

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date listed 3/7/12
NPS No. 12000081
Oregon SHPO

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 Cottage Grove Armory
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 628 E. Washington Avenue not for publication
city or town Cottage Grove vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Lane code 039 zip code 97424

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

 _____
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 1-12-12

Oregon 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
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1, Property Listed in Cottage Grove
Downtown Commercial Historic District

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE: Arms Storage
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Gymnasium
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT: Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: CONCRETE
roof: ASPHALT: Composition Shingle, Tar
other: N/A

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

The Cottage Grove Armory (Armory), located at 628 E. Washington Avenue in downtown Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon, was completed in 1931 as a National Guard Armory and local community center in the Art Deco style. The 33,000 square foot, two-story cast-in-place concrete structure is the largest building in the National Register-listed Downtown Cottage Grove Historic District, and is located one-half block off of E. Main Street on the corner of E. Washington Avenue and S. 7th Street on a long, irregular lot that is the boundary of the nominated property. Narrow landscaping beds separate the building from E. Washington Avenue to the south and S. 7th Street to the east. A parking area and drive follows the western boundary.

The Armory is a large gabled building, with a lower flat roofed “L” wrapping two sides. Two square “towers” are attached to the structure, an entrance tower attached at a 45 degree angle to the southeast corner and a square stage tower at the end of the gymnasium’s gable. The Eugene-based architecture firm Hunzicker, Smith and Phillips¹ designed the building as a classic example of the Art Deco Style, interrupting its rectangular floor plan with a dramatic corner entrance articulated with details that emphasized the verticality and geometric nature of Art Deco, including curved concrete balustrades, tall paired windows, geometric tapered columns with tile caps, stylized metal window grilles, cast-concrete decorative tiles and a terracotta frieze in a chevron pattern. Flat-roofed two-story wings stretch to the south and east from this entrance tower. Decorative features similar to those on the entrance tower continue on these façades, creating a uniform public façade. The secondary main entrance on the S. 7th Street façade strongly echoes the main entrance’s Art Deco architectural elements. Cement paint over concrete gives the appearance of stucco on the expansive facades, which are broken by a balanced alignment of three levels of tall six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows. The gable-roofed gymnasium is set to the rear corner of the building in order to avoid detracting from the building’s vertical emphasis. The only changes to the structure’s exterior since its construction have been the removal of two artillery shells flanking the main entrance, the infill of one basement window, and the replacement of one double-hung wood window with an aluminum window on the eastern façade.

The interior of the building is dominated by the two-story gabled gymnasium, which has a three-sided wrapping balcony and a stage tower at the north end. The L-shaped corridors to the south and east of the gym are used for offices, meeting spaces, and restrooms. The full basement has offices, banquet hall, kitchen and restrooms along the exterior walls; its interior is dominated by a large open space that was used for a variety of activities, including rifle range, artillery storage, animal barn, and kindergarten. The building, which remains largely unchanged from its 1931 appearance, retains a high level of integrity in its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Setting

Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon is located at the southern end of the Willamette Valley, approximately 25 miles south of Eugene/Springfield on the Interstate 5 (I-5) corridor. The historic downtown of Cottage Grove is located one-half mile from I-5, along the historic five-block stretch of Main Street sandwiched between the Coast Fork of the Willamette River to the west and the Hwy 99/Railroad corridor to the east. The Armory stands at the intersection of E. Washington Avenue and S. 7th Streets [see Figure #1], one block off Main Street within the downtown Cottage Grove Historic District. The downtown historic district remains the City’s commercial and civic center and retains a large number of historic structures. The two-story brick façades

¹ Lakin, Kimberly, *The Life and Work of John Hunzicker, Architect (1867-1945)*, University of Oregon, Thesis, 1982.

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lining Main Street, constructed primarily between 1880 and 1918, create a cohesive historic district one-half block wide along the five blocks of Main Street. The district stretches to include those structures one block to the south of Main Street, including the Armory, as “these blocks have developed for civic, governmental, and commercial purposes in conjunction with the Main Street activities and are significant historical elements of the District.”² The Armory is listed as a secondary historic resource within this historic district, as it was constructed during the district’s secondary period of historic significance (1919-1941).

The building is set on the corner of E. Washington Avenue and S. 7th Street on a long, irregular lot that fills one quarter of the block [see Figure #3]. The primary façades are the southern, which faces E. Washington Avenue, and eastern, which faces S. 7th Street [see Figure #2]. The northern façade adjoins the alley parallel with Main Street, but is not visible from a major thoroughfare. The western façade adjoins a parking lot and access way behind two prominent Neoclassical civic buildings, the Woodard Memorial Library (1943) and the Old City Hall (1926-1927), also designed by architect John Hunzicker. This parking area creates a vehicular access way linking the alley behind the Main Street businesses to the north with E. Washington Avenue to the south [see Figure #4]. Although the main entrance to the Armory faces away from Main Street towards the intersection of E. Washington and S. 7th Street, the eastern façade of the Armory is visible from the primary commercial thoroughfare along Main Street, and is opposite the All-America Square, a city-owned public gathering space, placing the Armory at the center of civic activities in downtown Cottage Grove.

The landscaping and associated structures or outbuildings are extremely minimal on this property. The building is set in from the sidewalks along S. 7th Street and E. Washington Avenue by a bank of grass. Historic landscape features including a hedgerow and non-native decorative evergreen³ were lost some time in the 1960s. Four small new evergreens have recently been planted next to the building on the southern and eastern sides. A flagpole pedestal made of concrete and constructed in the same style as the building occupies the corner of S. 7th Street and E. Washington Avenue. The current flagpole is shorter than that originally installed in 1931, due to the proximity of overhead power lines. The only other external feature of note is the chain-link fence, installed in 1986, that encloses a portion of yard in the northeast corner of the property. The tax lot forms the boundary for the nomination of this property.

General Characteristics

The Cottage Grove Armory is a large gabled building, with a lower flat-roofed “L” wrapping two sides and a square entrance “tower” attached at a 45 degree angle to the front corner of its rectangular mass. A square stage tower anchors the end of the gymnasium’s gable. The general footprint of the structure measures 70 feet by 151 feet; its concrete walls enclose a total of 33,000 square feet between its two stories and full daylight basement.⁴ Composed of cast-in-place concrete, the building has a concrete foundation and an internal timber frame, and is covered in cement paint that mirrors the appearance of stucco. Concrete is the primary material used for all structural walls as well as the larger decorative elements on the building.

The Armory has four entrances: one on the southeast façade, one entrance on the eastern side, a basement entrance on the western side, and a gymnasium exit on the north alley. The primary entrance is into the southeast corner entry tower. A curved sweeping stair leads up fourteen steps to an incorporated entrance portico in the tower. This entrance is articulated with details that emphasize the verticality and geometric nature of the Art Deco style, including curved concrete balustrades, tall paired windows, geometric tapered columns with tile caps, stylized metal window grilles, cast-concrete decorative tiles, and a terracotta frieze in a chevron pattern. These architectural elements are echoed in the second main entrance, centered on the eastern façade along S. 7th Street. This secondary entrance has an incorporated entrance porch on the first

² National Register Nomination, Cottage Grove Downtown Commercial Historic District, December 15, 1993.

³ Spear, Ed, “The Later Armory”, National Guard Archives, 1950s.

⁴ Hunzicker, Smith & Phillips, Cottage Grove Armory Blue Prints, 1931, p. 7.

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floor level accessed by a set of stairs with curved concrete balustrades. This entrance is bracketed by two pairs of tapered-concrete columns with hipped metal caps, which match those that divide the main entrance façade into four sections. The expansive eastern and southern facades are broken by a symmetrical alignment of three levels of tall six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows and united by a horizontal band of chevrons along the parapet edge. Circular terracotta plaques identifying the National Guard are centered above each of the main entrances. The window frames are undecorated and recessed into the structure.

The Armory has a complex roof form consisting of gabled and flat components. A side-gable roof sits over the gymnasium and comprises the primary portion of the roof. The gabled roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. From the gable there are three flat roofs set at different heights spanning the eastern and southern sides, forming a two-story L-shape around the three-story high gable. The juncture of the "L" is marked by a two-and-a-half story entrance tower. The flat roofs are hidden behind low parapets on the entrance tower and along the eastern and southern façades. A decorative chevron concrete tile pattern follows the cornice of the parapet.

The floor plan is simple by design. The main entrance in the corner tower leads to a central foyer from which branch staircases up and down as well as corridors of offices and accessory use areas along each street front. These offices flank a large gym that takes up over two-thirds of the main floor. A secondary public entrance splits the center of the eastern wall. A stage with a raised floor and short tower occupies the north end of the gym. The second-floor foyer leads to an office in the corner tower and a wrap-around balcony over the gym floor. The balcony originally had spectator seating along its three sides; the three-tier seating system was removed in the 1986 renovation. Stairs from the main entrance foyer lead down into a full daylight basement. The basement has solid walls that correspond to the main floor's corridors, and a large open space with posts under the gym floor. Restrooms and offices line the spaces along the eastern wall. A service entrance in the west wall leads into the basement kitchen and dining hall in the southwest corner; a ramp leads from the northern façade under the stage floor into the open area of the basement. This area has been used for a variety of activities over the years, including a shooting range, horse shelter, vehicle storage, weapon vaults, meeting space for community groups and auxiliary organizations, and a kindergarten.

Exterior Description

Southeast Façade [see photo #1, figures #5 & 6]

The Armory is a large rectangle with a square tower attached at a forty-five degree angle to its southeast corner, which faces the intersection of S. 7th Street and Washington Avenue. This tower contains the main entrance and foyer of the building on the first floor, and Captain's office on the second floor. The main entrance is a character-defining element of this building and of the Art Deco style. A large set of concrete stairs with wreathed concrete rails lead up to the main entrance, which is recessed inside an integrated portico. At the stair rail's curtail are the openings where coastal artillery shells were once placed as newel posts. At the top of the stair's covered entry, the stair material changes from poured concrete to terracotta tile. To either side of the entry portico are a series of layered rectangular decorative elements including narrow, tapered columns and large floral tiles. These decorative elements wrap around the southern and eastern sides of the tower and contribute to the overall verticality of the building's design. The covered entry is divided by two columns, in the corners of which are decorative concrete brackets. Centered above these concrete brackets is a concrete band with metal lettering reading *Oregon National Guard Armory* [see photo #2]. The columns extend between paired six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows, above which is centered a metal beaver plaque [see photo #3] with a sunburst in the background, which is the Oregon National Guard's coat of arms.⁵ On either side of this plaque are two terracotta tiles with a floral Art Deco motif. The entryway has four original doors.

⁵ Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, "Oregon Army National Guard Element, Joint Force Headquarters", *The Institute of Heraldry*. Retrieved April 22, 2011 from <http://www.tioh.hqda.pentagon.mil/Heraldry/ArmyDUISSICOA/ArmyHeraldryUnit.aspx?u=5785>.

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The doors have a lower inset panel with four-over-four windows in the top half and brass handles. The side walls of the portico have metal grilles that are done in a geometric floral pattern [see photo #4]. The entrance wall is the tallest element of the building, as its parapet extends 10 feet above the adjacent parapets, which step down from 30 feet to 29 feet then down to 20 feet. Each parapet section has flat layered columns that serve to delineate each section and divide the façade into vertical panels that are emphasized by the narrow, tall recessed windows and decorative panels. At the tops of the columns are small hipped metal covers.

East Façade [see photo #5, figures #5 & 6]

The eastern façade constitutes the bulk of the Armory's public presence, running for 117 feet along S. 7th Street. At the southern end of the façade is the entry tower. From this corner, the height of the parapet drops 10 feet for the length of the street frontage, jutting up to 1 foot over a secondary main entrance and then again at the north end of the façade to balance the height of the southeast entrance. Details typical of the southeast entry tower continue along the length of the east façade, unifying the building's exterior and emphasizing the importance of this façade as seen from the sidewalk. Art Deco elements such as decorative floral plaques, narrow stepped columns, and chevron friezes are repeated along the length of the façade at regular intervals [see photo #7].

The secondary public entry for the Armory is centered on the eastern façade and mirrors the main entrance on a smaller scale [see photo #6]. It has a series of concrete steps leading to an incorporated 6 feet by 19 feet entry area with a pair of panel doors with four-over-four windows in the top half. The doors have their original brass pulls. There are heavy concrete rails on either side of the staircase with square hipped newels. The entry portico is bordered by vertical geometric columns with flat concrete brackets. Above the opening, centered between the columns, is a rectangular floral chevron. Painted fir is used for a triangular frieze on the secondary façades that echo the chevrons on the main faces.

Windows provide a major decorative element of this façade, marching uniformly along the façade between columns in a regular pattern that is broken by the secondary entry and then again by the faux "tower" at the northeast end. Six-over-six wooden double-hung sash windows with deep concrete sills are used regularly along the first-floor level; squat six-over-six double-hung sash windows with metal grills are aligned with these taller windows at ground level to provide light into the daylight basement. At either side of the central entry and at either side of the two end towers, narrow four-over-four double-hung sash windows are used rather than six-over-six. Although difficult to see from the street, the stepped-back façade of the gymnasium gable also uses six-over-six windows, in pairs.

South Façade [see photo #8, figures #5 & 6]

The shortest of the "main" façades, the southern façade faces E. Washington Avenue. Decorative details from the entry tower stretch approximately one-third of the way to the west on this façade, with some details, such as the chevron frieze, narrow pilasters with metal caps, and decorative panels continuing for the length of the façade. At the west (left) end of the façade, one narrow four-over-four double-hung window similar to those in the sides of the tower are bracketed between two columns and a slightly higher parapet wall, creating a shorter "tower" feature that juxtaposes with the entry tower and provides balance to the building. The central bulk of this façade has five bays, with five squat double-hung wood-sash windows with bars at the ground level and four tall six-over-six double-hung windows at the first floor level. The central basement window has been converted to a short (four foot) door for easy access into the banquet hall. The mass of the gym's high gable roof is visible from this end, stepped back from the street façade by 23 feet. This gable end has three sets of paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows, an offset chimney, a tall double-louvered gable end window, and a low parapet wall that follows the slope of the gable end.

West Façade [see photo #9, figure #7]

The western façade, which abuts a service alley and the rear of adjacent commercial buildings, is the tallest of the facades from ground level, as the dominant portion of this façade is at the height of the gymnasium's gable

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as opposed to the lower office "L," facing south and east. The feeling of height is emphasized by regular banks of three stories of paired six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows divided by narrow columns. The only entrance on this façade leads down to the kitchen. A set of three concrete stairs leads down to a below-grade entrance covered by an entry porch of corrugated metal. The door, which takes the place of one of the pair of a pair of basement windows, is an inset three-panel door. A metal tube handrail at grade level protects the stair opening. The only architectural feature repeated on this service façade is the chevron frieze along the edge of the gable roof.

North Façade [see photo #10, figure #7]

The north façade faces into the public alley running between S. 7th Street and S. 6th Street, and is the least "public" façade on the Armory. As such, this façade is dominated by the blank cube of the stage tower located at the end of the gymnasium. The tower has one window at the second-floor level on either side, but none facing the rear alley. To the right of the tower, a pair of original wood doors with three inset panels leads directly into the gymnasium. There was a set of thirteen wooden steps with a simple wooden handrail leading up to a wood-floor landing before these doors. Since the entrance was not covered, the stairs and landing became water-damaged and had to be removed in 2011 for safety reasons. At the ground level of the stage tower, a wide ramped basement entrance has been blocked. The wooden ramp that was historically used to bring horses in for drill practice, and was later used for vehicles and artillery pieces remains behind the blocked doorway. To the left of the stage tower is a small chain-link-enclosed compound, installed in 1986 for artillery vehicle storage.

Alterations to the Exterior

This Armory has a high level of integrity. The only changes to the structure's exterior since its construction have been the removal of the two artillery shells flanking the main entrance and alteration of a few of openings.

Of the 115 windows, only one is a complete replacement. It is an aluminum one-over-one frame on the east side closer to the southern corner. The window has not changed the size of the opening. One basement window has been converted into a door on the south façade, and one window in the stairs leading down to the basement from the main lobby has been covered with plywood. Additionally, the original basement entrance in the stage tower has been blocked on the exterior, although the original door remains in place behind the paneling.

A decorative chevron concrete tile pattern follows the roof line along both street frontages. A wooden portion of this band located on the southern face has sustained some water damage. A new external gutter system has been added to remove water from the roof and funnel it away from the building's foundation. The eastern roof has the original kitchen chimney running up the southern end of the gable. A newer exhaust vent is next to it. The flat roofs have evidence of standing water, which has caused some rot on the interior. Some cracking in the concrete façade is also evident, particularly around the wood window sills.

The chain-link enclosure in the northeast corner of the property is not original, although this area was always used for storage and/or vehicle parking when in use by the military. Chain-link with barbed wire was added in 1986 to ensure security for vehicles and exterior mechanical equipment.

Interior Description

General Characteristics

The Armory's interior retains a high level of integrity. Overall, the changes to the space have been minimal and the original spatial layouts are intact. The Armory has three distinct floor plans. The upper and main floors' layout is a series of offices and corridors in an L-pattern around the gym. The gym takes up a substantial portion of the structure's top two floors. The basement has a different layout because it is not intersected by the gym. The Armory's interior was sparsely decorated in a utilitarian fashion. The few interior embellishments

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include brass floral inserts between each step in interior stairways, three-tiered hipped square newels at the end of stair rails and brass bases for columns in the basement.

