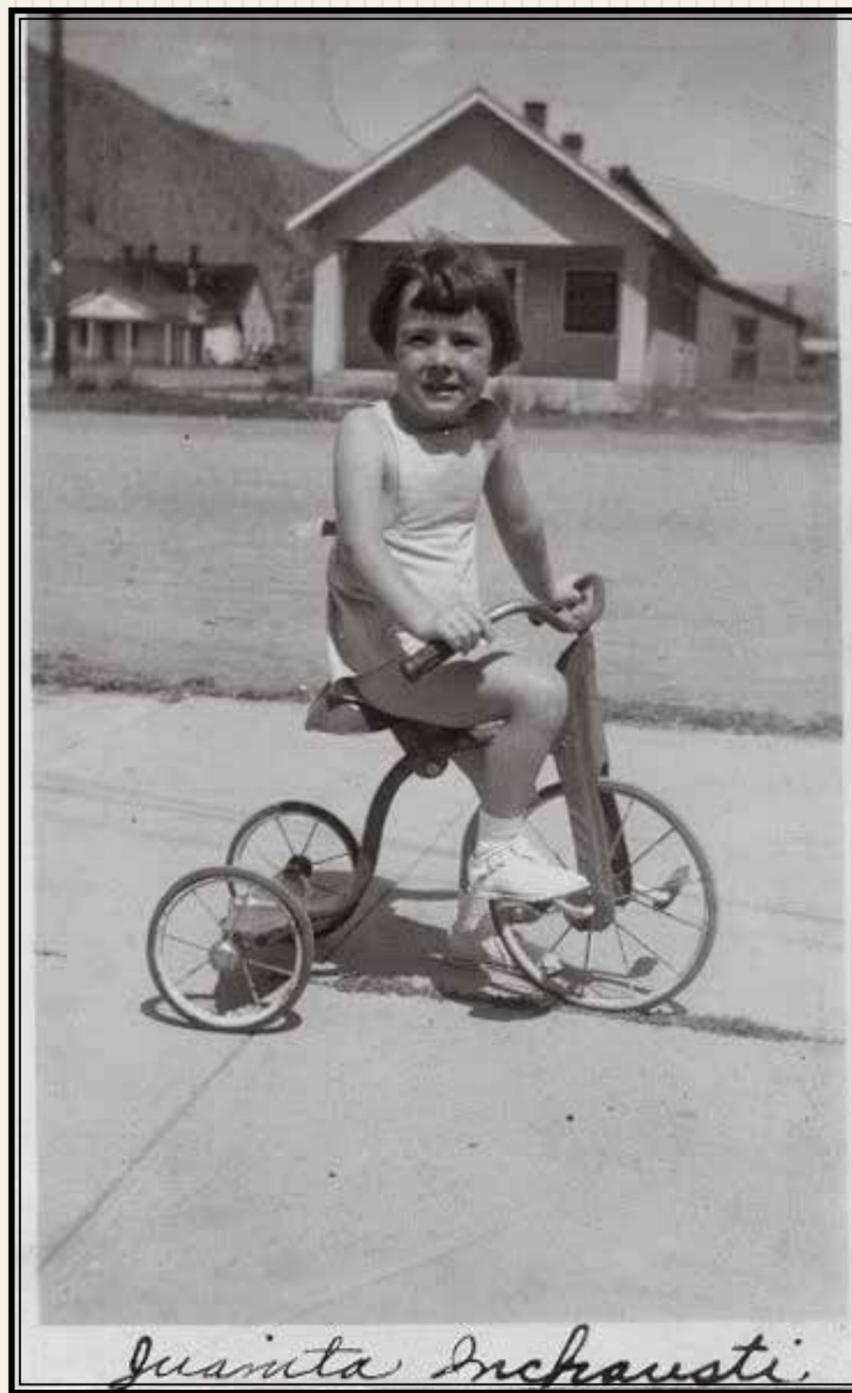
David Inchausti worked at a sheep ranch in Mackay, Idaho, but traveled back to Spain to marry his wife, Epifania "Epi" Inchausti in 1925. They soon settled in Hailey and opened a Basque Boarding House, which housed shepherders and Basques who worked in the Triumph Mine.

