NPS Form 10-900
(Oct.1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date listed 5/28/2009
NRIS No. 09000359
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 instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Willamette Community and Grange Hall

other names/site number Willamette Grange; Greenberry Grange

2. Location

street & number 27555 Greenberry Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Corvallis ■ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Benton code 003 zip code 97229

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title - Deputy SHPO — Date 4.13.09

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

____ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

____determined not eligible for the National Register

____removed from the National Register

____ other (explain):

Willamette Community and Grange Hall
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

- X private
- ___ public - local
- ___ public - state
- ___ public - Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival: Georgian Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD
roof: WOOD; ASPHALT, Composition
Other:

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

See continuation sheets.

Willamette Community and Grange Hall
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR
County and State

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.

_X_ 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 of age or achieved significance Within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1922

Significant Dates
1922

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder
Seedenburg, Fred H.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing the form on one or more continuation sheets) See continuation sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) has been requested
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: Benton Co. Development

Willamette Community and Grange Hall
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.96 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	478140	4922258	3			
2				4			

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle Dennis and Liz Carter, Historic Preservation Consultants

organization _____ date November 1, 2008

street & number 1375 E. 22nd Avenue telephone 541.343.6499

city or town Eugene state OR zip code 97403

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name Willamette Grange #52, c/o Peggy Giles, Secretary & Willamette Grange and Community Association

street & number 25449 Hull Place telephone 541-757-7892

city or town Corvallis state OR zip code 97333

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 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

SUMMARY

The Willamette Community and Grange Hall, commonly known as the Willamette Grange, is located at the intersection of Greenberry Road and Highway 99W at 27555 Greenberry Road in unincorporated Benton County, Oregon. Built in 1922, the two story rectangular Georgian Revival building sits on nearly two acres and encompasses approximately 4,750 square feet. The Grange retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, setting and association. In the areas of design and materials the building has undergone some change in the form of several window replacements with vinyl sash on the east, west and south elevations, as well as other minor changes as noted; dates of alterations are provided where they are known. These changes have not impacted the building's overall ability to convey its historic appearance or style. The Willamette Community and Grange Hall is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural merit as an excellent local example of a grange hall executed in the Georgian Revival style.

SETTING

The Willamette Grange is located on a flat corner lot on the north side of Greenberry Road at the intersection of Highway 99W, in Township 13S, Range 5W, Section 10. (Figures 1, 2) The Grange fronts south on a 1.96-acre rectangular lot that measures approximately 214' x 406'. The eastern and southern property boundaries are delineated by Highway 99W and Greenberry Road respectively. The northern and western boundaries abut private residential or farmland properties. The only outbuilding or other associated built feature is the pump house located to the west of the building, which is counted as a non-contributing building for the purposes of this National Register nomination.

The Willamette Grange was and is still located in an agricultural setting, with sparse landscaping. The eastern and southern (streetside) portions of the lot consist of gravel parking areas; to the north and west are open, un-landscaped grassy areas. There are several large trees to the northwest of the building. Aerial photographs of the site indicate there were historically few trees and the building has always been surrounded by open farmland. (Figures 3-5; Photos 1, 4 and 5). The parcel boundaries on the west and north are delineated with blackberries.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Willamette Grange is a two-story rectangular building measuring approximately 66' x 36'. The foundation consists of a poured concrete slab, and walls are of wood stud construction. The shallow-pitched hip roof with asphalt composition shingles is symmetrically accented by pairs of intersecting and slightly projecting gabled bays on the north and south elevations. The shallow boxed eaves have a frieze, bedmolding and simple eave molding as the only applied embellishment. The building is clad in the original wood lap siding.

Typical of the Georgian Revival style, the building is symmetrical on all major elevations (east, north, and south), displaying regular fenestration with some minor variations in window size on the north and south

facades. (Photos 8, 10) About half of the original wood sash windows – all on the south (Greenberry Road) elevation and several others - have been recently replaced with vinyl sash of the same size and basic pane configuration, presumably due to deterioration of the original sash. It appears that only one of the original opening sizes has been altered (a door changed to a window on the lower level of the north side), and all opening locations and trim remain intact. The remaining original sash consist of six-over-one double-hung sash, twelve-pane wood fixed sash, or multi-pane casements. These appear to be in generally good condition. Window surrounds are simple flat sawn boards with a slightly projecting sill and molded window head. (Photos 11, 12 and 14)

The main entrance is located on the east elevation, marked by a set of double doors sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by simple square posts. (Photos 2, 6 and13) There are multi-paned wood sash windows on either side of the entrance porch. The upper level fenestration consists of five bays of multi-paned vinyl sash and blind windows: a central set of blind "casement" windows, flanked by 12-paned blind sash (the blank stage wall is behind these three bays), which are in turn flanked by slightly wider 12-paned vinyl sash. The facade is horizontally divided by a beltcourse with molded cap and is topped by a similar frieze and the shallow-pitched hip roof.

