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

Thursday, June 14, 2018
Hailey City Hall
8:00AM

Call to Order

Old Business, In-Progress & Status Reports
1) Adoption of the Meeting Minutes from the May 10, 2018 HAC Meeting -- Action Item
2) Adoption of the Meeting Minutes from the May 14, 2018 HAC Meeting -- Action Item

New Business
1) Historic Demolition Application (307 South River Street) -- Action Item
2) Historic Demolition Application (201 South Main Street) -- Action Item

Old Business continued
1) Continuation of the discussion of location of Historic Building Plaques -- Action Item
2) Debrief of Event: Welcome Center Pavement Art

Discussion topics for next Agenda

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

Thursday, May 10, 2018
Hailey City Hall
8:00AM

HAC Present: Daniel Hansen, Morgan Buckert, Frank, Susan, Errin Bliss, Joan Davies, Toni
Staff Present: Lisa Horowitz, Robyn Davis
Guests: Kate Horowitz

Call to Order
8:01AM - Daniel Hansen called the meeting to order.

Old Business, In-Progress & Status Reports
1) Adoption of the Meeting Minutes from the April 12, 2018 HAC Meeting -- Action Item
Frank motioned to approve the meeting minutes from April 12, 2018. Susan seconded and all
were in favor.

New Business
1) Painted Lot/Entry at the Visitors Center -- Action Item
Lisa Horowitz provided background and intent for Visitors Center painted lot/entry. Kate
Horowitz described in more detail what the intent is.

Susan asked how big the project would be. Horowitz noted that it is approximately 1600 square
feet. Frank questioned whether or not it spans the entire driveway area. Horowitz noted that
she is not sure.

Installation day is June 2, 2018. Artists will submit work by May 14, 2018. Horowitz proposed
meeting on May 23, 2018 to review final product. Frank suggested a site visit in order to discuss
parameters, if any. Horowitz suggested meeting onsite on May 13, 2018 or the Friday prior, or
early on May 14, 2018. Horowitz will connect with Ann regarding meeting time and date.

Susan suggested having a brochure onsite regarding art installation – to be located at the
Visitors Center. Robyn and Lisa to work on brochure with Ann. Susan also suggested having a
replicate image of art installation: postcard with information on the back, post on website, etc.
Horowitz asked whether or not group is bothered by rusty flagpoles at Snow Bunny, and whether or not group was in favor of painting poles. Group agreed that idea is a good one. Hansen will walk by and examine poles further.

Day of Event: Horowitz to bring canopy with coffee and snacks. Not planning a big community event. Volunteers needed. Kate Horowitz will connect with school Art Club regarding volunteer hours.

Susan would like to get media out there: press release and postcard. Send release to HAC group. Susan suggested a ribbon cutting. Horowitz will connect with Mary from The Chamber. Horowitz will also ask about a BAH during that time.

Morgan questioned stipends. Horowitz noted that stipends will be disbursed when installation is complete.

**Old Business continued**

1) Continuation of the discussion of location of Historic Building Plaques --

    *Action Item*
    
    a. Ezra Pound Home  
    b. Liberty Theatre

Pictures and structure ideas to be discussed. Joan shared edits of The Gem Bar location, etc. Susan suggested reading Morgan’s summary at next meeting. Morgan is waiting on two dates and is waiting to hear back from local historian.

Hansen questioned whether or not there are any summaries ready for approval. HAC group three summaries are ready: Baptist Church, Catholic Church, Masonic Hall. Horowitz suggested giving Joan Davies a day or two to finalize a few and send to group for approval. Frank has images to go along with three summaries. Images were discussed.

Hansen noted that as soon as text is ready, photo can be inserted into summary. Hansen will scan photo and insert into proof for next meeting. Joan will reread the three summaries and send to group for approval.

Four Corner Project: Hansen discussed two options. Constructed with 6x6 ibeams. Hansen suggested taking elements of it to tie in design with what’s already there. Frank noted there is one on the bike path and others throughout Hailey. Hansen took photos.

- First Option: Standard, flat kiosk – less expensive, but is more susceptible to weather.
- Second Option: covered – more expensive, but longer lasting.

Buckert suggested smaller ibeams. Bliss noted that current ibeam is about as small as they get. Horowitz suggested that the larger in size, the less likely the WRLT will participate. Buckert suggested varying sized depending on the space and building. Horowitz believes concept will overwhelm the WRLT building. Discussion ensued.

Bliss suggested having a simple plaque embedded in the concrete, not to detract from the historical architecture of the building. Horowitz agreed and noted that that idea would not detract or mess with the integrity of the whole site. Susan doesn’t love the idea of something
embedded into the sidewalk, unless associated with a tour. Frank shared concerns of winter time and having plaques on sidewalk.

Hansen suggested taking a tour after meeting. Group agreed to visit after meeting. Plaque is 12” wide by 16” tall. Template will be utilized for others.

**Discussion topics for next Agenda**

**Adjourn:** Meeting adjourned at 8:50am.
Return to Agenda
NOTICE OF A MEETING OF
THE HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
COMMISSION

Monday, May 14, 2018
Special Meeting
Welcome Center
8:00AM

HAC Present: Daniel Hansen, Frank, Susan, Errin Bliss, Joan Davies,
Staff Present: Lisa Horowitz, Robyn Davis
Guests: Anne Hastings

Call to Order
8:00am – Onsite tour, discussion and brainstorming began.

New Business
1) Painted Lot/Entry at the Visitors Center
HAC Team, Staff and Guests discussed the layout of pavement art, supplies needed, paint type and schedule for the event day.

Paint colors and supplies were discussed. Hailey Paint to provide paint, Anne will order supplies and paint. Horowitz, Anne, Kelly and Hailey Paint to meet onsite to finalize logistics.

Measurements were taken. Paint cannot cover manhole and must be out two (2') feet from ‘No Parking’ text.

