

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. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Ririe Community Hall

other names/site number Old Gym; Idaho Historic Sites Inventory No. 51-17881

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

## 2. Location

street & number 455 Main Street  not for publication

city or town Ririe  vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Jefferson code 51 zip code 83443

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register

other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/full log

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD: log

roof: ASPHALT: shingle

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Ririe Community Hall is located at 455 Main Street in Ririe, Jefferson, Idaho. The one story, rectangular log building faces east with the main entrance on Main Street. It is a handsome example of full log building construction. Horizontal peeled pine logs built with saddle notch exterior corners create the exterior walls. The horizontal logs with vertical log corners create the interior walls. Vertical logs hide the joining of the horizontal logs inside the building. A sandstone rock foundation supports the building. Sandstone is also used to create a large dramatic entrance. An open gabled roof with asphalt singles tops the building. There is one large main rectangular section of the building with one extension attached on the north end and one attached extension on the south end of the building. The log building with both wings is 9300 square feet.

Character-defining features include: the symmetrical arrangement of the facade and structure; the log materials and design (notching on the exterior and interior; the sandstone foundation; the sandstone projecting portico; and the heavy roof structure with exposed rafter tails). The integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and associate are unaltered. Some minor alterations include: a small addition on the back of the building and a small 7-step stair on the far side of the facade. These alterations do not compromise the building's overall ability to convey clearly its historic architectural and recreational associations. The building is in good condition and retains its historic integrity.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### **Location and Setting**

Located in the foothills of the Teton Mountain Range, Ririe rests on the edge of Jefferson County. While the community population is less than 1,000 and largely an agricultural farming community, the area is considered part of the Idaho Falls metropolitan area. The Ririe Community Hall building was constructed in 1933-35 and sits on a 1.15 acres of grass covered lawn. There is large open lawn to the north of the building. This has been used for athletic practices, marching band practices, competitive games, outdoor fairs, and many other community activities. A chain link fence protects the north end of the grass lot then extends along the east side of the lot half way down the block. There is no fence around the rest of the lot. A concrete sidewalk is located on the east side of the block on Main Street extending from Smith Street to Miller Street, where it turns and continues from Main Street to the alley behind the Community Hall. A concrete sidewalk goes from the sidewalk to the front entry. The landscaping continues into the residential community with many non-native grasses, trees, and shrubs. Due to the placement on the property, the Ririe Community Hall building is one of the most prominent buildings in town, set aside for public recreational activities.

#### **General Characteristics**

The Ririe Community Hall was constructed in 1933-35 and is a one story, side-gabled building with a rectangular footprint. Originally constructed with two extension rooms, one on each side of the building, the north and south elevations are very similar with a central emphasized bay and two double-hung windows. The east facade is symmetrical with sandstone projecting bay and six double-hung windows, some paired on either side. The building is rustic-log style featuring exposed log ends and rafter tails, similar to other recreational buildings in Idaho. The Ririe

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Community Hall was made with locally-quarried sandstone foundation, primarily a log structure, and vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung that with a simple rectangular wood frame. Some small and minor alterations have occurred over the years due to necessity; i.e. stairs, and new doors.

The Ririe Community Hall is built on a sandstone foundation approximately 3' below grade and extends 3' above grade. Horizontal peeled pine logs built with saddle notch exterior corners create the exterior walls. The original plans called for one large area 90' x 60' constructed as a gymnasium for sporting events. On the north is a 20' x 40' extension which originally contained a stage, dressing rooms, showers, and restrooms. To the south is another 20' by 40' extension built to serve as a music room. A large imposing sandstone entrance provides access to the gymnasium. Double wood doors surrounded by small square windows open to the entry. Five concrete steps lead from the ground level entry to the gym floor. In the 1990s a concrete ramp was added from the stairs to the floor to allow wheelchair access. Double wood doors open from the entry to the gymnasium. A large sign proclaiming this was the Ririe Community Hall with the date of 1935 sits atop the exterior doors. An open gable roof with asphalt shingles covers the entry.

Twin double hung windows are located on each side of the entry. On the back of the building two groups of twin double hung windows are equally spaced on either side of the fireplace chimney. To keep with the log character of the building split logs frame the windows. At an early date the windows were boarded over, inside and outside and remain covered today (exact date is unknown).

The roof is side-gable style covered with asphalt shingles. The roof line is 27' high on the largest portion of the building dropping to 23' on each extension. On both the north and south extensions the roof plane is 4' lower than the roof of the main part of the building. Side-gable style roofs covered in asbestos shingles were used to create harmony in the building. On the south side of the south extension a decorative feature was added. Underneath the roof instead of horizontal logs going up to the roof line exposed rafter-trails made of pine planks ending in a scalloped edge extend down about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the way down the roof line. From there the horizontal logs continue down to the foundation.

In 1985 a 10' by 20' utility room was added to the west side of the north wing. The new utility room was to contain the new furnaces and auxiliary equipment. The exterior of the utility room is made of horizontal wood planks and has one single door on the west for access. The roof is an extension of the original roof but is made of metal roofing material instead of asphalt shingles. The planks and the roof are colored to match the rest of the building. An interior door on the south side of this utility room gives access to the gymnasium.

The large main fireplace was not built correctly which caused smoke to build up in the interior of the building each time it was used. The teenagers in the area nicknamed the building "The Smoke House". In 1937, the south end of the building caught on fire. Insurance money was used to repair the roof and put in a new floor. There wasn't enough money or time to recreate the open beam ceiling so the acoustical ceiling was put in below the area that was burned, hiding the wonderful open beams.<sup>1</sup> In 1985 the coal furnace was replaced with a gas furnace when gas lines were brought to Ririe.

Two extensions were included when the building was constructed, one on the south end and one on the north end. The south end extension was built as one large room to be used as a music room. The extension sits on the sandstone foundation 3' above grade, 5 concrete steps with metal rod handrails lead up to the single wood door. On either side of the door two double hung windows were placed. On the east side and the west side of the extension twin double hung windows were placed. At some time in the 1990's the windows on the east and west elevations and one window on each side of the door were boarded over, leaving two windows on either side of the door to let light in. The ceiling is made of pine tongue and groove wood, the floor is pine plank. A 3' wide concrete

<sup>1</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, "Ririe, Our Home Town", (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

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interior staircase leads from the room down to the main floor of the gymnasium. In the 1990's walls were built into the single room to create three different spaces to be used as offices and storage.

### **Interior**

The interior walls rest on a 4' high base of moss colored sandstone trimmed in black. Above the sandstone base horizontal logs rise 14' to where the ceiling slops up with vertical logs placed at all corners. Vertical logs are evenly spaced around the room to hide the jointing of the logs. Originally the gym was built in an open beam ceiling construction. Beams and posts were all visible under the wood tongue and groove ceiling, creating a beautiful and stunning visual effect, until a fire in 1937 damaged the beams and an acoustical ceiling was installed below the burned area.<sup>2</sup> In the 1990's the acoustical ceiling was refitted with more contemporary tiles and the florescent lighting fixtures were updated. In the 1950's electric scoreboards were installed to make the viewing easier for spectators.