North and south (long side) elevations are similar in detail and fenestration. (Photos 7, 8 and 10) The rectangular main mass is interrupted by two slightly projecting, full-height gabled facades that are inset from the corners of the building. These 2-bay facades retain all of the details of the main mass, with the addition of eave returns. Slight variations in opening sizes appear in some cases to be original, and in other cases to be the result of a change in window size or change from a door to a window. The central portion of each of these elevations (the area between the projecting bays) consists of paired six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows flanked by single 6-pane casement openings. A red brick interior chimney rises from the center of the eastern end of the northern roof slope.

The west end (rear) elevation displays less symmetry than the other three sides, with an exterior red brick fireplace and corbelled chimney set slightly off-center. (Photo 9) At the first floor level are a door into the kitchen and several one-over-one double-hung windows, some obscured by a lean-to addition partially clad in metal that currently serves as a porch/storage area. On either side of the chimney at the second floor level there are small multi-paned vinyl sash windows, and larger multi-paned vinyl sash windows.

Throughout the building, horizontality is emphasized by the ground-hugging first floor, a low-pitched hip and gable roof, and the consistent use of horizontal banding on all elevations. In addition to the symmetrical fenestration and consistent window heights, the wide water table with dripcap, the beltcourse with similarly molded dripcap and the wide freize at the eave serve to anchor the building and provide visual interest. Other architectural features include eave returns on the projecting gables, molded window heads, and corner boards. (Photos 11-14)

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

In plan, the Willamette Grange is arranged with an entrance vestibule, a meeting room/cafeteria and kitchen downstairs and an auditorium/meeting hall upstairs. (Figures 8, 9)
The building is entered at-grade via an entrance vestibule on the east end, at which level is included closet space, a coat room and two small bathrooms, as well as access to the upper level. (Figure 8; Photos 16, 17) The entrance area retains natural-finish woodwork in the form of windows, doors and trim. The simple bathrooms retain some original fixtures as well as original wall finishes and trim (window and door surrounds and baseboards).

Descending several steps below the entrance level is the dining hall/meeting room, a room of utilitarian character with the feel of a large daylight basement. (Photo 18) This room has a concrete slab floor. Two rows of support posts interrupt the otherwise open, full-width space. Multi-pane windows along the north and south elevations provide ample natural light. All wood finishes are painted. A large old wood-burning furnace remains in the northeast corner of the room. Grange records suggest this furnace may date to the late 1930s.[1] At the western end of the dining hall is a large kitchen with stove, counter and cabinets, with a door at the southwest corner leading to the rear storage shed addition. (Photo 19) A set of stairs at the southwestern corner of the room partially obscures one of the south elevation windows from the interior; it is unclear whether this is original or a later addition. (Photo 24)

The main stairs accessing the second floor are located immediately south of the front doors, in the entrance vestibule. The wide, split-run, L-shaped stair provides access through a set of double, 5-panel doors with transom into the large open meeting hall/auditorium. This open second-floor room has an elevated stage on the east end, and a fireplace nook, storage room and stairs to the lower floor on the west end. (Photos 20, 21) In finish and detailing, the upper level of the Grange hall (as well as the entrance vestibule) displays a Craftsman tone with its wood floors, natural-finish panel doors, wood window and door trim, baseboards and wainscot. The fireplace, built-in benches and attendant furniture also contribute to this Craftsman character.

Most, if not all finishes in the upper floor appear to be historic, including the natural-finish fir floor and woodwork and lath-and-plaster walls and ceiling. The fir floor is laid in a concentric rectangular pattern. Walls display 7" baseboards topped by a 24" vertical v-groove board wainscot with simple 3½" board cap that encircles the entire room. The upper portion of the walls is plastered, interrupted by a picture rail. Interior window trim consists of flat boards with a narrow fillet and molded window heads. The 5-panel natural finish fir doors also have flat board surrounds with narrow fillet and molded heads. The ceiling is vaulted to a height of 15' at the center, and the ceiling plaster is in poor condition due to what appears to be splaying of the north and south walls. Steel cables were installed in the building to arrest this wall movement several years ago.

[1] Bid for furnace remodel or replacement, Alex Smith Hardware to Willamette Community and Grange Hall, November 20, 1937. Part of Loren Smith's private collection of papers relating to the Willamette Community and Grange Hall. It is unclear whether any of the work was ever commissioned or completed. The existing furnace appears to be quite old, and could in fact date to the construction date of the building.

The stage is elevated approximately 42" above the main floor, and has fir flooring, plaster walls and ceiling and natural-finish fir baseboards and door surrounds. Small storage rooms stage left and right are lit by multi-pane windows.