Staff will connect with Kelly Schwarz in Streets about street sweeping the area on the Thursday before the event, May 31, 2018. Streets to also provide street barricades and cones on that day. Push brooms to also be available to clean site before painting.

Adjourn: Meeting adjourned at 8:30am.
Return to Agenda
HAILEY HISTORIC DEMOLITION
PERMIT APPLICATION
Buildings and Structures Built Prior to 1941

OWNER: WestCrescent Advisors Idaho LLC
MAILING ADDRESS: 2100 Broadway Ave E. Seattle WA
PHONE: 

CONTRACTOR: Tormey Construction
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 4810 Ketchum Id.
PHONE: 208-726-2328

CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION NO.: RCE-11477

ESTIMATED COST OF DEMOLITION: $6,000.00

Address of Subject Property: 307 S. River Street

Legal Description of Property: Lot(s) Block(s) Plat

Please attach the following information:

☑ Obtain from the B.C. Assessor’s office, or other reliable records, documentation stating when the building was built.

☑ Asbestos report, if deemed necessary (at the expense of the applicant).

☑ Obtain a list of property owners within 300 feet of the subject property from the B.C. Assessor’s office or go to http://maps.co.blaine.id.us Copy and paste the names, addresses and property information on to an Excel spreadsheet and download to a disk or email to planning@hailey.cityhall.org

☑ Color photos of the elevations of the building. ☐ Submit a letter to HPC requesting reasons to waive the 120 day waiting period if applicable.

In pertinent part, Hailey Ordinance No. 964, Section 105.1.5 (b.) provides; the applicant shall demonstrate the age of a building or structure by reliable records, including but not limited to records of the B.C. Assessor.

i) A one-hundred-twenty (120) day review period shall run from the date of transmittal of copies of the application to the Departments, agencies, commissions and organizations. The date of transmittal shall be documented in the application file and shall commence the comment period. Within seven (7) calendar days of the Building Official certifying that the application is complete, the Building Official shall, at the applicant’s expense, publish a Notice of Intent to Demolish a Historic Structure in the official newspaper of the City of Hailey, post on the subject property a Notice of Intent to Demolish a Historic Structure, and mail Notice of Intent to Demolish a Historic Structure to property owners within three-hundred (300) feet of the subject property.

ii) During the review period, the City, the Hailey Historic Preservation Commission or any other commission, organization or individual may negotiate with the owner and with any other parties in an effort to find a means of preserving the structure or building for the acquisition by gift, purchase, or exchange of the property or any interest therein.

iii) The one-hundred-twenty (120) day review period may be reduced if the Building Official or his/her designee finds that a) the owner has reasonably demonstrated that rehabilitation of the Historic Structure would not be economically feasible, b) the Historic Structure shall be preserved by relocation of the building or structure to another appropriate site in Hailey, c) the Historic Structure is deemed a “dangerous” building as defined in Chapter 3, Section 3.02 of the 1997 Uniform Code for Abatement of Dangerous Buildings, or d) the Hailey Historic Preservation Commission has recommended the one-hundred-twenty (120) day review period be reduced because the Historic Structure does not maintain the historic architectural qualities, historic associations or archeological values of other Historic Structures within Hailey.

Building/Forms/Demolition
Revised 3/7/16

Permit No: 18-06-1
Date Filed: 6-6-18
(Demo Permits Valid for 90 Days)

Permit Fee: $75.00
Publication Costs: $50.00
Postage - Noticing: $________
(# of addresses x postage + .15 envelope & label)
Posting Lamination (2): $9.00
Total Fees: $
HAILEY HISTORIC DEMOLITION PERMIT APPLICATION
Buildings and Structures Built Prior to 1941

At the end of the review period, if the application for a “Demolition” permit has not been withdrawn, the Building official shall process the application according to the 2012 IBC and the Municipal Code. Any demolition permit for a Historic Structure shall be conditioned so that prior to demolition, the applicant shall provide the Hailey Historic Preservation Commission with all available historic information about the Historic Structure, including a) color photographs measuring at least four inches (4”) by six inches (6”) of at least two (2) elevations of the building at the time of permit submittal (if the building faces one or more public streets, the two (2) elevations shall be of the street facing sides); b) height, square footage, and current use of the building; and c) historical photographs, black and white or color, of the building, if feasible.  c.) Revegetation. Following demolition of a building or structure, any foundation and basement and all debris shall be removed, clean fill shall be placed in any excavated portion of the property, the grade of the property shall be leveled, and the property shall be planted or reseded with drought resistance grasses and/or shrubs that are as minimally as possible irrigated to ensure successful Revegetation within one (1) month of the permitted work. The Revegetation shall include noxious weed abatement and continued maintenance until new construction commences.

X  
Signature of Contractor, Owner, or Authorized Agent

6/6/10  
Date

☐ APPROVED  ☐ DENIED

Building Official  
Date

☐ APPROVED WITH CONDITIONS

Building/Forms/Demolition
Revised 3/7/16
Shape = Polygon
Parcel_Num = RPH000019006A
Owner1 = BILLER ALAN D TRUSTEE
Owner2 = MELTON NANCY T TRUSTEE
Mail_Adrs1 = 2706 BROADWAY E
Mail_Adrs2 = SEATTLE WA 98102-0000
Mail_Adrs3 =
Mail_Adrs4 =
Mail_Adrs5 =
Prop_Adrs1 = 307 S RIVER ST
Lgl_Desc1 = HAILEY
Lgl_Desc2 = LOTS S 18 OF 6 ALL 7 BLK 19
Lgl_Desc3 = 5,760 SF
Lgl_Desc4 =
Lgl_Desc5 =
Total_Acre = 0.132
Tax Code Area = 001000
FID = 2940419
GIS Sq Ft = 5755.47

