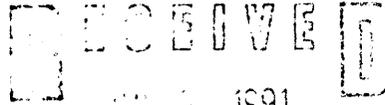


NPS Form 10-9000
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: Hollister School

other name/site number: Hollister Elementary 007973

2. Location

street & number: 2464 Salmon Avenue

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Hollister vicinity: N/A

state: ID county: Twin Falls code: 083 zip code: 83301

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-local

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Public School

Buildings In Idaho

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

Thomas J. Green Signature of certifying official 6-25-91 Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Autumn G. Green 8/8/91
 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 Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic:	<u>EDUCATION</u>	Sub:	<u>School</u>
Current :	<u>EDUCATION</u>	Sub:	<u>School</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation concrete roof metal
walls brick other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: Education

Period(s) of Significance: 1912-41

Significant Dates : 1912 _____

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Morse, Burton

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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 Buildings 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 -- Specify Repository: _____

 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Less than 1 acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>11</u>	<u>698320</u>	<u>4691980</u>	B	___	_____	_____
C	___	_____	_____	D	___	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

 11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Virginia Ricketts, Trustee, & Elizabeth Egleston, State
Architectural Historian

Organization: Idaho State Historical Society Date: April 10, 1991

Street & Number: 210 Main Street Telephone: (208) 334-3861

City or Town: Boise State: ID Zip: 83702

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Hollister School

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Constructed in 1912, the Hollister School is located on a sagebrush desert, about one-half mile west of U. S. Highway 93. Although Hollister remains a viable community, the buildings of the original center of the town, a few hundred yards to the south, have an air of abandonment. The Hollister School, however, does not stand in isolation, since a frame building that once served as the town's earlier school and a frame bungalow (now used as a Presbyterian Church) are situated nearby. The school maintains a high degree of integrity and is in excellent condition. It is oriented to the east, and consists of two stories and a basement. Constructed of brick in a running-bond pattern, its massing consists of a rectangular block with a hipped roof. The roof has been covered with seamed, metal siding and the rafters are exposed; this latter feature, along with the brackets of the entrance porches, provides the building with Craftsman stylistic references.

The school is symmetrical in both massing and fenestration. Three bays define the primary, or east elevation. The center bay contains the entrance and windows at the one-and-a-half- and second-story floors. It projects slightly from the main block and has a parapet roof. The entrance consists of double doors that have obviously been altered, with a fixed, multi-light transom. Concrete porch steps with side walls lead up to the doors, and the porch is covered by a shallow, front-gabled roof. In the right and left bays are one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, banked in sets of five, at the first and second floors. Similar fenestration can be seen within the right and left bays of the west elevation. One-over-one, double-hung windows illuminate the basement level.

The north and south elevations can also be divided into three bays. In the right and left bays are blind rectangles that are delineated by header bricks in a cross-hatching pattern; the corners of the rectangles are anchored by concrete blocks. In the center bay is an entrance that is similar to that of the east facade, except that access is gained through a single, rather than a double, door. These doors are not original.

With the exception of decorative masonry and the Craftsman details, the school has little ornamentation; but its lack of alteration and pleasing proportion make it a fine example of a rural, albeit substantial, school. To a visitor, the school clearly conveys its purpose. The interior also displays good design and high integrity. The plan is very unusual when compared to other schools included in the Idaho Historic Sites Inventory. All three floors are open in the center, which is

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defined by an octagonal hall. Classrooms are located in two corners of the basement and the first floor, in addition to the northeast and northwest corners of the second floor. At the north, east and south ends of the building stairwells separate the classrooms. An administration office is situated in the center of the west wall, directly across from the entrance on the first floor. An auditorium extends across the south wall of the second floor. In some areas of the building the ceilings have been lowered, but the hardware remains intact, and hardwood floors have not been carpeted.

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The Hollister School is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places within the context of Public School Buildings in Idaho. It is eligible under criterion A, as it represents the early settlement of Twin Falls County, and more specifically, the organization of the Salmon River irrigation project.