The fireplace nook, located on the west elevation opposite the stage, contains a centrally-placed red brick fireplace with a substantial wood mantle and brick hearth. -This centerpiece is flanked by moveable wood settles and square windows. The original wood windows in these openings were recently replaced with vinyl sash. A small storage room and stair access to the kitchen and cafeteria downstairs are located in the south portion of the nook. (Photos 22-24)

There are built-in benches along the north and south walls at each corner of the meeting room, as well as a collection of moveable benches and desks, a storage cabinet for Grange paraphernalia and an upright piano. Overall the interior of the Grange retains excellent integrity of spatial arrangement and finishes, clearly reflecting its original appearance and function.

Outbuildings and Landscape

The only associated outbuilding is a small pump house located approximately 20 feet west of the Grange hall. (Photo 15) This small building has a concrete slab foundation, metal siding, and a shed roof. Its date of construction is unknown; if it is historic (i.e. over fifty years old), it has been altered to the degree that it no longer contributes to the significance of the property. An older pump house that was located to the north of the Grange, visible in Photo 1, no longer exists.

The surrounding landscape consists primarily of open farmland. The tax lot includes several large deciduous trees that appear on the 1936 aerial photograph, but is otherwise open. It is not known if they were planted or self-seeded. The area surrounding the tax lot includes a residence immediately to the north and a small business across Greenberry Road to the south. Otherwise the area has changed little since the building was constructed, as is evident from the historic and aerial photographs.

ALTERATIONS

The Grange has had few alterations and these changes do not severely diminish the building's historic integrity or its ability to convey to the visitor its historic function, significance or architectural style. These alterations include the removal of the original rail atop the entrance porch roof (date unknown), the removal of the historic signage and flagpole on the east entrance elevation (date unknown), replacement of a door with a window on the north elevation, replacement of a number of window sash (1990s), and the addition or alteration of the lean-to on the west elevation (date unknown).

Interior changes also appear to be minimal, although the building is in deteriorating condition. The floorplan, interior finishes and most fixtures (plumbing and electrical) remain intact. Steel cables have been recently added to the upper interior space to arrest the spreading of the north and south walls.

The overall integrity of the Willamette Grange is very good. The building's condition is fair, owing to the need for paint and the structural splaying of the north and south walls that is causing damage to the interior plaster. It is an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style as applied to a rural fraternal or public hall, and is the most stylistically articulated of the five grange halls remaining in Benton County.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

The Willamette Community & Grange Hall, constructed in 1922, is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Greenberry Road and Highway 99W (at 27555 Greenberry Road), south of Corvallis, in rural Benton County south of Corvallis, Oregon. It is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of Georgian Revival architecture in Benton County, one of only two known examples of the style located in the rural part of the county. It is the only grange hall in Benton County designed in a "high" architectural style and the only one known to have been designed by a local designer/builder.

As an organization, the Willamette Grange is the only county Grange remaining from the initial period of organization in the state during the 1870s and the fourth oldest Grange with continuous membership in the state. The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and it is the only remaining Grange building in the county that is eligible for listing on the National Register. Its period of significance is 1922, the year of its construction, and it is considered significant on a local level.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE WILLAMETTE COMMUNITY & GRANGE HALL

Late in the nineteenth century there was a renewed interest in early American architecture, especially that of the settlement period of the colonies in the eastern United States. While the impetus for the appearance of the Colonial Revival style may be traced to a number of projects commemorating the events and personalities of the newly-formed United States in the years following the Revolutionary War, some scholars cite the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 as the catalyst for the style.[1] Regardless, initial examples of Colonial Revival design included "free interpretations with details inspired by colonial precedents" rather than historically accurate copies of early Colonial architecture. Prior to about 1915, the Colonial Revival movement influenced Queen Anne and Shingle Style architecture, producing subtypes of each. After about 1915, Colonial Revival buildings more closely resembled the original Colonial architecture with proportions and details that were more accurate.[2]

In Oregon, the style made its appearance and developed in a similar fashion as it did in the eastern states.

> Two Boston-trained architects, Wililam H. Whidden and Ion Lewis, arrived in Portland, Oregon in the late nineteenth century, establishing their own architectural firm in 1890, and are credited with further incorporating more refined and fashionable architectural styles in Oregon, producing 'many of Portland's finest Colonial Revival Houses.' The popularity of these architectural styles spread

[1] Katie Chase, "The Clarence and Ethel Boyer House," National Register nomination form (2009), 8:4.
[2] Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1989), 326.

throughout the region of the Northwest, from more metropolitan cities to rural farm..." areas such as Benton County.[3]

There were subtypes or versions of Colonial Revival architecture that gained popularity into the 1920s and made their appearance in Oregon. These included the Dutch Colonial Revival (with its characteristic gambrel roof), the Cape Cod Colonial (reserved primarily for residential architecture), and the Georgian Revival (and the closely related Adam Revival) styles. The Georgian Revival version of Colonial Revival was used in Oregon for residential, commercial and public buildings.[4]

Georgian Revival architecture has a number of character-defining features. The facades are usually balanced and symmetrical with a centered primary facade entrance. The front entry is often located beneath a single-story porch or portico, which may be accentuated by a decorative crown supported by slender columns or posts. Windows, arranged in singles or pairs, usually have multi-pane glazing and have simple trim molding. Siding typically consists of lapped horizontal boards with vertical corner boards. Belt courses and water tables are distinct features, as are friezes beneath the roof edges. Roofs may be hipped or gabled, with eave returns on the gable ends.