Parcel Number  RPH000019006A
Owner  BILLER ALAN D TRUSTEE MELTON NANCY T TRUSTEE
Address307 S RIVER ST
Legal Description  HAILEY LOTS S 18 OF 6 ALL 7 BLK 19 5,760 SF
Mailing Address2706 BROADWAY E SEATTLE WA 98102-0000
Residential Record  1
Fireplace  1
Heat Method  Yes
Air Conditioning  No
Bathrooms  1.00
Kitchens  1
Bedrooms  2
Car Storage 1 sq. ft.  0
Car Storage 1 type  None
Car Storage 2 sq. ft.  0
Car Storage 2 type  None
General Purpose sq. ft.  0
Year Built  1940
Last Year Remodeled  0
Ground Floor sq. ft.  2400
Upper Floor sq. ft.  0
Lower Floor sq. ft. Unfinished  0
Lower Floor sq. ft. Finished  0
Basement Floor sq. ft. Unfinished  0
Basement Floor sq. ft. Finished  0
Attic sq. ft. Unfinished  0
Attic sq. ft. Finished  0
Return to Agenda
HAILEY HISTORIC DEMOLITION PERMIT APPLICATION

Buildings and Structures Built Prior to 1941

OWNER: OLD RIALTO HOTEL LLC
MAILING ADDRESS: PO 5917, Ketchum, ID 83340
PHONE: 805-680-7741

CONTRACTOR: Dennis Kavanagh Constr LLC
MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 5554, Ketchum ID 83340
PHONE: 208-726-2599

CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION NO.: RCE - 296

ESTIMATED COST OF DEMOLITION: $10,000

Address of Subject Property: 201 S Main St Hailey

Legal Description of Property: Lot(s) 1 2 Block(s) 29 Plat

Please attach the following information:

☐ Obtain from the B.C. Assessor’s office, or other reliable records, documentation stating when the building was built.

☐ Asbestos report, if deemed necessary (at the expense of the applicant).

☐ Obtain a list of property owners within 300 feet of the subject property from the B.C. Assessor’s office or go [link] Copy and paste the names, addresses and property information on to an Excel spreadsheet and download to a disk or email to planning@haileycityhall.org

☐ Color photos of the elevations of the building.

☐ Submit a letter to HPC requesting reasons to waive the 120 day waiting period if applicable.

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Building/Forms/Demolition
Revised 3/7/16
Schematic Site Plan

06/06/2018

TND Architects PLLC
Thomas N. Dabney
Architect
9 East Elm Street
Hailey, Idaho 83333
208.725.2255
Tom@TNDArch.com

As-Built Rev 1

201 South Main Street, Hailey, Idaho 83333
Lots 1 & 2, Block 29, Hailey Townsite

- Fence/Screen W/Gate
- Lots 3 & 4
- Property Line
- Centerline Main Street (State Highway 75)
- Centerline Croy Street
- Alley
- Parking & Unloading
- Unloading & Storage
- Outdoor Patio
- Cooler Structure (To Be Removed)
- Bathrooms Structure (To Be Removed)
- Vestibule (To Be Removed)
- Existing Hailey Hotel Building Footprint
- Existing Sidewalk
- Liquor Store
- Parking & Unloading and Storage
- Outdoor Patio
- Property Line
- Lots 3 & 4
NOTES
1. The purpose of this map is to show topographical information as it existed on the date the field survey was performed. Changes may have occurred to site conditions since survey date (06/04/2018).
2. Boundary information is based on Found Centerline Monumentation and the Original plat of Hailey Townsite.
3. Sub-surface utility locations are approximate and locations should be verified before any excavation.
4. Galena Engineering Inc. has not received a Title Policy from the client and has not been requested to obtain one. Relevant information that may be contained within a Title Policy may therefore not appear on this map and may affect items shown hereon. It is the responsibility of the client to determine the significance of the Title Policy information and determine whether it should be included. If the client desires for the information to be included they must furnish said information to Galena Engineering, Inc. and request it be added to this map.
5. Benchmark is top of the Illegible Cap at the northwte Corner of Lot 1, Block 29, Hailey Townsite. Elevation = 5320.2'.

The symbol key above has been developed to facilitate uniformity in the interpretation of the symbols used on the map.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or responding to determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions on how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Form (National Register Bulletin 15A). Complete each space by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For historic, architectural classification, materials, and area of significance, enter key categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. (NPS Form 10-600a.) Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property
   historic name: The Mont Hotel
   other nominees: number: 104 Hotel St.
   HS/ID: 13-4394

2. Location
   street & number: 201 South Main Street  N/A, not for publication
   city or town: Nampa

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nominee 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 ______ nationally ______ statewide ______ locally. ___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.

   Signature of certifying official/Title: KENNETH C. REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
   Date: Nov 18, 2005
   State or Federal agency and bureau: 

   In my opinion, the property ______ meets ______ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.

   Signature of certifying official/Title: Date: 
   State or Federal agency and bureau: 

4. National Park Service Certification
   I hereby certify that the property is: 

   ___ entered in the National Register
   ___ See continuation sheet.
   ___ determined eligible for the National Register.
   ___ See continuation sheet.
   ___ 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

- [ ] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-Federal
- [ ] Federal
- [ ] state
- [ ] school
- [ ] National Historic Landmark

Category of Property

- [ ] building
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in this count.)

Contributing Non-contributing

- [ ] buildings
- [ ] sites
- [ ] structures
- [ ] objects

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

If the "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC

COMMERCIAL

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- [ ] NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE
walls: BRICK
roof: ASPHALT
other: CONCRETE
WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

X 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" on all that apply.)

Property is:

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 commerative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- State agency
- 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 # ________

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office

- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8
10. Geographical Data

Acres of property

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 111 421920 N 4821520 E 0000000 D 0000000

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 0000000 0000000 D 0000000 0000000

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lot 1 and 2 inclusive, Block 29, of the Original Hailey Township, Blaine County, Idaho

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The description includes all of the land historically associated with the Hailey Hotel

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/date

Macleod Buckendorf

Macleod Buckendorf Consulting, LLC

date: March 19, 2009

street & number: 1825 15th Street

phone: 208-866-5428

city or town: Caldwell

state: Idaho

zip code: 83605

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with this completed form.

