

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

Tuesday, February 9, 2021 at 3:30 PM

To be held in the Council Chambers of Hailey City Hall and via GoToMeeting

Please join my meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone.

<https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/686570877>

You can also dial in using your phone.

(For supported devices, tap a one-touch number below to join instantly).

United States: +1 (872) 240-3212

One-touch: tel:+18722403212,,686570877#

Access Code: 686-570-877

Call to Order

New Business

- 1) Election of Chair and Vice Chair -- **Action Item**
- 2) Discussion of Crossroads Brochure Revisions -- **Action Item**
- 3) Discussion of Maintenance of Art (information and/or items to be brought to hearing) -- **Action Item**

Old Business, In-Progress & Status Reports

- 1) Adoption of the Meeting Minutes from December 8, 2020 -- **Action Item**
- 2) Appointment Resignation by Bryce Ternet

Possible Discussion Topics for next Agenda (March 9, 2021 at 3:30pm)

- 1) Relocation of Kaleidoscope and Twist of Fate

Adjourn

Robyn Davis

From: Evelyn Phillips <evelynphillips@me.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 5, 2020 5:34 PM
To: Robyn Davis
Subject: Re: Brief Cost Estimate for Crossroads Brochure
Attachments: HaileyHistoric MAP&Broch_Side1_Feb2020.pdf

Will do - I actually started working on a brochure - not a booklet - because it seemed like no one was picking up the booklet.

My brochure size was modeled after then Central Idaho Dark Sky brochure - 16" x 18.5, which accordion folds down to 4" x 9.25" .

The Historic Sites (buildings no longer there) will go on side 1, with the cover (flipped in the final version) and the back cover. I am attaching what I was playing around with for Side 1 back in October. This side would have the 13 Historic Sites which are gone now. The old map would be quite small, maybe just a section of the old map to show those 13 locations. And the text needs to be edited and cut, especially if we want to add couple more pictures.

The right hand column, with the history of Hailey, needs to be cut radically, only about half of the copy that is currently on the "Historic old Hailey" BW brochure-booklet fits into that whole column!

Side 2 would have a bigger map and 32 listings, and will need lots of editing and cutting. The map might need to be different for side 2 with the existing buildings. It is hard to read, even for myself, a mapmaker! So it might turn people off . . . I'm thinking of actually making a more modern map for side 2, with current streets and bike lanes, Alturas Plaza's layout, town square and so on. I don't know about lot lines and lot numbers, and I would de-emphasize alleys but still show them.

Should we talk? Because some of these things can add a lot of time. Who will be looking for more old pictures? Who will be editing and cutting the text? I could do both, but that will definitely take more time. And then there's the more modern map that I want to do based on the older map. So . . . I would guess the range could be \$1,7500 - \$2,800 (25 hours to 40 hours) @\$70/hour.

(In playing with the layout I was trying to inject a bit of a modern touch as I think people are tired of seeing the same old historic western fonts and flourishes on these kinds of brochures. I could be wrong . . . and then It occurred to me that the brochure should follow somewhat the plaques around town which Andy designed! I might be able to incorporate some of their design and still keep a modern look . . .)

Let me know what you think and if what I've sent is enough.

Evelyn Phillips
Quigley Map Studio
20 Quigley Road
Hailey, ID 83333

cell: 208-720-7278
home: 208-788-3496

evelynphillips@me.com
www.quigleymapstudio.com

On Feb 5, 2020, at 1:51 PM, Robyn Davis <robyn.davis@haileycityhall.org> wrote:

Hi Evelyn,

Could you provide us with a brief cost estimate for time it will take to update the Crossroads Brochure? We have a meeting with our Board next week and would like to have some preliminary numbers for them. At this meeting, they should be able to decide which direction with the Crossroads Brochure they'd like to go.

If you could have it to me by Friday morning, that would be wonderful. If not, let me know a ballpark number and we can go from there.

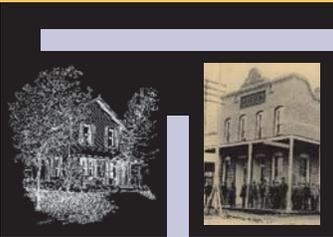
Thank you,
Robyn

Robyn Davis, M.A.

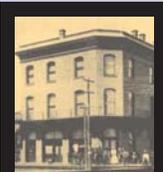
Community Development City Planner
City of Hailey
115 South Main Street
Hailey, ID 83333
Ph: 208.788.9815 ext. 2015
<image001.png>

HAILEY'S HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY FROM THE 1880S TO THE 1930S



A Walking Tour of Old Hailey



Brought to you by
Blaine County Historical Museum
Hailey Historic Preservation Commission
Hailey Chamber of Commerce

FOLDS

HAILEY HISTORIC SITES

HOMES AND BUSINESSES NO LONGER THERE

1. F. E. Ensign Home Site: 103 3RD Ave. N.
Francis Edward and Margaret Reid Ensign purchased this property in 1881. In 1868 Francis was elected to the Territorial Council of Idaho for Owyhee County and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body. He came to Hailey as the attorney for the Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement Co., then owners of the new Hailey town site. He ruled over a precedent setting court case concerning water rights in Quigley Gulch. This case set standards for water right issues that are still used today. The home currently on this site was designed by Arthur Troutner and features signature trusses. The Oakley stone wall forms the exterior/interior west wall. The mature Tamarack and Chestnut trees are a contribution to Hailey's urban forest.

2. The Mint Site: 116 S. Main St.
Located on lots 15 and 16 in Block 33 of the City of Hailey is the site of the current Mint Bar. These lots were formerly occupied by Brook's Tavern, Ensign, Davies and Ensign, an insurance firm, and the original Mint.