Top Floor [see figures #8 and #9]

The top floor has two primary sections: the gym, which takes up the bulk of the north and west facades, and the commanding officer's room, which is situated above the building's primary entryway. The windows on this floor look out over the flat roofs and onto the street. The second floor is accessible by four stairways; two on either side of the stage tower on the north end of the gym and two that come up from the main lobby in the southeast corner on the first floor. The stairs from the lobby are the primary entrance to the second floor and open into a smaller lobby. A non-structural wall and a restroom have been added onto this lobby space, which were not noted on the 1931 blueprints. The original handrails of the lobby entrance remain. From this lobby, one can walk into the gymnasium's balcony or into the commanding officer's room.

A U-shaped balcony on the second floor overlooks the gymnasium floor [see photo #11]. This balcony is attached to the east, south, and west faces, and is suspended from the roof's open rafter system with steel rods along the balcony edge. There are stairways at either end of the "U" on the north wall, one on the east and one on the west corner. They allow entry onto either the west or east side of the balcony from the gym floor [see photo #12]. The balcony originally had seating in the form of risers⁶ but they were removed sometime prior to the 1986 remodel. Holes in the brick walls along the perimeter of the balcony are evidence to the attachment system for the risers. The balcony floors are constructed of the original fir boards. Around the balcony's edge is a partial wood wall with a tubular brass rail.

The commanding officer's room is in the southeast corner of the structure [see photo #13]. The door for the office originally looked out at the two wood doors that open onto the gym balcony. The room has six windows and four closets. The windows are six-over-six wood-frame double-hung and are located along the exterior faces. The closets are triangular and fit into the space that is left over from the staircases. The office has had carpet put down over the original fir floor. Multiple layers of wall paper are evident in addition to wood paneling from the 1968 remodel. A drop ceiling has been installed in the commanding officer's room and the lighting system has been converted to florescent lighting.

Main Floor [see figure #10 and #11]

The main floor historically housed the majority of activity in the Armory. The main southeast entrance features four original doors [see photo #14]. The entry is an irregular shape with four stairways leading from it. These stairs lead down to the basement foyer or up to the second floor lobby and the commanding officer's room. From this main entry looking north is a hallway that connects to three equally sized office spaces, the east side entry and the Battery Club room on the east side, and the gymnasium on the west [see photo #15]. The club room is half the length of the eastern façade [see photo #16]. This is the space where the computer room was installed in the 1980s and has sustained the highest degree of alterations. The western side of the hallway has a double door centered in it that allows entrance to the gym's main floor. From the main entry the 62 foot x 109 foot gymnasium is entered through two sets of paired doors. The gym is the largest space on this floor [see photo #17]. The gym's northern end is dominated by a stage that projects out into the alley. The stage sits roughly four feet up from the gym floor and features its original footlights. On either side of the stage are stairs that lead to the upper balcony. On the western wall of the gym are eleven windows spaced along the wall. From the main entry looking west through a single pair of doors is the large company room, and beyond it, the quartermaster's room [see photo #18]. The southern wall of the gym has a square opening that allows chest-height access to the quartermaster's room and a door that leads to the company room. The quartermaster's room was originally used as weapons and ammunition storage. Consequently, the doors and windows in this room are barred and reinforced. With the exception of the gym, all rooms on the main floor have had a drop ceiling installed. The gym retains its original maple floor. The remainder of the main floor and the upper floor

⁶ Hunzicker, Smith & Phillips, Second Floor Plan, 1931, Cottage Grove City Planning.

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has fir floors, although carpet has been laid in one of the eastern-facing main floor offices. The gym has an independent heating system comprised of three heating fans suspended from the ceiling. The lighting systems on the main floor in the offices have been converted to florescent lighting. The gym has its original lights consisting of a series of mushroom-shaped milk glass fixtures that run around the bottom of the balcony.

Basement [see figures #12 and #13]

The basement's configuration is reflects the building's construction, with smaller spaces off of hallways along the south and east peripheries divided from a large open multi-purpose room by a concrete wall that corresponds to the walls of the gym above. The stairs from the main lobby on the first floor lead into a secondary lobby in the basement [see photo #19]. There is one square concrete column in the center of the lobby. The column has a brass base that has been painted over. The lobby has four doorways and a hall leading off it. The southern- and easternmost- doorways lead to storage spaces under the stairs.

The central double doors lead to the banquet hall [see photo #20]. One of the non-standard features for an armory at this time, it takes up the whole southern wall. This room has daylight from windows in the southern and western façades, although one window in the southern façade has been replaced with a half door for access to the street. In the northwest corner of the room is a door that leads to the kitchen. The kitchen has a pair of windows centered in the room that have a fan installed in the upper panel. Around the window is a series of built-in cabinets and a counter. The drawer pulls are in poor condition and some are missing. A door leads out of the kitchen to the west parking area. Centered in the northern wall of the kitchen is a door leading to the dishwashing room. On the dishwashing room's southern wall to the right of the door are two industrial-sized metal sinks. The eastern wall of the dishwashing room has two doors. The northernmost opening allows access to the multi-purpose room, formerly used as a firing range, and a door leading to a storage room equal in size to the dishwashing room.

The single door centered in the basement lobby to the north of the double doors leads directly into the multi-purpose space [see photo #21]. The multi-purpose space is the largest room on this floor. Five columns centered in two rows run the length of this room, interrupting the volume. To the west of the main entry are two doorways. The first leads to a small storage closet. The second leads to the boiler room. The boiler room's ceiling connection is filled in with brick, making it one of the only structural components of the building that is not concrete. The western wall has seven windows along it that look out into the alley. On the northern end of the multi-purpose room is a steel reinforced vault, a later addition underneath the stage floor that took the place of the quartermaster's room as an ammunition storage area. Along the eastern side of the multi-purpose room moving from south to north are a door to the hallway and plotting room, and a door to the ladies' club room. The plotting room is a small, square concrete room centered in the building's interior with only one entrance and no windows. The ladies' room is a long, thin rectangular room that is the same width as the plotting room. The ladies' room has a door that leads to the hallway.

Directly on the other side of the hall from the ladies' room against the eastern façade is the Legion room. It mirrors the ladies' room in scale, but has windows along the eastern façade that provide daylight to the room. To the south down the hallway is a large closet. Some of the battalions have painted their logos on the wall of this closet [see photo #22]. Next to the closet is a stairway that leads up to the secondary entry on the eastern façade. In the southernmost corner on the eastern face is a set of two bathrooms separated by a hallway full of lockers. The bathrooms have showers and are clad in original small hexagonal black and white tile.

The basement contains most of the building's mechanical systems, which are original. The building is heated through a boiler located in a separate room behind the kitchen and the heat is dispersed through original ceiling radiators. The boiler is currently non-operational. The kitchen contains evidence of the original "state-of-the-art" gas cooking stove; although, a coal-burning stove was also installed in 1931 as a backup. The basement has a non-original fluorescent lighting system in the larger spaces.

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Alterations and Additions

Summary

There have been two remodels to the Armory, in 1968 and 1986.⁷ In the 1968 addition the aluminum window was installed on the eastern facade. This addition also included a new handrail along the stairs that led to the gym on the northern side, and the installation of a concrete vault under the stage floor in what had been the end of the rifle range. There was a myriad of small interior alterations that occurred at this time as well. These included securing walls to the ceiling around doorways, office remodels on the first floor for the officers, and the addition of the tiny bathroom in the second floor lobby. The 1986 remodel was almost purely on the interior.⁸ A computer room was added in the northwest corner of the building. This involved the addition of holes in the original fir floor for wiring, and the installation of drop ceilings. Alterations to the exterior in 1986 were limited to a chain-link fence placed around the outdoor storage area in the northeast corner of the property. The fence is still present. Overall, alterations have been minimal and the building still conveys the spirit and style in which it was constructed. None of the alterations are irreparable.

⁷ R.L.R., Military Department of Oregon, Cottage Grove Armory, September 1968, Cottage Grove City Planning.

⁸ Mcphearson, Michael, "Renovated Armory Accommodates Soldiers," *Cottage Grove Sentinel*, December 17, 1986, Oregon National Guard Collection.

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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.)

MILITARY

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1931-1961, Criterion A, Period of Use

1931, Criterion C, Construction

Significant Dates

1931, Date of Construction

1939, Battery E Reassigned

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hunzicker Smith & Phillips, Architect

Niblock & Leabo, Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance for Criterion A, Military and Social History, begins in April 1931 when the building is completed and continues through the 50-year historic period ending in 1961, reflecting its dual use as a military armory and as the community center of Cottage Grove. The Period of Significance for Criterion C, Architecture, is 1931, the date of completion and the full realization of the architect's intent. The armory is notable for its distinctive characteristics and use of construction methods typical of the Art Deco style.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Cottage Grove Armory, located at 628 Washington Avenue in the Cottage Grove Downtown Historic District, Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon, is significant locally under Criteria A, Military and Social History, for its important use as a military armory and as a community center and civic heart of Cottage Grove. Constructed in 1931 using funds from state, county, and city bonds, it was the first armory built in Cottage Grove and one of the ten original armories in Oregon.⁹ Through its long history of use, the Cottage Grove Armory was a home for two batteries and an infantry unit of the Oregon National Guard, as well as a community center hosting activities such as the County Fair, high school dances, rollerskating, Grange meetings and the Boy Scouts. The Armory is also significant locally under Criterion C, Architecture, for its distinctive architectural characteristics and use of construction methods typical of the Art Deco style. It is the only pre-World War II armory remaining in Lane County and one of only four examples of Art Deco architecture in Cottage Grove. Designed by the Eugene architecture firm of Hunzicker, Smith, and Phillips at the start of the Great Depression, the Cottage Grove Armory was the first National Guard armory built in the Art Deco style in Oregon.¹⁰ The fusion of verticality and decorative elements such as chevrons and metal screens with cutting-edge building methods make the Armory a comprehensive example of Art Deco design fundamentals. The Period of Significance under Criterion A begins in 1931 when the building was constructed and ends in 1961 at the close of the 50-year historic period, although it remained in use by the National Guard and the community through 2009. In 2009, the National Guard consolidated its units in Springfield, vacating the Cottage Grove Armory. The building is now owned by the City of Cottage Grove. The Period of Significance under Criterion C is 1931, the date of construction. The building retains a high level of integrity in all aspects.

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

The Cottage Grove Armory is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion A for its significant association with National Guard activities and its vital role as a community gathering place and civic center for the citizens of Cottage Grove, Oregon, between 1931 and 1961. It was the first armory built in Cottage Grove, and is the second oldest of ten remaining original armories in Oregon.

The building played an important role in the social history of Cottage Grove during its period of significance (1931-1961) and beyond. The National Guard served not only its country but its community, and the Cottage Grove Armory reflects this commitment to the local population. In its long history of use, in addition to military drills and deployment ceremonies, its drill floor saw the coronation of the Bohemia Days queen, a WWII roller skating rink, ballroom dancing, gymnastics competitions, and flower shows.

Before World War I, the City of Cottage Grove experienced a golden age of prosperity, with gold flowing from local mines and lumber booming. The state highway was routed through Main Street, and traffic and commerce followed. After World War I broke out, hundreds of youth enlisted or deployed when the National Guard unit from Cottage Grove was federalized. At the end of the war, the citizens recognized the need for a permanent armory for the troops returning to Cottage Grove. The City's citizens voted to allocate \$15,000 to the construction of a new armory in 1923. Battalion Captain C.C. Cruson successfully lobbied at the state level for matching funding, and plans began for the Armory in 1927. In spite of the New York stock market crash of October 1929, construction began on the armory in 1930, with dedication in April of 1931. Upon completion in 1931, the Armory was heralded as the one of the best armories in the state by representatives of the Adjutant General's office.¹¹ In 1939, with the start of World War II, Battery E was

⁹ Stanley Hutchinson, Chief of Oregon Military Master Planning, Interview by Lys Opp-Beckman, May 7, 2011.

¹⁰ [Author Unknown], Historical Annual National Guard of the State of Oregon, Battery E Second Battalion, Oregon National Guard Archives, 1939.

¹¹ Marcia Allen, *The Cottage Grove Armory*.

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deployed, ending their fourteen-year presence in Cottage Grove. After Battery E was deployed, the Armory continued to expand its involvement in the community of Cottage Grove and was home to eight other battalions.¹² The last unit to occupy the Armory was 2nd Battalion, 162nd Infantry.

From its original dedication through the abandonment of the building by the National Guard in 2009 and beyond, the Cottage Grove Armory has been an important gathering place and community center. As the City of Cottage Grove had raised bonds to pay for one-third of the construction costs, the design allowed for the inclusion of civic-oriented features not normally included in National Guard armories at the time, including a kitchen, dining/reception hall, stage tower, and a Ladies Auxiliary room. Designed from the beginning to be as much of a civic and community center as an armory, the building quickly became central to the community. It was the biggest structure in the City of Cottage Grove. The school district used the gymnasium for everything from basketball tournaments to proms to graduations. A kindergarten school occupied the basement for several decades after the Vietnam War. Civic organizations associated with the military had permanent housing here, such as the Ladies Auxiliary, but other organizations used the building regularly as well, including fraternal organizations such as the Masons and the City Council, for Mayoral dances, fundraising activities, and fairs. Wrestling matches, rollerskating nights, concerts, and county fairs were typical activities found at the Armory throughout the twentieth century.

The Cottage Grove Armory is also eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a well-preserved example of institutional Art Deco construction. The Art Deco movement in the United States flourished from 1910-1939,¹³ and this building was constructed at its height on the west coast in 1931. The Armory embodies many of the typical attributes of an Art Deco building, including accented verticality, smooth-wall surfaces, and geometric decorative motifs. The Armory contains integrated decorative elements found in quintessentially Art Deco structures such as chevron patterns, wrought iron screens, abstract botanical elements, and a strong sense of verticality. The cornerstone of Art Deco construction was the use of newer materials such as concrete instead of more traditional masonry or wood construction methods. The Armory was the first building in the City of Cottage Grove constructed entirely out of cast-in-place concrete as opposed to more traditional wood or brick construction, and was one of only four Art Deco buildings ever built in Cottage Grove. Its monumental size and distinctive architecture make it an imposing landmark and an important component of the streetscape of the Downtown Cottage Grove Historic District.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Cottage Grove History

Early Settlement

The site of Cottage Grove was “an accessible spot in this vast terrain where the rugged and tortuous mountains and valleys of Northern California and Southern Oregon finally began to open into the mild pastoral flatlands of the Willamette Valley that stretch to the north.”¹⁴ As such, it was a natural gathering point for human inhabitants. According to the 1884 *Illustrated History of Lane County*, the native people, the Kalapuyas, greeted the first European settler, James Chapin, to the Cottage Grove area in 1847.¹⁵ By the end of 1853, according to Lena McFarland – wife of a descendant of the pioneer McFarlands – there existed about 30 families scattered throughout the neighboring area.¹⁶ These pioneers were lured to the southern end of the

¹² Spear, Ed, *Histories of the Cottage Grove Armories*, Oregon National Guard, 162nd Infantry Regiment Historical Services Support, August 2010.

¹³ Benton, Charlotte, Benton, Tim, Ghislaine Wood, *Art Deco 1910-1939*, Bulfinch Press, 2003.

¹⁴ National Register Nomination, Cottage Grove Downtown Commercial Historic District, December 15, 1993.

¹⁵ Published by A. G. Walling, Portland, OR, 1884.

¹⁶ Lena (Mrs. J. F.) McFarland, “Cottage Grove -- Lane County Oregon” [typescript], 1960.

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Willamette Valley by plentiful water, lush fields and dense forests. Wagon trains reached Cottage Grove via the Applegate Trail.

The Applegate Trail entered the Willamette Valley from Southern Oregon, following the banks of the Coast Fork Willamette River north after twisting and winding through the Kalapuya Mountains. About 1855, the trail became part of the county Territorial Road leading from Eugene to Winchester, then the seat of Douglas County. By 1865, the main north-south stage lines were using the road. The section of this road on either side of the Coast Fork Willamette River became the first "Main Street" of the new settlement of Cottage Grove.¹⁷

In 1869, seventeen smaller lots were created from Henry Small's original land claim along "Main Street" and made available for more entrepreneurial members of the area, which was followed quickly by a second commercial node at the intersection of what is now Main Street with River Road.¹⁸ Consequently, the community of Cottage Grove developed in a semi-linear and haphazard village arrangement that followed the east-west Applegate Trail and what is now River Road in a north-south orientation.

Discovery of Gold

The development of a proper town might have been slow in coming were it not spurred by the discovery of gold. Gold was first discovered in the Row River watershed in 1858, some 30 miles east of what is now Cottage Grove. The discovery of gold changed the town's farming community, bringing with it a boomtown mentality and a period of prosperity. A road that ran from the north side of Bohemia Mountain to Cottage Grove spurred growth in the town and gave Lane County, according to the *Context Statement* for Cottage Grove, "control" of mining traffic.¹⁹

In 1871, the Oregon and California Railroad (later the Southern Pacific) obtained right-of-way through Lane County and ran railroad tracks to the east of Cottage Grove. The O & C erected a depot in 1879 where Main Street crossed the tracks on the very edge of town. Commerce and industry quickly shifted focus to the depot. In 1882, James McFarland Sr. platted blocks to each side of Main Street between the river and the depot. When the Bohemia Mining District began to flourish in 1885, these blocks saw the kind of "instant" development typical of mining towns: draying services flourished; hardware and supply stores prospered; and eateries and lodging facilities sprang up, as did gaming, prostitution, and drinking establishments.