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

Name: Hailey Hotel LLC
c/o Jarrod Lundberg

street & number: 322 Choice Highway

telephone: 208-789-5412

city or town: Hailey

state: ID

zip code: 83294

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for use as part of the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or to verify eligibility for listing of tax-exempt properties, and to amend existing listings. Responses to this report are not published or maintained in personal form with the National Park Service. Inquiries regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 17777, Washington, DC 20013-7777, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0010), Washington, DC 20503.

OMB No. 1024-0010

(1994)
The Rialto Hotel is located on the southwest corner of Main and Croy streets in Hailey, Idaho, the county seat of Blaine County in central Idaho. The building faces east onto Main Street, in the heart of the community's commercial core. The Rialto Hotel is a two-story, brick-masonry building. It is an example of a two-part commercial block, exhibiting elements of the Art Deco Style of architecture on a modest scale. Its dimensions are approximately 30' in width and 66' in length. It sits on a concrete and basalt stone foundation with a full daylight basement, and it has a flat roof with parapets on three elevations. A one-car garage (contributing) is located southwest of the main building. The garage is a one-story, brick-masonry structure with a concrete foundation and a flat roof with parapets on two elevations.

The primary (east) façade is typical of early twentieth-century commercial storefronts found in small towns. The first story includes a centered band of five display windows that are single paneled, plate glass framed with simple wood trim. Running the full length of the windows is a brick frieze band surrounding a wood business sign. Below each display window is a wood-paneled kickplate topping a one-foot raised concrete foundation. Centered on the east façade's second story are three double-hung sash vinyl windows that replaced the original one-over-one wood windows. Although the new windows are four-over-one, they are the same dimension as the original and retain the concrete sills. Both street-facing corners of the hotel's east elevation are canted; brick pilasters create verticality on both corners of the first story, and have cast-concrete, Art Deco-influenced capitals. The building has a corner entry (northeast corner) that is slightly recessed, with a decorative wood panel door. A half-circle canvas canopy shelters the entryway; above the canopy is a continuation of the header brick frieze band surrounding a wood sign indicating the date of the building's construction (1934).

On the second story of each canted corner is a blind window above a concrete sill, matching the size of the other window openings on the second story's east elevation. The wall terminates in a corbelled cornice parapet wall capped with metal flashing.

The building's north elevation faces Croy Street. On its first story, two fixed-frame horizontal windows are located near the corner entryway. The rest of the windows along the first story are vertical window openings - some with the original double-hung sash framing in them, and others altered to a single fixed light. Centered in the north elevation is an entry enclosure that has been added to the building; it consists of horizontal weatherboard siding topped with a curved metal roof. The enclosure projects approximately 4 feet from the wall of the building and extends approximately 10 feet along the wall plane. The enclosure is entered through a glazed, wood-paneled door. The entrance into the building proper is achieved through yet another glazed, wood-paneled door. The north elevation's second story includes a row of six, four-over-one, double-hung sash vinyl windows and concrete sills. The brick parapet continues along the full length of the north elevation. A decorative brick frieze band and simple wood cornice capped with metal flashing top the parapet. These details are difficult to discern as they are (in 2008) greatly obscured by heavy hop vines growing attached to the building.

The hotel's south elevation faces an empty lot, which serves as the bar's outdoor patio area during the summer. A wood-framed privacy fence extends from the south elevation to the next building, enclosing the patio area. On the west side of the privacy fence, a wood-framed, one-story addition is attached to the south elevation's first story. The addition covers part of the original storefront windows that extended approximately 20' from the canted corner.
Centered in the middle of the south elevation's first story is a slab door with a single small light. To the north of the door is a double-hung sash window with four-over-one lights framed with wood and a concrete sill. To the north of this window is a larger double-hung sash window with four-over-one lights enframed with wood. A small window matching the one by the door is located north of the larger window. A metal swamp cooler is located in the top half of another larger double-hung sash window located near the south elevation's west end.

The building's west elevation faces the alleyway. On its first story's east side is a partially enclosed addition that shelters a large cooler. The addition is clad with plywood walls and a metal shed roof. A flush wood door is centered on the addition's west elevation. North of the addition is a small double-hung sash, wood-framed window with a concrete sill. Two of the four original vertical lights are visible on the upper sash; the other portion is covered with an exhaust hood and plywood. North of this window is a metal stairway leading to a door into the west elevation's second story. The single-light slab door is centered in the second story flanked by double-hung sash windows with four-over-one lights and concrete sills. Both of these are newer vinyl windows. The west elevation has no decorative frieze band or cornice; the flat asphalt roof projects beyond the wall approximately 2 feet and has a metal rain gutter attached to its edge.

A one-story, one-car garage is located southwest of the hotel near the alleyway. The brick-masonry structure's dimensions are approximately 23'10" in length and 18' in width, and it has a 1-foot raised concrete foundation. The north elevation includes a garage door slightly offset toward the west end. The door consists of sliding metal panels, and its frame has a large concrete lintel. A corbelled brick cornice is located at the top of the north wall. A matching cornice tops the south elevation, which is composed of a solid brick masonry wall. The east elevation includes two rectangular windows with concrete lintels; the enframed areas of both windows are covered with plywood. This elevation has no cornice; a decorative brick frieze band capped with concrete is located at the top of the wall. The west elevation matches the east one, except for a projecting, enclosed eave extending from the top of the wall. The garage is in fair condition, with a deep crack running diagonally on its east elevation and several bricks missing from its southwest corner.