3. Alturas [Hiawatha] Hotel Site: N.E. corner of Croy and 1st Ave.
Construction began in 1883 and was completed in 1885 at a cost of \$35,000. The three-story brick hotel, which featured a wood stove in every room, was billed as "the finest hotel between Denver and the West Coast." Some rooms were turned into apartments in 1915. It burned in 1899. When rebuilt, hot water was piped from the Hailey Hot Springs Hotel west of town to heat the building and provide water for the plunge in the rear of the hotel where many townspeople learned to swim. A fire in January of 1979 marked the final end of a proud Hailey landmark. Atkinson's Market is now on this site.

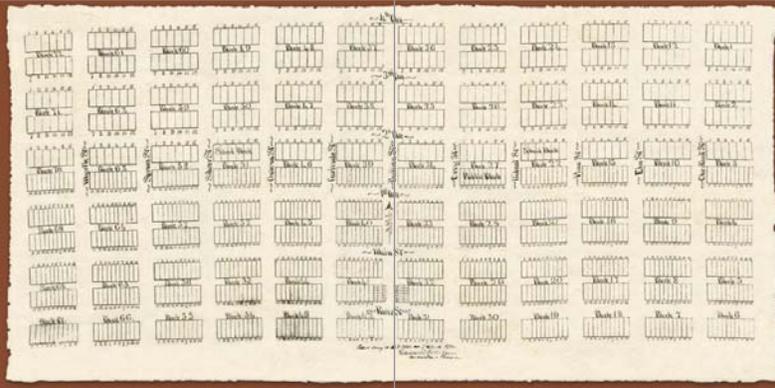
4. Snug Bar Site: N.W. corner of Croy and 1st Ave.
Ernest Hemingway and friends frequented the bar at this location. This area was the hub of downtown Hailey businesses around the turn of the century.

5. Union Pacific [Oregon Short Line] Depot Site: W. of the bike path between Croy and Walnut Sts.
A brass band, orators and much ado, greeted the first train on May 23, 1883. With the railroad came the telegraph, and Hailey was connected with the rest of the world. Townspeople and newspaper reporters gathered at the depot for each arrival and departure of the daily train. Trains stopped coming to the Wood River Valley in 1981.

6. Wood River Times Site: S.E. corner of Croy and Main Sts.
T. E. Picotte pitched a tent here in 1881 and then built a log building to house his paper and printing business. Picotte was as outrageous an editor as any on the frontier and was horse-whipped a number of times for the personal attacks published in his paper. His staff followed the leader; one editor ended up with two gunshot wounds.

7. Telephone Exchange: 14 E. Croy St.
The building that once housed the old Eye Center became Hailey's telephone exchange after it was moved from the Wood River Times Building, the site of Idaho's Idaho's first telephone exchange which opened Oct. 1, 1883. Three operators worked eight-hour shifts around the clock and were the lifeline for the community. It was a sad day in August 1963 when the system switched to dial phones. The operators were faster circulating the news than the weekly paper, and listening in on the party line was even better than gossiping at the soda fountain.

8. Idaho Electric Supply Company Site: S.W. corner of Bullion and 1st Ave.
On May 13, 1887, Hailey was the first municipality in the Idaho Territory to produce electricity from a wood fired generator located on lot one (1), block thirty-three (33) of the Hailey townsite. When this building burned in 1888, a new plant was erected at Hunter and White's sawmill immediately west of the Wood River and a little below the Bullion St. bridge. A dam was constructed across the river, a short distance above the bridge, and the water was diverted from the river through the Trail Race Canal to the plant.



9. Aukema Drugstore Site: 126 S. Main St.
John C. Baugh was an early druggist in town. He and his wife Clara Silver Baugh built this building in 1904. Mark W. Aukema worked for him and for J. J. Tracy, and bought the building from Baugh in 1913. Mark's son, Edgar M. Andrews followed his father in the drugstore business. It also housed the Opportunity Shop and a dry cleaning business. The building was razed and a new E. G. Willis business plaza was built by Bruce Willis and named for his father. Shorty's Diner is on the ground floor of this building.

10. First National Bank Site: 100 S. Main St.
A stone wall from the first permanent building at this site survived the fire of July, 1889, and may be seen from the back parking lot. The original two-story First National Bank was built here circa 1900. The First Security Bank was constructed in 1967 and occupied the building until April, 2001. It is now the Wells Fargo Bank.

11. Dot Allen's House Site: Corner of River and Bullion Sts.
Always referred to by both names, a prostitute, Dot Allen, was the undisputed "boss of River Street," and "handsome John Donnelly was her right hand man." Hailey folklore has it that she was a very beautiful woman and always gorgeously dressed. Other houses of prostitution north of Bullion Street and on both sides of River Street included Lizzie's, Anita's, Mary's, Gloria's, Georgia's and Mabel's. Just before midnight September 21, 1911, during an attempted robbery, Dot Allen's piano player, M. J. Crowley, was shot dead. After an ugly investigation, compromising many stalwarts of the town, Charles Allen and Reece Clevenger were found guilty of murder and Charles Crawford and Lorenzo Swift were convicted as accomplices. Dot Allen continued in business for some years, but no one ever knew what finally became of her. In the early 1900s this became the site of the pelota (Basque handball) court. There was an adobe Basque boarding house immediately to the south.

12. Basque Boarding House Site: Between Croy and Bullion Sts. and River St.
Established circa 1910 by Eusebio and Pia Unamuno Arriaga for "Basques only," Basque shepherders and sheep men were guaranteed a hot bath, hearty dinners followed by cigars and cafe royales, a game of cards, and dancing and singing to the accompaniment of guitars, concertinas and musical spoons.

13. Chinatown: S. of Walnut N. of Aspen and W. of River Sts.
The Chinese worked on railroad construction crews. They also cooked for the mining camps. In town they ran laundries, restaurants and worked for the prostitutes. They maintained gardens just west of the original city limits and grew all types

HISTORIC OLD HAILEY

A NINETEENTH CENTURY TOWN



Ezra Pound was born in this house which is now houses the Sun Valley Center for the Arts.