In 1887 the village of Cottage Grove incorporated as a town, an entity containing properties developed on both the east and west sides of the river. In the next decade, while the population more than doubled, a virtual tug of war developed between the east and west side of town. East Cottage Grove incorporated as a town in 1893 and renamed itself Lemati in 1895; according to one local source, "Lemati" was Chinook for "mountain".²⁰ Because of the railroad depots, the east side had the clear advantage for growth and development. The new East Main Street enjoyed improvements -- electric lights, gravel pavement, and wooden plank walks, even telephones and a new sewer system in 1899. By then, pressures to grow were great on both sides of the river. The two towns reunited and Cottage Grove was re-incorporated as a city in 1899. The focus of commerce and civic affairs stayed on the east side, centered on E. Main Street between 5th and 6th Streets.

Around the turn of the century, Cottage Grove enjoyed an economic boom. Mining fueled the period of prosperity that lasted until World War I. At its height, no fewer than 2,000 mining claims were on record. Bohemia profits supplied start-up capital for many merchants erecting stores along Cottage Grove's new Main Street. During this time the timber industry began to establish itself as a major economic generator, with logging operations in the mountains and sawmills in and around Cottage Grove. By 1910 Cottage Grove was surrounded by thirty-one logging and timber processing companies that ran their operations from Cottage

¹⁷ National Register Nomination, Cottage Grove Downtown Commercial Historic District, December 15, 1993.

¹⁸ Kenneth J. Guzowski, "Cottage Grove, Oregon, Historic Context Statement," 1992, the report of the citywide survey of 1991.

¹⁹ Guzowski, "Context Statement," 1992.

²⁰ Lena McFarland, "Cottage Grove."

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Grove, including the Bohemia Lumber Company, one of the largest and most successful operations in the state. Timber proved to be a more stable economic engine than the boom-or-bust nature of gold mining, and indeed timber remained the major economic force in Cottage Grove until well into the 1980s.

The Cottage Grove Commercial Club reported in 1909 that the city had “at length found itself,” and was experiencing “a renaissance due to the transitional movement of men and women from all sections of the country, who [were] seeking more favorable places wherein to make a home or to establish a business.”²¹ As testimony to its rise as a growing community, in 1910 Cottage Grove was described as a place that enjoyed the benefits of transportation, climate and excellent location. According to *Sunset Magazine*, “it is the gateway and supply-point of the famous Bohemia gold, silver, and copper district and the Black Butte cinnabar mines, as well as the point through which the largest body of standing merchantable timber must pass to the world’s markets.”²²

In 1909 at the height of the Gold Rush and timber boom, the Pacific Highway came through Cottage Grove. Its path followed the Coast Fork Willamette River north into Cottage Grove, where it took a dog leg at Main Street to run east before turning again to the north to parallel the railroad tracks towards Eugene. The central brick core of the downtown reached its apex of development along the path of the new highway between 1907 and 1912, during which time about a dozen two-story masonry blocks were constructed along E. Main Street.

The burgeoning town established its first National Guard unit in Cottage Grove at the height of this period of economic prosperity. The National Guard presence in Cottage Grove began in 1904, with the formation of Company E, 4th Oregon Infantry.²³ This unit did not have a formal home for drilling until 1912, when the Masonic Lodge constructed the Eakin-Bristow building at the corner of River Road and Main Street and allowed the unit to utilize the first floor for drills and meetings. The Oregon National Guard occupied the bottom floor of that building until they were called to war by President Woodrow Wilson in 1917.²⁴ Congress passed the 1916 National Defense Act, which “established a system of armory instruction that required members of all the organizations to assemble for drill not less than 48 times each year.” One result of this “federalization” was a need for more armories, places to drill, and places to store ammunition and arms.²⁵ Nothing would be done to construct a permanent home for the National Guard in Cottage Grove until the end of World War I, when the returning soldiers were reorganized into Company D of the 186th Infantry.

Downtown Cottage Grove saw great changes during World War I. When the Pacific Highway was rebuilt in 1918, River Road was becoming a dilapidated, narrow, and dangerous road, especially south of Main Street. Consequently, the business interests along E. Main Street and the city government were successful in their efforts to reroute the highway up S. 5th Street to E. Main, and two new bridges were built across the Coast Fork to the north and south of town, alongside existing railroad bridges. By 1924 the highway was re-routed completely and ceased using the river for any part of its pathway through Cottage Grove. Instead the highway proceeded north more directly to E. Main Street, bringing with it a new rush of automobile traffic and a host of auto-related businesses. The new road entered downtown Cottage Grove via S. 5th Street before turning east onto E. Main, making S. 5th the main arterial into the heart of the City. Automobile-oriented businesses erupted along the length of S. 5th and E. Main in both new and older converted buildings.

²¹ Cottage Grove Commercial Club, “Cottage Grove, Oregon,” [pamphlet], 1909, republished in 2005 by the Cottage Grove Genealogical Society.

²² “Concerning Cottage Grove: Something About the Sunny South of the Willamette Valley, Oregon,” *Sunset Magazine*, vol. 24, no. 4, April 1910.

²³ Marcia Allen, “The Cottage Grove Armory,” *Cottage Grove Sentinel*, June 1, 2005, Cottage Grove Historical Society, ID 01751.

²⁴ Berger, Louis, *National Register Evaluation of the Cottage Grove Armory*, 1993, Oregon National Guard Planning office.

²⁵ National Register Nomination, Klamath County Armory and Auditorium, December 15, 2010.

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The “optimistic and expanding”²⁶ City responded to this new prosperity by committing resources to establish and improve city infrastructure and institutions. In 1923, a ballot measure passed dedicating \$15,000 in city funds to the creation of a new Armory, funds that were designed to leverage state and county support for Armory construction. The City Council purchased the lands between S. 6th Street and S. 7th Street and Washington, next to the new “entrance” to Cottage Grove from the south, for several civic buildings. The first to be built was the new City Hall (1927), a modern multi-purpose public building that housed offices, police, jail and the fire department. Land behind City Hall at the intersection of E. Washington and S. 7th Street was laid aside for the construction of an armory.

The City’s, County’s and State’s investment in public infrastructure in Cottage Grove was rewarded by the construction of the Cottage Grove Armory in 1931. The City would continue its development of the block between S. 6th Street and S. 7th Street with the construction of the Woodard Memorial Library in 1943. All three of the structures on this block -- the Armory, City Hall, and Library -- were designed by the Eugene-based architectural firm of Hunzicker, Smith, and Phillips. This block would retain its prominence long after the Pacific Highway was yet again relocated in 1940 to follow the railroad tracks rather than dogleg onto Main Street, due to the importance of these buildings to the civic life of Cottage Grove.

During the Depression, the Bohemia mines closed once again and there was minimal development in Cottage Grove, with the exception of the Armory. After 1931, little new construction occurred in downtown, which was already equipped with sufficient development to provide for the needs of the area.²⁷ After the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, the bars and taverns reopened; the Old Town Club (old Stewart and Potter Building), which was Hunzicker’s third commission in Cottage Grove, opened about this time. After the highway was relocated in 1940, merchants replaced the automobile-oriented businesses on Main Street, leaving Main Street and its adjacent development as the City’s primary location for civic organizations, commercial stores and services. At the heart of this core remained the Cottage Grove Armory, built as a permanent location for Cottage Grove’s National Guard unit and as a community events center, gymnasium, concert hall, and meeting facility. The building was the largest occupancy structure in the City, and remained throughout the next five decades as the primary location for major civic events.

Cottage Grove Armory Construction

In response to federal legislation of 1916 and in thanks for the servicemen’s duty during World War I, the citizens of Cottage Grove voted to allot \$15,000 to the construction of a new armory in 1923. Lane County agreed to match its funds. But by 1925, nothing had been done with the money. The unit designation changed again to Battery E 249th Coast Artillery in April of 1926, and a new captain, C.C. Cruson, was installed. Captain Cruson rallied at the State level for funding to match the City’s and County’s contributions. Cruson’s lobbying efforts resulted in approval of funding²⁸ and plans for a new armory began in 1927.²⁹

The City decided to locate the Armory immediately behind the newly constructed City Hall on S. 6th Street, on a quarter-block lot located one-half block off of E. Main Street along S. 7th Street. The lot was originally cultivated as a pear orchard that belonged to Clint Stewart.³⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show a farm house and shed in addition to the plantings on the site between 1893 and 1907. In 1912, a grocery store was built on the property and the house and shed disappeared.³¹ The grocery store was named Kerr and Silsby, and it was one

²⁶ National Register Nomination, Cottage Grove Downtown Commercial Historic District, December 15, 1993.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Spear, Ed, “Histories of the Cottage Grove Armories,” Oregon National Guard, 162nd Infantry Regiment Historical Services Support, August 2010.

²⁹ [Unknown Author], [No Title], *Cottage Grove Sentinel*, 1925, Cottage Grove Historical Society Archives, Armory file.

³⁰ RL Polk & Co., *Eugene and Lane County Directory Cottage Grove Junction City and Springfield*, 1908, p 184, Cottage Grove Historical Society.

³¹ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*, City of Cottage Grove 1893, 1898, 1912.

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of three in downtown Cottage Grove at that time.³² In 1927 the grocery store was demolished or moved to make way for construction of the Armory. The grand new building was designed to face southeast towards the intersection of S. 7th Street and E. Washington Avenue.

The City hired a Eugene-based architect, John Hunzicker, to design the building. Hunzicker arrived in Oregon from Wisconsin in 1903 and settled in Eugene, where he became a member of several fraternal organizations. It was through these organizations that he received many of his building commissions, which included commercial and residential structures as well as civic buildings. Hunzicker designed several other important Cottage Grove buildings, including the Old City Hall (1926), the Stewart and Potter Building (1943), the Club Tavern (1907-08), and the Stewart Residence.³³ The Old City Hall, Stewart Building, and Armory share one entire half block of the Cottage Grove Historic District. Hunzicker had previously designed Armories in Eugene, McMinnville, Medford, Tillamook, and Silverton, making Cottage Grove his sixth and last.

The Armory building was designed in the Art Deco style and had a number of extra amenities designed to make the building more useful for the community at large, making this armory truly state of the art. Typically, armories were designed with a small kitchen, a drill hall, and officers' offices. Additional facilities for the Cottage Grove Armory included a rifle range, a number of meeting rooms specified for local groups, a plotting room, an industrial kitchen, a dining hall, and a stage.³⁴ Bench seating in the balcony was designed to provide a perfect viewing gallery for dances and concerts or marching displays held on the gymnasium's floor, and with space for hundreds of chairs in the gym, the Armory could easily accommodate its projected 2,000 person capacity.

During construction, which started in 1929,³⁵ the Armory employed an average of twenty-one men.³⁶ The Armory's construction and materials were provided by local craftsmen and suppliers, with the exception of the roof and tile setters. Subcontractors on the job included: J.H. Chambers and Sons, lumber; Cottage Grove Manufacturing, millwork; Schofield Stewart, plumbing and heating; Gettys and Graber, gravel; Malcolm Horn, cement; and Twin Oaks Lumber Company, interior plaster, which had been donated by the architect. While the Armory was being built, the project paid over \$8,000 in wages. This was a significant economic boost to the community of Cottage Grove, which was suffering from the early impacts of the Great Depression. The building cost \$60,000 to complete. Upon completion in 1931, the Armory was heralded as the one of the best armories in the state by representatives of the Adjutant Generals office.³⁷

Art Deco

The Cottage Grove Armory was constructed in the Art Deco style and was the first Art Deco armory in the state of Oregon. The Klamath Falls Armory was the second, built in 1935 in the Art Deco Style.³⁸ The Art Deco style was adopted and heavily embraced by American designers after the Paris Exhibition of 1925. America was seeking a new style to set itself apart from Europe and this new streamlined style with soaring proportions and exotic motifs fit with the country's new image.³⁹ Features common to the Art Deco style included vertical projections, chevrons, geometric floral patterns, sunbursts, smooth walls, a nod towards the exotic, and the use of new materials.⁴⁰

³² The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, *Telephone Lane County*, 1915, p 59, Cottage Grove Historical Society.

³³ National Register Nomination, Cottage Grove Downtown Commercial Historic District, December 15, 1993.

³⁴ Stanley Hutchinson, Transcribed Phone Interview, by Lys Opp-Beckman, May 7, 2011.

³⁵ Oregon State Parks, Site Information, Oregon Historic Sites Database, October 11, 2010. Retrieved May 22, 2011 from http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/index.cfm?do=v.dsp_siteSummary&resultDisplay=43349.

³⁶ Marcia Allen, *The Cottage Grove Armory*.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Hassen, Judith, Klamath County Armory and Auditorium, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, November 2010.

³⁹ Benton, Charlotte, Tim Benton, Ghislaine Wood, *Art Deco 1910-1939*, p 361.

⁴⁰ McAlester, Virginia & Lee, "*Field Guide to American Houses*," p 465.

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The Cottage Grove Armory was made of cast-in-place concrete, a newer material at the time that had never been used in Cottage Grove for the construction of a complete building. The aggregate was supplied by M.A. Horn and the cement came from Twin Oaks Lumber Company. The building was finished in cement paint to mimic stucco.⁴¹ The main entryway was located in an off-set tower on the southeast corner and was designed with grand proportions. This entrance is articulated with details that emphasize the verticality and geometric nature of the Art Deco style, including curved concrete balustrades, tall paired windows, geometric tapered columns with tile caps, cast-concrete decorative tiles, and a terracotta frieze in a chevron pattern. The entry porch housed one of the most quintessentially Art Deco details, wrought iron metal screens that allow for better ventilation of the porch area. The screens are organic simplified interpretations of Egyptian themes. Additional Art Deco detailing found along the street-facing southern and eastern facades include additional floral tile work, eaves followed by chevron tiles with lozenges, and tapered concrete columns with metal caps.

When compared to the other five armories designed by Hunzicker, the Cottage Grove Armory's uniqueness truly becomes apparent. Hunzicker designed five other armories prior to World War II in Oregon, making him the most prominent designer of armories in the state. The Cottage Grove Armory was the last designed by Hunzicker. The first armory Hunzicker designed was in 1914 for the City of Eugene. It was a two-story structure with square footage comparable to Cottage Grove's. It was a brick building fashioned in a stripped military-gothic style and was demolished in the 1970s. The second Hunzicker-designed armory was constructed in 1919 in McMinnville. Stylistically, it was almost identical to the Eugene Armory. The third armory Hunzicker designed was built in 1925 in Silverton. It was of a modest size and differed from Hunzicker's earlier armories, as it was designed in the Mission Revival style.⁴² Hunzicker's fourth armory, completed in 1926, was the Medford Armory (now demolished). The Tillamook Armory, a massive three-story brick building with little decoration built in 1929, was his fifth.⁴³ Stylistically, the Tillamook Armory was a fusion of Mission Revival and early Art Deco. The McMinnville, Silverton, and Tillamook Armories are intact and are still in use as community centers and gathering places.

Hunzicker's armories have withstood the test of time and proven able to adapt to the changing needs of the communities in which they were built. The Cottage Grove Armory was his last and most detailed armory. The additional funding that came directly from the City of Cottage Grove allowed this building to have additional amenities not typically found in Hunzicker's other armories. The Cottage Grove Armory retained its original function for the longest period of time, from 1931 to 2009. Because it was owned by the National Guard for so long, it has retained an exceptional level of integrity, making it Hunzicker's most intact armory.

The Cottage Grove Armory, A Community-Centered Story

The building has a unique place in the history of Cottage Grove, as expressed in the 2010 This Place Matters Competition:

In 1931 the citizens of Cottage Grove had a vision of a building that would become a part of the community both physically and socially. Constructing and paying for the Armory in the heart of the Great Depression was a great sacrifice and it reflected the hope of better times ahead. For 80 years the Cottage Grove Armory has fulfilled the physical portion of the vision by its physical presence. The 80 year old art deco building stands out. It is different in size and design from everything in the community. Its noble appearance seems to inspire awe and respect. The broad stairs spilling out onto the street corner welcome people to enter. As one of the largest buildings in the downtown it can be seen for blocks and serves as a monument to the skills of local craftsmen that built the Armory. As a physical monument it also demonstrates the community's resolve to weather tough times and come out on top.

⁴¹ [Unknown Author], "\$60,000 Armory to Be Ready For Occupancy By March," *Cottage Grove Sentinel*, January 23, 1931, Cottage Grove Historical Society, Armory file.

⁴² Lakin, Kimberly, 34.

⁴³ Lakin, Kimberly, 42.

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For decades, people of all ages would go to the building daily whether it was for Kindergarten classes, Cub Scouts, Roller Skating, basketball games, service club meetings, dances or concerts. It served as the physical hub of the community. This place matters because it was the physical gathering place for a growing community.⁴⁴

Construction of the Armory helped the citizens of Cottage Grove through the early years of the Great Depression. The construction project gave jobs to the community during the post-1929 economic crash of the Bohemia mines.⁴⁵ \$60,000 was spent locally on the project, with all labor and materials (apart from the tile in the restrooms, the tile setter and the roofer) coming from Cottage Grove and surrounds. But it was upon opening that the Armory truly began serving the community.

