



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hailey Masonic Lodge

names/site number other

2. Location

street & number 100 S. 2nd Ave. not for publication n/a

city or town Hailey vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Blaine code 13 zip code 83333

3. State/Federal Agency/Tribal Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Kenrreth C. Reid, Ph. D., Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 28 July 08

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 commenting official/Title Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: [X] 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 Edson A. Beall Date of Action 9.12.08

Hailey Masonic Lodge
Name of Property

Blaine County, Idaho
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property (do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	1	buildings
Noncontributing		sites
		structures
		objects
	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>CONCRETE</u>
walls	<u>BRICK</u>
roof	<u>ASPHALT</u>
other	_____

Narrative Description

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Building Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository Hailey Masonic Lodge

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>1/1/</u> Zone	<u>/7/1/7/2/0/3/</u> Easting	<u>4/8/2/2/1/3/3/</u> Northing	(NAD83)
2	<u>/ / /</u> Zone	<u>/ / / / / / / / /</u> Easting	<u>/ / / / / / / / /</u> Northing	
3	<u>/ / /</u> Zone	<u>/ / / / / / / / /</u> Easting	<u>/ / / / / / / / /</u> Northing	
4	<u>/ / /</u> Zone	<u>/ / / / / / / / /</u> Easting	<u>/ / / / / / / / /</u> Northing	

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Perry Bauer & Elizabeth Jacox

organization TAG Historical Research & Consulting date January 15, 2008

street & number P.O Box 7333 telephone (208) 338-1014

city or town Boise state ID zip code 83707

Additional Data

Submit the following items with the 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 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

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

name Hailey Masonic Lodge

street & number 100 S. 2nd Ave. telephone (208) 788-4170

city or town Hailey state ID zip code 83333

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation SheetHailey Masonic Lodge

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Section 7 Page 1**Description**

The 1937 Hailey Masonic Lodge is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Bullion Street with S. 2nd Avenue in Hailey, Idaho, two blocks from the city's business center. The building faces southwest on a grassy lot with sidewalks running parallel to it along Bullion Street and S. 2nd Avenue. Mature maple trees grow near the sidewalk along Bullion and S. 2nd Ave. and two spruce trees have been planted on the lawn, flanking the front entrance on S. 2nd Avenue. A large wood framed sign with the name of the building and its address has been placed to the left of the walk leading to the building, and a lamp post is located to the right. The building and the grounds take up four lots on the block.

The Masonic Lodge is a one-story rectangular building with a daylight basement and a flat roof. The building, which measures 30.5 feet wide by 60.75 feet long, is constructed of red brick on a concrete foundation. The brick is laid in running bond with a cornice of two rows of bricks laid in a rowlock course. The façade, with a shaped parapet, is divided into three bays with pilasters bracketing the two side bays. The center bay encompasses the main entrance to the lodge and is accessed from a 20-step stairway with metal hand rails which rises from street level to the entrance. The original exterior stairway was replaced by the current stairway by 1972 when the building was photographed for a windshield survey. A separate entrance to the basement level was constructed to the right of the stairway in 2003. It has a fully glazed wood door on the facade, one sash window on the southeast elevation and a flat roof cover. The roof of the building was repaired and restored in 1997 and a protective metal cap was placed on the parapet edge around the building.

The main entrance features wood double doors with single lights and two cross panels on each door. The door lights are etched with the Masonic square and compass symbol. These doors replaced the original solid wood double doors. Above the double doors is a six light transom. The brick door surround features pilasters laid in an English bond and a brick lintel laid in soldier bond. Centered over the main entry is an arched medallion with the Masonic square and compass symbol. The square and compass are colored yellow and the centered "G" is blue. Above the medallion is a rectangular name block outlined in header bricks and filled with bricks laid in a running bond. The side bays feature square blocks outlined in bricks laid in a header course which are also filled with bricks laid in a running bond. The side bays have tall, narrow, multi-paned sash windows with brick sills laid in double rowlocks and lintels laid in a soldier course.