The Willamette Community and Grange Hall is an uncommon example of Georgian Revival architecture in rural Benton County. Characteristic of the style, the two-story building displays symmetry of form and fenestration, with typical references to colonial architecture such as multi-paned windows, horizontal siding, hipped and gable roofs, and eave returns. The main entrance is centrally located on the front (east) elevation beneath a simple one-story projecting porch with a flat roof that carried the sign for the building, which read "Willamette Community & Grange Hall." The windows have varied sash types with multi-pane glazing, some of which are paired on the north and south elevations. Also along these elevations, there are projecting bays accented with eave returns. The siding is horizontal lapped boards applied horizontally; there are corner boards, a belt course, and a simple frieze. The windows and doors have simple surrounds accented with a small detail of molding at the top edges.

The building was designed and built by Frederick H. Seedenburg.[5] It is not known why Seedenburg chose the Georgian Revival style for this building. He must have been aware of the popularity of the revival period styles of architecture and perhaps chose this style, adapted in a somewhat simplified form, to emphasize the importance of this building to the local rural community, which centered around the Grange and its activities. The interior was designed to accommodate both the Grange's ceremonial needs and the needs of a local community hall. For his work, Seedenburg was paid at least two payments by the Grange - $643.99 in November 1922 and $365.42 in February 1923.[6]

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[3] Chase (2009), 8:4.
[4] Rosalind Clark, *Architecture Oregon Style* (Portland: Professional Book Center, Inc.), 158.
[5] Garry Owen Stephenson, "Because They Joined the Grange: An Architectural History of Benton County's Grange Halls," (University of Oregon, Department of Anthropology paper, 1981),14.
[6] Taken from handwritten ledger belonging to the Willamette Grange (January 1922), p. 1. Loren Smith Collection (in private holding).

Seedenburg reportedly built a number of houses in Benton County, including the W.W. Smith House located on Smith Loop Road. Born in Baileyville, Illinois in 1868, Frederick was the son of Frederick and Wilhelmia Seedenburg, who came to Oregon in 1887. He married Anna Hassebroeck in 1912 and they made their home in Philomath until his death in 1951. In addition to his work, he was actively involved in the community and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) for over 50 years.

Grange architecture does not appear to have been formulaic, although subordinate Granges required meeting spaces to accommodate their rituals and activities. Initially, Granges met in existing buildings that could accommodate those needs. The first Grange hall in the United States, built specifically by and for a Grange, was the Honey Creek Grange hall, located in Indiana, constructed in 1871.[7]

The National Grange did not require a specific building design, architectural style, or floorplan and allowed great latitude for subordinate Granges to design and construct halls as they could afford to. The National Grange did, however, suggest features that were necessary to accommodate the rituals of the Grange, though again subordinate Granges had great flexibility in how to adapt buildings for these needs.[8]

Grange halls were purposely located in rural settings near towns and cities or located in small towns or villages (though a number of them are now located within city limits as towns grew around them). Grange halls generally fall into two categories: buildings constructed by and for the Grange itself, and buildings once used for other purposes that were purchased by the Grange and converted for its use. These re-purposed buildings commonly included schools, churches and community centers that already had the type of space needed for the Grange rituals and meetings.

Construction of halls was solely the responsibility of the subordinate Granges who raised funds in a variety of ways for the purchase of buildings or construction of new ones. Commonly, a Grange would have a building fund where portions of membership dues were designated as such. Labor was almost always volunteer and materials were often donated, as was the land on which many Grange halls were situated. Rarely was a Grange hall designed by an architect; more commonly Grange members built vernacular buildings that may have included modest elements associated with the styles of the period. When a Grange hall was completed, it was dedicated in a ceremony conducted by the State Grange Master.[9]

Previous surveys have identified a handful of Georgian Revival-style buildings in Benton County, though most were built in the city of Corvallis. The Willamette Community and Grange Hall is one of only two buildings in the rural county employing this architecture style; the other is the Children's Farm Home School (listed on the National Register in 2008) located north of Corvallis. In addition to its rarity of style, the building is also the

[7] O.H. Kelley, *The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry in the United States; A History from 1866 to 1873* (Philadelphia: J.A. Wagenseller, Publisher, 1875), 302.
[8] Stephenson, 9.
[9] Ibid., 8.

only building associated with a Grange in Benton County that was designed – in a "high" architectural style – and built by a local designer/builder rather than by the members of the Grange.