According to the original plans the log building was to be heated by a coal furnace assisted by fires in three sandstone fireplaces. One fireplace is located between the main part of the building and the south extension opening into the south room. Another fireplace is located in the center of the north wall of the north extension. The third fireplace is on the west wall of the main structure. This large fireplace is a dynamic and character-defining feature of the building. It is 20' wide at the bottom and tapers up 10' before it disappears into the ceiling. The visual part of this fireplace is faced with granite stones. None of the fireplaces have been used since 1937. When the granite fireplace was no longer used a platform was put on the hearth and a table added so that timekeepers and score keepers could sit there out of the range of the play. When the building was no longer used for basketball and volleyball the table was removed.

The north extension provided a large stage. Under the stage are two dressing rooms, showers, and restrooms. Concrete steps on either side of the stage lead up to the stage and down to the dressing rooms and restrooms. In about 1980 the stage was closed off to create a room. This room was used as a weight room for the athletes and later for storage. A double hung window was placed on either side of the fireplace on the north. Originally, there was no entrance built on the north extension when it was constructed but sometime after 1970 a door was put in the east side and a metal stair case was added to access that door. A short overhang was added to the east side of the roof. It is made of metal roofing material. In the 1980's the dressing rooms and restrooms were updated and remodeled. The plumbing was updated, the concrete floors were improved and the stalls were replaced.

A ramp was added to the interior front entry to allow wheelchair access. Except for the small staircase in the front, the utility room at the back and the boarded windows the exterior of the building appears as it was when it was built in 1935. Most of the interior changes were made simply to update and improve the usability of the eighty three year old building.

### **Integrity**

The Ririe Community Hall retains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity. While alterations have occurred they are minor in size, scale, and do not detract from the overall integrity of the building. Its historic integrity is clearly conveyed through the retention of the original character-defining features. It is an excellent example of a log building in Ririe, Idaho.

<sup>2</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, "*Ririe, Our Home Town*", (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

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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.)

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

EDUCATION

**Period of Significance**

1933-1967

**Significant Dates**

1933, 1935, 1937

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** (if applicable)

**Architect/Builder**

Tuttle, Harvey

Johnson, William and Magleby, Rulon

Blackburn, Josiah

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### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1933, the year Ririe Community Hall began construction and continues until 1967. The building was placed in service in 1935, and continued to be used as the only recreational building until 1967 when Ririe High School constructed a new gymnasium. The building actively served the community several decades and still continues to serve the community today. 1967 is used as an end date for the period of significance because there is no exceptional significance to justify ending the period after that time. Additionally, closing the period in 1967 allows for the alterations that occurred prior to be considered contributing to the historic significance of the building. The Ririe Community Hall was started in November 1933 and completed in September 1935.<sup>3</sup> In February 1937 a fire caused damage which required some rebuilding and minor remodeling of the interior of the structure.<sup>4</sup> The building is still in use today.

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### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Ririe Community Hall is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation and Education. Constructed in 1933-35 by foreman William Johnson and Rulon Magleby, the building was the only and most prominent recreational buildings in the community until 1967, which makes it important in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation. It is important in the area of Education because almost all school and communities activities took place in the Community Hall or on the lawn of the property, including the physical education classes, school athletic teams, music, and theater programs. Ball games, dances, plays, community meetings, graduations, fairs, wedding receptions, family reunions, and carnivals were all held there as well.

Both the high and the elementary school held physical education classes in the Ririe Community Hall. Music instruction was taught to students in the room designed for music instruction. Bands and choirs practiced there and performed on the stage for more than thirty-five years. Dance classes were held in the gymnasium. For thirty years the building was in use every hour when the school was in session. The social history of the town of Ririe has been tied to the Ririe Community Hall since construction was begun in 1933. It was built by the men from the community and changed the face of the community. It has been the most important building in the small community since its completion in 1935. Additionally, the building is locally significant as an excellent example of a log building constructed with Federal Emergency Relief Grant funds to provide recreational opportunities to the citizens. Ririe Community Hall plays a central role in the history of the town's citizens by not only drawing them to sporting events but also providing space for their other community and family exhibits and activities.

The building has not been used as much as it was in the past but is still used today for some sporting events, practices, special school events, community activities, and family activities. The Ririe Community Hall was and is a vital part of the town of Ririe. The community has important memories of the building because of its long history and significance. It has been and still is a dominate feature on Main Street. Most every person who has lived in the town of Ririe has attended some activity in the Community Hall and has special memories associated with the Hall. Even surrounding communities associate with the Hall and have memories of attending sporting events or dances in the

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<sup>3</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, "Ririe, Our Home Town", (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

<sup>4</sup> (1937, Thursday September 30), "Firemen Save Ririe Building", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho,

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building. The Ririe Community Hall is not only a part of the history of Ririe but also of the surrounding communities in Bonneville and Jefferson Counties, who have come to Ririe for activities in the Community Hall.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **History of Ririe, Jefferson County, Idaho**

Prior to 1863 there was no settlement in the Upper Snake River Valley in Southeastern Idaho. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1863 brought about a need for miners and freighters to get across the Snake River. In 1864-65 Matt Taylor built a toll bridge across the Snake River in what is now Bonneville County. A very small settlement, named Eagle Rock, grew around the location of the bridge. It wasn't until the Utah Northern Railroad came to the Eagle Rock in 1879 that settlement actually started. By 1882 a substantial number of settlers were coming to the Upper Snake River Valley. Many were railroad workers coming with the railroad. Others were farmers looking for land to homestead. A large number of them settled in the fertile lands north of the Taylor Bridge at Eagle Rock.<sup>5</sup>

In 1863 the Idaho Territory was created and some county boundaries were established. All of Southeastern Idaho was one county, Oneida. This county covered from the Utah border to the Montana border and from the Wyoming border to west of the Snake River. In 1883 Bingham County was created from the northern part of Oneida County. In 1893 Fremont County was created from the northern half of Bingham County. Bingham County and Fremont County both play an important part in the history of Ririe.<sup>6</sup> In 1911 Bonneville County was created from the northern part of Bingham County and in 1914 Jefferson County was created from the southern part of Fremont County. The county line remaining as was established in 1893.<sup>7</sup>

In 1882 Joseph Hewitt a railroad worker from Pocatello, Idaho homesteaded 160 acres of land.<sup>8</sup> Hewitt, his wife Mary Miller, and her siblings; Robert Miller, Annie Miller, Ephriam Miller, and Margaret McIntosch, each homesteaded a piece of land adjoining each other. The combined total was 800 acres. The southern edge of this property was the county line between Bingham and Fremont Counties, later Bonneville and Jefferson Counties. This property was located 90 miles south of the Montana/Idaho border, 50 miles west of the Wyoming/Idaho border and 150 Miles north of the Utah/Idaho border. The Miller family fenced in the 800 acres, one brother Robert Miller built a cabin and lived there year around, the rest of the family would spend the winters in Pocatello, Idaho and come to work their land in Fremont County in the summer.<sup>9</sup> They were some of the first settlers in the area. As more settlers came into the area, small communities sprang up surrounding this property. These settlements usually consisted of a church, a school and a small business but none of them developed into towns. The nearest town was Rigby which is 10 miles to the west of Ririe. The largest town was Eagle Rock, Bingham County, Idaho, 15 miles to the southwest where the railroad depot was located. In 1891 the name of Eagle Rock was changed to Idaho Falls. Most of the settlers coming to the area were farmers, from Utah. Major irrigation projects brought water from the Snake River to the thirsty land making farming a prosperous venture.<sup>10</sup>

About 15 miles east of Joseph Hewitt's homestead, in the foothills, was an area known as Antelope Flats. In 1912 this area was opened for homesteading. Rich fertile soil encouraged people to flock to the area for free land. The area was particularly suited to growing dry-farm wheat, which didn't require irrigation. Rapidly Antelope filled with settlers farming the rich soil. In 1912 and 1913 the farmers in Antelope had to take their harvest to Idaho Falls to ship east. It was a day and half trip each way with a horse and wagon to take one load to the shipping depot. As the farmers discussed this problem

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<sup>5</sup> Lovell, Edith Haroldsen, "*Captain Bonneville's County*", (Idaho Falls Idaho, Eastern Idaho Farmer, 1963)

<sup>6</sup> The boundary line between the two counties was the township line between T3N R40E and T4N R40E.