From prehistoric times until well into the 20th century the Wood River Valley was visited in the warm weather months by Native Americans. Fur trappers roamed the inter-mountain Rockies in the early 1800s and Alexander Ross led a band of trappers into the area for a look-see in 1824. The first mining claim was filed in the Gold Belt west of Hailey in the summer of 1865.

Settlers and miners, however did not come to the area in earnest until 1879. Things got really serious in 1881, when on July 1st the first shipment of ore left Hailey. It weighed 22,000 lbs. (11 tons) and contained 154.5 ounces of silver to the ton. The mining boom continued until the mid-1800s when many of the veins played out and the bottom fell out of the silver market.

The town's founder, John Hailey, was an early pioneer in the Northwest who took part in the Boise Basin Gold Rush in 1862. He established an extensive stage and freight line and at one time controlled 2,000 miles of service.

Betting the Wood River Valley was going to be a center of mining and commercial activity, Hailey filed a homestead on the future townsite in 1879. The next year, he increased his holding with a desert land claim of 440 acres. Calling them selves the Hailey Town Company, Hailey, A. H. Boomer, U. S. Marshal E. S. Chase and W. T. Riley had the townsite surveyed April 20, 1881 and officially platted at the county seat in Rocky Bar, May 10, 1881. The speculation paid off. By July 6, \$30,000 worth of lots had been sold.

In 1882, when the Town Company sold to the Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement Company for \$10,000, the transaction included 2,500 acres in Quigley Gulch (east of town) and 8,000 acres in Croy Gulch, the site of the Hailey Hot Springs Hotel (west of town).

On August 24, 1882, the townsite was amended, expanding from 72 blocks to 140 blocks. This annexation process would continue sporadically throughout Hailey's history, reaching a peak with the Woodside extension to the south in the 1970s and the Northridge addition in the 1980s. The original Old Town plat, however, remains the heart of Historic Old Hailey.

The town John Hailey and his friends laid out is the quintessence of a 19th century town. In the residential part the wide tree-lined streets provide an open inviting avenue for course and discourse. The long narrow lots march back to alleys – an added living space, and by common agreement (before planning and zoning directives) homes were set back 25 feet from the street.

When Florence and J. C. Fox arrived in Hailey on May 1, 1881, they had to walk the last mile from Bellevue as the horses had given out. What they found on the wide, dusty, dirt road that would become Main Street was a hubbub of activity. Tin horns, merchants, madams, lawyers, land agents and barkeeps hustled to meet the needs of the hundreds of miners who were working all the hills and gulches surrounding the future town.

The first thing the Foxes did was pitch their tents on Main Street. J. C. went into the grocery business in one and Florence set up a room and board establishment in another. She later wrote that the floor was dirt, which she swept with a hoe. "When rocks turned up we hoed them out." The dishes were dusted when placed on the raw plank table and dusted again when the food was served. Water was carried from the river until a town well was dug at the intersection of Main and Carbonate. J.C. showed his business acumen by charging Florence for her groceries, but taking his room and board at no charge from her. Fox finally limited his store to women's dresses and accessories, notions and dry goods. In the middle of the store was

BACK COVER

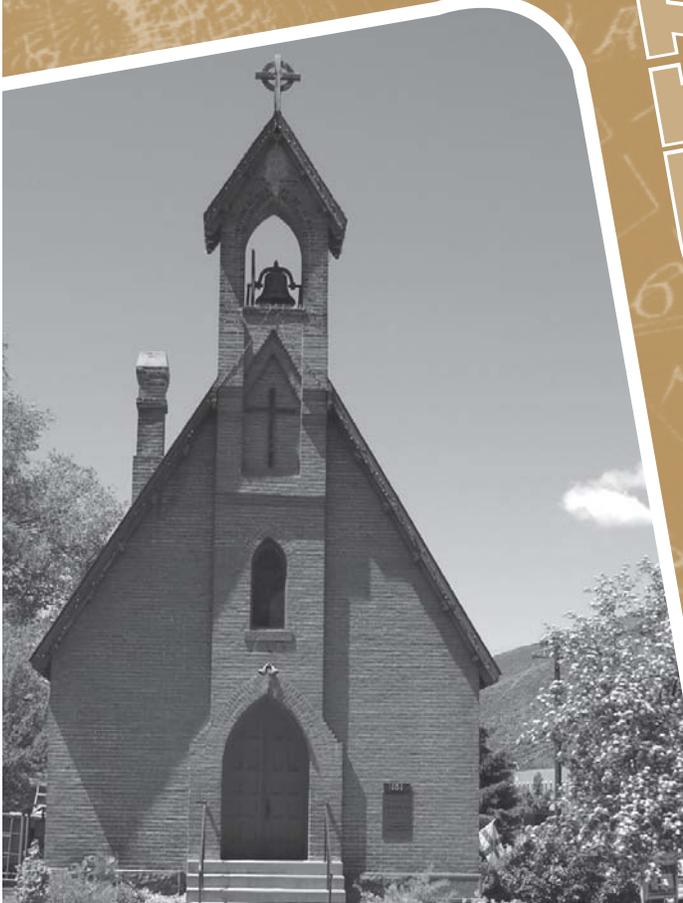
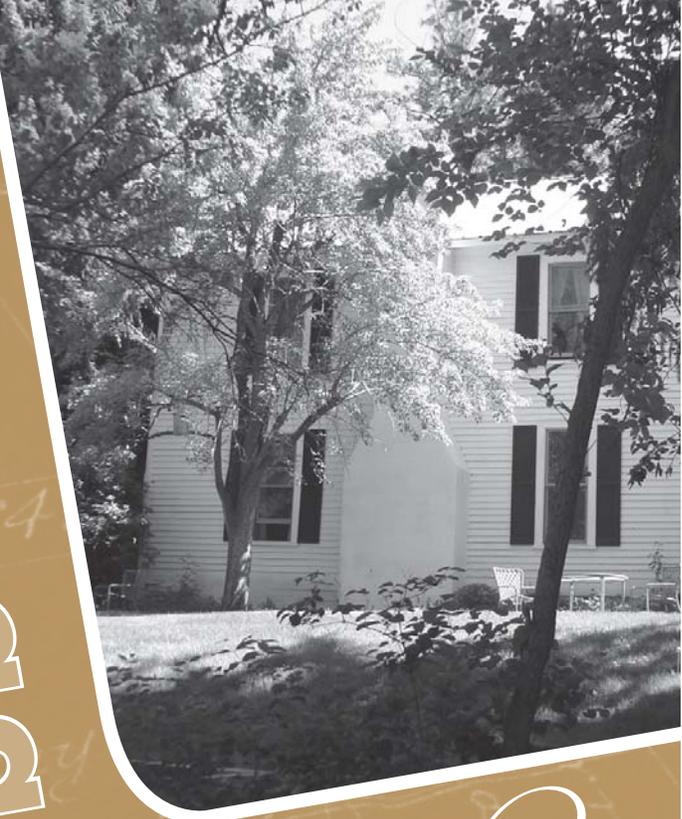