In 1936, Epi and David Inchausti opened the Gem Bar & Boarding House, which was located directly across the street from Palmer's Brothel. Built by Peggy Palmer, the original house was only as wide as the front porch. It had a tiny front room with French doors that opened up into Peggy Palmer's bedroom. Next to that was a lavender bathroom. The dance hall portion of the building faced River Street, which was the Red Light District.

The Palmer House was put up for sale and the Inchausti's bought it in the early 1940s for \$2,000 to accommodate their growing family. There was room upstairs for their family and a large dining room where Epi served up to 20 diners each night. Epi Inchausti's Basque cooking of red bean soup, behi-hizkuntza (beef tongue), arkume erregosia (Lamb stew), txerriki urrun (pork loin), arroz esne and flana for dessert brought customers from Sun Valley. Bing Crosby, Gary Cooper, Ernest Hemingway, Janet Lee, Colonel Sanders and many other notable people frequented her table. Sooner or later someone started playing the spoons and someone else a concertina. Everyone would shove the tables and chairs up against the walls and the Basques would party. Basque recipes are still a traditional part of the annual Trailing of the Sheep Festival in Roberta McKercher Park.

Epi & David's daughter, Rose Inchausti Mallory, was instrumental in cataloging the 1,500-original glass-plate negatives and 2,500 photographs in the 30-year documentation of central Idaho by Martyn Mallory and donating the Mallory Collection to the Hailey Public Library in 1995.

This home is one of very few remaining remnants of the time when half a dozen brothels lined this street.



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GOLDEN RULE BUILDING

103 South Main Street

Located on the southwest corner of Bullion and Main street, at 103 Main, the Golden Rule Building has played an important role in the city's history of retail and service. This multi-unit building sits adjacent to the Historic Werthheimer Building at the north wall. The building has housed businesses serving the community since the early 1900's, through years of expansive growth in the later 20th century. Residents have included restaurants, saloons, grocers, and retail stores.

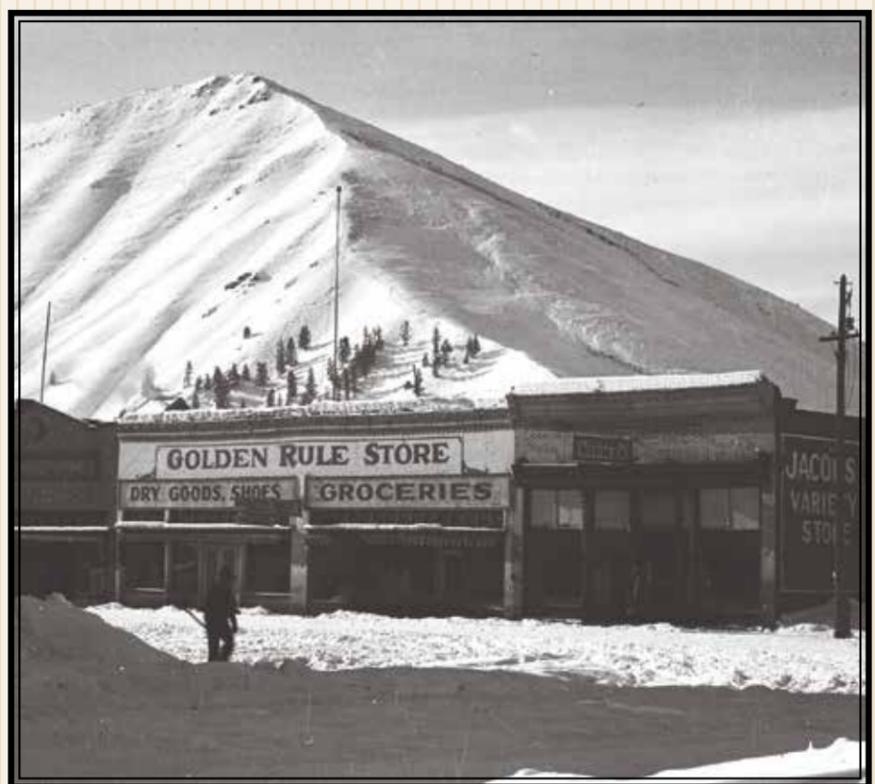
Construction of the building took place in response to tragedy, when an 1889 fire destroyed all the buildings on the block. The Golden Rule Building project was part of a joint venture to rebuild the 32nd city block, referred to as the Bullion Block, by prominent early Hailey merchants Leopold Werthheimer and J.C. Fox. In accordance to the original Old Town plat, the long, narrow building lots allowed public access on the main street side, with rear access from the alley behind. Once complete, the project included 4 units: the single-unit building furthest south on lot 4, the double-unit Golden Rule building in the middle on lots 2 and 3, and the single-unit Wertheimer Building furthest north on lot 1.