The hotel's interior layout on the first floor was altered in the 1980s. A wall separating the bar from the dancing and dining hall was removed at approximately the same time as the bathroom addition was placed on the exterior of the south elevation. The second story was partially altered in 2005-2006, in order to retrofit it into use as a radio station. Extra roof supports were added. The original owner's living quarters, located upstairs on the east end, were also altered. The space was turned into a conference room, supply closet, and employee break room. Two adjacent hotel rooms on the upstairs' north side were altered into a reception area and men's bathroom with ADA access. The other existing bathroom entry was altered to provide ADA access.

The six other rooms (former hotel rooms) and corridor on the west end retain their original dimensions and layout. The original entry doors were refinished and the transoms left in place. New carpets cover the floors, and the original heating radiators have been removed. In two rooms on the west side of the reception office and reception area, closets were recently added to enclose new heating and cooling ductwork. Despite these changes to the second story, the floor plan still strongly suggests the layout of a hotel (see attachment).

The building's basement retains much of its original layout and contains the old boiler (not in use). It also contains the original wood-framed refrigeration area and chute where the beer kongs were rolled down into the basement from street level and kept chilled.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8  Page 1  Name of Property Rialto Hotel

County and State Blaine County, Idaho

The Rialto Hotel is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A as a significant example of important commercial development in Hailey during the Great Depression. It is also significant because it was the first Basque-American owned business constructed on its Main Street.

The town of Hailey, located in the Wood River Valley, was established in 1881 in territorial Alturas County, which covered most of south central Idaho. Gold had been discovered in Alturas County as early as 1865, but lack of refining technologies for other precious metals, such as silver and lead, impeded further mining development. Hostile Native Americans kept permanent Euro-American settlement out of the area until after the 1878 Bannock Indian War when they were relocated to Fort Hall. The next year, silver lodes were uncovered southwest of present-day Hailey, and the first farms and ranches were established in the valley.

Former territorial congressman and famed stage owner John Hailey claimed several tracts of public land in the Wood River Valley. He became familiar with the area when he helped transport Army troops there during the Bannock War. After the war, Hailey filed on several pieces of property and started a ranch east of the Wood River. Following the resurgence of mining in the area, he planned to turn one of his Desert Land Entry claims into a new townsite. Three local investors joined him to form the Hailey Town Company, and the site was officially platted in 1891. That year, the fledgling community won a bitter contested election with nearby Bellevue for the governmental seat of Alturas County.

By the summer of 1892, John Hailey and his business partners sold most of the Hailey townsite to the Idaho-Oregon Land Improvement Company, which was a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Oregon Short Line, which later became part of Union Pacific Railroad, laid its tracks across southern Idaho from 1881 to 1883, with a branch line built from Shoshone to Hailey by 1893. Commercial and residential development in Hailey boomed from the 1890s to the late 1920s, during the apex and nadir of the Wood River Valley’s mining industry. Mining efforts there continued sporadically throughout the early twentieth century.

Portions of Alturas County were incorporated into a new county, named Blaine, in 1895. Hailey remained the county seat and served as an important railhead and supply center for the area’s burgeoning agricultural industry. Cattle and sheep ranches dominated the rural areas of Blaine County, and John Hailey was reputed to have brought the first sheep bands to the area. The winter of 1889–1890 decimated many cattle ranchers in the Interior West, and hardy sheep became the main livestock on the high desert and in mountainous areas. The sheep industry boomed in Idaho, growing from an estimated 614,000 head in 1890, to 2.1 million head by 1900.

In comparison to other areas of the Interior West, large-scale sheep ranching was late in coming to southern Idaho. Major flocks were first raised in California, Nevada and Oregon in the 1860s. They were ranged through southern Idaho on their way to established railheads for shipping to Eastern U.S. markets. Rapid expansion of the sheep industry and extended grazing patterns created a need for larger numbers of herders. Since herding was considered a lowly position in agricultural work, newly arrived immigrants often took these arduous and lonely jobs. Men from the Basque country, an area located along the mountainous border of Spain and France, often worked as herdsmen when they came to the United States.
Basques may have first traveled to the Americas in the 1600s and eventually moved throughout South America and Mexico. By the 1840s, some Basque immigrants became involved in large-scale sheep raising in Argentina. Others worked in the mines and in other economic enterprises. A decade later, many South American Basques followed the gold trail to new strikes in California and Nevada. When the gold rush declined, many found work on cattle and sheep ranches. As the sheep industry grew, Basques in the United States encouraged relatives in their homeland to come work as herders. Most of them had no sheep herding experience but quickly learned how to care for bands as large as 2,500 head.  

By the 1890s, John Hailey and Frank Gooding were two of the largest sheep raisers in Idaho. Gooding, a former Blaine County miner and merchant, had moved to the Shoshone area (south of Blaine County) by 1900, and was raising sheep. His brother, Fred, was also involved in the sheep business, and the brothers hired many Basque immigrants as herders. By 1900, there were roughly 270 people of Basque descent living in southern Idaho, by 1920, the number had grown to 1,800.  

One such immigrant was Julio Asutora, who came from the Basque country to the United States in 1913. He worked as a herder for Fred Gooding and lived in the Shoshone area. Julio married another Basque immigrant, Maria Aspitala, in Hailey in 1918, and by 1930, they resided in Jerome (Jerome County). Julio continued working as a sheepherder and had saved enough money to have assets of $3,500, according to the 1930 census.  

After World War I, the sheep industry suffered heavy losses that continued through the Great Depression. The 1934 Taylor Grazing Act limited itinerant sheep herding and access to public land, which in turn negatively affected Basque workers who did not own property. Many looked for new economic opportunities. In 1934, Julio and Maria Asstorua invested their hard-earned money in a new venture in Hailey, buying two lots on its Main Street for construction of a hotel.  

As was the case for many immigrant groups, Basques were not always warmly welcomed in established Idaho communities. They had to overcome perceptions of being clannish (because they did not speak English) and "rough" (because of their social acceptance of liquor). Basque boardinghouses sprang up in Idaho towns after the 1800s, often located by the railroad tracks, stockyards, or the more unsavory areas of town. They were important cultural centers for Basque herders, offering a taste of home life and social interaction during the winter months. Boardinghouses also created acceptable work opportunities for Basque immigrant women, as well as the possibilities of finding a mate from their own cultural background.  