<sup>7</sup> Lovell, Captain Bonneville's County

<sup>8</sup> Located on the SW 1/4 section 32 of T4N R40 E

<sup>9</sup> Hutchinson, June, "*The History of the Robert Miller Family and Their Relationship to the History of Ririe Idaho*" (Unpublished 1988)

<sup>10</sup> Anthony, Ririe Our Hometown



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they came to the conclusion that if there was a railroad depot closer to their farms it would be much better for them. An influential citizen named David Ririe was asked to approach the railroad about taking a spur rail closer to the farms.<sup>11</sup>

When he heard about this Joseph Hewitt saw a great financial opportunity. He volunteered to give the railroad 5 acres of land for a depot and the right of way for the railroad tracks. David Ririe offered to provide room and board at his home for the railroad workers building the depot. With these conditions the Utah Northern Railroad agreed to run a spur railroad to Mr Hewitt's land.

Mr. Hewitt had a secondary motive besides helping the farmers. He hired a survey company from Salt Lake City, Utah to come and survey his 160 acres. In December 1913, under Hewitt's direction they laid out a town site. He determined where the streets should be, where the business district would be, and where the school would be located. On February 1, 1914 he started selling city lots for the new town he had planned. The railroad decided to name their depot Ririe after the Ririe family, so the town became known as Ririe. The original town site, as plotted by Mr. Hewitt, was located in Jefferson County but because the property was sitting on the county line as the town grew it extended into Bonneville County.<sup>12</sup> Today most of the town is in Jefferson County but the southern part of the town is located in Bonneville County. The Ririe Community Hall is on the Jefferson County side.

The town rapidly grew and became a major shipping center for the agricultural area. As businesses came to the town it became a vital shopping area and an important recreational location. A dance pavilion became a favorite spot for dancing bringing in people from the surrounding towns. Town sporting groups such as basketball, baseball, and boxing teams hosted teams from other communities. Holiday celebrations brought people in from all over the surrounding areas.

### **Creation of the Ririe Community Hall**

The school Mr. Hewitt had planned originally was a grade school, covering grades one through eight. Later the ninth and tenth grades were added. Most people considered that graduating from the eighth grade was enough education. After the tenth grade those students who wanted to continue their high school education had to go to Rigby or Idaho Falls or to Ricks Academy in Rexburg, which was a high school and a junior college. Students wanting to complete high school had to make sacrifices. Transportation made it difficult for them to live at home; they had to stay, at least during the week, in the town where the school was located. Some students managed to live with family members or friends but most had to work for board and room in stranger's homes. Parents had to pay tuition for their students to attend these high schools.<sup>13</sup>

This system worked well until the Great Depression of the 1930's. Bonneville and Jefferson Counties were hard hit by the depression as were most farming communities. The price of wheat, which was the major crop produced in Bonneville and Jefferson Counties, dropped to 26 cents per bushel, cattle brought less the \$20.00 a head in 1932 the lowest average price since the 1890's, sugar beets sank to \$4.00 per ton in 1932. During this time, the income of the average Idahoan farmer dropped by 49.3 percent.<sup>14</sup>

With the onset of the Great Depression the school boards in other towns decided to raise the tuition for students living outside their school districts. Because of the financial conditions of the Depression most families couldn't afford the additional tuition. Most of the students had to discontinue their education after the tenth grade because of financial concerns. This was a serious concern for the citizens of Ririe and the surrounding rural areas. Community members met and decided they needed to create a high school of their own. Andrew Swenson had come to the town in 1916 from Utah and he had built a large brick building that was originally used as a barn. When automobiles became popular he converted the barn into a garage. By 1933 he had closed the garage and the building was for sale.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Lovell, Captain Bonneville's County

<sup>12</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, "Ririe, Our Home Town", (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

<sup>13</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, "Ririe, Our Home Town", (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

<sup>14</sup> Arrington, Leonard J "Idaho and the Great Depression." Idaho Yesterdays, XIII (Summer 1969).pages 2-8

<sup>15</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, "Ririe, Our Home Town", (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

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In 1933 a committee consisting of Joseph Ririe, Dick Smith, Dave Anthony, Lawrence Peterson, Frank Brown, Gus Kunter and Clarence Folz was organized to collect and solicit donations for a high school. The members of the committee visited every family in the area asking for donations. This was a difficult assignment because most families were suffering financially. The committee used every trick they could think of to get donations. Two of the richest men in the community were Harold Freeman and Milo Rowan. They were good friends but competitive with each other. The committee told Harold that Milo had agreed to double anything that Harold would donate. Harold donated a large sum so that Milo would have to donate an even larger sum. Milo had never said such a thing but he doubled Harold's donation anyway.<sup>16</sup>

After the funds were collected, the committee negotiated to buy Andrew Swensen's building for \$4,000.00. Mr. Sandburg was hired as the architect of the building. The contractors were Christiansen and Pointer from Pocatello, Idaho. Starting on September 18, 1933 volunteers went to work putting up walls, building furniture and converting the large open space into classrooms.<sup>17</sup>

The newly created high school opened October 26, 1933. Since the school opened its doors so late in the year, classes were held six days a week for a full year to complete the requirements set by the State of Idaho. The new school building consisted of six classrooms, a study hall, which a short time later became the library and one office.<sup>18</sup> As the building was being renovated the citizens recognized there was no place for extra-curricular activities like sports, music, or dances.

Athletic competitions had been an important part of the social life of Ririe and of the towns surrounding Ririe for many years. Ririe did not have high school athletic teams because there was no high school, but there were teams organized from the elementary school which competed with other schools nearby. More importantly most of the towns in the area had adult sports teams that competed with the sports teams from other towns; Ririe was no exception. In Ririe softball played by both men and women, golden gloves boxing, and wrestling were the most important and common sports played. These teams competed against teams from Rigby, Rexburg, Iona, Ucon, Rexburg and Swan Valley Idaho.<sup>19</sup>

When the High School opened athletic teams were established. Most of the coaches were men from the community who had participated in sports themselves on the community level. Football, basketball, and boxing were the first teams organized; wrestling and track and field teams soon followed. The biggest problem with organizing these teams was finding places for practices and for the athletic events to be held.