Upon its completion around 1907, the two center units (eventually to be known as the Golden Rule Building) were occupied by J.C. Fox's retail clothing store. Fox was one of the founding businessmen in Hailey, arriving in May of 1881. The Fox family started grocery and boarding businesses in Hailey in the late 1800's, eventually changing retail offerings to women's clothing, accessories, and dry goods.

In the 1920's both center units combined were used to house the structure's namesake, with a grocery, shoes, and dry goods store named the Golden Rule Store. As is common for early Idaho communities, documentation of historic buildings and businesses was scarce during periods of growth in the 1930's and beyond. This has affected much of what is currently known about the structure from these years.

In the 1940's and 1950's Hailey resident Ole Glenn and his family ran the store under the name Golden Rule Store. It was purchased by Leo Stavros in January 1965. The name was changed to Triple S Market and it operated under that name until 1974 when it was purchased by Jack Holms.

More recently, from the end of the 20th century through the second decade of the 2000's, the units of the Golden Rule Building have been used separately, as units #B to the north and #A to the south; mostly as restaurants and bars.



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Report Criteria:

- Actual Amounts
- All Accounts
- Print Period Totals
- Print Grand Totals
- Page and Total by Fund
- All Segments Tested for Total Breaks
- Account.Account Number = 1002041709

Date	Journal	Reference Number	Payee or Description	Account Number	Debit Amount	Credit Amount	Balance
			03/31/2019 (03/19) Balance	100-20-41709			2,721.35
			04/30/2019 (04/19) Period Totals and Balance		.00 *	.00 *	2,721.35
YTD Encumbrance .00 YTD Actual 2,721.35 Total 2,721.35 YTD Budget 8,000.00 Unexpended 5,278.65							

Number of Transactions: 0 Number of Accounts: 1

Total GENERAL FUND:

Debit	Credit	Proof
.00	.00	.00

Number of Transactions: 0 Number of Accounts: 1

Grand Totals:

Debit	Credit	Proof
.00	.00	.00

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MEETING MINUTES OF THE HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Tuesday, March 12, 2019
City of Hailey – Council Chambers
4:00PM

Present: Daniel Hansen, Michele Johnson, Toni Whittington, Bryce Ternet, Frank Rowland, Errin Bliss, Carol Waller, Joan Davies

Staff: Lisa Horowitz, Robyn Davis

Call to Order

4:00pm Hansen called the meeting to order

New Business

1) Consideration of an Art Purchase for Myrtle Street -- *Action Item*

Ternet questioned whether monies needed to be spent now or banked. Horowitz noted that monies could be banked and utilized elsewhere. Waller questioned whether monies would need to be utilized for new public art. Horowitz confirmed. Horowitz also believes monies would stay in a capital fund; she doesn't believe Board will lose monies, if not utilized this year. Rowland noted that budget can be utilized for art and/or other things, such as: historical plaques. Board discussed possible donations and/or discounted pieces.