Before the 1930s, Basque residents and businesses could be found primarily on Hailey's River Street, south of the "red light district," or houses of prostitution. Two boardinghouses were located in this area of Hailey as early as the 1910s—one run by the Mendola family and the other run by the Aragonez-Almarron. The Mendolas also opened one near River Street in 1918; however, by 1930, according to census materials, none of these families was still running boardinghouses in Hailey.  

Before the Great Depression, Hailey businesses had already suffered from a long economic recession, starting with the decline of mining during the early part of the century. When the nearby Triumph Mine reopened in the 1930s, it helped to precipitate a small business boom in Hailey. Several federal public works programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Public Works Administration, brought funding and workers in to the area for Forest Service construction and maintenance projects. The programs also funded construction of other public buildings, roads and bridges.
Local building contractor and later Hailey mayor John M. ("Jack") Rutter became involved in several public and private building projects throughout southern Idaho at this time. He arranged a mortgage of $11,900 with Julio Astorquia. The mortgage covered the costs of the lots on Main Street and subsequent construction of buildings there. Rutter supervised the hotel's construction, which started in August and was completed on November 22, 1934. He constructed three similar buildings in Hailey from 1934-1936, all with red brick shipped from Salt Lake City, Utah. Besides the Rialto Hotel, he built the nearby Harris Block on Main Street (1935) and the Masonic Lodge (NRHP Reference # 89000069) on the southeast corner of Gray Street and South 2nd Avenue (1936). All three had modest Art Deco detailing, a style popular from 1920 to 1940 in the United States.

The Hailey newspaper closely followed the Rialto Hotel's construction in 1934, with several articles appearing on its front pages. In July, the paper announced "a fine improvement to be made on the corner of Main and Gray Street" that would replace "the old run-down dump known as the Royal Cafe." The newspaper also emphasized that the hotel would have a "beer parlor without seats and gaming of any kind," to dispel stereotypical notions of Basque patrons as "looters, heavy drinkers and gamblers." On November 22, 1934, the Hailey Times ran a story with the following headline: "New Block will be Opened with Social Function: Hotel Rialto Nears Completion, Marking Real Advance of Basque Citizens." The article emphasized that the Astorqua's new hotel was "the first business building of importance to be erected in Hailey for years," and that it "will add much to the beauty of the place." It was also the first Basque boardinghouse located in a "respectable" area of town - on Hailey's Main Street, no less. The Hotel's opening included a reception and dancing, with music provided by a "special" Basque band from Boise. The Rialto Hotel thrived and did well enough that the Astorquias were able to pay off their mortgage by 1938.

In 1938, another Basque family started a boardinghouse and bar in Hailey, David and Maria Epifania Inchausti ran the Gem Bar and a boardinghouse, located near Bullion and River streets, for several years. In the late 1940s, both boardinghouses traded off hosting annual Basque dinners that were open to the public. The dinners were used to raise funds for St. Charles Catholic Church in Hailey. The Basque dinners became an annual community tradition and provided an opportunity for area residents and visitors to experience Basque culture and cuisine. In 1953, the dinners were moved to a newly constructed parish hall near the church. The annual event was eventually incorporated into the nationally recognized "Trail of the Sheep" festival, which was launched in 1997. The week-long festival celebrates the history and culture of the Wood River Valley's sheep industry.

The Astorqua family owned the Rialto Hotel until 1973. It was the longest-operating Basque boardinghouse in Blaine County. The building was used as a bar and restaurant for several more years, and was renamed the Hailey Hotel in 1980. In 2009, the upstairs portion is used as a local radio station, and the downstairs is occasionally used as a public bar. Though slightly altered over the years, the building retains its historic importance as an example of the resurgence of commercial development on Hailey's Main Street during the 1930s. It also serves as an important reminder of Hailey's and Blaine County's Basque-American history and culture.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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County and State Blaine County, Idaho

END NOTES

1. Morle Wells, Gold Camps and Silver Cities (Moscow, Idaho: Idaho Department of Lands, Bureau of Mines & Geology, 1933), 112-114; Spence, C. Clark, For Wood River or Bust: Idaho's Silver Boom of the 1860s (Moscow and Boise, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, Idaho State Historical Society, 1999), 5-9. See also McLeod, George, Chapters III and V in A History of Alturas and Blaine Counties, Idaho (Hailey, Idaho: The Hailey Times [newspaper], 1930).


3. McLeod, 47; Wells, 114; Spencu, 15-17, 57.


9. Bieter, 82-83; Echeverria, 32-33. For information on the Astorquia's purchase of the lots in Hailey, see Warranty Deed dated 17 July 1934 between Julio Astorquia and J. F. McClure, on file in Blaine County Courthouse, Hailey, Idaho.


END NOTES, CONTINUED:

13. "Brick Block to be Built for Business: Local Men Launch Substantial Improvements on Main and Croy Corner," The Hailey Times, 12 July 1934, 1. See also Mortgage Record dated 20 December 1934 between Julio Astorquia and John Ruffer, on file in Blaine County Courthouse.


15. The Hailey Times, 12 July 1934, 1. For cultural stereotypes of Basque herdsmen, see Bieter, 57-59

16. Ibid., 22 November 1934, 1.

17. For information on the Inchausti family, the Gem Bar and boardinghouse, and the early days of the annual Basque dinner, see the following: Interview with Rose Inchausti Mallory by Ginger Prollier, 10-18/1984 (OH211-212); [Rose Mallory], "History of Basque Dinner in Hailey" (MS-0026), both on file at the Regional History Department, Ketchum Community Library, Ketchum, Idaho. See also notes of interview with Rose Mallory by author, July 2008, in author’s files. For information on the Trail of the Sheep Festival, see "A Little History," at the "Trail of the Sheep Festival" website: http://www.trailofthesheep.org, accessed March 2009.