Photos courtesy Blaine County Historical Museum
Printed April 2020

CROSSROADS

Historic

Hailey



**East Bullion
Street
and North
2nd Avenue**



Photo by Mallory; Courtesy Hailey Public Library

INTRODUCTION

Located just east of Hailey's business district, the intersection of E. Bullion Street and N. 2nd Avenue is the location of four properties that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Although Hailey has long appreciated its historic resources, many buildings have been lost to fire, or extensively altered making them ineligible for listing. Other buildings and sites in Hailey are on the National Register, but **four buildings at one intersection is unique.**

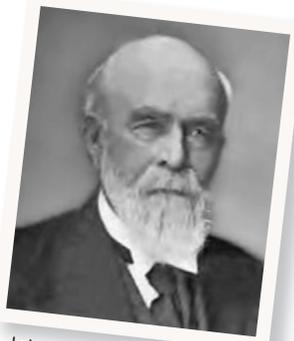
Unlike many communities born of mining booms, Hailey was intended to be a permanent settlement by its founder. John Hailey, responsible for the selection of the location, and the initial developer understood a permanent town required stability. Stability required efficient transportation routes, a commercial district, and residences. The population of the town must include not just transient miners, but entrepreneurs and families. A stable community would include churches, schools, fraternal organizations and an organized community government. The four corners at Bullion and Second Avenue, purchased within a year of Hailey's creation by three families and a church, exemplify this goal. Today the buildings include two family homes, a church, and a fraternal lodge building. The story of this intersection is the story of Hailey.

A Brief History of Hailey

Prospectors and miners were busy in the Wood River area as early as 1864, but conflicts with native residents, transportation problems, and lack of mining technology slowed development of mines in the area until the late 1870s. Successful entrepreneur John Hailey purchased land between Bellevue and Ketchum in December 1880. Before the year ended he founded a new town, Hailey. In 1881, political ambition drew Hailey from the Wood River area to Boise and he sold his land to the Idaho-Oregon Land Improvement Company. The new owners included railroad promoter Robert Strahorn who used his considerable skills and connections to boost the town.

Hailey prospered in the 1880s. In 1883 the Oregon Short Line arrived. Soon the town had the first telephone, 1883, and electric light service, 1889, in the territory. In these same years, disastrous fires struck the downtown business district, yet the town rebuilt. Hailey enjoyed a few more years of prosperity until the Wood River mines faltered and failed about the time of the nationwide Panic of 1893. Although some mines operated in fits and starts after this, the days of the boom were over and Hailey, along with other Wood River communities, had to find other ways to maintain its population. Livestock, particularly sheep, became an important part of the economic base. The U.S. Forest Service began to administer grazing and timber harvest on Forest Service lands and in the mid-1930s the agency built a large administrative site in Hailey. As smaller towns diminished in size and services, Hailey's role as a supply center strengthened.

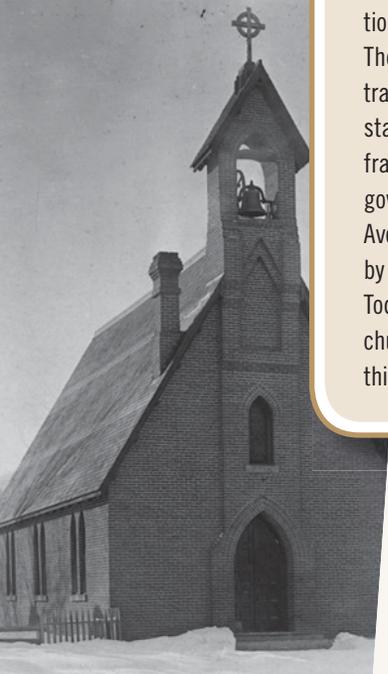
The scenic beauty of the Wood River Valley attracted many visitors even in the 19th century. The development of better roads in the 1920s and 1930s increased tourist traffic. Although the creation of Sun Valley resort in 1936 had a more direct impact on Ketchum, Hailey felt the increase in numbers of visitors and potential residents—both those who came to enjoy the benefits of leisure activities and the work force required to support them. When tourism combined with the startup of a mining operation, as happened in Hailey when the Triumph mine reopened in the 1930s, the result was a small boom in population.