The Armory provided a strong central location for the National Guard in Cottage Grove and was a symbol of the community's commitment to military service and local defense. It was also a symbol of the community's belief in itself and its ongoing gold- and timber-fueled prosperity. Designed to house community activities as well as National Guard functions, its story is integral the development of the community through the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. Its location in the center of the city's commercial district immediately behind old City Hall, its monumental size, and its 2,000 person capacity made it both an icon and bulwark of the community. As soon as it was completed, the Armory began serving Cottage Grove as a community meeting space. The Women's Relief Corps was one of the first organizations to start utilizing the building. The Women's Relief Corps was an auxiliary left over from a precursor to the Oregon National Guard, the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). The mission of the Women's Relief Corps was to promote patriotism and fundraise for veterans and Memorial Day.⁴⁶ A room designated as the "Ladies Auxiliary" was demarcated for their use in the basement on the original building plans.

The stage off the gymnasium floor was also put into immediate use. Starting in 1932, there were dances held at the Armory every Saturday night. The band leader was Fat Heart, a local man who was the son of the local drugstore owner and "infamous" for his very greased black hair.⁴⁷ Dancers twirling around the gymnasium floor were observed by those on the balcony wishing to avoid the action. In 1933, the Armory hosted its first large gathering, a concert put on by the University of Oregon, with over 1,000 people in attendance. While the concert was in progress, a residence in Cottage Grove burned, and the Armory then functioned as a disaster relief center.⁴⁸ The Armory had a meeting hall built into it for the American Legion as well, and in 1934 the Armory hosted the Legion's 15th Anniversary Ball.⁴⁹ 1934 also marked the start of regular wrestling matches at the Armory on Thursday nights featuring characters such as Bulldog Jackson and the Grey Mask. Balcony seating was at a premium during these events.⁵⁰

Battery E achieved top ranking for their marksmanship in 1935, and the Governor hosted a ball at the Armory in honor of their achievement.⁵¹ Battery E, part of the Heavy Duty Coastal Artillery Regiment, maintained their

⁴⁴ National Trust for Historic Preservation, "Cottage Grove Historical Society," 2010, Retrieved July 29, 2011 from <http://www.preservationnation.org/take-action/this-place-matters/community-challenge/places/cottage-grove-armory.html>.

⁴⁵ *A Short History of Bohemia Mining District*, Cottage Grove Oregon.

⁴⁶ Habr, Christina, The Grand Armory of the Republic's Womens Relief Corps [finding aid], 2004. Retrieved May 26, 2011 from <http://nwdg-db.orbiscascade.org/findaid/ark:/80444/xv11977>.

⁴⁷ Allen, Marcia, President of the Cottage Grove Historical Society, Transcribed interview by Lys Opp-Beckman, May 28, 2011.

⁴⁸ [Author Unknown], "Cottage Grove News Notes," *The Register-Guard*, March 4, 1933, p 4. Retrieved December 28-29, 2010 and April 25, 2011 from <http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=ILVWAAAIBA&sjid=SegDAAAIBA&dq=cottage%20grove%20armory&pg=7013%2C2371953>.

⁴⁹ [Author Unknown], "Anniversary of Legion to be Observed," *The Register-Guard*, March 15, 1934, p 10, Retrieved December 28-29, 2010 and April 25, 2011 from <http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=VDhWAAAIBA&sjid=pugDAAAIBA&dq=anniversary-of-legion-to-be-observed&pg=6643%2C1919647>.

⁵⁰ [Author Unknown], "Wrestling Event Hosted by American Legion," *Cottage Grove Sentinel*, September 6, 1934, University of Oregon, microfilm.

⁵¹ [Author Unknown], "Battery E Holds Banquet," *Cottage Grove Sentinel*, January 17, 1935, University of Oregon, microfilm.

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top shot ranking through their time in Cottage Grove until they were deployed.⁵² 1935 was also the first year of the Bohemia Mining Days celebration, a local fair that celebrates the community's rich history as a gold mining town and continues to take place annually in Cottage Grove today. It was planned by the American Legion and hosted by the Armory. Events included American folk music, a cherry spitting contest, and metal-smithing demonstrations.⁵³ In addition, Cottage Grove organizations held a number of fundraisers for the City's veteran population in 1935 that became annual reoccurring events, including poppy sales and a veterans' banquet.

In 1936 Captain C.C. Cruson was replaced by Captain LaSells D. Stewart. Captain Stewart was a World War I overseas veteran.⁵⁴ In 1937 the Armory hosted a meeting of the National Guard units from Corvallis, Albany and Lebanon. This year Battery E commissioned Second Lieutenant Faye H. Stewart, who was the son of Captain LaSells Stewart. The property has always had a strong association with local families such as the Stewarts, because many Cottage Grove youth have joined the National Guard over the years.⁵⁵

The Armory's partnership with Cottage Grove High School, newly constructed on a hill overlooking the south of town at S. 10th Street and Taylor, began in 1938. This arrangement was later formalized in 1944 by Robert Bauder. The new high school lacked a space large enough to hold all of its students, and wanted backing from as many civic groups as possible.⁵⁶ Over the following decades, the armory would be the site for many of the major functions of the high school, including fall and winter dances, prom, and graduation. Generations of citizens experienced their first dance, and possibly their first kiss, on the Armory floor.

1938 was also the first year that the Armory hosted the South Lane County Fair, an example of agriculturally-oriented events that were frequently held within the Armory over its long history due to its open floor plan, vaulted gymnasium and ramped access into the basement for animals and trailers. The booths located in the Armory during the first South Lane County Fair were floral and vegetable displays. Occasionally the Armory would host the Cottage Grove High School Future Farmers of America for this event. Rabbits, goats, chickens, lambs, and other livestock would be on display in the gymnasium. The Paloma and Lebanon granges began using space in the basement for meetings, showing the Armory's reach into the local (and not-so-local) community.

March of 1938 marked the completion of staff requirements for Battery E with the hire of Second Lieutenant Colen P. Garoutte, another local son. That year during training at Fort Canby, Battery E set a record on the 6-inch disappearing guns by firing twelve shots at an interval of 13.4 seconds between each shot.⁵⁷ President Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared a limited national emergency after Germany's invasion of Poland in September 1939. Oregon responded by being the first in the nation to attain its authorized increase in National Guard manpower: over 900 men in less than a week. Battery E was federalized and deployed in 1939, ending their fourteen-year presence in Cottage Grove.⁵⁸ Roosevelt mobilized most of the Oregon guardsmen by executive order in August 1940, when he named the 41st Division as one of four National Guard divisions to be called up. By 1943, over 6,000 men from the Oregon National Guard and guard reserves entered federal service.⁵⁹

⁵² [Author Unknown], Historical Annual National Guard of the State of Oregon, Battery E Second Battalion, Oregon National Guard Archives, 1939.

⁵³ Bohemia Mining Days, Retrieved May 26, 2011 from <http://bohemiaminingdays.org/>.

⁵⁴ [Author Unknown], Historical Annual National Guard of the State of Oregon, Battery E Second Battalion, Oregon National Guard Archives, 1939.

⁵⁵ National Register Nomination, Cottage Grove Downtown Commercial Historic District, December 15, 1993.

⁵⁶ [Author Unknown], "Students Request Backing for Plan," *Cottage Grove Sentinel*, January 27, 1944, Cottage Grove Historical Society, Armory File.

⁵⁷ [Author Unknown], Historical Annual National Guard of the State of Oregon, Battery E Second Battalion, Oregon National Guard Archives, 1939.

⁵⁸ Spear, Ed, "Histories of the Cottage Grove Armories," August 2010, Oregon National Guard Archives.

⁵⁹ Oregon Military Department, "Agency History," 2010. Retrieved July 29, 2011 from http://www.oregon.gov/OMD/omd_history.shtml.

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After Battery E was deployed, the Armory continued to be used by the National Guard and was eventually home to eight other Battalions.⁶⁰ During the World War II years the Armory functioned as a training center for the community. In 1940, three platoons (93 men) lived in the Armory, while a rollerskating rink utilized the Armory gym on weekend nights. Mr. and Mrs. John McKibben moved into the Armory during this time to maintain it for the troops and citizens. By 1941 the Cottage Grove Armory was hosting 1,500 men while they were waiting to be deployed.⁶¹ A dance was held in their honor. During the war, first aid training classes were held at the armory.⁶² The Boy Scouts began using the armory as a meeting place and assisted the community during blackouts.⁶³ The battalion was de-federalized in 1945 and returned to the Cottage Grove Armory, where pre-war activities returned stronger than ever.

Following World War II, the Armory hosted events such as the Regatta and Rodeo Balls, wrestling matches, and even housed a roller skating rink. Wrestling matches resumed in 1945; the first match was attended by 2,000 spectators.⁶⁴ During this period the Armory's relationship with Cottage Grove High School became more formalized. The high school began youth recreation programs at the Armory in 1944. The Armory hosted dances for the students and many students enlisted. The 1949 Cottage Grove basketball team held their games in the Armory. Cottage Grove High School's 1950 Winter Wonderland dance was held at the Armory. It was organized by the Boys Axillary, which fed into the National Guard.⁶⁵ The Oregon National Guard also gave college scholarships to students from Cottage Grove.⁶⁶

In 1951, the 162nd Infantry Mortar Section moved into the Armory. This unit was replaced in 1952 with Company B 186th Infantry.⁶⁷ The 162nd Infantry moved back into the Armory in 1961, and stayed through the building's decommission as an armory in 2009. Unit activities included bi-monthly training weekends on the drill floor, regular rifle and pistol practice in the basement firing range, weapons and artillery maintenance, recruitment, and physical fitness training. Ammunition was originally stored in the quartermaster's office on the first floor. In the 1950s it was moved into a steel bank vault inserted in the basement under the stage floor. Small artillery pieces were kept in the basement, and brought in and out for drill via the ramp leading to the alley at the rear of the property. In 1976 at the end of the Vietnam War, the basement of the Armory served as an elementary school.⁶⁸ The armory continued to host school activities, community events such as the South Lane Fair, and community groups such as the Rotary Club until its closure in 2009.

In 2006, the Oregon Military Department reorganized its units to create a more modular force, and began the consolidation of local armories in the southern Willamette Valley. In 2006, the 1st Battalion 162nd Infantry Regiment, the last National Guard unit in Cottage Grove, was disbanded. The last National Guard

⁶⁰ Spear, Ed, "Histories of the Cottage Grove Armories," Oregon National Guard, 162nd Infantry Regiment Historical Services Support, August 2010.

⁶¹ [Unknown Author], "First Aid Class Meeting Wednesday; Other Grove Groups to Have Busy Week," *The Register-Guard*, October 21, 1941 P.4. Retrieved December 28, 2010 and April 25, 2011 from <http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=RK5WAAAAIBAJ&sjid=Z-gDAAAAIBAJ&dq=cottage%20grove%20armory&pg=6529%2C5959367>.

⁶² Unknown Author, Register Guard, October 21, 1941 P.4, <http://news.google.com/archivesearch?q=cottage+grove+armory&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&btnG=Search+Archives>, [accessed February 8, 2010 and April 25, 2011].

⁶³ Unknown Author, Register Guard, October 29 1941 p.5, <http://news.google.com/archivesearch?q=cottage+grove+armory&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&btnG=Search+Archives>, [accessed February 8, 2010 and April 25, 2011].

⁶⁴ Unknown Author, No Title, Register Guard, January 15, 1945, p.5, <http://news.google.com/archivesearch?q=cottage+grove+armory&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&btnG=Search+Archives>, [accessed February 8, 2010 and April 25, 2011].

⁶⁵ Durflinger, Willa, *Lion Tracks Year Book*, Cottage Grove High School, 1950, p.10.

⁶⁶ Kief, Jean, *Lion Tracks Year Book*, Cottage Grove High School, 1964, p.119.

⁶⁷ Spear, Ed, "Histories of the Cottage Grove Armories," August 2010, Oregon National Guard Archives.

⁶⁸ Nelson, Don, "It Looks Like a Real School but..." *The Register-Guard*, December, 21, 1976, p. C1. Retrieved December 28, 2010 and April 25, 2011 from <http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=ye5XAAAAIBAJ&sjid=JOgDAAAAIBAJ&dq=cottage%20grove%20armory&pg=5374%2C6293831>.

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representatives moved out of the Armory and into the Lane County Armed Forces Reserve Center in Springfield, Oregon, in January 2009.⁶⁹ At that point the space was rented out to North Winds Gymnastics. Eventually, due to a heating systems failure, the building was permanently closed. The building was purchased by the City of Cottage Grove in 2010, with the intention of restoring it to its historic function as community recreational facility, meeting hall, concert venue, and civic heart of the City.

The enduring popularity of the building as a community center is tied with the National Guard's willingness to host events for free or little cost, in return for the community's continued support. The expansive nature of this building, with its open wood floors under high vaulted ceilings and extensive basement, allowed many groups to feel at home in the space without restricting the military's use. The stage made a perfect venue for concerts and public meetings, and the gymnasium could quickly be converted from wrestling arena to basketball court to drill hall. Although interior architectural detail is minimal, the space retains enough grand proportion to be both lovely and usable. The intelligent design has led to a long history of use that promises to continue into the future.

Conclusion

The Cottage Grove Armory is eligible for listing under Criterion A for its significant association with military and community usage patterns during the Great Depression (1931) to the start of World War II (1939). The Armory's community contributions, military uses and architectural style make this building highly significant at the local level. The Armory was not only a place for Battery E but also a place for community entertainment and activities such as wrestling, grange hall meetings, concerts, high school graduations and veterans' benefits. The Armory served as a meeting center for organizations such as the American Legion, the Boy Scouts, and the Women's Relief Corps. It contributed to the community's economy during a period of economic depression and upon completion provided a central gathering place for the town. The Armory is also eligible under Criterion C as an exceptional example of community-based armories and as the most preserved example of Art Deco style architecture in Cottage Grove. This impeccably preserved resource possesses a large number of details typical of the Art Deco style, and its size and location make it the most visually complete example of this style in Cottage Grove. The last armory designed by Hunzicker, it is an architectural asset to the town of Cottage Grove. This building contributed to Cottage Grove's historical landscape as well as its community development. It was truly a cornerstone for the town of Cottage Grove throughout its period of significance.

⁶⁹ Oregon Military Department, "Agency History," 2010. Retrieved July 29, 2011 from http://www.oregon.gov/OMD/omd_history.shtml.

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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: **Cottage Grove City Planning Office**
Cottage Grove Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NRIS No. 93001568 (Cottage Grove Downtown Commercial Historic District)

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0 (Previously Listed)
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>495064</u> Easting	<u>4849293</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The Cottage Grove Armory is situated on lots 125 and 6, block 3 in the Long Landess Addition within Section 20, Township 03 West, Ranger 28, Willamette Meridian (Tax lot 03300). The property is bounded by E. Washington Avenue, S. 7th Street, a public alley, and two historic buildings fronting on S. 6th Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are established by Map 20-03-28-24 TL 3300 and include the entirety of the lot historically associated with the Cottage Grove Armory.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lys Opp-Beckman, with the assistance of Amanda Ferguson, Cottage Grove City Planner
organization City of Cottage Grove Planning Department date May 13, 2011
street & number 2795 Fillmore St. telephone (541) 913-5382
city or town Eugene state OR zip code 97405
e-mail lys@uoregon.edu

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Cottage Grove Armory

City or Vicinity: Cottage Grove

County: Lane **State:** Oregon

Name of Photographer: Amanda Ferguson, City Planner, City of Cottage Grove, unless otherwise noted

Date of Photographs: July 2011, unless otherwise noted

Location of Original Files: City Hall, 400 E. Main Street, Cottage Grove, OR 97424

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH(S) AND NUMBER:

Photo 1 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0001.tif
Exterior View: Southeast entrance tower and east and south facades. Looking northwest.

Photo 2 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0002.tif
Exterior View: Southeast entrance tower. Looking northwest.

Photo 3 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0003.tif
Exterior View: Beaver plaque over southeast entrance. Looking northwest.

Photo 4 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0004.tif
Exterior View: Metal window grille, southeast entrance tower. Looking north.

Photo 5 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0005.tif
Exterior View: East façade. Looking southeast.

Photo 6 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0006.tif
Exterior View: Secondary entrance on east façade. Looking west.

Photo 7 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0007.tif
Exterior View: Detail of terracotta tile and chevron frieze on east facade. Looking west.

Photo 8 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0008.tif
Exterior View: South façade. Looking north.

Photo 9 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0009.tif
Exterior View: West façade. Looking northeast.

Photo 10 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0010.tif
Exterior View: North façade. Looking southwest.

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Photos Continued

- Photo 11 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0011.tif
Interior View: Top floor, balcony from lobby. Looking northwest.
- Photo 12 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0012.tif
Interior View: Top floor, gymnasium. Looking north.
- Photo 13 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0013.tif
Interior View: Top floor, Captain's office. Looking southeast.
- Photo 14 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0014.tif
Interior View: Main floor, lobby. Looking southeast.
- Photo 15 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0015.tif
Interior View: Main Floor, lobby. Looking northwest.
- Photo 16 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0016.tif
Interior View: Main floor, office. Looking north.
- Photo 17 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0017.tif
Interior View: Main floor, gymnasium. Looking northwest.
- Photo 18 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0018.tif
Interior View: Main floor, Quartermaster's room. Looking west.
- Photo 19 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0019.tif
Interior View: Basement, lobby. Looking southeast.
- Photo 20 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0020.tif
Interior View: Basement, banquet room. Looking west.
- Photo 21 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0021.tif
Interior View: Basement, multi-purpose room. Looking north.
- Photo 22 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0022.tif
Interior View: Basement, Battalion logo detail. Looking east.