The students, coaches, and administration quickly adapted to the situation and became creative in finding places for sporting events and practices. Buildings around the small town were drafted for use by the school for activities. Wrestling matches were held in the local privately-owned dance pavilion, while wrestling practice was held in the basement of a local bar. Basketball practices and games were held in a nearby Globe Mills wheat granary. Boxing matches were held in the basement of the local Latter Day Saints Church. Football games, softball games, and track and field events were held in a field at the north side of town.<sup>20</sup>

Music was another important part of the community. Parents demanded that music classes be included in the curriculum of the new high school. To meet this need music classes used the academic classrooms after school. A local theater provided a small stage for programs and musical events. Larger programs were held in the Latter day Saints Church.<sup>21</sup> The most important activity since the settlement of the area was community dances. Dances were held almost weekly in the schools, church buildings, fields, barns, granaries, or in the streets. Children, teenagers, and adults all attended the community or church dances. In the early 1920's a group of local businessmen built a dance pavilion to

<sup>16</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, "*Ririe, Our Home Town*", (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Freeman Wendy Lieu, "*The Life Story of Mark James and Sylvia Mary McNeil Freeman*", (Unpublished 1995)

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

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house the weekly dances. To the citizens of the community there couldn't be a high school without school dances. School dances were held in the privately-owned dance pavilion on Main Street.<sup>22</sup>

There was no place in town for community meetings or large gatherings, except the Latter Day Saints Church building. There was definitely a need for a large building that could be used by both the school district and the community for sporting practices and games, programs, dances, and community gatherings.

### **Federal Emergency Relief Grant**

After much discussion the Community of Ririe and the Ririe School District agreed to combine efforts and construct a gym building. The biggest problem in constructing any sort of a building at that time was the finances. Community members had just put up as much as they could afford to build the high school building and hire teachers. The Idaho Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was approached about helping to finance the project.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration had been established in May 1933 as an act of Congress. The members of Congress worked with the Roosevelt Administration to create a new program which would help the millions of Americans suffering from the Depression. This relief program was designed to be a joint federal-state effort. The FERA was not directly involved in the work projects but provided funding for projects developed by the States. Throughout the States new roads were built, old roads were repaired and over five thousand new public buildings were built. An appropriation of \$500 million was allotted for the relief effort, of which \$250 million was designated for use by the states.<sup>23</sup>

The FERA agreed to provide the majority of the finances necessary to cover the cost of building the gymnasium. In 1933, the cost to build the Ririe Community Hall was \$21,075.00. The community of Ririe managed to provide \$9,340.37 to guarantee the labor<sup>24</sup>. The process of buying the property where the building would be built was not completed until 19 April 1939.<sup>25</sup> It was purchased from Jefferson County for the sum of \$20.00. This property had been forfeited by C E Moore for nonpayment of Taxes. The \$20.00 was the minimum amount the County Commissioners could charge for this property.<sup>26</sup> After the building was completed it would be maintained by the Ririe School District.

### **Building of the Ririe Community Hall**

Construction began on the Community Hall in November 1933. Volunteers from within the community constructed the building. Harvey Tuttle was responsible for drawing the plans for a large log structure. William Johnson, assisted by Rulon Magleby, was the foreman in charge of the construction.<sup>27</sup> William Johnson was born in Brigham City Utah in 1878 and moved to the Ririe area in 1902. He was a farmer who originally farmed on Antelope, Idaho but then moved nearer to Ririe. He started building log buildings with his father as a child. He was responsible for building several homes and other buildings in Antelope. Johnson served on the school board while living in Antelope and in Ririe after moving there. He served on those boards for over thirty years. He was the chairman of the school board when the High School was built and when the Gymnasium was constructed.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, "Ririe, Our Home Town", (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

<sup>23</sup> Arrington, Idaho and the Great Depression

<sup>24</sup> (1935, Thursday October 3), "Ririe Will Dedicate New Community Hall with Program Friday Night", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho,

<sup>25</sup> Thorough research has been conducted through Jefferson County Clerk records, maps, parcel data, and deeds. The records for early Jefferson County are not very good. Many things were not recorded. "The Deed by County of Property Acquired for Taxes" Indenture Number 61341, Page 215, dated April 17, 1939 is the only record of any transaction involving the Ririe Community Hall property. Additionally, William Johnson, the contractor for the Ririe Community Hall, requested that the building deed be filled. We assume that he wanted to make sure the property was properly recorded.

<sup>26</sup> Deed by County of Property Acquired for Taxes Jefferson County Idaho to Independent School District Number 2 or Ririe Idaho, Instrument Number 61341, Recorded in the office of the Jefferson County Clerk, Rigby Idaho, April 17, 1939

<sup>27</sup> (1935, Thursday October 3), "Ririe Will Dedicate New Community Hall with Program Friday Night", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho,

<sup>28</sup> Johnson Josephine, "William LeRoy Johnson, His Life Story", (unpublished 1960)

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Rulon Magleby was a teacher and school administrator. He was from Carbon County, Utah but came to the Ririe area in 1922. Magleby was the superintendent of the Ririe School District when the Gymnasium was planned and constructed. He also served as the principle of the elementary school and taught in the new high school.<sup>29</sup> Twenty-one men under the direction of William Johnson went up Kelly Canyon about five miles north of Ririe to cut the pine trees for the new gymnasium. Mr. Johnson personally chose and marked each tree that was to be cut down. The rafters in the gym are forty foot long and only vary two inches in diameter from the tip to the butt.<sup>30</sup>

The rocks for the foundation were obtained from a rock quarry about five miles up Birch Creek in Bonneville County, Idaho, an area about ten miles to the southeast of Ririe.<sup>31</sup> The granite rocks for the fireplace were hauled about forty miles from Bone in Bonneville County. The granite in the fireplace was laid by Josiah Blackburn. Mr Blackburn was another Utah transplant; he came from Davis County Utah to Lyman Idaho in 1910. He learned masonry work in Utah and became the most experienced and important stone worker in Jefferson and Bonneville Counties. He was responsible for doing rock work in several rock churches, school buildings, and large homes. Mr. Blackburn was the only logical choice to do the huge amount of stone work needed on the Community Hall.<sup>32</sup>

The ceiling in the log building was open all the way to the roof with all of the beams showing in an open loft style. When it was completed in 1935 it was the largest structure of its type in Idaho and was reported by the local newspaper as the grandest FERA project in the state.<sup>33</sup> The first activity in the building was held before the building was completed in 1935. The year before in the fall of 1934 the Town of Ririe held its first Harvest Festival. This eventually became the Jefferson County Fair. There were no fair grounds or buildings for displays and exhibits that year so displays and exhibits were put outside the high school building but in 1935 the Community Hall was completed enough to use for that purpose. It was the first opportunity for most people in the town to see the inside of the remarkable building. The community members were filled with pride as they saw the beauty of the building and how useable the large space could be.<sup>34</sup>

A month later Hyrum Manwaring dedicated the Ririe Community Hall during a dedication ceremony held in the building on October 3, 1935.<sup>35</sup> Most of the citizens of the town and people from other communities came to attend the dedication ceremony.