18. For information on the remodeling of the hotel and its change of name, see Building Permits concerning the Hailey Hotel, Inc. (1950, 1994), on file at the City of Hailey, Idaho.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


The Hailey Times, July-November, 1934.


Mallory, Rosie Inchausti. Recorded interview by Ginger Piottor, 18 October 1984. On file at the Regional History Department, Ketchum Community Library, Ketchum, Idaho [formerly Ketchum Community Library].

"History of Basque Dinner in Hailey." Manuscript MS-0026, on file at the Ketchum Community Library.


"Rialto Hotel, Hailey" [c. 1930s]. Folder #0053, Historical Photograph Collection, Ketchum Community Library.

The Rialto Hotel
201 Main Street
Hailey, Blaine County, Idaho
Madeline Buckendorf, 7/04/08
SITE MAP WITH PHOTO POINTS
NOT TO SCALE

KEY:
Tree: ☑️
Fence = ——
Alleyway = ——
Sidewalk = ..........
Shrubbery = ☀️

N

Roll 1: #17
(Photo 1 of 5)

Roll 2: #3
(Photo 4 of 5)

Roll 2: #4
(Photo 5 of 5)

Main Street

Roll 1: #24
(Photo 3 of 5)

Roll 1: #23
(Photo 2 of 5)

Patio Area

Garage

Cooler

Main Entry

Hotel

Stairs

Restrooms
The Rialto Hotel
2nd Story Interior Layout
201 Main Street
Hailey, Blaine County, Idaho
Madeline Buckendorf, 10/29/08
MAP--NOT TO SCALE

KEY:
Circa 1980s remodel = - - - -
2007 08 remodel = - - - -

North

Croy Street

Studio
Studio
Office
Office
Reception Office
Men's RR
Conference Room

Supply Closet

Stairs

Stairs

Exit
Enclosed Ductwork
Corridor

Studio
Prod Studio
Prod Studio
Women's RR
Reception Area

Break Room/Kitchen area

Restrooms (one story)

Garage (one story)

Patio Area

Main Street
May 24, 2018
City of Hailey

To Whom It May Concern,

Dennis Kavanagh Construction, LLC, is about to embark on a remodel to the Hailey Hotel, now owned by Old Rialto Hotel, LLC. This historically significant building will retain all of its exterior elements and charm, less some recent additions that are appurtenant structures. Because of a change in use to the upper floor, that is adding living spaces, parking requirements necessitate that the very dilapidated detached garage has to be removed. This building is in very bad repair, has major settlement issues, is a safety hazard and is located in the wrong place. We have filed a permit to remove this building that requires 120 days for surrounding neighbors to review, but by this letter, we are asking those affected to consider our need to accelerate this review timeline. If you appreciate the fact that the sooner we move this along, the shorter our overall timeline for exterior construction will be, thereby reducing the impacts to the neighborhood. Your response to the Hailey City Staff to this affect would be much appreciated.

I thank you respectfully in advance,

[Signature]

Dennis Kavanagh
Return to Agenda
Step #1 is a good idea. Do you need the help of the Building Official, or Errin do you feel comfortable identifying what you see?

Lisa

Lisa Horowitz
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR
CITY OF HAILEY
115 S. MAIN ST. HAILEY, ID  83333
208-788-9815 EXT. 13
CELL:  727-7097

Seems to me that step no. 1 would be the first and easiest step. You, Erin, and Toni have done too much research and raised some obvious questions that need to be explained before we endorse past, perhaps incorrect, information. I have a problem with the term “corrugated cast iron”. What little I know of cast iron is that if you bend (corrugate) cast iron it tends to crack; i.e., cast iron is not malleable like sheet steel.

On Jun 10, 2018, at 5:55 PM, susan giannettino <sgiannettino@gmail.com> wrote:

You may not be interested in this long email on just one building. But we have a conundrum.

Errin had some questions about how I described the siding on this building; Toni did some research; Errin still had questions and now it comes down to whether or not this building is really what the State Historic Preservation Office site reports say it is; a Mesker Brothers building. I think that is a big deal.

In my narrative for the plaque, I was simply repeating what those site reports have said about the building since the early 1980s. It is easy to edit the words that Errin pointed out are technically incorrect (the roof is corrugated; the sides are pressed metal for example). But Errin's questions have raised doubts in my mind.

Errin and I spent a bit of time studying the outside more carefully than I had in the past. That led to concluding there are some visually obvious inconsistencies on
the ground versus what the SHPO reports say. For example, it seems obvious that there was an addition at the back of the building but the SHPO reports do not mention that point. Going beyond that, given Toni’s research, the Mesker buildings seem to have a very distinctive look based on photos of buildings on the web .. our Thrift Store does not look at all like any one of those buildings.

I see two actions.

**One, get up in the attic with a strong flashlight and see what we see.** I am adding emphasis in these quotes. The SHPO report of 2013 states "*Historic records revealed that the modest one-story structure has an iron frame*" (no idea what those historic records are), and "*Sometime soon after the 1907 fire map was drawn, John Hailey ordered a cast-iron frame building from Mesker Brothers of St. Louis Missouri. It was shipped to Hailey by rail where it was assembled on the corner of North 1st Avenue and East Bullion Street.... ." No explanation as to how they know Hailey ordered the building though he did own the lot. The SHPO report of 2006 says "*The building was shipped via railway and assembled in Hailey. The cast-iron frame is wrapped in corrugated cast-iron, molded to simulate bricks*". The 1982 report states: "*modest one-story frame building with an iron-clad facade. The gabled roof is hidden behind a semi-circular flase (sic) front. The iron of the facade is stamped in a brick pattern, with the "basement" level receiving a more pronounced, rusticated treatment.*". So, with a flashlight, can we determine if there is an iron frame? Errin, and now I, doubt this; the terms that are used to describe what is visually obvious are not correct so perhaps the facts about the internal structure are incorrect. But we can see what we can see.