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

name City of Cottage Grove
street & number 400 E. Main Street telephone (541) 942-3340
city or town Cottage Grove state OR zip code 97424

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 18 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, DC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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- Figure 11: 2011 first floor plan, Cottage Grove Armory (courtesy of Atelier Architecture).
- Figure 13: 1931 basement plan, Cottage Grove Armory (courtesy of City of Cottage Grove).
- Figure 14: 2011 basement plan, Cottage Grove Armory (courtesy of Atelier Architecture).
- Figure 16: Historic rendering of Cottage Grove Armory, April 1931 (courtesy of the Oregon National Guard).
- Figure 17: Historic photo of Battery E in the Cottage Grove Armory, 1939 (courtesy of the Oregon National Guard).
- Figure 18: Historic photo of the Cottage Grove Armory, 1939 (courtesy of the Oregon National Guard).
- Figure 19: Historic photo of the Cottage Grove Armory, ca. 1950 (courtesy of the Oregon National Guard).
- Figure 20: Historic photo of the Cottage Grove Armory hosting Winter Wonderland High School Dance, 1951 (courtesy of Cottage Grove High School).
- Figure 21: Historic photo of Bohemia Mining Days Queens Ball at the Armory, July 1955 (courtesy of Google News Archives).
- Figure 22: Historic photo of local Veteran Charles Whipps giving scholarship to local student on behalf of the Cottage Grove section of the National Guard, 1968 (courtesy of Cottage Grove High School).
- Figure 23: Historic photo of local student enlisting in the National Guard, 1975 (courtesy of Cottage Grove High School).

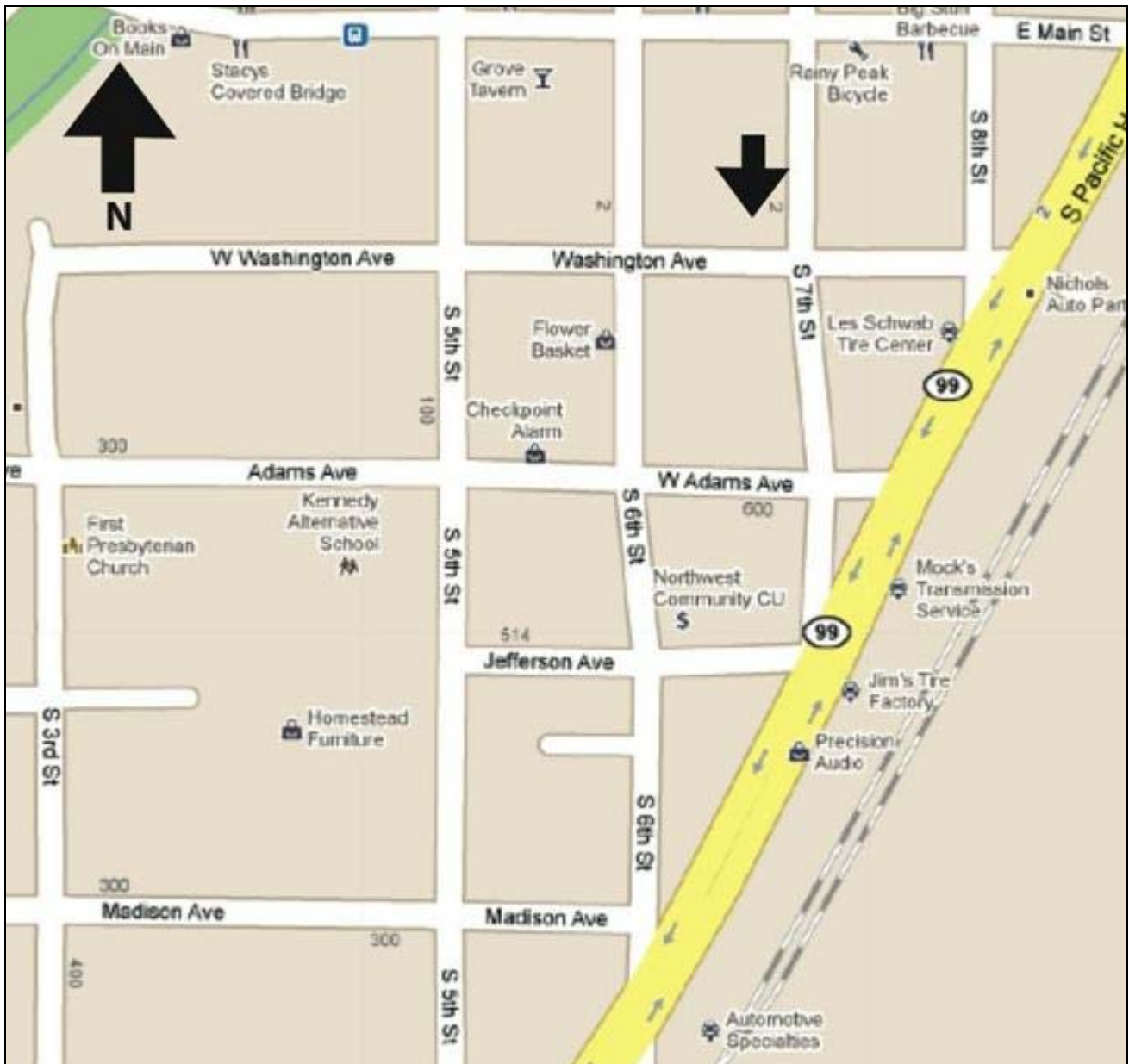
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Figure 1: General location of Cottage Grove Armory at 628 E. Washington Avenue.
Location of Cottage Grove Armory marked with arrow.



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Figure 2: Aerial view of Cottage Grove Armory and surrounding block, 2011.
Location of Cottage Grove Armory marked with arrow.



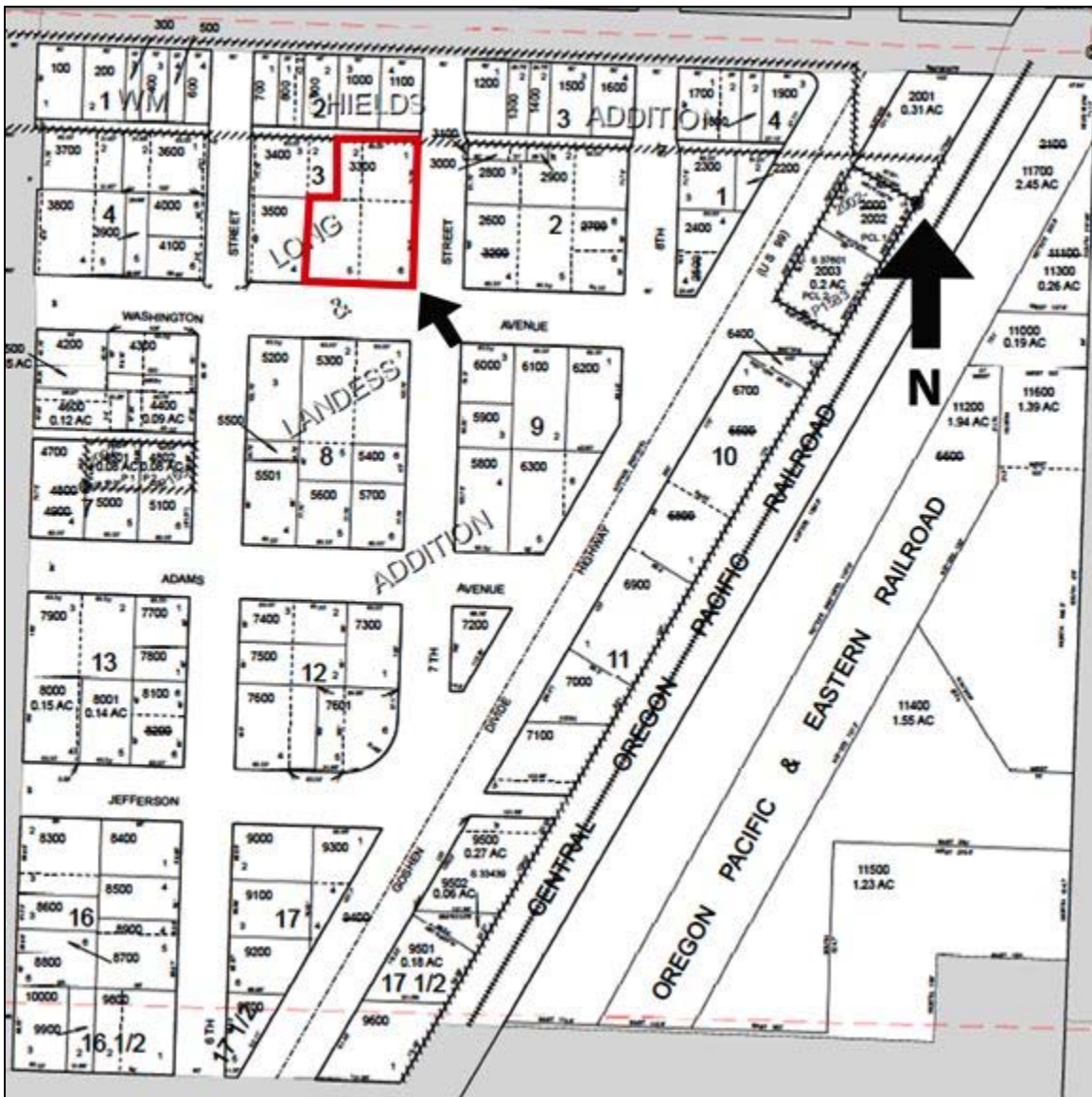
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Figure 3: Tax Lot Map, Lane County Tax Assessor, Map 20-03-28-24 TL 3300
Tax Lot of Cottage Grove Armory marked with thick line and an arrow.



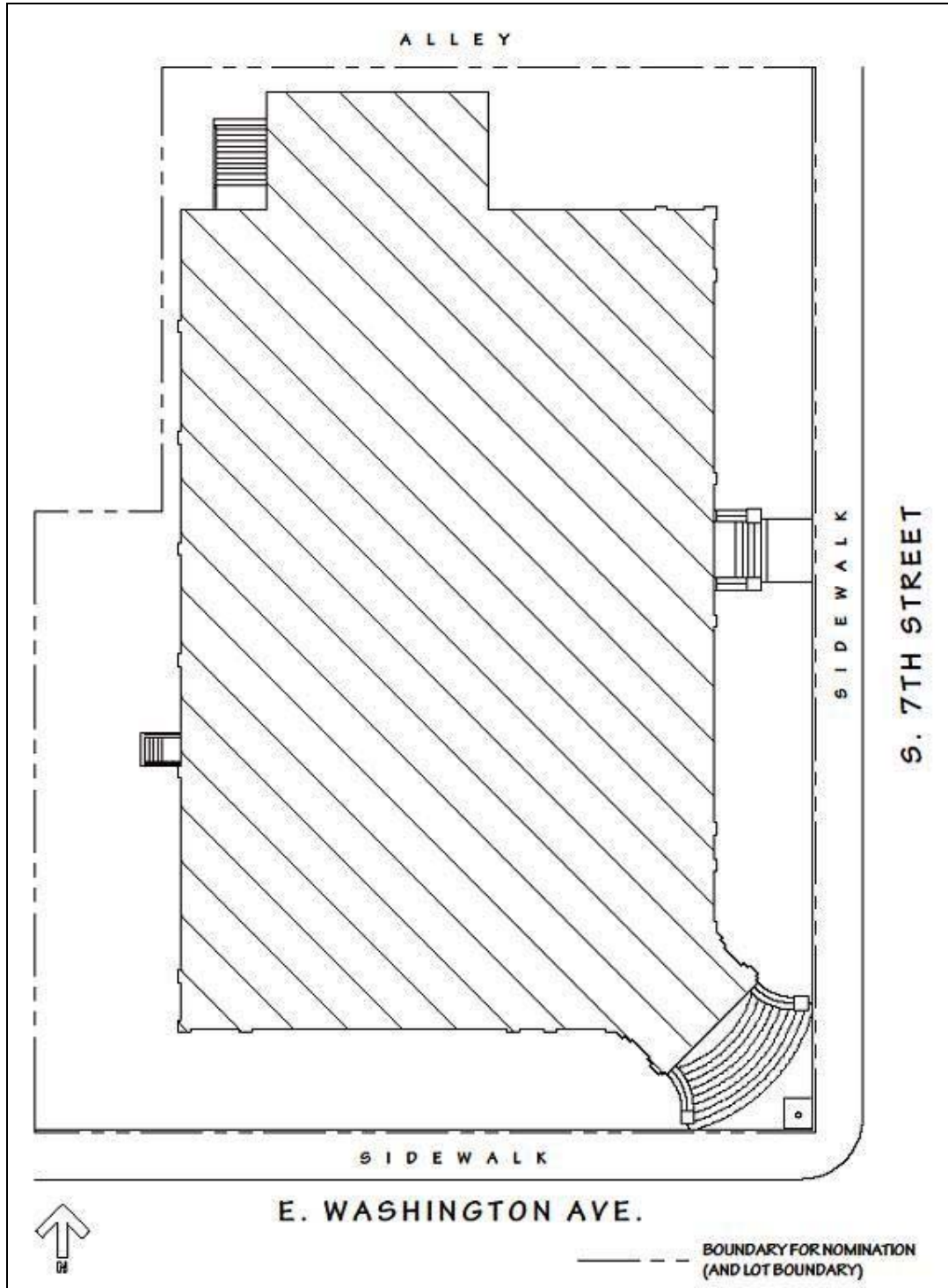
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Figure 4: Site Plan, Cottage Grove Armory.



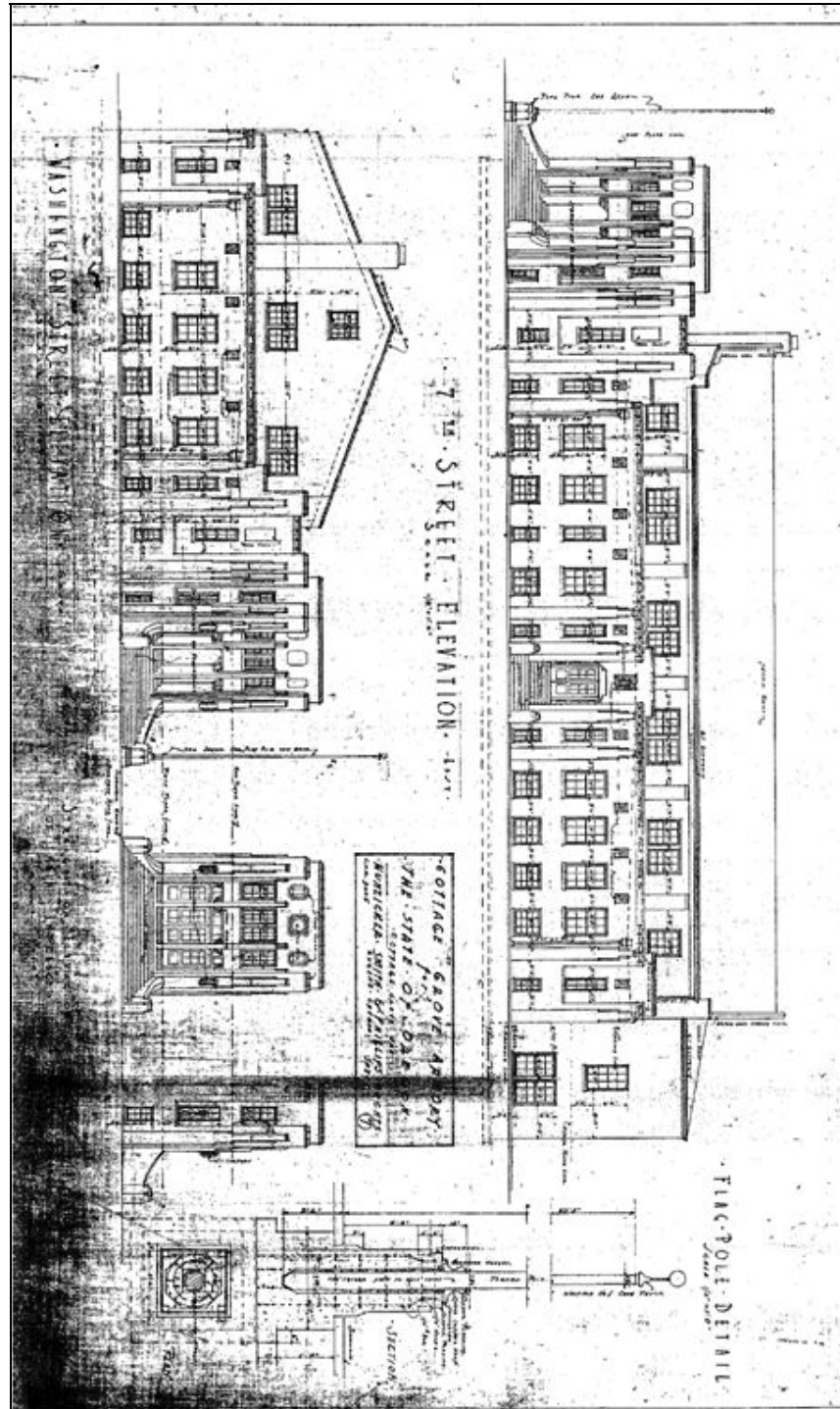
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Figure 5: 1931 Hunziker blueprints, Primary Elevations (courtesy of City of Cottage Grove).