Although the condition of the building is only fair, the integrity of the building remains very high. For its significance as a well-preserved example of the Georgian Revival style of architecture in rural Benton County, it is eligible for listing under Criterion C.

BENTON COUNTY GRANGE HALLS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The current Benton County Granges include a variety of buildings used for Grange halls. All were constructed after the turn of the 20th century. Most are stylistically vernacular. All were Grange-built, with the exception of the Willamette Grange which was built jointly with the Corvallis community.

The oldest remaining Grange hall is the Summit Grange, constructed in c.1912. It is a small, one-story wood-framed building perhaps best described stylistically as vernacular Craftsman. The building includes an ante-chamber and preparation room, as well as a stage located in a shed-roof addition. An addition was added to house a kitchen and dining area in the 1940s.[10] Although the building retains a fair degree of integrity from its period of construction, its original form has been compromised by the later additions.

The current Fairmount Grange hall was built in 1930 after a fire in 1929 destroyed the original 1892 Grange hall. Stylistically, it may be classified as vernacular Craftsman or Arts & Crafts. It is a one-story wood-framed building with a partial basement. The kitchen, dining area and restrooms are located in the basement; the meeting room with ante-chamber, preparation room and stage are located on the main floor.[11] It is not clear what, if any, alterations have been made to this building. It appears to retain a fair to high degree of integrity, but is not stylistically comparable to the Willamette Community & Grange Hall.

The Marys River Grange hall was built in 1933. This Grange was organized in 1927 and spent its first years meeting in various halls in Philomath. Unlike the other extant Grange halls in Benton County, it is a log building, with a wood-framed addition. The spatial layout includes the required meetings spaces and room; an addition accommodates a kitchen and dining area.[12] Although it was originally rustic in style, the exterior has been substantially altered and the historic integrity has been significantly compromised.

The latest historic-period Grange hall in Benton County belongs to the Hope Grange near Alsea. The first hall used by this Grange was destroyed by fire in the early 1940s. The current hall was constructed as its replacement in 1944. The building was originally to be jointly funded and used as a community center (like the Willamette Grange hall) but delays in working out the agreement resulted in the Grange independently building the hall. It is a vernacular, one-story, wood-framed building that has been substantially altered by the

[10] Ibid., 17.
[11] Ibid., 25-26.
[12] Ibid., 20-21.

application of secondary siding. The interior layout, however, retains the meeting room and ante-chamber; kitchen and dining facilities are located at the rear of the building.[13]

The Willamette Community & Grange Hall, built in 1922, is distinctive in this group of remaining Benton County grange buildings in that it is the only grange hall in Benton County that was designed using a "high" architectural style. Designed and built by Fred H. Seedenburg, a local designer/builder, the building is an excellent example and one of only a couple in the rural county, that illustrates the Georgian Revival style of architecture. The second floor layout includes the spaces required for the Grange rituals and meetings, as well as providing a large open meeting space for various community activities. Because the building was designed to also serve as a community hall, kitchen and dining space was included during its initial construction.[14] The building retains a very high degree of integrity, and is eligible under National Register Criterion C for its architectural merit.

GRANGE HISTORY

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

The Patrons of Husbandry, or the "Grange" as it was commonly called, was founded in 1867. The Grange was the first, and one of the more influential, of the agricultural organizations that developed following the Civil War. The organization was the brainchild of Oliver Hudson Kelley, a Mason who appreciated the benefits of fraternity and believed that "a national secret order of farmers was needed for the furthering of the industrial reconstruction of the South and the advancement of the agricultural class throughout the country."[15]

On December 4, 1867 Kelley and six other men constituted themselves as the National Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. Solon Justus Buck described, in his book *The Granger Movement*, the original organization arrangement as follows:

> The arrangement...embraced seven degrees, four to be conferred by the subordinate grange, one by the state grange, and the two highest by the National Grange. The four subordinate degrees for men were entitled: Laborer, Cultivator, Harvester, and Husbandman; and the corresponding degrees for women were: Maid, Shepherdess, Gleaner, and Matron. The state grange was to confer the fifth degree, Pomona (Hope), on masters and past-masters of subordinate granges, and their wives if Matrons. The National Grange would confer the sixth degree, Flora (Charity), on masters and past-masters of state granges and their wives who had taken the fifth degree. Members of the sixth degree would constitute the National Council and after serving one year therein might take the seventh degree and become members of the Senate, which body had control of the secret work of the order.[16]

[13] Ibid., 26.
[14] Ibid., 14-16.
[15] Solon Justus Buck, *The Granger Movement* (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1913), 41.
[16] Ibid., 43.

Immediately after establishing the National Grange, the founders organized a subordinate grange – Potomac No. 1 in Washington – to serve as their testing ground for the rituals and workings of the order. The first organized Grange, where every member had paid his fee, was established at Fredonia, NY on April 15, 1868. Subordinate Granges were soon organized throughout the Midwest and by the end of 1870, there were Granges in Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York, and California and interest had been expressed to organize Granges in Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Kansas.