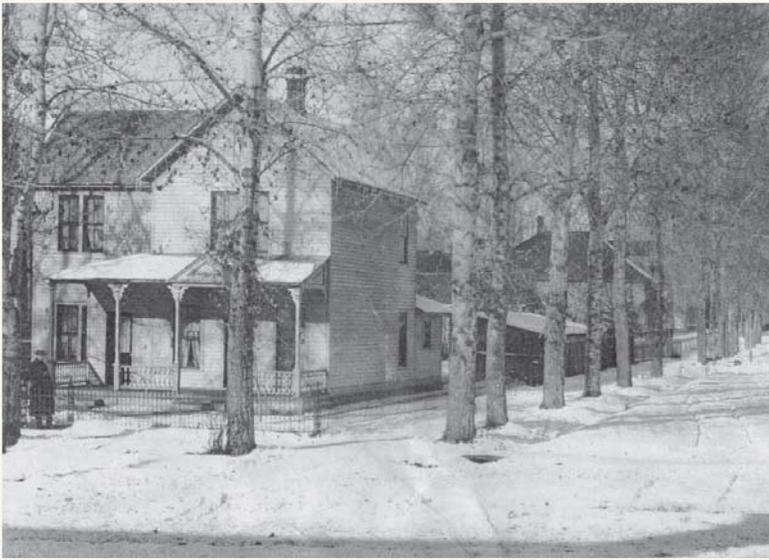


John Hailey



Photos courtesy of BCHM





Fox Worswick Home - 1906

Photo courtesy of BCHM

Northwest Corner – Fox-Worswick House

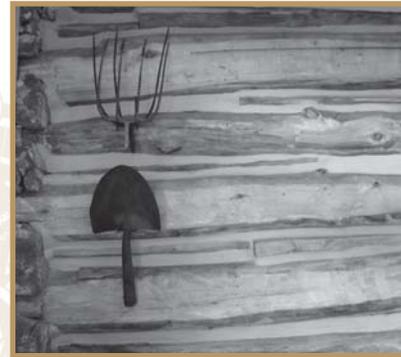
Charles B. Fox, a native of New York and a Civil War veteran, purchased several lots from John Hailey in April 1881. He opened a dry goods store on the east side of Main Street between Croy and Bullion, the center of Hailey's fast-developing business district. Along with E.B. Chase and William T. Riley, Fox acquired residential lots east of Main Street. Soon he had a log dwelling built for his family, which included his wife Genevieve and their infant child. Their home on the northwest corner may have been the first building constructed at the intersection of East Bullion Street and North 2nd Avenue.

Fox's dry good store failed in Hailey's competitive market and was sold in a sheriff's sale in October 1881. Fox remained in Hailey for four more years, and was elected Alturas County Auditor and Recorder in 1882. Before the Fox family left Hailey in 1885, they had added another lot to their property and added a one-story, wood-frame addition and porches to the house. Genevieve held title to the property and in October 1885 she sold it to Dr. Newell J. and Celia Brown for \$1,500. She and her children returned to Washington, D.C. where her family lived. Charles traveled to the Snake River to manage his mining claims in that area.

The Browns remained in Hailey for fifteen years, weathering the ups and downs of the Wood River mining economy. They enlarged the house with two single story additions and a second story by 1890, creating "a commodious, well appointed and altogether delightful home." After Newell's defeat for the office of county coroner in the 1900 election, the Browns left Hailey and moved to California, selling the house to local druggist and realtor John Baugh for \$1,500.

The house changed hands many times. Ernest Worswick, a mine investor, owned the house for six years (1904-1910), adding a second entry to the south elevation and a room to the north gable front.

Between 1910 and 1943 the home was bought and sold four times. These owners removed previous additions and added new ones. In 1943, R. Hunter and Zeo Nelson purchased the house, retaining ownership until Hunter's death in 1999. In 2000 the property was purchased by the Wood River Land Trust. The Land Trust restored the home to match the facade shown in the 1906 photograph on page 2. Interior details such as the original wood plank floors and wall colors were also restored.



Original exterior log wall



Ernest Worswick - top row, 2nd from left

*"Sage brush, sage brush,
and more sage brush..."*

Settlers were eager to move in to Hailey as soon as the townsite survey was completed in April 1881, but "... the softness of the roads forbade the hauling of heavy loads, and not a foot of lumber was to be had..." said T. E. Picotte, the editor of the *Wood River Times*. Until the roads cleared and freight wagons were able to deliver cut lumber from the railroad, the average family dwelled in tents. Pre-cut lumber and siding were not readily available in the Wood River area until after 1883, when the railroad branch was completed.

Northeast Corner: Eben S. and Elizabeth Chase House

Located on the northeast corner of the historic intersection, the Chase house is an example of gable-front vernacular architecture. This house was constructed circa 1885 using adobe-brick infill covered with clapboard siding and milled wood trim. The two-story house followed the traditional gable-front and L-shaped wing form of construction common for wealthier residents of early Idaho mining communities. The L-shaped wing underwent several alterations over the years, though the house still retains the original form.

Businessman Eben S. Chase, a native of Maine and a Civil War veteran, arrived in Idaho Territory in 1878 from the Midwest after being appointed United States Federal Marshal. Chase and his wife Elizabeth made their home in Boise until 1882. That year he moved his family to Hailey with the intent of building a home and managing new business interests there, including the Star 37 mine and a smelter. Chase continued his job as a federal marshal while dabbling in mining investments with two other Boise City residents, merchant David Falk, and assayer Alonzo Wolters.

Chase and his family lived in the house they built at 203 Bullion Street until 1890 when, facing several civil lawsuits, they lost the house to Joseph Pinkham. Ironically, Pinkham was a United States Federal Marshal and Boise resident who also invested in a diversity of businesses. Pinkham never occupied the house. In 1891 he deeded the property to Isaac Lewis, one of his business partners. Lewis used the property for investment purposes and sold it in less than a year to Jerome S. Childs, former superintendent of the Solace Mining Company in the Vienna mining district. Childs and his wife Aimee suffered from a reversal of mining fortunes in the mid-1890s, and left Idaho by 1897.

Peter Snider purchased the former Chase property from Jerome Childs in 1898. Snider immigrated from northern Italy to California. By 1890 he was in Idaho managing the Triumph Mine, located northeast of Hailey. Snider married Maria Pichel (also a former Italian immigrant) in Hailey in 1893. The Triumph mine had a successful production rate through the 1890s, but lack of adequate recovery methods slowed its development. Snider persevered, leasing the Triumph mine from 1909 to 1912, and developed the Challenger group of associated claims. Production remained minimal. In later years, new technologies would make the Challenger group of claims and the Triumph mine the best-producing and longest running mining operations in the Wood River Valley, but by then Snider's association with the mine was over. He was successful with several land investments in the region and eventually served as vice-president of the Blaine County National Bank.