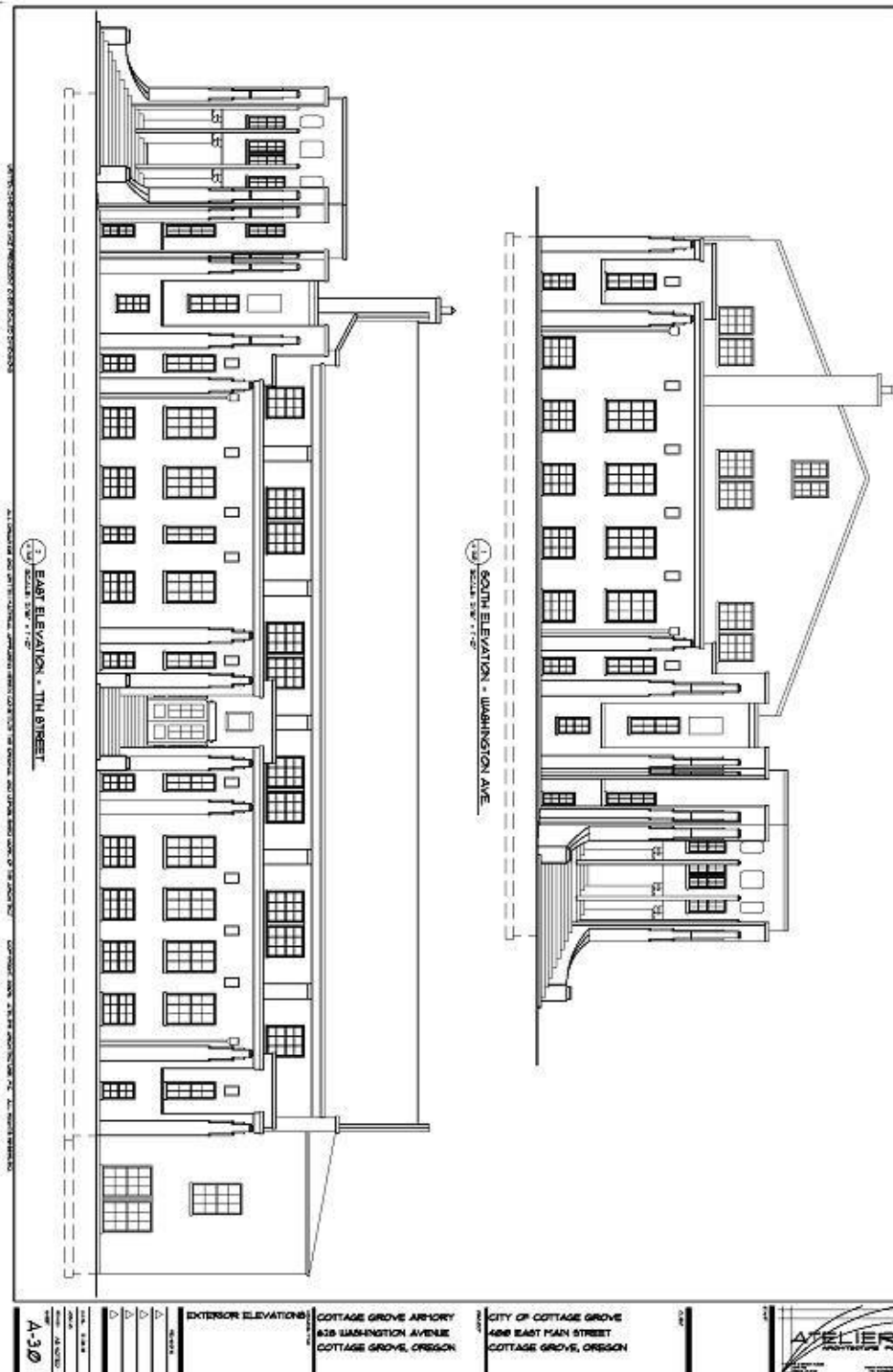
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Figure 6: 2011 South & East Elevations (courtesy of Atelier Architecture).



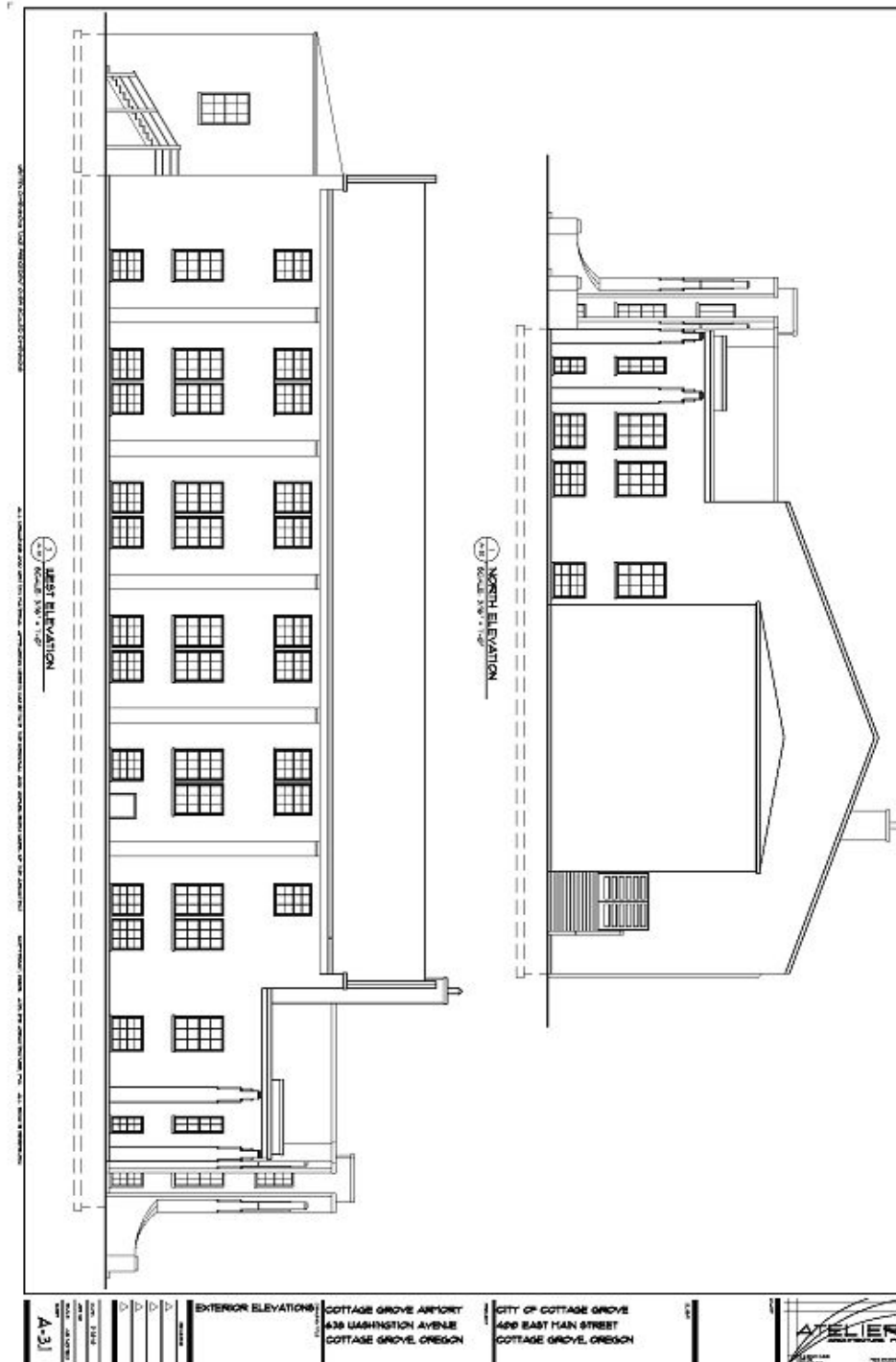
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Figure 7: 2011 North & West Elevations (courtesy of Atelier Architecture).



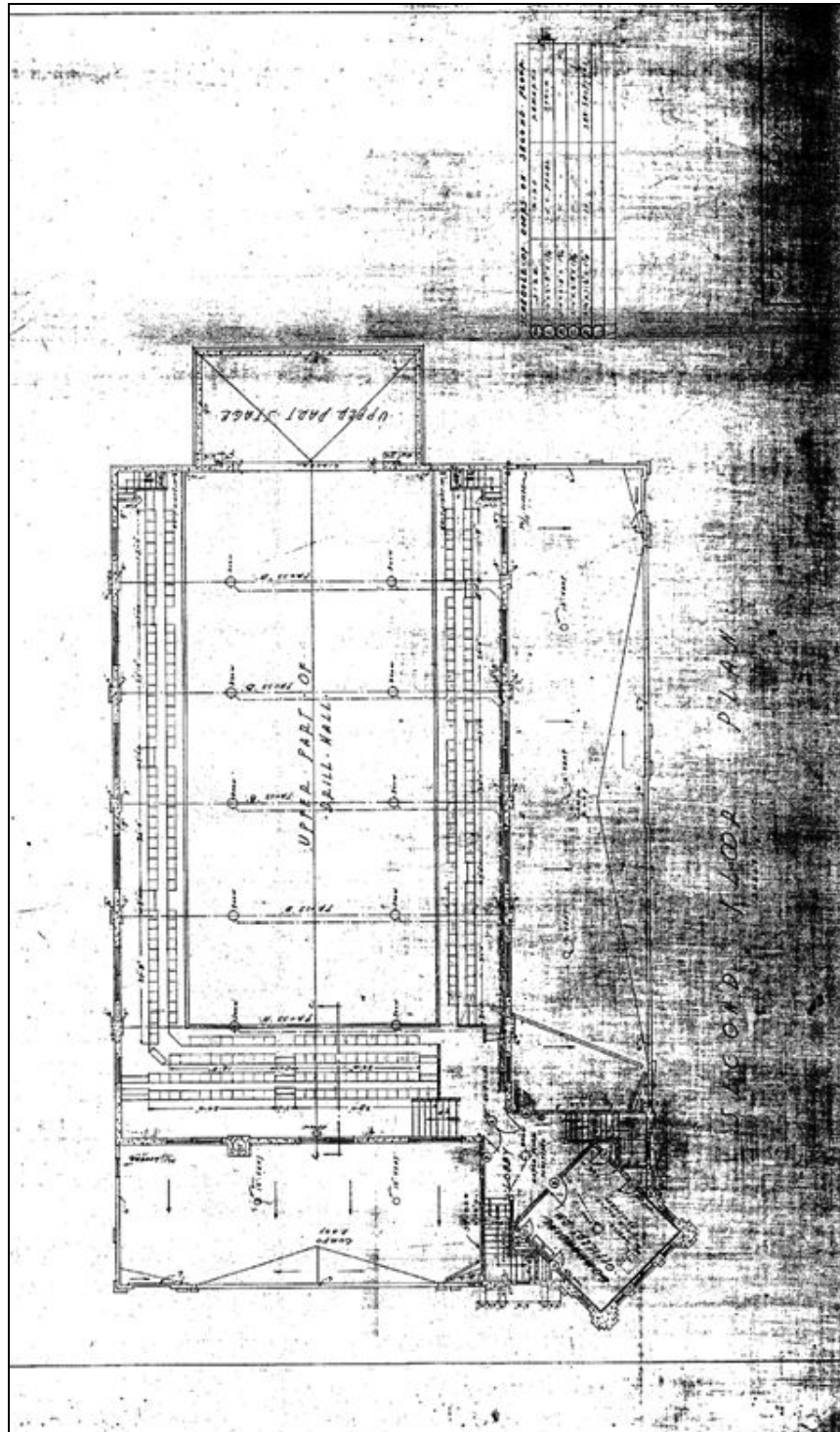
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Figure 8: 1931 Hunziker blueprints, Top Floor Plan (courtesy of City of Cottage Grove).



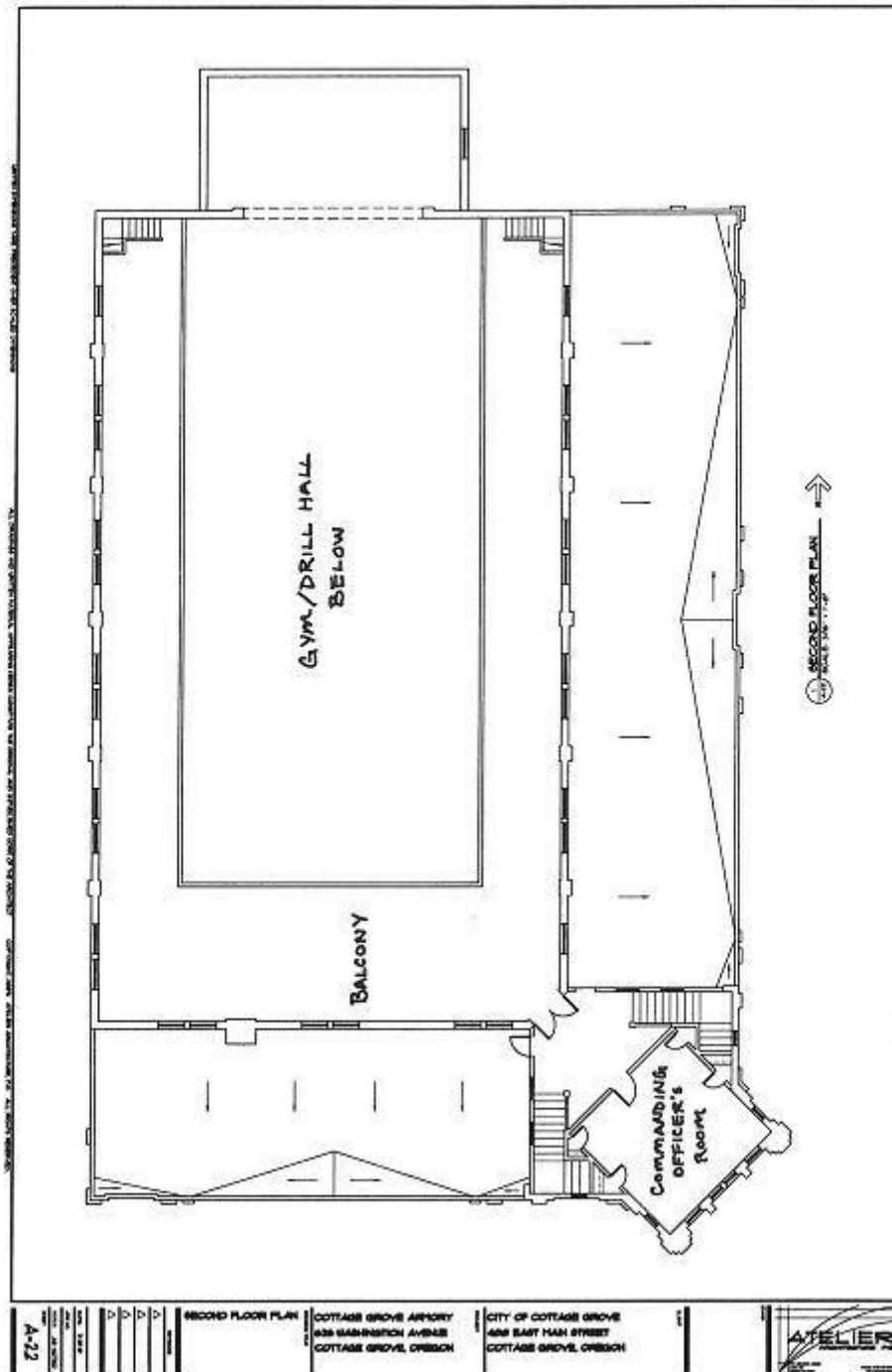
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Figure 9: 2011 Top Floor Plan (courtesy of Atelier Architecture).