At the annual meeting of the National Grange in Washington in January 1871, a Constitutional change was made to the organizational structure of the order. It was decided that an intermediate level Grange should be organized where there were ten or more subordinate Granges organized in one county or district region. This level was initially called the County Grange, but was later changed to the name of Pomona Grange. The object of creating a Grange at this level would allow for groups of Granges to realize financial advantages that would otherwise be difficult to achieve.[17]

Popularity of the grange grew quickly. By the end of 1873, the order had established Granges in thirty-three states and four territories.[18] Growth continued through 1875 and into 1876, although at a much slower pace. At its height, the order included a total of 21,697 Granges and nearly 800,000 members, which gave it considerable prestige and influence throughout the country.[19] During this time, the Granges were able to influence the regulation of railroads and grain warehouses. The peak of their political success came with the case *Munn v. Illinois* (1876), which held that grain warehouses were a "private utility in the public interest" and therefore could be regulated by public law. The Grange movement was also instrumental in lobbying for the establishment of the Cooperative Extensive Service, the Rural Free Delivery system, and the Farm Credit System.

The Grange began to decline in 1876 when the total number of Granges dropped to just over 19,000. By 1880, the total number was considerably lower, maybe numbering around 4000 subordinate Granges with a total of 150,000 members.[20] The decline of the Grange eventually leveled off, and the total number of Granges and the number of members has fluctuated over the decades. Today the order claims 3600 Granges in 37 states with a membership of 300,000. Although the political agenda is still a component of the organization, many subordinate Granges continue to exist for social purposes. The National Grange, which continues to have its headquarters in Washington, DC, actively pursues issues related to rural life in America, including such things as the preservation of farmland, rural telecommunications access, rural schools and highways, rural medical reform, as well as the topics of food safety protection, the Endangered Species Act, and the United Nations Climate Control.[21]

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[17] Ibid., 298.
[18] Ibid., 422.
[19] Buck, 66-67.
[20] Ibid., 70.
[21] National Grange website, <http://www.nationalgrange.org/legislation/blueprint.htm>, accessed August and December, 2008.

THE GRANGE MOVEMENT IN OREGON

The Grange movement was first introduced to Oregon farmers in 1871. W.J. Campbell of Clackamas County wrote to O.H. Kelley in July seeking information about establishing a Grange locally. That letter said:

July 2, 1871

O.H. Kelley, Washington, DC

Dear Sir: Having seen numerous notices in the newspapers, relative to the new Agricultural Order, and having long entertained a favorable opinion of a move of that kind, I address you for further information, with a view of organizing a society here.

Yours, etc., a farmer, W.J. Campbell[22]

Campbell apparently made attempts to interest farmers in the Grange organization, with little initial success. His follow-up letter to Kelley claimed "though I have not made much progress in getting up a Grange, I have not given up" (in a letter written in November 1871).[23]

It was more than a year later that Campbell finally succeeded in organizing the first subordinate Grange in Oregon. He called a meeting in December 1872 in Marshfield (a community now known as Clackamas; not to be confused with Marshfield in Coos County) to organize a subordinate Grange, and on January 15, 1873 the Marshfield Grange No. 1 was officially established. Campbell was appointed by Kelley to be the Deputy for Oregon (which included Washington Territory) and he assisted in organizing several more Granges that year. In a report made in May, Campbell indicated that the following Granges had been established: Eagle Creek, No. 2 (Clackamas County); Oak Point, No. 3, Buena Vista, No. 4, and Monmouth, No. 5 (all in Polk County), Oak Plain, No. 6 and Tangent, No. 7 (both in Linn County). By the middle of July, he reported the addition of Corinthian, No. 8, Shedd, No. 9, Grand Prairie, No. 10, and Harrisburg, No. 11 (all in Linn County); Springfield, No. 12 (Lane County); Philomath, No. 13, Soap Creek, No. 14, and Locke, No. 15 (all in Benton County); and Excelsior, No. 16 (Yamhill County).[24] Before the end of the year, there were 40 Granges established in Oregon.[25]

The Oregon State Grange was organized in September 1873, and the Grange movement spread rapidly during the following year.[26] By the end of 1874, there were 240 granges reported, including 50 from Washington Territory (which was under Oregon's jurisdiction until 1889) and in September 1875, it was reported that the membership in Oregon and Washington had reached 10,885.[27] In the proportion of Granges to population,

[22] Kelley, 338.
[23] Ibid., 351.
[24] Scott, 19.
[25] Stephenson, 4.
[26] Kelley, 422.
[27] Ibid., 24-25.