**Two, contact Darius Bryjka the administrator for the Facebook page (Mesker Brothers - Storefronts of America) who is a person who does a lot of Mesker work including the page Toni found;**
https://meskerbrothers.wordpress.com/about/ ...send photos and get his advice. From what I can tell, he has seen a lot of these buildings but works in Illinois. Perhaps there is just a Mesker facade on the front of our building; but even then, it would be a facade very different from anything else I see in the photographs of known Mesker buildings
https://www.flickr.com/photos/62729024@N00/

Any other suggestions?

Bottomline, I do not want to finely edit this write up any more until we get through this can of worms.

P.S. Sorry; will miss this upcoming meeting.

Susan

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On Tue, May 15, 2018 at 9:21 PM, Errin Bliss <errin@blissarchitecture.com>
wrote:
Toni, thank you, the links were absolutely fascinating but I have even more questions after reading them.

Susan, you’ve written about quite a few very technical terms that even an architectural historian would have a difficult time explaining. I’d like to visit the building and do some more research so I can write you another 4 page email explanation.

Thanks
Errin

Errin Bliss, AIA
Bliss Architecture
(208) 721-7424

From: toni whittington
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2018 6:41 PM
To: Errin Bliss
Cc: Susan Giannettino; Daniel Hansen; Frank Rowland; Morgan R. Buckert; Joan Davies; carol waller; Lisa Horowitz
Subject: Re: Historic Plaque narratives

Errin, et al,

The word corrugated may indeed be wrong, perhaps galvanized, or sheet metal instead?

https://meskerbrothers.wordpress.com/what-are-meskers/

http://www.traditionalproductreports.com/timber-heavymetal.html

thanks,
toni

On Tue, May 15, 2018 at 6:21 PM, Errin Bliss <errin@blissarchitecture.com> wrote:

Susan

Your first paragraph has some architectural language that I question or am confused by, ie ‘corrugated metal pressed to imitate brick’ I’m not sure is actually possible to make. I’d be happy to review your original references to make sure that paragraph is architecturally correct.

Errin Bliss, AIA, NCARB, LEED AP

BLISSARCHITECTURE
From: Susan Giannettino <sgiannettino@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2018 6:05 PM
To: toni whittington <twhitt4@gmail.com>
Cc: Daniel Hansen <daniel@svsummersymphony.org>; Errin Bliss <errin@blissarchitecture.com>; Frank Rowland <flyrod1083@cox.net>; Morgan R. Buckert <morganrbuckert@gmail.com>; Joan Davies <jdavies2348@msn.com>; carol waller <carol@cw-communications.com>; Lisa Horowitz <Lisa.horowitz@haileycityhall.org>
Subject: Re: Historic Plaque narratives

Toni has gone above and beyond and repeated that already. So, yes, Susan will figure out how to be less wordy regarding the assay office, library, thrift store. I appreciate what you have done already....very exciting.

Susan

Please excuse the typos including the unintended auto corrections.
Sent from my iPad

On May 15, 2018, at 5:51 PM, toni whittington <twhitt4@gmail.com> wrote:

Daniel,

Thank you for the feedback, it's greatly appreciated.
I've made your suggested changes to all documents with these exceptions:

1. It appears that the phrase *Deo optimo maximo* does not have commas in between words.
2. The correct title is Hailey Lodge No. 16, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. So I've deleted #16 and changed all to No. 16. If Frank has additional information we will adjust again.
3. I'm a fan of the Oxford comma and so I've kept those extra fellows in the narratives.

As a group we need to decide:
For consistency do we want to include the location address in the title?
Three narratives have addresses listed and three do not.

Fox-Worswick House | 119 East Bullion Street
Harris Building | 100 North Main Street
Riley Corner and Hailey Masonic Lodge No. 16 | Bullion and S. 2nd Ave
Assay Office | Episcopal Thrift Store | address? (483 words*)

Hailey Community Baptist Church | address?

St. Charles Borromeo Church | address?

* We still have the dilemma of too many words in the Assay narrative; perhaps Susan will do the editing as I'm finding it difficult to narrow down.

I'm also waiting for a few more edits from Joan.

Enjoy,
Toni

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On Tue, May 15, 2018 at 1:29 PM, Daniel Hansen <daniel@svsummersymphony.org> wrote:

All —

I’ve finally had a chance to give my input on editing (see all attached). Thank you for your patience.

Frank, to finish the editing on the Masonic Lodge, we need to clarify a few things:

Is the Masonic Lodge formally known by the title Masonic Lodge #16 or is the Hailey Lodge the 16th dedicated lodge in the state?

Best,
Daniel

From: toni whittington <twhitt4@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 9:50 PM
To: susan giannettino <sgiannettino@gmail.com>; Errin Bliss <errin@blissarchitecture.com>; Frank Rowland <flyrod1083@cox.net>; Daniel Hansen <daniel@svsummersymphony.org>; Morgan R. Buckert <morganbuckert@gmail.com>; Joan Davies <jdavies2348@msn.com>; carol waller <carol@cw-communications.com>; Lisa Horowitz <Lisa.horowitz@haileycityhall.org>
Subject: Historic Plaque narratives

Attached are the most recent edits of the submitted narratives. The Assay plaque may need to stay at 479 words.

--
toni whittington
208-720-2526
twhitt4@gmail.com

<5.15.18 Assay Episcopal thrift store.docx>

--
toni whittington
208-720-2526
twhitt4@gmail.com

--
Susan Giannettino
sgiannettino@gmail.com
Report Criteria:
- Actual Amounts
- All Accounts
- Print Period Totals
- Print Grand Totals
- Page and Total by Fund
- All Segments Tested for Total Breaks

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YTD Encumbrance: .00  YTD Actual: 1,702.75  Total: 1,702.75  YTD Budget: 8,000.00  Unexpended: 6,297.25

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