Hollister School is located in the town of the same name, sixteen miles south of Twin Falls, the county seat. Surrounded by sagebrush, the building is located in the midst of an open, desert environment that has changed little since settlers arrived at the beginning of this century to reclaim the land. Reclamation, in what is now Twin Falls County, was possible because of the construction of large dams and their related canal systems built under the auspices of the Carey Act of 1894. This legislation provided federal land to the settlers in arid areas after private investors supplied the capital to build the necessary dams and canals. The investors would recoup their money by selling water rights to the settlers. Once the farmers had successfully reclaimed their land, they could apply for a deed. Milner Dam, adjacent to the Snake River in the northeast corner of the county, was constructed in 1904, and continues to support almost all of the agricultural activity in the area south of the river. Hollister, which is situated in the central part of the county, was dependent on the Salmon Dam, built in 1909. The Salmon Tract project was much less successful than the irrigation efforts made possible by the Milner Dam.

The Salmon Dam and its canal system were completed in 1910, at a cost of \$2,500,000. It was reported to be the largest dam in the northwest and the third largest in the world. A land opening for 80,000 acres of the project was held on June 1, 1908 in Twin Falls. Due to the earlier success of the Twin Falls irrigation tract, the opening attracted 1,500 applicants who filed on 70,000 acres by June 11. Because a town was a necessary component of the project, the irrigation company established the town of Hollister, naming it after H.L. Hollister, an officer in the development company. As the designated service center for the tract, Hollister grew quickly. By 1909, the town had rail service, several commercial establishments and a substantial grain elevator.

As soon as they arrived on the Salmon Tract, settlers began clearing the sagebrush, anticipating the completion of the dam and canals and the availability of irrigation water. Like settlers anywhere, the citizens of the Salmon Tract wanted to establish the public institutions that were a necessary component for a community. A frame school was built in 1909; it still stands a few feet east of the current school.

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The residents of Hollister had a more prosaic intention, however, when in January of 1912, they voted 52-0 in a bond election to approve the issuance of \$30,000 for a new school. During the previous four years Hollister had grown quickly, and the area attracted enough settlers so that three new towns were formed. Hollister citizens wanted to ensure that their community remained the primary trading center for the irrigation tract, as a result they formed a district and planned the construction of a new school.

Once the bond issue was approved, the school board approved plans submitted by a Twin Falls architect, Burton Morse. Although the entire building was not ready by September, fifty-two children enrolled and were taught in two completed rooms on the first floor. The principal, C.C. Miller, taught grades five through nine and one teacher, Helma Hukari, taught the primary grades. The rest of the building was soon finished, and the first graduation was held at the school on May 23, 1914.

In the same year, however, it was apparent to the residents on the Salmon Tract that water was not sufficient for the irrigation project. The dam was served by Salmon Falls Creek, which did not supply enough water, and the use of lava rock for the walls of the dam caused the reservoir to leak. Two years later the financiers were forced into receivership, and many farmers left their land. By 1918 only 35,000 acres, half the number opened to settlement ten years earlier, were being irrigated. The local population decreased, and as a result of this the second floor of the school, which had served grades one through nine, was rented to a newly formed rural high-school district for the use of high-school students.

The Hollister School contained a gymnasium at the south end of the second floor, but in 1925 large crowds during basketball games damaged the room, and an alternative space for athletic events had to be found in other buildings in town. In 1948, the high school district was merged with a district in Filer. In spite of the fact that many people in the Hollister area opposed the consolidation, the final vote approved the merger. Although high-school students no longer used the school, it has been maintained as an elementary school. The character of Hollister has changed -- its original commercial strip has long lost any semblance of prosperity and most activity is located along U.S. Highway 93 to the east -- but the school has remained in use and continues to be an integral part of this rural community.

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NEWSPAPERS

Boise Bulletin March 27, 1908

Filer Citizen Herald August 5, 12, & 19, 1948; September 9, 1948

Hollister Herald January 19, 1912; February 2 & 9, 1912; March 15 & 22,
1912; May 3 & 28, 1912; June 7, 1912; March 30, 1914

Salt Lake Tribune June 2, 1908

Shoshone Journal May 29, 1908

Times News (Twin Falls) August 12 & 15, 1948

Twin Falls Daily News May 19, 1925

Twin Falls News May 22, 1908

OTHER SOURCES

J. Howard Moon, Early History of Filer, Idaho School Districts, (Filer,
Id: The Printe Shop, 1976).

"Salmon Tract Irrigation", Reference Series #448, Boise, ID: Idaho State
Historical Society.

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(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 46 Lots 1 through 8, Block 47, Hollister townsite

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary is based on the legally-recorded boundary lines of the property. The boundary includes the building described in this nomination, and it contains the property that has historically been associated with the Hollister School.