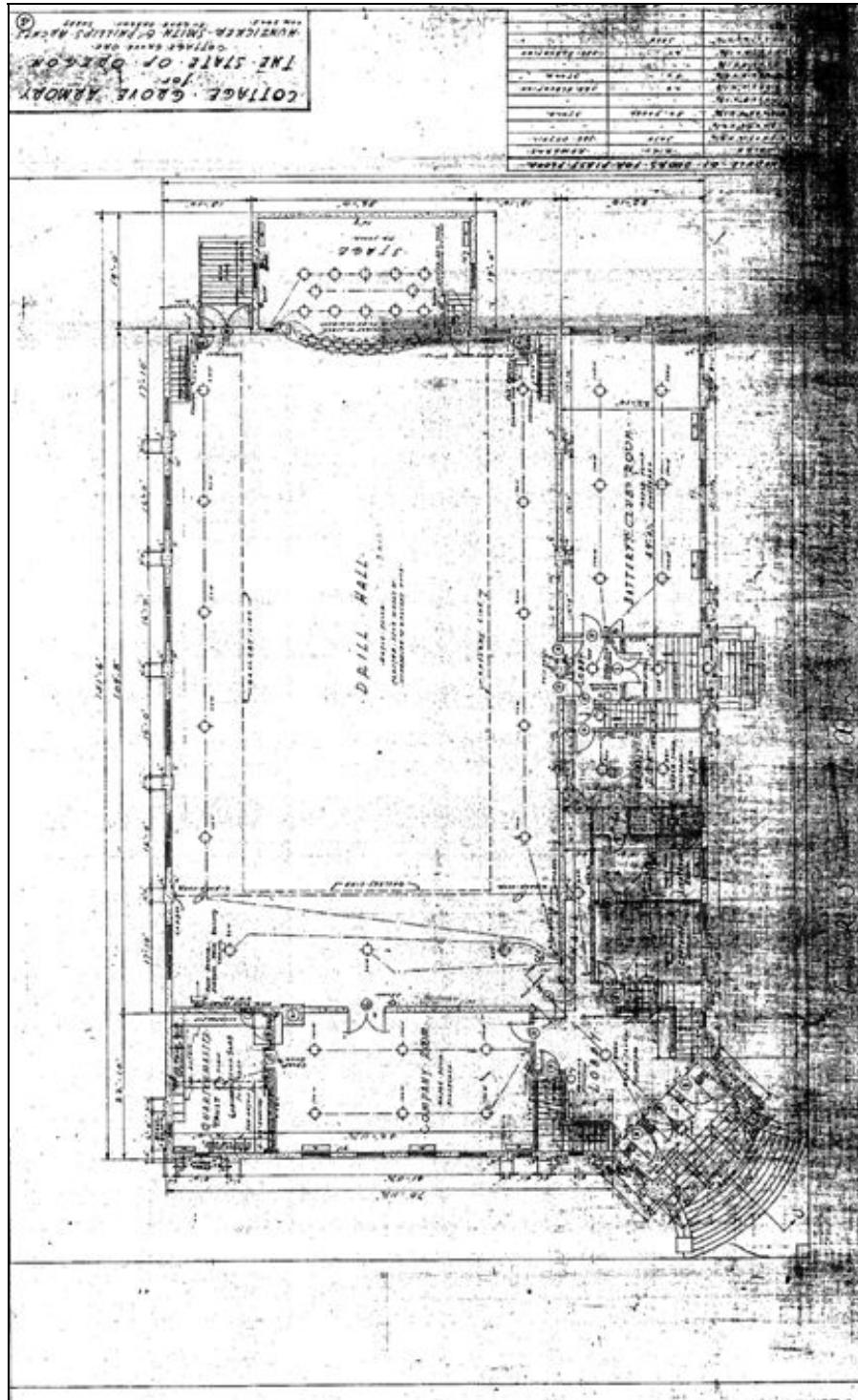
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Figure 10: 1931 Hunziker blueprints, First Floor Plan (courtesy of City of Cottage Grove).



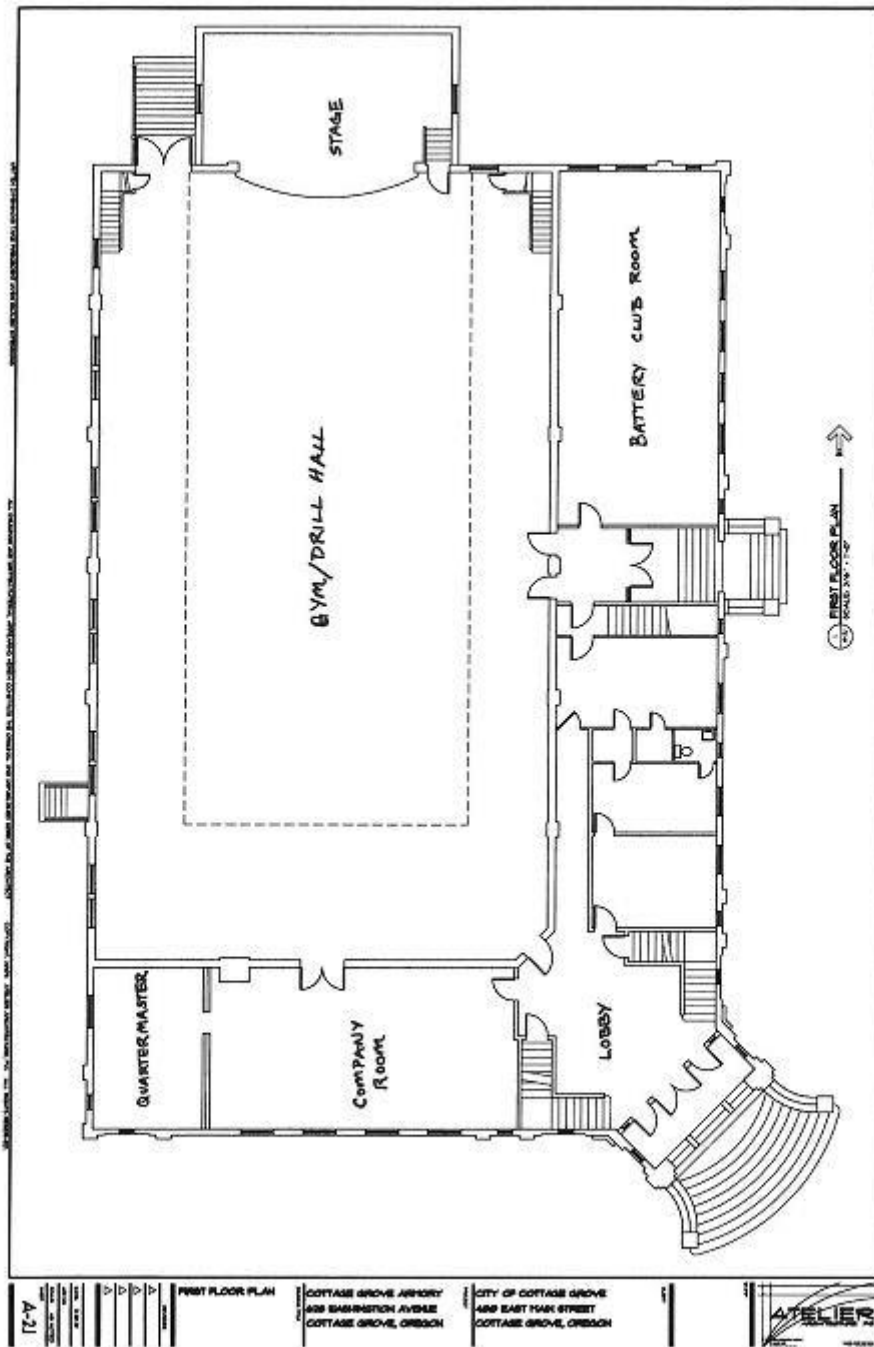
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Figure 11: 2011 First Floor Plan (courtesy of Atelier Architecture).



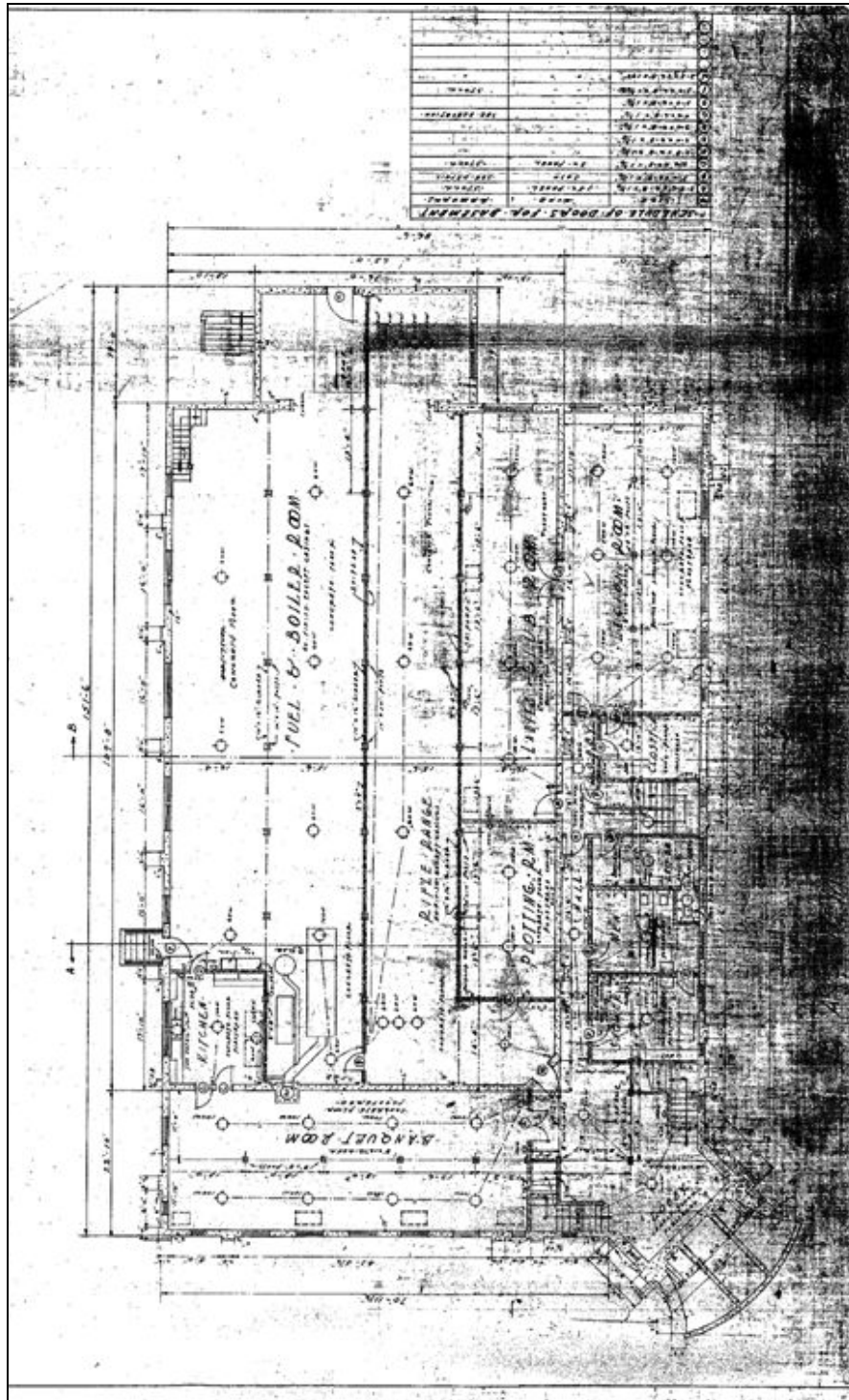
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Figure 12: 1931 Hunziker blueprints, Basement Plan (courtesy of City of Cottage Grove).



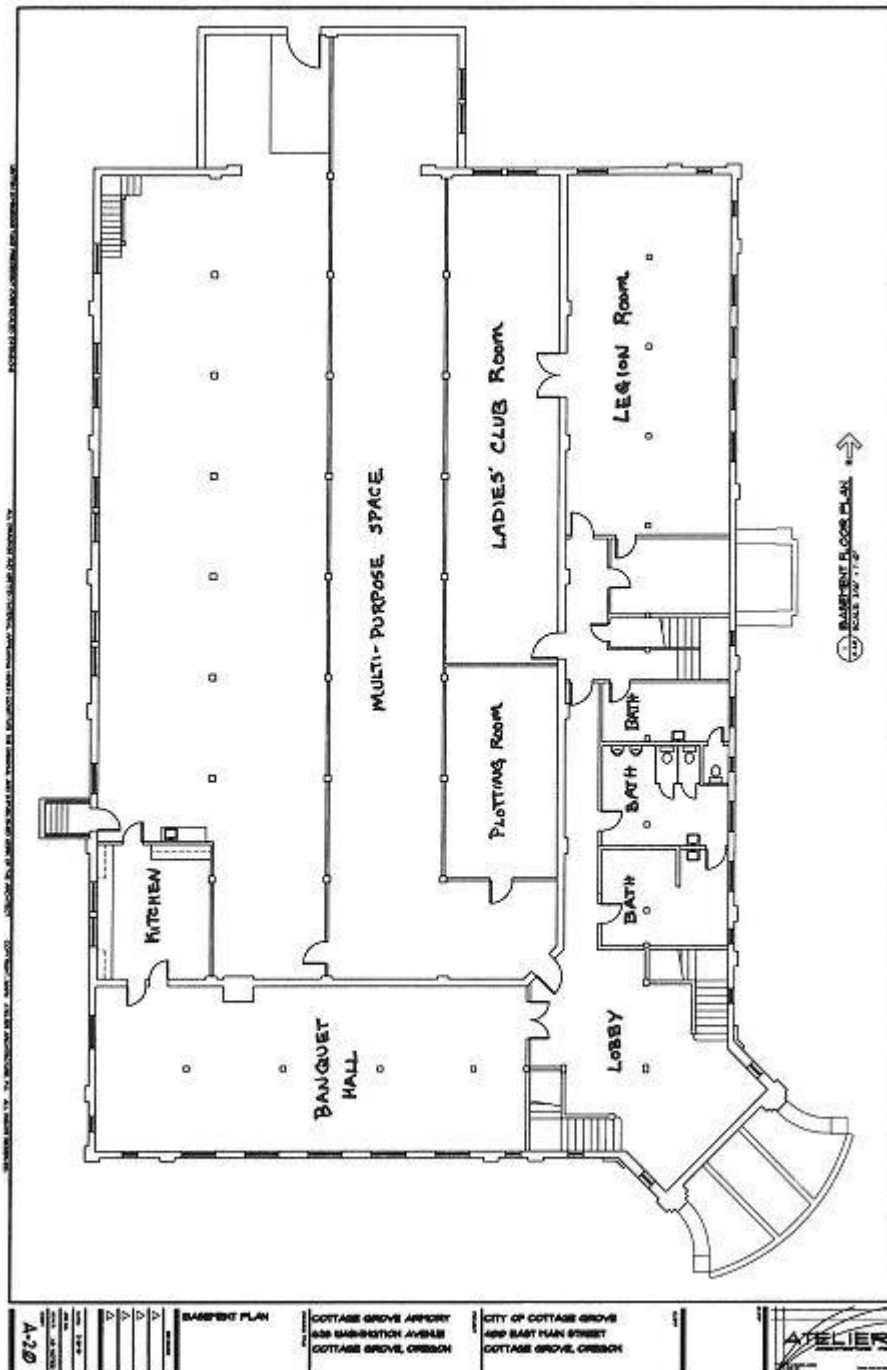
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Figure 13: 2011 Basement Plan (courtesy of Atelier Architecture).



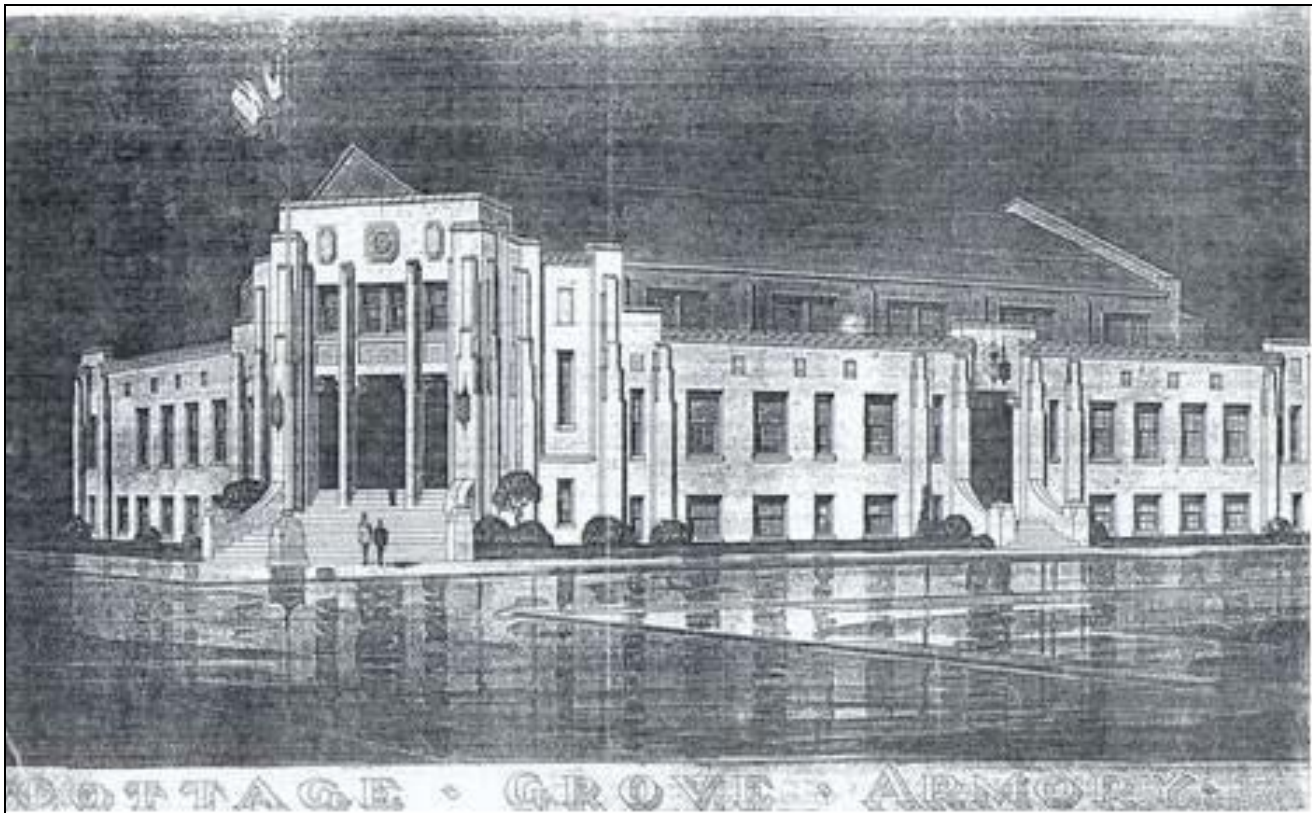
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Figure 14: Historic rendering of the Cottage Grove Armory, April 1931
(courtesy of the Oregon National Guard).