Waller would like to save the monies for something else, rather than a piece of art plopped in place. Bliss likes the Sheehan pieces; believes the rusted steel complements the steel of the railroad tracks and other historic elements around town. Bliss also believes piece would tie into Main Street nicely. Waller likes the piece, but would like to see some color. Johnson would like to see some metal at the north end of Hailey, like the metal sign at the south end of Hailey. Davis explained bike racks on Woodsdie and costs associated. Bliss believes, if Sheehan piece is utilized, there would be continuity in designs from bike racks and Sheehan piece.

Hansen questioned whether Board would still like to have a sculpture on Main Street and Myrtle Street. Board agreed that sculpture is still fitting. Rowland suggested a site visit. Rowland also suggested writing down objectives – visually attractive, attractive visually, durability, ease of maintenance – to arrive at a consensus. Hansen believes there is a need in area that is visually appealing. Board agreed. Horowitz suggested researching a bit more and deciding on an artist/piece at next meeting. Hansen would be happy to negotiate with top artists regarding donation and price points.

Hansen discussed option of sending brief project description out to Wood River Studio Tour artists. Waller would like to see a taller piece on the corner. Johnson suggested selecting a few

pieces and voting on one. Ternet questioned whether City Engineer needs to provide input regarding place of piece, encroachments, etc. Horowitz to invite City Engineer to site visit.

Hansen would like to narrow artist pool and choose from said pool. Horowitz questioned whether mural would be appropriate on side of Subway Building. Waller suggested screening in propane tank. Horowitz noted that it would be easier to have on public property. Discussion ensued.

Rowland questioned ITD restrictions; Horowitz to follow up. Horowitz questioned how to contact five artists. Ternet suggested a sheep rather than a bunny rabbit. Jacob Novinger is the artist. Whittington to reach out. Other considerations: Kagan, Stasz.

4:36pm Johnson motioned to narrow the selection pool to three artists: Novinger, Kagan and Stasz. Said artists will be made aware of budget. Board would like to see price points on inventory currently instock. Whittington seconded and all were in favor.

2) Mural Ideas -- *Action Item*

4:39pm Discussion continued to Murals. Hansen suggested narrowing sites to top five (in no particular order):

- Sturtevant's
- Bank of America/Washington Federal
- The Mint
- L.L. Greens
- Albertsons

Johnson suggested contacting Sturtevant's and L.L. Greens. Davis and Horowitz to contact. Bliss likes The Mint Side of Jane's (Jane's south wall). Bliss believes Jane would be open to it as well. Board agreed.

4:50pm Johnson motioned to reach out to the owners of The Mint, Sturtevant's and L.L. Greens regarding possible wall murals on said buildings. Rowland questioned whether the mural at The Mint (Jane's south wall) would incorporate the historic brick or just the stucco portion. Board clarified that the stucco portion of the wall would be painted, if given permission, not the historic building. Whittington seconded and all were in favor.

3) Discussion of Historic Plaque Event -- *Action Item*

4:52pm Davis explained status of historic plaques. Discussion moved to plaque event. Hansen suggested setting a tentative date of installation. Board agreed. Waller suggested June. Rowland suggested that Board visit with the Owners of each building and determine the best location for each plaque. Horowitz suggested inviting Andy Hawley to next meeting. Board agreed. Hawley to discuss proofs and installation at next meeting. Horowitz suggested the plaque event being held on the first Council Meeting in June – June 10, 2019 at 5pm. Board agreed.

Old Business, In-Progress & Status Reports

1) Adoption of the Meeting Minutes from February 26, 2019 -- *Action Item*

5:01pm Johnson motioned to approve the Meeting Minutes of February 26, 2019. Whittington seconded and all were in favor.

Discussion topics for next Agenda (April 9, 2019 @ 4:00pm)

- Final install/promotion of plaques with Andy Hawley
- Contact building owners regarding installation and determine location of plaques on each building
- Select artwork for Myrtle Street
- Contact building owners with mural locations/ideas

Adjourn

5:03pm Johnson motioned to adjourn. Whittington seconded and all were in favor.

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