The log building was to be heated by a fire in the large granite and sandstone fireplace in the gymnasium and one smaller sandstone fireplace at each end. The granite fireplace was not built correctly and caused smoke to fill up the building each time it was used. The teen-agers in the area nicknamed the building "The Smoke House." A coal furnace had been added to supplement the fireplaces.<sup>36</sup> In 1937 a fire associated with the coal furnace caught the south end of the roof on fire. A new volunteer fire department had just been created in the small community. Men hurried to the area to try to save the building. With much effort they were able to pull some of the large beams that were burning down to the floor.<sup>37</sup> A young man on a motorcycle used a log chain to pull the beams up the cement stairs and out of the building onto the lawn. Once the burning beams were removed, men were able to get the fire under control and the building was saved. Insurance money was used to repair the roof and put in a new floor. There wasn't enough money or time to recreate the open loft so a suspended acoustical ceiling was installed. The ceiling was not high enough and soon many holes and dents appeared where volleyballs and an occasional basketball would hit the acoustical tiles. Teams from other schools didn't like to play basketball or volleyball in the Ririe Community Hall because they felt that the low acoustical ceiling hampered their shots.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>29</sup> (1933, Thursday August 31), "Ririe News", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho, page 5

<sup>30</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, *"Ririe, Our Home Town"*, (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

<sup>31</sup> (1935, Thursday October 3), "Ririe Will Dedicate New Community Hall with Program Friday Night", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho,

<sup>32</sup> (1960, Monday January 18), "Josiah Blackburn" Obituary, *The Post Register*, Idaho Falls Idaho, Page A6

<sup>33</sup> (1935, Sunday October 6), "New Community Hall in Idaho", *The Salt Lake Tribune*, Salt Lake City, Utah, page 5

<sup>34</sup> (1935, Thursday August 29), "Harvest Festival To Be Held", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho Page 1

<sup>35</sup> (1935, Thursday October 3), "Ririe Will Dedicate New Community Hall with Program Friday Night", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho,

<sup>36</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, *"Ririe, Our Home Town"*, (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

<sup>37</sup> (1937, Thursday September 30), "Firemen Save Ririe Building", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho, Page 1

<sup>38</sup> Anthony, Beth Ardella, *"Ririe, Our Home Town"*, (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)

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At the time of the original construction the two extensions to the main log structure were part of the plans. Music was an important part of the community so it was important that the school provide a place for music instruction. A music room was established in the south extension of the structure while the north extension held the stage, dressing rooms, and restrooms.

### **Use of the Ririe Community Hall**

The Ririe School District used the Ririe Community Hall as a gymnasium, an auditorium and a dance hall until a new gymnasium was built in 1967. Athletic events, plays, school assemblies, and graduation exercises were all held in the building. It would be lavishly decorated for school dances and proms. The building would be overflowing for basketball games. The last official basketball game held there was held in March of 1967 against Roberts<sup>39</sup>. Everyone was greatly distressed when Ririe lost that game in overtime. The last class to graduate from that building was the Senior Class of 1967. The Ririe Elementary School also used the building for physical education classes, class programs, and other activities. For special occasions, movies were shown in the Hall.

Community events were held in the building. Community concerts, traveling programs, and other presentations were always presented there. Arts and Crafts fairs, displays, activities associated with the Jefferson County Fair and community meetings benefited from the large building. Class reunions, family reunions, wedding receptions, and parties benefited from having a large building in the community. For many years a Christmas program sponsored by the Ririe Lions Club was held there on Christmas Eve. Almost everyone in the town attended that party and for some it was the only Christmas activities they experienced. Halloween carnivals were a part of the annual activities as well. Over the years even the local Mormon Church and the Community Church used the building for some of their sporting events, dances, and activities.

### **Continued use of the Ririe Community Hall**

In 1967 an addition was made to the existing high school building built in 1933 and a gymnasium was added. A music room was also added to the new addition to the High School so there was no longer a need for the music room in the Community Hall but there was a need for a weight room for the student athletes. There was no provision for a weight room in the new addition of the High School. Because the room at the south end of the Community Hall was no longer needed as a music room it was decided to convert that room to a weight room for the student athletes. Exercise and weight training equipment was installed in the large room where music instruments had been. Before school and after school the student athletes and some community members could be found in the room working out.. This continued to be the weight room until 1976 when the Ririe Public Library was put into that room in the south extension of the Ririe Community Hall. At that time the weight and exercise equipment was moved to what had originally been the stage on the north end of the Community Hall.

After the new gymnasium was built for the High School, wrestling practices and other sporting events were still held in the Community Hall. The proximity to the Elementary School continued to provide a place for their physical education experiences. In 1973 when a Civic Auditorium was built as another addition to the High School building the stage in the community Hall was no longer needed.

In 1976 the need for the log building was revitalized when the City of Ririe needed a space for a public library. It was decided to put the library in the old music room, then the weight room of (south extension) in the Community Hall. The public library was located in the south extension of the Community Hall from 1976 to 1994. When a new Ririe City Building was built in 1994, the library was moved into the City Building.<sup>40</sup> When the public library was relocated to the south extension, the stage in the north extension was closed off and converted to the weight room for the athletes. A large canvas backdrop containing local advertising hung on the stage from the creation of the building until the stage was closed

<sup>39</sup> (1967, Thursday March 30), "Ririe News" *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho, page 6

<sup>40</sup> Anthony, Ririe Our Hometown

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in. That backdrop is now on display in the Jefferson County Museum, in Rigby, Idaho. In 2012 a new weight room was added to the High School and the weight room in the Community Hall was converted to an area for storage.

After the library moved to the new City Building Ririe School District #252 moved their administrative offices to the vacant space in the south extension of the Community Hall. During that time, some walls were added in the south extension to create separate offices. After the Administrative Offices were moved in 2012 to the Middle School building, the offices at the Community Hall they had been using were converted to storage. Prior to 1967 the Ririe Community Hall was the most important building and the most used building in town. Since 1967 the building has not been used as often as before but is still used today for some sporting events, practices, special school events, and community activities. The main use of the building is as practice room for the wrestling team, who took first place in the Idaho State competition in 2016 and 2017.

The log structure is still used for community functions. Every summer in July there are displays for the annual "Ririe Days" which are displayed in the Community Hall and on the lawn outside. Fall is also a busy time for the building, in September there is a craft fair and in October the Hall holds a Fall Halloween festival.

### **Changes to the Ririe Community Hall**

The Ririe Community Hall has not changed much since it was completed in 1935. The open lofted beams originally on display when the building was first constructed were covered by a suspended acoustical ceiling when the fire occurred in 1937. The original acoustical ceiling was replaced and new lighting features were added in 2000. The heating system was the Ririe Community Hall with its size and log construction is still the most dominate feature in the town of Ririe. Since it was built the Community Hall has been a vital part of the little town of Ririe. Most everyone has important memories of the building. The heating system was updated to gas in 1985 when gas lines were brought to Ririe. At that time a new utility room was added to the back of the building to contain the new furnaces and auxiliary equipment.

The restrooms were updated in the 1990's. The stage was closed off to make another room and walls were added to the south extension to create office space for the School District Offices. In the 1980s a small staircase was added to the front exterior of the north extension to allow better access to the weight room. After the fire in 1937 interior windows were covered with wooden boards to help with the efficiency of the heating system. After 1970 the exterior sides of the windows were also boarded over. After the Americans with Disability Act was passed in 1991 a ramp was added to the interior front entry to allow wheelchair access. With the exception of the small staircase in the front, the utility room at the back, and the boarded windows on the exterior, the building appears as it was when it was built in 1935. Most of the interior changes were to update features and improve the usability of the 83 year old building.

### **Criterion A – Summary: Entertainment/Recreation and Education**

The 1935 Ririe Community Hall is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation and Education. The Community Hall is important in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its history as the only gymnasium for the school and public in Ririe since its opening in 1935 until 1967. It is also important in the area of Education as the Community Hall not only housed the physical education classes and school athletic teams of Ririe, including the training of every student within the surrounding communities, the building also housed other educational program for the school such as music, plays, school assemblies and more. Additionally, the building is significant to the community's history as numerous school and community activities took place in the building, such as Arts and Crafts Fairs, the County Fair, holiday programs, dances, graduations, and many more. Ririe Community Hall was a result of community activism, FERA grant funding, and citizen volunteers. The building began as a community effort and continues to serve the community today.