Both side elevations feature decorative brickwork elements positioned near the front corners of the building. Rectangular blocks are delineated on the bottom by two rows of bricks laid in a rowlock course, on the top by a soldier course and on the sides by header rows. The blocks are filled with bricks laid in a running bond, broken by a brick cross in the center. Proceeding toward

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the rear of the building, there are four multipane casement windows on the southeast elevation on the main floor (the northwest elevation faces Bullion Street; the southeast elevation faces the grassy lawn of the Masonic Lodge). Both sides have six casement windows with transoms above on the basement level, with several of the openings covered. On the southeast elevation three windows have been blocked leaving only the transom open. On the northwest elevation two windows have been completely covered. In addition to the windows, the side elevations have four small vent holes covered with mesh screens located above the basement windows and two metal vents near the roof.

The rear elevation has a full-height narrow brick chimney. At the parapet edge a small shed roof extension provides drainage from the flat roof. There are no windows on the main floor, but there are two covered windows on the basement level. One of the covered windows is on the back wall of the kitchen and has been covered with a hinged metal cover that can be opened to allow more air and light into the kitchen.

The interior is typical of a Masonic Lodge hall. The main entrance opens into a 182 sq. ft., ell-shaped vestibule. The vestibule is plain, with carpeted floor and painted and stenciled walls. Centered on the wall of the vestibule is a large, circular black metal box with a hand crank. This is the "dimmer" switch for the lights in the lodge room. The double glass entrance doors and tall windows provide natural light, and four large glass, tear-drop shaped ceiling lights suspended by cables are spaced evenly across the ceiling of the vestibule. To the right of the vestibule is a stairwell with stairs leading to the basement. To the left of the vestibule is a restroom. Behind the restroom is the entrance to a prep room and storage area, 7' x 10'. Double doors provide access to the lodge room from the vestibule. The lodge room occupies the rest of the space on the main floor.

The lodge room is about 28' x 43' with 12' ceilings. The walls are painted and stenciled, and the floor is carpeted, as it was when the building was constructed. Natural lighting is plentiful from the windows on each side of the room and additional lighting is provided by six (6) circular metal light fixtures suspended from the ceiling. At each end of the room is a dais with ornate wood chairs and podiums. A small, slightly raised platform runs along each side of the room, with a row of auditorium style seats on each side. In the center of the room are a wood podium and a padded kneeler. There is no rear exit from the room, the only doors are the double doors from the vestibule and a second set of double doors from the prep room to the lodge hall.

The basement is accessible from the vestibule stairs and from the 2003 exterior entrance. From the exterior entrance, a short stairway descends to the basement. At the bottom of the stairs on the right is a storage area, which is not immediately accessible from the exterior entrance. On the left is a small office space. The main basement room is the banquet hall, a large open space,

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28' x 43', with hardwood floor and plain painted walls. A small stage has been placed at the center of the right wall and storage cabinets have been placed along the left wall. A gas fireplace insert was recently placed at the far end of the room. The fireplace is flanked by 2 doors. The door on the right opens into a kitchen, which measures 14' x 12'. The door to the left opens into the furnace room (12'x14') which is also the location of two restrooms. Access to the basement is also made via the stairway down from the main floor vestibule. The stairway ends in the storage area and the main room is accessed through a door from the storage room.

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Statement of Significance

The 1937 Hailey Masonic Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with Masons, a significant fraternal organization. The Hailey Masonic Lodge is one of the oldest lodges still extant in Idaho.

The period of significance begins in 1937 (the year the Hailey Masonic Lodge was built) and ends in 1957.

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. Once the Utah and Northern railroad tracks reached Blackfoot, Idaho, miners began pouring into the district. Settlements at Bellevue, Galena, Broadford and Ketchum were established by the summer of 1880. Successful entrepreneur John Hailey purchased land between Bellevue and Ketchum in December of 1880 and founded a new town, Hailey, before the year ended. 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. In the spring of 1881 as the population center of Logan County shifted from the South Fork of the Boise River to the Wood River district, an election was held to move the county seat from Rocky Bar to one of the new Wood River communities. Both Hailey and Bellevue fought hard for the designation with Hailey winning by a very slim (and to some, suspect) 20-vote majority. Fourteen years later when old Alturas and Logan counties were dissolved, Hailey held on to the county seat in the newly created Blaine County.¹

Hailey prospered in the 1880s. In 1883 the Oregon Short Line arrived. Soon the town had the first telephone and electric light service in the territory—the telephone came in 1883, the lights in 1889. Disastrous fires struck the downtown business district in 1883 and again in 1889, but the town rebuilt to enjoy a few more years of prosperity. The Wood River mines faltered and generally failed by the time of the nationwide Panic of 1893. Although some mines operated in fits and starts afterward, 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 Forest Service began to administer grazing and timber harvest on forest service lands and in the mid-1930s the agency built a large

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administrative site in Hailey. The activities of the county government helped Hailey retain its role as a central community. 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.