Circa 1907, Snider had a wrap-around, unenclosed porch added to the house, and a small barn was constructed on the property. Later a small shed was built near the barn's



The Chase Home - January, 1906

Photo courtesy of BCHM

west elevation. Snider deeded the house to his wife, Maria, in 1918 and died the following year. Maria lived on the property with her daughters, Helena and Corrina. Helena continued to live there while on break from her education in Boise and Chicago. The 1930 census shows Leo Snider, Maria and Peter's son, also briefly living there while he worked on the Snider mining claims.

In 1931, Maria Snider was living in a one-room cottage (no longer extant) that had been built east of the main house. Helena Snider married Norman Vought in Washington in 1938. She and her husband worked as government employees, living in various states until their retirement. They came to Idaho often, staying in the main house. Helena taught music there. After Maria's death in 1956, the Voughts sold the house. The property changed hands at least two more times until purchased by John and Martha Burke in the early 1970s. As of 2011, Hailey city councilwoman Martha (Beaver) Burke still resides in the house.

The Life of a Local

John M. "Jack" Rutter arrived in Hailey in 1907 from Cornwall, England. Jack worked in the mines for a year before finding work with John Povey, a local builder. In 1911, Jack married his employer's daughter Katherine and struck out on his own as a builder. By the time he created the final plans and supervised construction of the Hailey Masonic Lodge, he had been a builder for almost thirty years and had built many residences and commercial buildings in Hailey and throughout southern Idaho.



Riley Home before
the fire of 1916

Southeast Corner: William T. and Frances Heckman Riley House

The southeast corner of the intersection, long known as Riley Corner, was named for William Tecumseh and Frances M. Riley who built one of Hailey's original homes. W. T. Riley was born in Birdsall, New York in 1843. In 1868 Riley headed west and ended up in Kelton, Utah, where he worked as a Wells Fargo agent and served as postmaster. Riley met John Hailey, who was operating one of the Idaho stage lines to Kelton, and the two became friends and business partners. When Hailey acquired the land that became the community of Hailey, Riley joined him, E. S. Chase, and A. H. Boomer in staking out the original 72-block townsite.

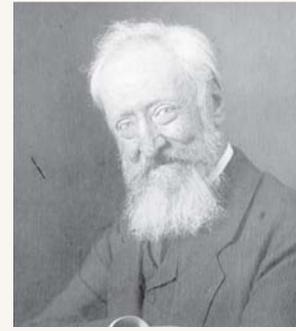
In the spring of 1881, William and Frances Riley were in Hailey, living in a tent on the southwest corner of Bullion and Main Street. William purchased residential lots east of Main Street where he began building a log house for his family. By 1885 the Rileys moved into their house on Bullion Street and 2nd Avenue, but the family had grown to include six children and needed a roomier dwelling. The log house was altered or replaced by a two-story gable front-and-wing home.

Both William and Frances experienced health problems and began wintering in California around 1908. Moving to San Diego permanently in the 1910s, Frances died in 1916. William died in his son's home in Los Angeles the following year. Their home on "Riley Corner" burned to the ground by 1916 and the lot remained empty for two decades.

Hailey Masonic Lodge Purchases Riley Corner

Freemasonry traces its roots back to the medieval stonemasons' guilds of Europe where it evolved into a fraternal organization by the 18th century. Many of the founders of the United States were members of the Masons, including George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. The group, which emphasizes self study and improvement as well as community service and charity, grew rapidly in the 19th century.

In September 1884, a group, including T.D. Bellinger, B.R. Hughes, Don McKay and others, received a dispensation from the Masonic Grand Lodge of Idaho to establish a



William T. Riley

Masonic Lodge in Hailey. This lodge was placed in the downtown commercial block. In 1889, the lodge hall was destroyed in a fire that consumed most of Hailey's commercial district. For the next 11 years the Masons met in a variety of locations. In 1900, the Lodge relocated to a building on the west corner of Bullion and Main Streets, eventually purchasing the upper floor. On February 10, 1927, a fire starting in a women's wear store on the first floor burned this site to the ground.

In March 1927, the Masons purchased "Riley Corner." The following year they contracted architect W. W. Deveaux of Yakima, Washington, whose firm had designed an elaborate, multi-story building for the Yakima Lodge. Deveaux's proposal required \$35,000 for construction, an amount unavailable after the crash of 1929.

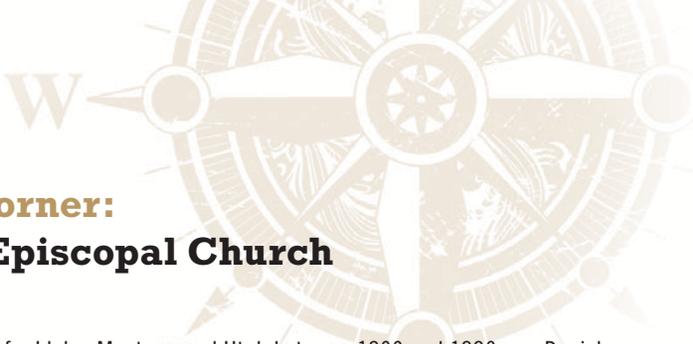
In 1936 after successfully raising funds, a new committee obtained plans from an unidentified Boise architect. Several members, including builder Jack Rutter, agreed to work or provide materials at cost. Ground was broken in August and the project moved forward through the winter. The new lodge was finished in April 1937 and dedicated in a ceremony held May 11, 1937.

The Masonic Lodge has always played an active role in the community of Hailey. Historically, it sponsored balls, dances and other social events. Members provided financial and practical support to fellow lodge members and their families in times of need. In the community, the Masons often cooperated with other fraternal organizations to perform community service.