Ririe Community Hall  
Name of Property

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Anthony, Beth Ardella, "*Ririe, Our Home Town*", (Rexburg Idaho, Ricks College Press, 1990)
- Arrington, Leonard J "Idaho and the Great Depression." Idaho Yesterdays, XIII (Summer 1969).pages 2-8.
- Deed by County of Property Acquired for Taxes Jefferson County Idaho to Independent School District Number 2 or Ririe Idaho, Instrument Number 61341, Recorded in the office of the Jefferson County Clerk, Rigby Idaho, April 17, 1939
- Freeman Wendy Lieu, "*The Life Story of Mark James and Sylvia Mary McNeil Freeman*", (Unpublished 1995)
- Hutchinson, June, "*The History of the Robert Miller Family and Their Relationship to the History of Ririe Idaho*" (Unpublished 1988)
- Johnson Josephine, "*William LeRoy Johnson, His Life Story*",(unpublished 1960)
- Lovell, Edith Haroldsen, "*Captain Bonneville's County*", (Idaho Falls Idaho, Eastern Idaho Farmer, 1963)
- Ririe Townsite Plat Map, Assessor's Office Jefferson County Idaho, Rigby Idaho, December 18, 1914
- (1933, Thursday August 31), "Ririe News", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho, page 5
- (1935, Thursday August 29), "County Fair To Be Held", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho Page 1
- (1935, Thursday October 3), "Ririe Will Dedicate New Community Hall with Program Friday Night", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho, page 1
- (1935, Sunday October 6), "New Community Hall in Idaho," *The Salt Lake Tribune*, Salt Lake City, Utah, page 5
- (1937, Thursday September 30), "Firemen Save Ririe Building", *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho, page 1
- (1937, Thursday September 30), "Fire Damages Community Building in Ririe", *The Post Register*, Idaho Falls, Idaho, page 1
- (1960, Monday January 18), "Josiah Blackburn" Obituary, *The Post Register*, Idaho Falls Idaho, page A6
- (1967, Thursday March 30), "Ririe News" *The Rigby Star*, Rigby Idaho page 6

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**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 Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_



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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1.23 Acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>43.631823°</u> Latitude	<u>-111.774204°</u> Longitude	3	<u>43.630692°</u> Latitude	<u>-111.773715°</u> Longitude
2	<u>43.631819°</u> Latitude	<u>-111.773714°</u> Longitude	4	<u>43.630698°</u> Latitude	<u>-111.774211°</u> Longitude

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Ririe Community Hall is situated in the middle of the Town of Ririe on 1.15 acres of land covering the east half of a Ririe City block. The block is bordered on the north by Smith Street, on the west by 1<sup>st</sup> West Street on the south by Miller Street and on the east by Main Street. There is an alley running north to south between 1<sup>st</sup> West Street and Main Street. This alley creates the west boundary of the Community Hall property.

Across Main Street from the Community Hall is the Ririe City Building, the Ririe City Park and the Ririe Lion's club building. To the north is the elementary school and play ground. to the west are residential homes and to the south is the city business district. There is one large main rectangular section of the building with one extension attached on the north end and one attached extension on the south end of the building. The log building with both wings is 9300 square feet. The town of Ririe is located on the SE ¼ section 32 of T4N R40E. The UTM is 12 – 434448 – 4837479. The GPS is 43 degrees 37'47.63" N 111 degrees 46'40.63" W.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Located in the middle of the City of Ririe, the nomination property boundary includes the original block set aside for the Community Hall. In 1914 Joseph Hewitt hired a surveying team from Salt Lake City to come to Idaho to plot a town on the property he owned. . They laid out the streets and designated the business area and the residential areas under Mr. Hewitt's direction. He named the streets after families that lived in the area. This was the beginning of the town of Ririe. When the school and the citizens wanted to build a community hall they wanted an area in the middle of town. They choose a center block that had been laid out and named by Mr. Hewitt. Those boundaries have not changed since 1914. Therefore, the boundary presented here has been unchanged for over 100 years and contains all necessary land associated with the significance of the property.

Ririe Community Hall  
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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Rebecca Freeman date 01/28/18  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ telephone 208 252 1641  
street & number 222 Ririe Street P.O. Box 207 email [rfr@cableone.net](mailto:rfr@cableone.net)  
city or town Ririe state ID zip code 83443

**Additional Information Prepared By**

name/title Jamee Fiore, National Register Coordinator date 5/21/2018  
organization Idaho State Historic Preservation Office telephone 208-488-7461  
street & number 210 Main Street email [Jamee.fiore@ishs.idaho.gov](mailto:Jamee.fiore@ishs.idaho.gov)  
city or town Boise state ID zip code 83702

**Additional Documentation**

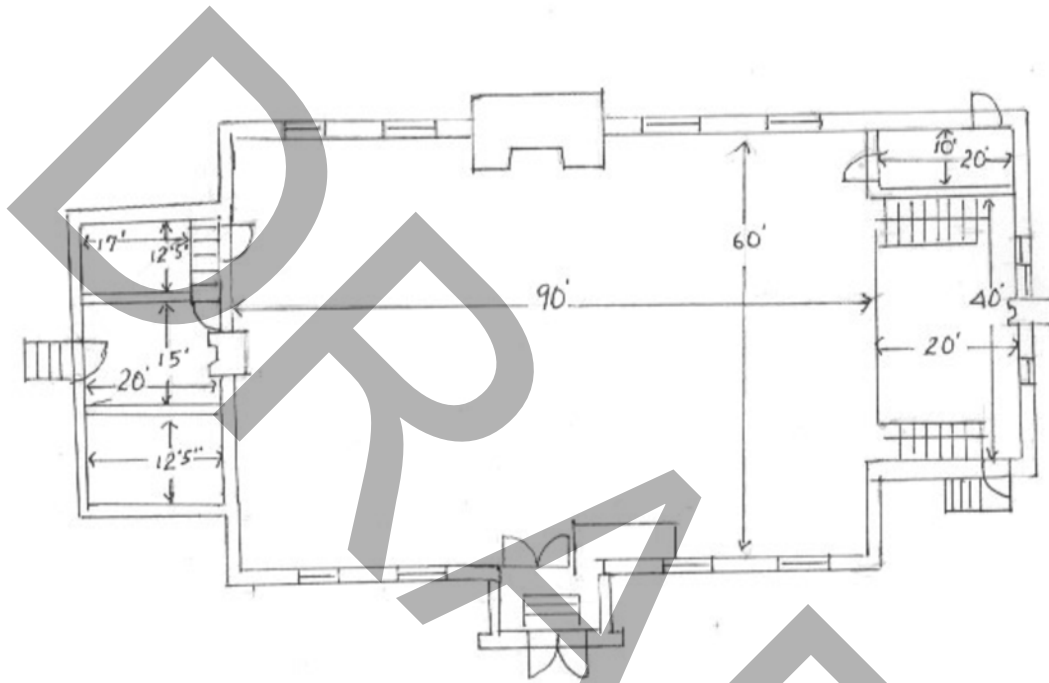
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Ririe Community Hall  
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**Floor Plan – Ririe Community Hall**