Oregon had, at that time, the greatest number of Granges and Grangers.[28] [A list of the Granges in Oregon at that time is included in an appendix to this document.]
Following the height of the Grange boom period in Oregon, membership began to decline. Since that time, the number of Granges and Grange members has fluctuated. This pattern, which continued into the 20th century, included the closure of some Granges only to be replaced years later by new Granges in the same communities. To date there have been a total of 946 Granges chartered in Oregon.[29]

THE GRANGE IN BENTON COUNTY AND THE WILLAMETTE GRANGE No. 52

Benton County has long been considered one of the richest farm areas in the state. The fertile land of the valley, nestled between the Willamette River and the Coast Range, is ideal for growing a variety of crops, while the foothills of the Coast Range supported livestock production and the dairy industry. Because of the agricultural nature of the area, Benton County farmers were quick to support organizations working toward the betterment of the farm and farmer.

The Grange got an early foothold in Benton County with the establishment of the Philomath Grange, No. 13, the Soap Creek Grange, No. 14, and the Locke Grange, No. 15 in early 1873. Others soon followed and by 1875 the following Benton County subordinate Granges were organized:

Grange Name & Number	*Location*	*Master*	*Secretary*
Philomath, No. 13	Philomath	E. Hartless	George Henkle
Soap Creek, No. 14*			
Locke, No. 15	Corvallis	Charles E. Moor	O.V. Motley
Orleans, No. 50	Corvallis	J. McCane	Wm. Winning
Willamette, No. 52	Corvallis	S.W.B. Smith	George M. Porter
Kings Valley, No. 66	Kings Valley	R.J. Grant	B. Cody
Laurel, No. 69	Monroe	H.B. Nichols	A.C. Nichols
Alsea, No. 77	Alsea Valley	Vernon Mulkey	Silas Howell
Union, No. 154	Summit	W.L. Price	H.N. Bowman
Toledo, No. 168**	Toledo/Newport	Wm. Brazelton	Wm. Stitt

* Soap Creek Grange actually appears on this list under Linn County rather than Benton County.
**Toledo was at that time in Benton County, as Lincoln County was not established until 1893.

In 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission developed a list of Granges throughout the country, which was presented to the 59th Congress of the United States in 1907 (see Appendices). At that time, only five Granges were active in Benton County, including:

Willamette Grange, No. 52 (Corvallis)

[28] Ibid., 64.
[29] Stephenson, 5.

Corvallis Grange, No. 242 (Corvallis)
Fairmount Grange, No. 252 (Albany)
Hope Grange, No. 269 (Alsea)
Bellfountain Grange, No. 277 (Bellfountain/Monroe)[30]

Two additional Granges were later organized in Benton County: the Mountain View Grange, No. 429, organized in 1910, and the Marys River Grange, No. 685, organized in 1927. Of the sixteen Granges established in Benton County only five remain active today. They are the Willamette Grange, the Fairmount Grange, the Hope Grange, the Marys River Grange, and the Summit Grange (number unknown; chartered January 2, 1911).

The Willamette Grange has the distinction of being the oldest continually active Grange organization in Benton County and the fourth longest continuous membership in the state. Established on November 17, 1873, it was the 52nd Grange to be organized in Oregon. Charter members included:[31]

J.C. and Martha Avery (he was the founder of Corvallis)
James and Margaret Bruce
Robert L. Buchanan
R.G. and May Clark
J.M. Currier
Wm. A. Currier
John Foster
John and Jane Harris
Adam and Julia Holden
Arch (?) Johnson
W.O. Kendall
Robert and Lydia Logan
John W. McBee
Andrew and Ellen Palmer
Mark (?) Porter
William (?) and Elizabeth Porter
Conrad Slagle
G.B. and Mary Smith
J.W. B Smith
W.W. Starr
Miss M.J. Harris now Mrs. M.H. Whitly (?)

[30] Interstate Commerce Commission, "List of National, State and Local Commercial Organizations and National, State and Local Agricultural Associations," as presented to the 59th Congress (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1907).
[31] Information taken from a handwritten plaque in the grange hall; some of the names are illegible.

The Willamette Grange built its first Grange hall on the east side of Muddy Creek near Greenberry Road south of Corvallis. Little information is available about this building; it was destroyed by fire sometime in the mid-1890s. They built a second Grange hall soon thereafter, probably about 1897. It was located approximately one-quarter mile from the site of the first hall in what is now Benton County's Saxon Park (named for Albert Saxon who was a long-time county commissioner and active member of the Willamette Grange). That hall was destroyed by fire on January 25, 1922.[32]

By the 1920s, agriculture in Benton County had become quite diversified, and was still the primary industry in the county. There were a number of fruit orchards (apples, prunes, pears, peaches and cherries) and nut orchards (walnuts, filberts and almonds), as well as farms producing berries (strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and blackberries) and vegetables (potatoes, pumpkins and squash). Wheat, barley and corn were among the grain crops and there was at least one area of the county involved in the production of hops. Poultry breeding was popular and there were also several dairy farms. Other livestock included cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. Timber was also considered a "crop" and trees were widely harvested from areas in the Coast Range. Agriculture-related industry in the county included dairies, a cooperative creamery (at Alsea), a cannery (in Corvallis), and plant nurseries in the Kings Valley area.[33]

Through the years, membership in the Willamette Grange continued to be strong and the Grange was an active group politically, intellectually, and socially. The Grange continued to be occupied with the betterment of conditions for farmers and was involved in the development of the cooperative creamery at Alsea and the cannery in Corvallis. Although the Grange was financially solvent, it was by no means prepared to finance a new building when the second Willamette Grange Hall burned. At that time the Grange had only $50.00 in its treasury.