The Hailey Masonic Lodge's tradition of community service and social sponsorship continues today. The Lodge has annually raised money to award one or two scholarships for local senior high school graduates; it has been involved in Adopt-a-Highway cleanup projects; has been part of the Hailey Historic Walking Tour route since its inception; and is a long-time supporter of the Blaine County Museum and Heritage Court.



Masonic Lodge as it appears today



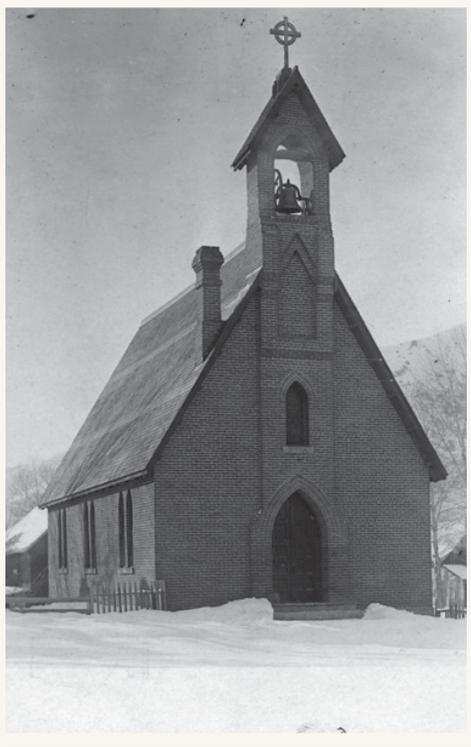
Southwest Corner: Emmanuel Episcopal Church

The Episcopal Bishop for Idaho, Montana and Utah between 1866 and 1886 was Daniel Sylvester Tuttle. Tuttle acquired property on the southwest corner of Bullion Street and 2nd Avenue for a church. He appointed Reverend Israel T. Osborn, of St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Boise, to the Wood River district in 1883. Prior to the building of the church, services in Hailey were held in the schoolhouse, a theater, and a community hall.

Osborn and his wife Sarah Jane Owing were popular in Boise, where they were not only engaged in church activities, but many social and community activities as well. In Hailey, Sarah and the women of the church handled fundraising activities. They held a variety of successful events including fairs, bazaars, concerts, and masquerade parties and raised sufficient monies to start construction. Purchases included a 500-pound bell. The bell was obtained long before the bell tower was constructed. It was stored for several months at E. B. Chase's business on Main Street and used by the fire department as a fire alarm bell.

Once construction of the church was underway, the bell was moved to a corner on Bullion Street near the church where it remained until it was installed in the bell tower.

The Masonic Lodge held a cornerstone ceremony on July 29th, 1885 signaling the beginning of construction. Masons from the lodges in Hailey and Ketchum took part in the ceremony. After the stone was pronounced "square and level" according to Masonic ritual, Bishop Tuttle consecrated the stone and the building. A vault within the stone hid mementos including a copy of the Holy Bible, a prayer book and church hymnal, copies of the Hailey newspapers, the Weekly Wood River Times and the Wood River Times (daily), silver coins of 1885 coinage and samples of ore from leading mines of the Wood River District. One hundred years later, in July 1985, a second cornerstone



Emmanuel Episcopal Church - December 1907



Church goers - from the 1930s

Photo by Mallory; Courtesy Hailey Public Library

ceremony occurred. The vault was opened and the contents displayed and donated to the Idaho State Historical Society. A new capsule was dedicated for the next hundred years.

At the annual meeting of the church, in August 1885, the members determined that the church "was found to be in a very prosperous condition, and free from debt," leading to a decision to complete the new building in time for the winter services. The first services in the almost-completed church building were held on Christmas Day 1885.

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, the oldest church building in Hailey, is also the oldest church still in use in the Episcopal Diocese of Idaho. This building is an example of a modest Gothic Revival parish church. This architectural movement aimed to revive the spirit of the original Gothic style. Popular through the 19th century, it was applied to country cottages, churches and some public buildings. The bell cote, which is topped by a Celtic cross, is an element of Gothic Revival style. Other characteristics include ashlar masonry, polychrome or multi-colored brickwork, a steep gabled roof, stained glass lancet windows, and a Gothic arched entry.

The stained glass windows were not installed when the church was originally built, although some of them may have been added as early as 1887. The gothic-arched lancets are a transitional style that emerged in the late 19th/early 20th centuries. They feature the trend toward geometric composition and the use of bright cathedral glass and jewels, all in nontraditional colors and combinations. Painting ornamental designs on background glass, called grisaille, was developed in the 13th century and became a European tradition, featured exclusively on non-colored glass. The church windows are unique in that the glass artisans incorporated this European technique into the emerging American use of strong colored glass. A project to restore the windows began in 2010. Restoration of each window, which includes removing the windows and re-leading the glass, repairing the window frames, and reinstalling the glass, will take several years to complete.



Conclusion

Standing at the intersection of Bullion and 2nd Streets in the 21st century, the visitor observes a location that was developed in the earliest days of Hailey's history. The first residents of the houses—the Foxes, the Chases and the Rileys—raised their families at the intersection, conducted their businesses, and entertained their friends. The Chases and the Rileys crossed the street on Sunday to attend services at the Episcopal Church.

Although none of them attended meetings in the Masonic Lodge at Riley Corner, all of the men were members of the Masons or other fraternal groups and maintained their connections throughout their lives. The sounds of the smelters, the railroad and the fire bell have faded away to be replaced by the sounds of fast moving cars and lawn mowers, but the four buildings on these corners evoke Hailey's past and their preservation honors it.