Floor plan  
Ririe Community Hall  
Ririe, Jefferson, Idaho

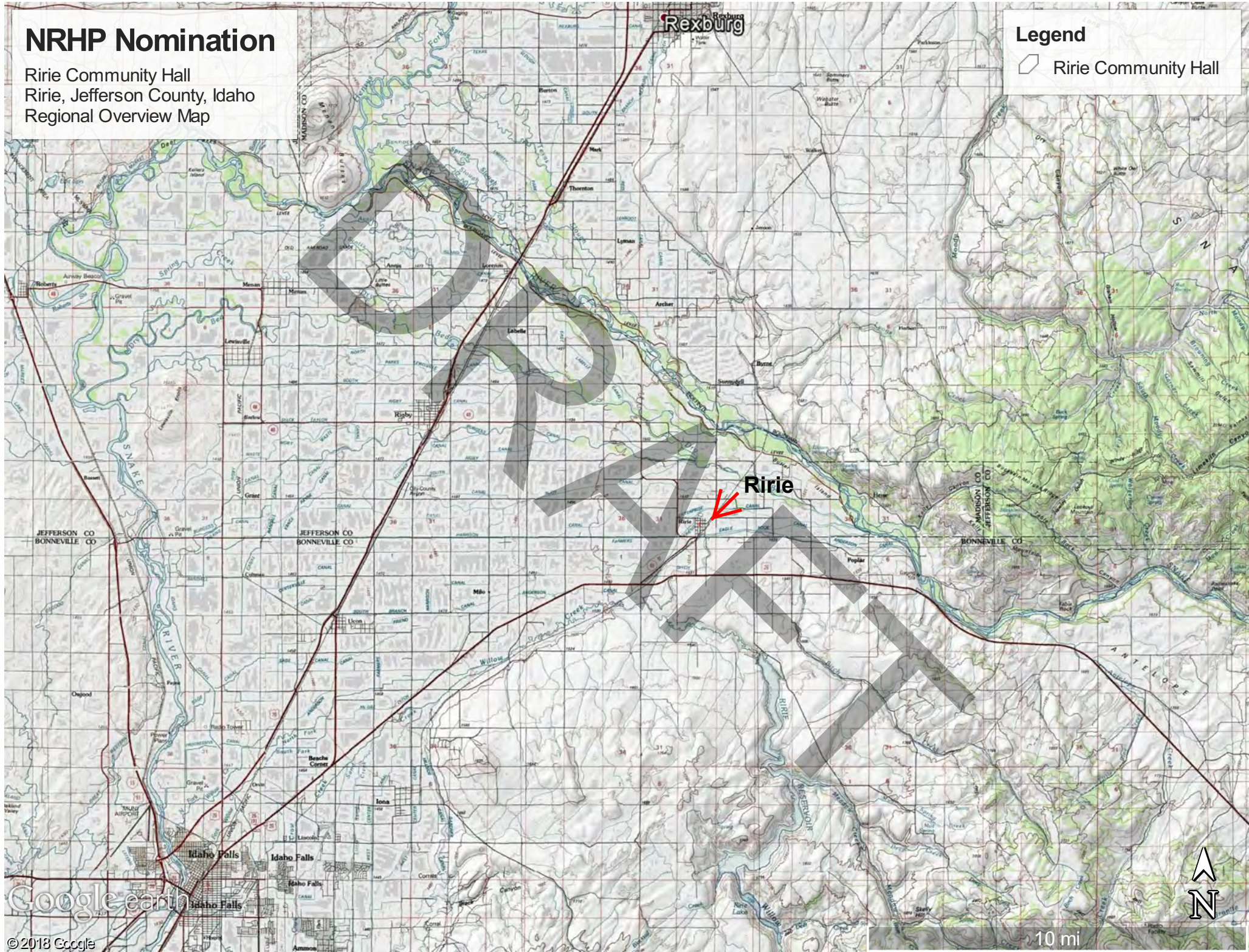


# NRHP Nomination

Ririe Community Hall  
Ririe, Jefferson County, Idaho  
Regional Overview Map

## Legend

 Ririe Community Hall




Google earth

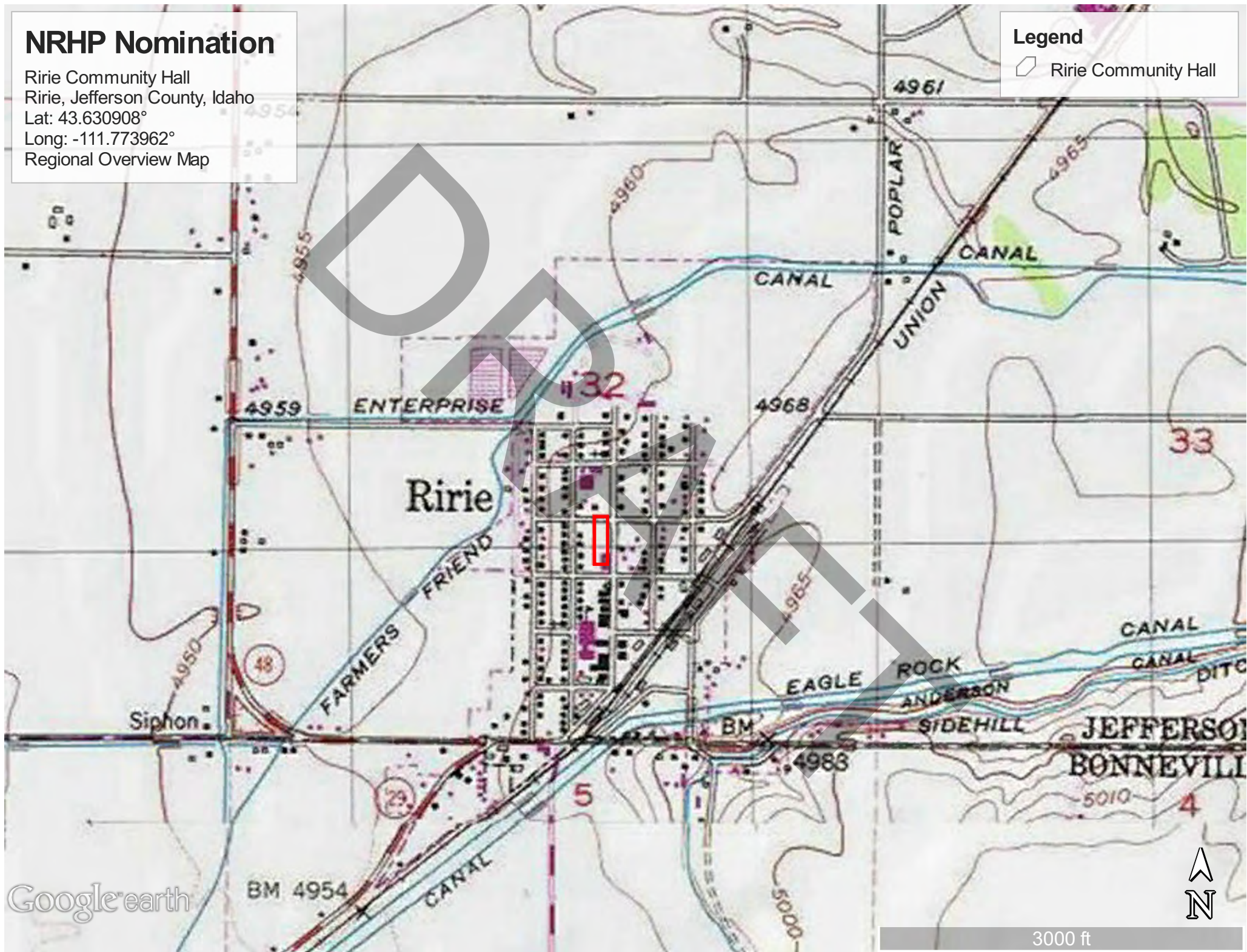


# NRHP Nomination

Ririe Community Hall  
Ririe, Jefferson County, Idaho  
Lat: 43.630908°  
Long: -111.773962°  
Regional Overview Map