The late 1930s saw a short spurt of commercial and other construction in Hailey. Between 1934 and 1939 the Rialto Hotel, the Masonic Lodge and the Liberty Theater were built, along with several corner service stations. So many service stations were located on Main Street in June 1936 that the *Hailey Times* quipped, "Just think of a city the size of Hailey trying to get along with nine filling stations and all of them on Main Street. It's mighty fortunate that Ketchum and Bellevue are so close."²

Ketchum's growth in the 1970s brought Hailey to the attention of California developer Robert P. McCulloch, Jr. McCulloch purchased 650 acres of the Fox property south of town and planned to build housing to accommodate more than 6,000 people. (At the time Hailey's population was under 2,000). High interest rates and an uncertain economy stopped that first development attempt when only a few homes had been built, but in 1978 a local firm took over Woodside, changed the plan to focus on a lower density development and succeeded. Hailey has since felt the effects of the rapid growth now endemic to Idaho and faces the many challenges of planning for rapid growth as it occurs.³

Hailey Masonic Lodge

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 and expanded along with the boundaries of the United States. Idaho's earliest mining camps included members of the fraternity, who quickly established lodges in Florence, Idaho City and Silver City. Although some lodges, like the one in Florence, were as transitory as the mining camps, others were not and by the time Hailey was founded, Freemasonry was firmly established in Idaho Territory.

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The Hailey lodge was originally established in September 1884, when a group, including T.D. Bellinger, B.R. Hughes, Don McKay and others, received a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Idaho to establish a lodge. One year later, in September 1885, the lodge was chartered as Hailey Lodge No. 16, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Membership in the lodge grew for many years, reaching a peak of 250 in the 1950s.⁴

The original lodge hall, located in a building in the downtown commercial block, was destroyed by a fire in 1889 that consumed most of Hailey's commercial district. The Masons met in a variety of locations after 1889 until about 1900 when they were able to secure space in the Blaine County Bank building on the west corner of the intersection of Bullion and Main Streets (now the site of the Bullion Square Shopping Center). By 1927 the Lodge owned the upper floor of the building. Local businessman I.E. Rockwell, owned the lower floor of the building, the space previously occupied by Blaine County National Bank. Rockwell leased space to the Hailey Public Library, businessman E. Daft, and the Vogue Shoppe, a women's wear store. Early in the morning of February 10, 1927, faulty wiring started a fire in the Vogue Shoppe. By the time the fire department responded, the fire was burning throughout the building. Firefighters, hampered by a strong wind as well as a shortage of equipment, could only keep the fire from spreading to adjacent buildings.⁵

Within a short time after the fire, the Hailey Lodge members began to discuss the possibility of a new building and sought ways to continue operating, even though they had lost all of their furnishings and equipment as well as their charter and other important documents. The Hailey International Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Lodge offered space for the Masons to meet indefinitely, and for the first meeting after the fire, the Richfield Masonic Lodge loaned needed equipment. By the end of March the Masons had purchased the "Riley Corner" a 100' x 120' property at S. 2nd Ave and Bullion Street. Formerly the site of the a large home owned by W. T. Riley, one of Hailey's earliest settlers, the property had been vacant since a fire destroyed the house a few years earlier. Members of the lodge began to discuss the prospect of constructing a new lodge building.⁶

A Temple Fund committee was established to pursue ways to raise money for the new building. In June 1928 the committee arranged for architect W. W. Deveaux of Yakima, Washington, to visit Hailey to discuss the new building. Deveaux's firm had designed an elaborate, multi-story building for the Yakima Lodge. He submitted his ideas to the committee and proposed a budget of \$35,000.00 for construction. By late 1930 the original committee had been unable to secure the funds. A special committee appointed to review the situation recommended discarding the

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plans and creating a new committee to "submit a new plan for the erection or purchase of a suitable building, which would answer the requirements and at the same time be within a financial scope." Funds were returned to the donors and, for a time, the new building was placed on hold.⁷