Sources

The bulk of the information in this narrative is taken from the National Register of Historic Places Nominations prepared for these four properties by Don Hibbard (Emmanuel Episcopal Church); Madeline Buckendorf (Fox Worswick House, Eben and Elizabeth Chase House); and TAG Historical Research & Consulting (Hailey Masonic Lodge). Additional information came from "The Historic Windows of Emmanuel Episcopal Church," published by the church (2008) and "A Reconnaissance Survey of the Old Hailey Townsite," by Claudia Taylor Walsworth (2006). The photographs credited to BCHM are from the photographic collection of the Blaine County Historical Museum located at 218 N. Main Street in Hailey.

Additional sources include ancestry.com for biographical information on all of the families; the *Wood River Times* newspaper (on microfilm) 1881-1920; *Idaho Statesman Newspaper* (online) 1864-1992.

Park Service Publication Statement

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Prepared for the Hailey Historic Preservation Commission, August 2011. Designed by Judy's Design House.

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MEETING MINUTES OF THE HAILEY ARTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Tuesday, December 8, 2020 at 3:30 PM

To be held in the Council Chambers of Hailey City Hall and via GoToMeeting

Please join my meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone.

<https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/686570877>

You can also dial in using your phone.

(For supported devices, tap a one-touch number below to join instantly).

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Access Code: 686-570-877

Present: Michele Johnson, Bryce Ternet, Erring Bliss, Toni Whittington, Susan Giannettino, Carol Waller, Joan Davies **Staff:** Robyn Davis, Lisa Horowitz

Call to Order

3:30pm: Johnson called the meeting to order.

New Business

1) Strategic Planning & Project Priorities Discussion for FY 2021

The Board discussed items on Priority List. Ternet would like to move forward with the purchase and installation of Cubic Symphony. Whittington and Waller agreed. Davis provided update as to remaining monies have not been paid to Stasz. Davis noted that per contract, remaining monies will be paid upon delivery and installation of the piece, which has been included in quote.

Davis went on to explain the budget for FY 2021. Davis noted that \$1,600 is available to spend for FY 2021.

Board went on to discuss the relocation of the art pieces: the Kaleidoscope and Twist of Fate. Whittington suggested that the pieces be moved and installed as soon as possible. Waller agreed. Whittington would like to see a cost estimate for the relocation and installation of pieces. Horowitz and Davis will obtain information and bring back to Board.

Whittington noted her preference in installing Twist of Fate and suggested the Board select a location. Horowitz noted that she spoke with Rusty from the Marriott. Per their conversation, Rusty is lukewarm about the piece and believes the piece would be best installed elsewhere. Whittington believes the piece to be valuable and valid, and as a donated piece of art, would like to see it displayed; not down an alley. Discussion ensued.

Horowitz noted that the Streets Department likes the art; however, by request from the Commission, it could be relocated. Ternet suggested that the piece be displayed within the public right-of-way on Aviation Drive and Merlin Loop. Ternet also noted that the piece is smaller in size than image depicts.

Horowitz suggested that the Board list their top three or four sites

Horowitz also noted that funds may need to be utilized for the placement of the sheep monument, which will be located west of the Stasz piece at Roberta McKercher Park.

3:50pm Johnson suggested that Staff reach out to Owners of the D.L. Evans Bank. Board agreed. Waller also suggested reaching out to The Barkin' for placement of the kaleidoscope. Bliss suggested that the Board walk around to look at various sites where art could be placed (warmer weather day).

Discussion moved to murals. Waller would love to see more murals throughout town; however, believes the Hailey Car Wash tunnel wall is too large and unaffordable. Bliss reiterated that that entire wall would not need to be painted. Ternet noted that Board is running out of time and does not feel the Board needs to rush to make hasty decisions. Board agreed.

Waller suggested that we obtain estimates to relocate art pieces. Ternet agreed and would like to have Brian Yeager weigh in. Davis and Horowitz to follow up with Yeager regarding relocation estimates.

Discussion moved to Art Maintenance. Horowitz believes that not many pieces need to be maintained; however, could look into a protective seal coat for the murals. Davis will contact W.A.T.E.R. Club for information. Whittington suggested that we research and ask a local consultant from Boise. Giannettino volunteered to contact Boise regarding protocols for maintenance. Davies also suggested contacting the Blaine County Historical Museum (BCHM) regarding maintenance and information on their mural. Davies will contact and obtain information.

Discussion moved to wayfinding. Ternet suggested removing wayfinding from the list. Board agreed.

Johnson inquired about the revisions to the Crossroads Brochure. Davis noted that Evelyn Phillips agreed to revise brochure, but Davis could not remember the estimate proposed by Phillips to do so. Davis will bring information back to Board.

4:03pm Waller questioned whether Board could approach the City for additional funds, if needed. Horowitz confirmed that that could be a possibility; would need Council approval.

Johnson summarized that the goal for the next meeting would be to have an outline of priorities and estimates.

Horowitz questioned whether the Board wanted to bring forward any items from last year's (2020) retreat. Giannettino inquired about the resource that identifies artists (Artist Registry on website). Whittington believes section of website is worth maintaining; however, Johnson believes, and Giannettino agreed, that these updates should not be the responsibility of the City. Discussion ensued.

Discussion moved to historical component/responsibilities of Board. Bliss questioned the total number of structures in Hailey that are designated by the City as historic structures. Bliss noted that per the Building Code, there are exemptions so long as historic structures have been designated as such at a local, state or national level. Horowitz agreed to look at local designation, but also suggested that we bring someone from Ketchum in to speak about the current moratorium on existing historic structures. Discussion ensued.

2) HAHPC Meeting Dates and Times for FY 2021

No issues or concerns with the proposed Meeting Dates and Times for FY 2021.

3) Budget: Monies Remaining for FY 2021

This item was discussed in detail earlier. Please refer to PH #1 for further details.

Old Business, In-Progress & Status Reports

1) Adoption of the Meeting Minutes from November 17, 2020 -- **Action Item**
4:30pm Whittington motioned to approve the Meeting Minutes from November 17, 2020.
Waller seconded and all were in favor.

Possible Discussion Topics for next Agenda (January 12, 2021 at 3:30pm)

Adjourn

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