## Legend

 Ririe Community Hall






# NRHP Nomination

Ririe Community Hall  
Ririe, Jefferson County, Idaho  
Boundary Map

- A: Lat. 43.631823° Long. -111.774204°
- B: Lat. 43.631819° Long. -111.773714°
- C: Lat. 43.630692° Long. -111.773715°
- D: Lat. 43.630698° Long. -111.774211°

## Legend

 Ririe Community Hall



Google earth

400 ft




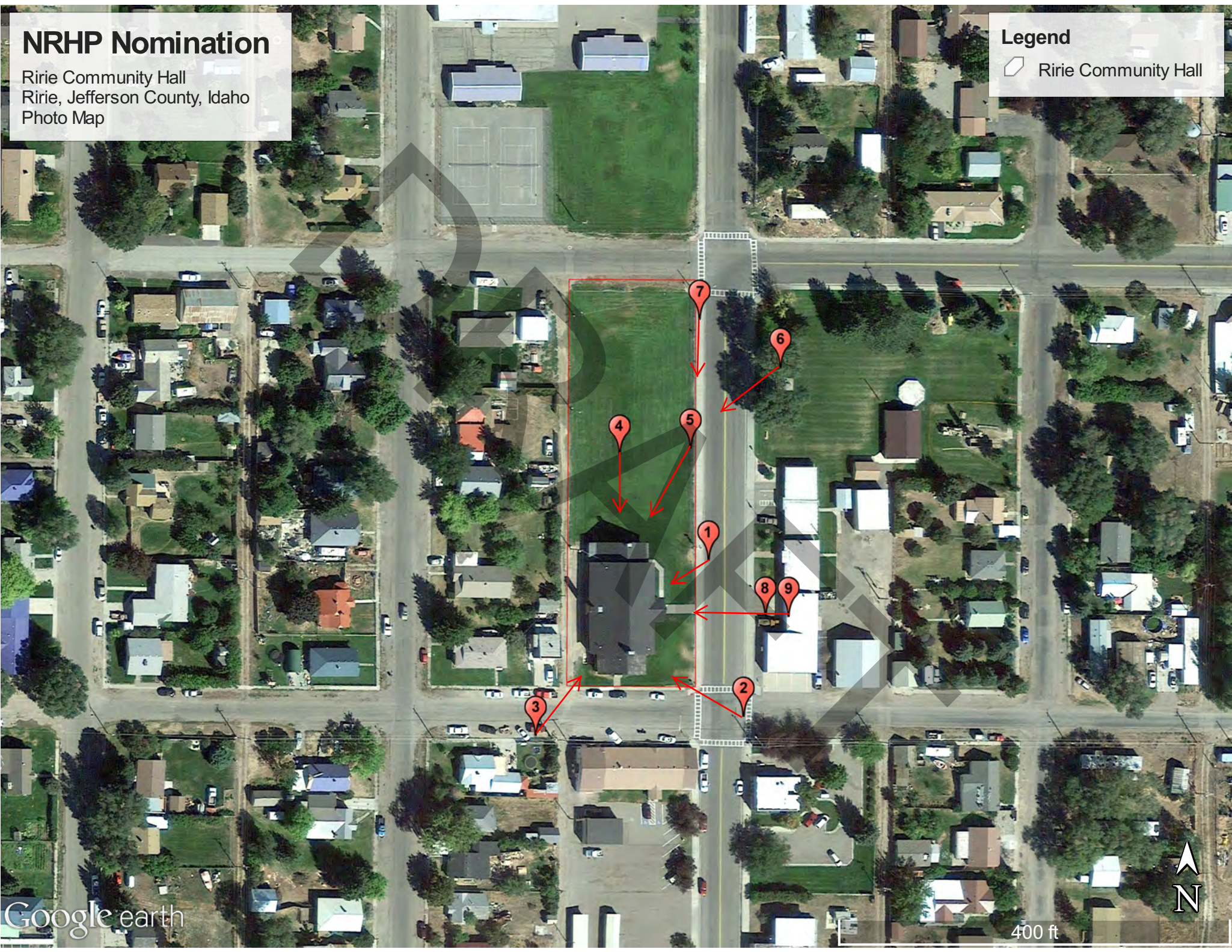


# NRHP Nomination

Ririe Community Hall  
Ririe, Jefferson County, Idaho  
Photo Map

## Legend

 Ririe Community Hall





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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log** ID JeffersonCounty\_RirieCommunityHall  
**Name of Property:** Ririe Community Hall  
**City or Vicinity:** Ririe  
**County:** Jefferson **State:** ID  
**Photographer:** Travis Lovell  
**Date Photographed:** 10/27/17

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1	Exterior front view from the East, take about 1935, photographer unknown
Photo #2	Exterior front and south extension taken from the Southeast facing Northwest
Photo #3	Exterior back and south extension taken from the Southwest facing Northeast
Photo #4	Exterior north extension taken from the North facing South
Photo #5	Exterior front and north extension taken from the Northeast facing Southwest
Photo #6	Exterior taken from the Ririe City Park across Main Street taken from the Northeast facing Southwest
Photo #7	Exterior showing the open lawn which is part of the property taken from the Northeast facing Southwest
Photo #8	Exterior front view taken from the East facing West
Photo #9	Exterior view of the main entrance taken from the East facing West
Photo #10	Interior view of the west wall
Photo #11	Interior view of the north wall
Photo #12	Interior view of the south wall
Photo #13	Interior view of the east wall showing the main entrance



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Item 1

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County Idaho – Exterior front view from the East, taken about 1935, photographer unknown

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Item 2

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Exterior front and south extension taken from the southeast facing northwest

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Item 3

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Exterior back and south extension taken from the southwest facing northeast



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Item 4

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Exterior north extension taken from the north facing south

Ririe Community Hall  
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Item 5

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Exterior front and north extension taken from the northeast facing southwest



Ririe Community Hall  
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Item 6

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Exterior taken from the Ririe City Park across Main Streetn taken from the northeast facing southwest

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Item 7

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Exterior showing the open lawn which is part of the property taken from the northeast facing southwest



Ririe Community Hall  
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Item 8

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Exterior front view taken from the east facing west



Ririe Community Hall

Name of Property

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Item 9

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Exterior view of the main entrance taken from the east facing west

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Item 10

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Interior view of the west wall



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Item 11

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Interior view of the north wall

Ririe Community Hall  
Name of Property

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County and State



Item 12

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Interior view of the south wall

Ririe Community Hall  
Name of Property

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Item 13

Ririe Community Hall, Jefferson County, Idaho – Interior view of the east wall showing the main entrance



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**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, D

DRAFT