In the spring of 1932, Salt Lake architect Carl Scott provided a description of a more modest structure, with a price tag of \$14,000.00. No action was taken at the time and four more years passed before successful fund raising and the determination of the members of the lodge brought about the construction of a new building. In 1936 things finally began to come together. A new committee was able to get plans from an unidentified Boise architect for an affordable building, funds were successfully secured, and several members, including builder Jack Rutter, agreed to work or provide materials at cost. Ground was broken in August 1936 and the project moved forward through the winter. The building was finished in April 1937 and dedicated in a ceremony held May 11, 1937.⁸

Throughout the years, the Masonic Lodge played an active role in the community life of Hailey. 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, such as the I.O.O.F. to perform community service. It was through the joint efforts of the Masons and the Odd Fellows that a picnic ground was created on Prairie Creek, in the Sawtooth National Forest near the Russian John Ranger station in 1930. The Hailey Masonic Lodge 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.

John M. Rutter, Builder

John M. Rutter learned his trade through the traditional method, starting as an apprentice and learning the skills to become a master builder. With no formal training, he created the plans for many of the buildings he constructed, saying "anybody who'd been in the building business, it isn't much trouble to draw plans....I drew all the plans." 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. A member of the Hailey Masonic Lodge, he helped make the construction of the building possible after ten years of delays by donating his time and providing materials at cost. The Masonic Lodge is one of three major projects John Rutter built in Hailey in the mid-1930s, the others being the Rialto Hotel (1934) and the Harris Block (1935), a furniture store and apartment

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building, both located on Main Street. The three buildings, all constructed of red brick brought in from Salt Lake City, are similar in appearance, with modest Art Deco detailing.

John M. "Jack" Rutter arrived in Hailey in 1907 from Cornwall, England where he was born in 1888. He had served as an apprentice carpenter before he and his brother decided to leave their home and join their uncle, who was employed as a miner near Hailey. Jack worked in the mines for a year before finding work with John Povey, a local builder. By 1909 Jack had purchased property in Hailey and built a house for himself. In 1911, he married his employer's daughter Katherine and within a short time of his marriage had struck out on his own as a builder, winning the contract to build a new hotel and swimming pool at Guyer's Hot Springs, a resort located near Ketchum a few miles up the Wood River Valley from Hailey. In 1917 Jack was hired to build a large house for wealthy Hailey resident James MacDonald, a job he said he completed with a 3-man crew for a fee of \$200/month.

Among the many other buildings attributed to Jack Rutter are the Liberty Theater, St. Thomas Episcopal Church, St. Charles Parish Hall, and Della School in Hailey; the Christiana Club in Ketchum; a warehouse for Westcott Allen Oil Company and a home for owner Clair "Ike" Westcott, both in Boise, as well as more than 46 service stations in locations throughout southern Idaho. He supervised the construction of Hailey's city water system and, after his retirement, supervised construction of the Blaine County Medical Center and nursing home in Hailey. Jack was active in community affairs as well: he served on the board of the county hospital, was a member of the Hailey City Council for ten years, and served one term as Mayor. He joined the Masons in 1924 and remained active in the Hailey lodge throughout his life. Jack Rutter died in Hailey on February 12, 1986.⁹

Summary:

From their origins, fraternal organizations such as the Masons have served a wide variety of social functions. They provide a sense of belonging and kinship to members; they provide a social opportunity and reason for members to gather; they serve to raise each other up, as well as assist their communities through good works. The fraternal hall is often the center of a community's social and political life, and in Hailey this is no exception. The Hailey Masonic Lodge was chartered within the first few years after the town was established, and it has continued uninterrupted in the nearly 125 years since. Throughout the years, the Hailey Masonic Lodge has been, and continues to be, an important social center for the community.

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End Notes

¹ The history of Hailey is based on information in several sources including *Gold Camps and Silver Cities* by Merle W. Wells (Moscow: University of Idaho, 2002); "Hailey 1881 – 1981," Special Centennial Edition, *Wood River Journal*, June, 1981; and George A. McLeod, *History of Alturas and Blaine Counties, Idaho* (Hailey, Idaho: Hailey Times, 1938).