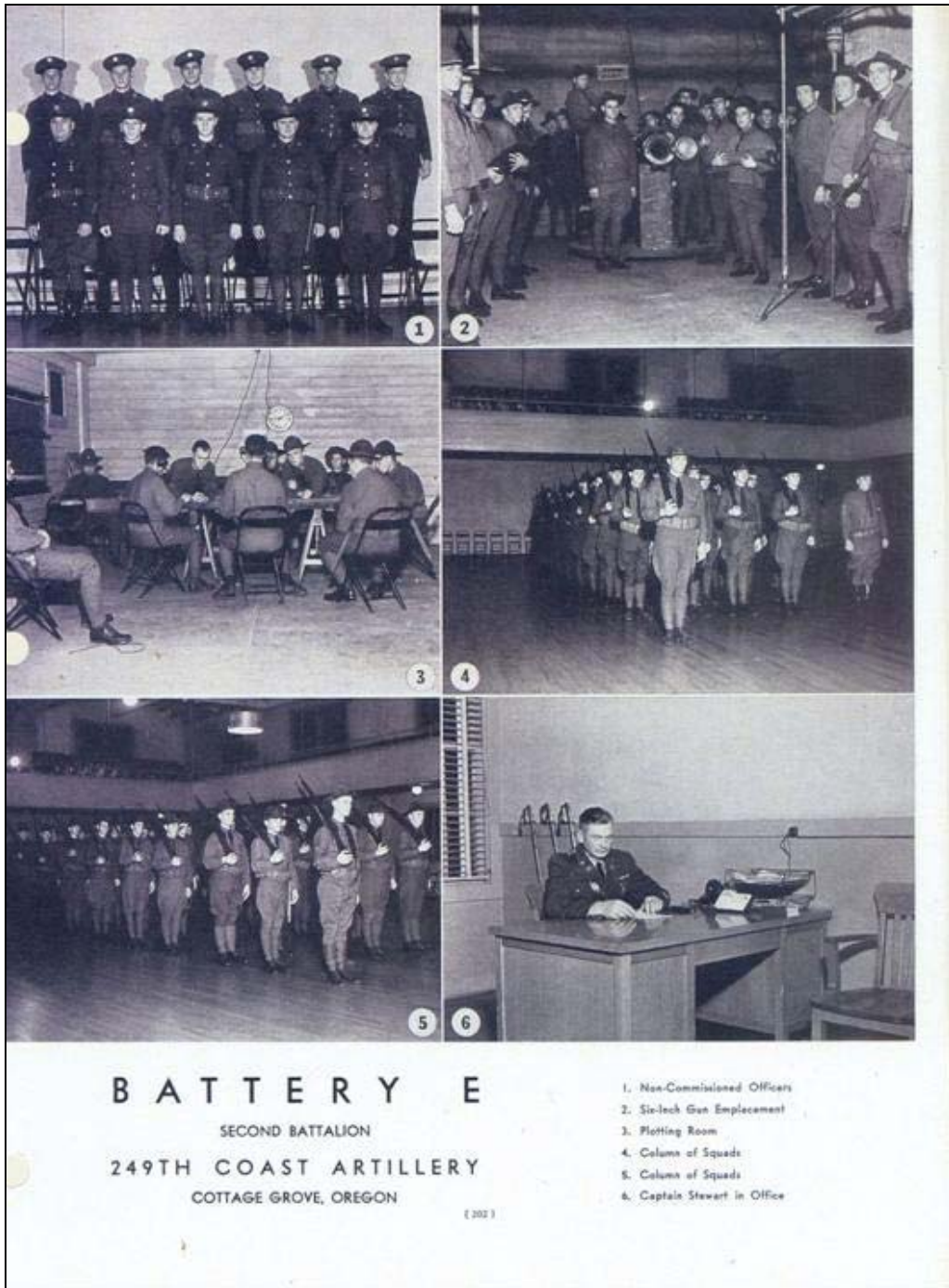
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Figure 15: Historic photo of the Battery E in the Cottage Grove Armory, 1939
(courtesy of the Oregon National Guard).



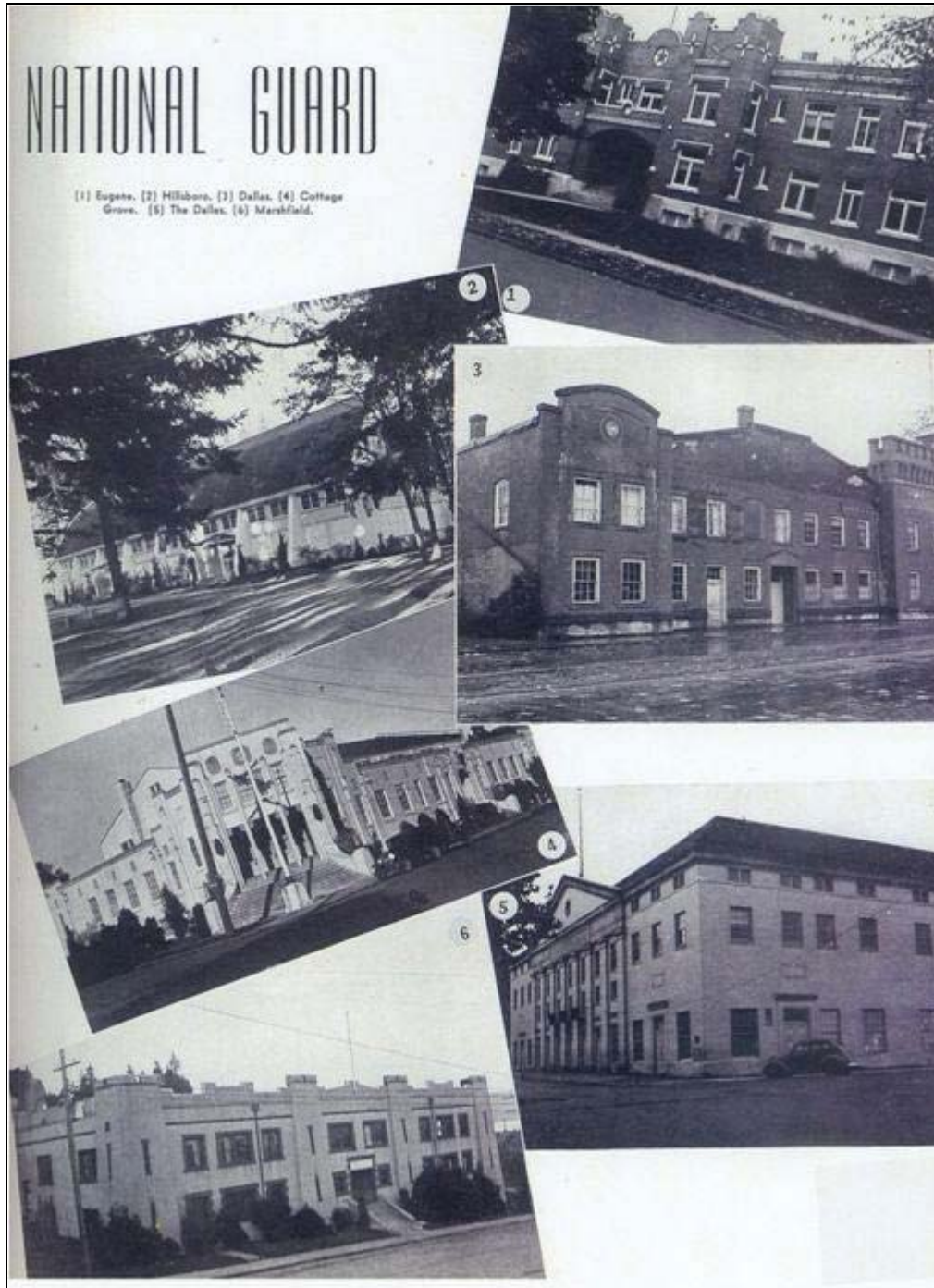
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Figure 16: Historic photo of the Cottage Grove Armory, 1939 (courtesy of the Oregon National Guard).



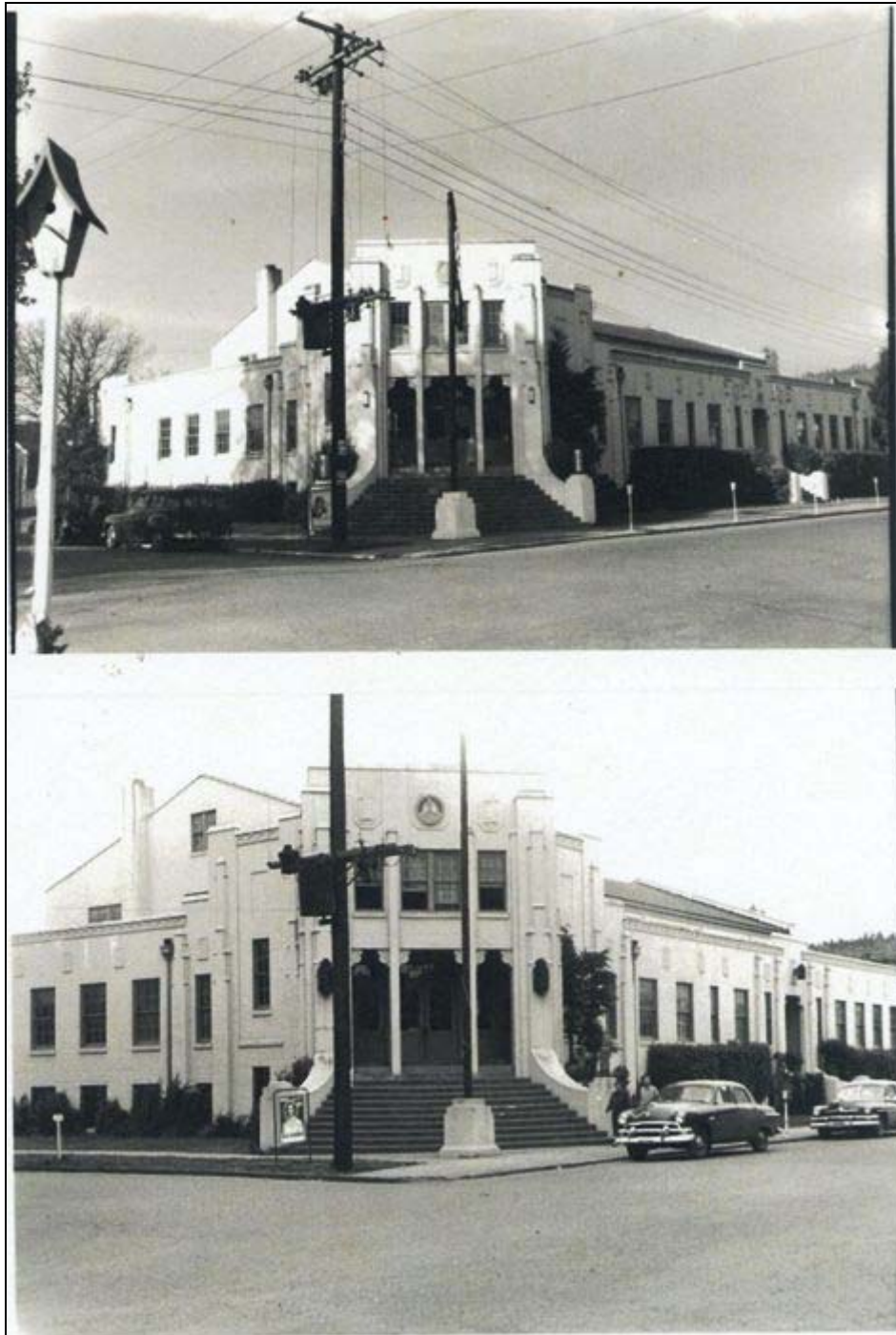
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Figure 17: Historic photo of the Cottage grove Armory, ca. 1950
(courtesy of the Oregon National Guard).



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Figure 18: Historic photo of the Cottage Grove Armory hosting Winter Wonderland High School Dance, 1951 (courtesy of Cottage Grove High School).



Figure 19: Historic photo of Bohemia Mining Days Queens Ball at the Armory, July 1955 (courtesy of Google News Archives).



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Figure 20: Historic photo of local veteran Charles Whipps giving scholarship to local student on behalf for the Cottage Grove section of the National Guard, 1968 (courtesy of Cottage Grove High School).



Figure 21: Historic photo of local student enlisting in the National Guard, 1975 (courtesy of Cottage Grove High School).



Cottage Grove Armory
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Photo 1 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0001.tif
Southeast entrance tower and east and south facades. Looking northwest.



Photo 2 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0002.tif
Southeast entrance tower. Looking northwest.

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Cottage Grove, Lane Co., OR
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Photo 3 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0003.tif)
Beaver plaque over southeast entrance. Looking northwest.

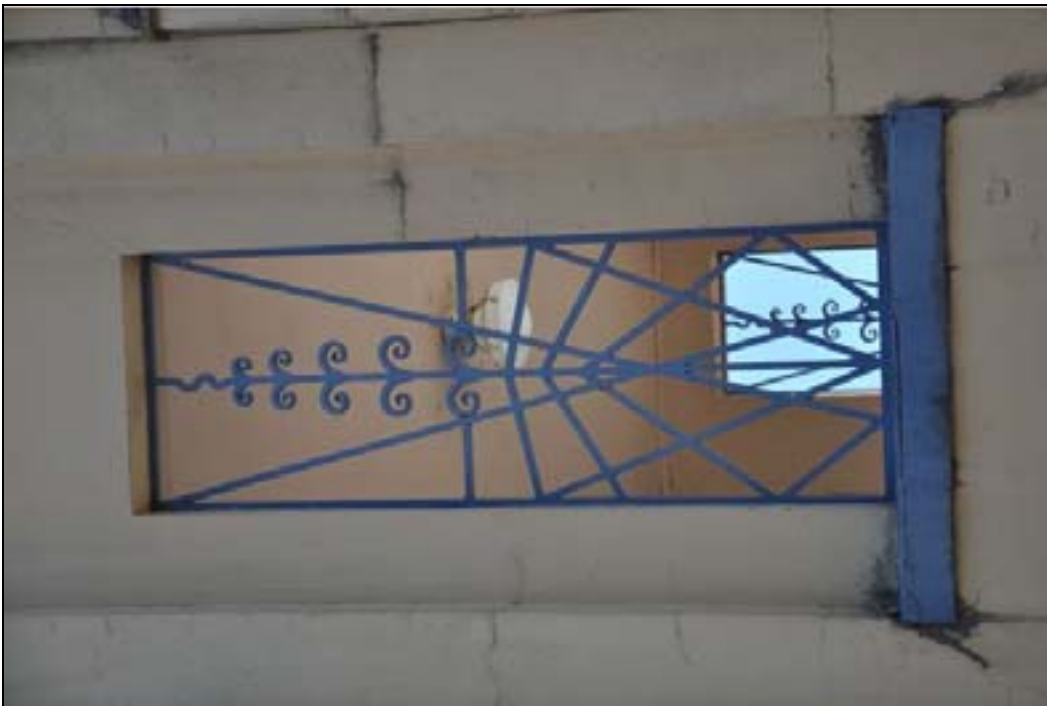


Photo 4 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0004.tif
Metal window grille, southeast entrance tower. Looking north.

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Cottage Grove, Lane Co., OR
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Photo 5 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0005.tif
East façade. Looking southeast.



Photo 6 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0006.tif
Secondary entrance on east façade. Looking west.

Cottage Grove Armory
Cottage Grove, Lane Co., OR
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Photo 7 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0007.tif
Detail of Terracotta tile and chevron frieze on east façade. Looking west.



Photo 8 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0008.tif
South façade. Looking north.

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Photo 9 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0009.tif
West façade. Looking northeast.



Photo 10 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0010.tif
North façade. Looking southwest.

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Photo 11 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0011.tif
Top floor, balcony from lobby. Looking northwest.



Photo 12 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0012.tif
Top floor, gymnasium. Looking north.

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Photo 13 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0013.tif
Top floor, Captain's office. Looking southeast.



Photo 14 of 22 OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0014.tif
Main floor, lobby. Looking southeast.

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Photo 15 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0015.tif
Main floor, lobby. Looking northwest.



Photo 16 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0016.tif
Main floor, office. Looking north.

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Photo 17 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0017.tif
Main floor, gymnasium. Looking northwest.



Photo 18 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0018.tif
Main floor, Quatermaster's room, looking west.

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Photo 19 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0019.tif
Basement, lobby. Looking southeast.



Photo 20 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0020.tif
Banquet, banquet room. Looking west.

Cottage Grove Armory
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Photo 21 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0021.tif
Basement, multi-purpose room. Looking north.



Photo 22 of 22: OR_LaneCounty_CottageGroveArmory_0022.tif
Basement, Battalion logo detail. Looking east.