² "Around Hailey," *Hailey Times*, June 6, 1936, p. 8

³ "Wide Spot in Idaho Road May Boom: California Developer's Project Stirs Debate on Growth," by Daryl Lembke, *Los Angeles Times*, July 9, 1973, part 1, p. 3.

⁴ McLeod, p. 62; Glen Barrett, *Idaho Banking 1863-1976* (Boise: Boise State University Press, 1976), p. 142; "Fire Destroys Fine Block with Vogue Shoppe, Public Library and Masonic Hall," *Hailey Times-News-Miner (HTNM)*, February 10, 1927, p. 1, c. 6-7.

⁵ "Odd Fellows Come to Assistance of Victims of Blaze," *HTNM*, February 17, 1927, p. 1, c. 4; Records of Hailey Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., *Minute Book February 8, 1927-January 8, 1935*, December 13, 1927.

⁶ *Minute Book 1927-1935*, June 12, 1928; "Masonic Temple Site Purchased by Hailey Lodge," *HTMN*, March 31, 1927, p.1 c. 5.

⁷ *Minute Book 1927-1935*, Oct. 14 and 28, 1930.

⁸ *Minute Book 1927-1935*, April 26, 1932; *Minute Book January 1935-April 1946*, June 9, 1936; "Lodge Home Now Assured for Masons, Hailey Lodge Votes Unanimously to Erect a Temple This Summer," *Hailey Times (HT)* June 11, 1936, p. 1, c. 8; "New Temple For Masons Now Started, Ground Broken for New Lodge Home on the W.T. Riley Corner in Hailey," August 27, 1936, p. 1 c. 2; "Masons Dedicate Temple With Impressive Ceremonies, Grand Lodge Officers Lead," May 13, 1927, p. 1 c. 8.

⁹ Biographical information about John M. Rutter is taken from his obituary, published in the *Wood River Journal*, February 13, 1986, p. 32A and typed transcripts of two oral history interviews with him. The first interview was conducted by Teresa Bergin in 1982; the second was conducted by Bob Waite and Sonja Tarney in 1982. Both interviews are on file at the Regional History Department, Ketchum Community Library, Ketchum, Idaho.

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_____. Interview by Bob Waite and Sonja Tarney. Hailey, Idaho, October 16, 1982.

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Records of Hailey Lodge #16, A.F. & A. M., Hailey, Idaho. Minute Books.

Hailey Times (1936-1937)

Hailey Times News Miner (1927-1929)

Wood River Journal (1981, 1986)

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Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 13-16 inclusive, Block 35 of the Hailey Original Townsite, Blaine County, Idaho.

Boundary Justification

The nomination includes all of the land historically associated with the Hailey Masonic Lodge.

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Blaine, Idaho

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Hailey Masonic Lodge

100 S. 2nd Ave.

Hailey, Blaine County, Idaho

All Photographs taken by Barbara Perry Bauer unless otherwise noted

April 24 and October 9, 2007

Digital media on file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Boise, Idaho

Photograph 1 of 15	Façade (southwest elevation) View looking East
Photograph 2 of 15	Northwest elevation View looking East
Photograph 3 of 15	Northeast elevation View looking South
Photograph 4 of 15	Northeast elevation View looking West
Photograph 5 of 15	Façade (southwest elevation) View looking North
Photograph 6 of 15	Detail, Square & Compass ornamentation, main entrance
Photograph 7 of 15	Detail, decorative brickwork, rear (northeast elevation) View looking South
Photograph 8 of 15	Streetscape, intersection of Bullion and 2 nd Avenue South from 2 nd Ave. South View looking Southeast Photographer Ellen Jacox, November 9, 2007
Photograph 9 of 15	Streetscape, intersection of Bullion and 2 nd Avenue South from Bullion Street View looking South Photographer Ellen Jacox, November 9, 2007
Photograph 10 of 15	Interior, main floor, Lodge Room View looking East

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Photograph 11 of 15	Interior, main floor, Lodge Room View looking South
Photograph 12 of 15	Interior, lower level, Dining Room View looking Northeast
Photograph 13 of 15	Interior detail, main floor, Lodge Room Stenciling on ceiling
Photograph 14 of 15	Interior detail, main floor vestibule Ceiling fixtures
Photograph 15 of 15	Historic image, photographer unknown, c. 1937 Façade, view looking Northeast