The loss of the Grange Hall affected not only the Grange members, but numerous people in the larger community for whom the building served as their community hall. The importance of this association is exemplified in the effort made by the community to raise the funds to build a new hall.

A number of Corvallis businessmen agreed to help fund construction of the new building if it also could serve - officially - as a Community Hall. The Grange agreed to the plan and fundraising began for a new Willamette Community and Grange Hall. Within days, donations were pouring in – by the end of January (only days after the fire), the treasury had received more than $500 in donations ranging from $1.00 to $50.00.[34]

Farmers donated grain and livestock and Corvallis merchants donated farm machinery and dry goods for a community sale that generated more than $1300. An additional $1500 was raised by subscription.[35] A two-acre parcel of land was donated by John Porter, a local farmer and member of the Grange, and some of the

[32] Stephenson, 13.
[33] "Rich Farm Areas of Benton county Beckon Settlers" in *The Corvallis Gazette-Times* (January 1, 1923), 1.
[34] From ledgers belonging to the Willamette Grange, dated January 1922.
[35] "Rich Farm Areas..." (January 1, 1923), 1.

building materials were donated by local Grange and community members. To cover the remainder of construction costs, a $3000 mortgage was obtained (it was paid in full by September 1926).[36]

The new building was officially named the Willamette Community and Grange Hall, and the Willamette Community and Grange Association was officially incorporated. The Articles of Incorporation called for an organizational structure that included six trustees – three elected by the Grange (from their membership) and three elected by the community-at-large. There was a provision made that if the Willamette Grange No. 52 were to lose its charter or if it were to disband as an organization, then all six trustees would be elected from the community-at-large. This organizational structure appears to be unique among Granges in Benton County. While the other Grange halls often served as a local community center for social events, the Willamette Community and Grange Hall is the only example in the county of the "dual" structure of association and building ownership and management.

Following the construction of the new building, it has continually served as both the Grange hall for the Willamette Grange No. 52 and as a community center for Corvallis and the rural area surrounding the hall. The Grange and various civic organizations have sponsored social events open to the public and the hall has been available for rental for private events. Grange records show regular usage for weddings, family reunions, card parties, club programs and suppers, and dances. In addition to social events, the hall has served as a polling site for elections, the location for graduation ceremonies, and a meeting hall for various fraternal organizations, women's groups, civic organizations, and agricultural groups.

For 135 years the Willamette Grange has served the needs of local farmers and their families. For 85 years the Willamette Community & Grange Hall has served not only as the Grange hall for activities and events associated with the Grange, but as a community center for families living in the area. To this day, it continues to serve that purpose.

CONCLUSION

The Willamette Community & Grange Hall is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural merit. It is the only Grange hall in Benton County designed in a "high" architectural style and the only one known to have been designed by a local designer/builder. It is a well-preserved example of the Georgian Revival style of architecture, a style that was rarely used in rural Benton County (the only other known example is that of the Children's Farm Home School), and it displays many of the character-defining features of that style. This building is significant as a particularly good rural example in the county.

The Willamette Community & Grange Hall is significant as an excellent example of buildings constructed for use by the Grange and it retains the layout and design originally set forth for Grange rituals and meetings, and social activities of the organization. Further, it retains the layout and design originally developed for use as a community hall. In addition to integrity of design and association, it also retains integrity of location, setting,

[36] From ledgers belonging to the Willamette Grange, dated January 1922.

workmanship, materials, and feeling. Of the five remaining active subordinate Granges in Benton County, the Willamette Grange organization is the only one that remains from the initial period of Grange organization in the state during the 1870s and it is the fourth oldest Grange with continuous membership in the state.

The Willamette Community & Grange Hall has continually served its original purpose since its construction in 1922. To the present day it continues to serve the needs of the Grange while serving the needs of the surrounding community. The dual ownership and usage of the building further exemplifies the contributions of the Grange organization to building community in the rural areas of the county. By teaming up with the community leaders of Corvallis to construct this hall, the social outreach of the Willamette Grange has extended beyond the farmers in the area and brought together many groups of people for various activities other than Grange-related programs.

The period of significance for the Willamette Community & Grange Hall is 1922, the year of its construction. The building should be considered significant at the local level.

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"Willamette Hall Burns to Ground," 26 January 1922, page 1.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Willamette Community and Grange Hall is located at 27555 Greenberry Road at its intersection with Highway 99W in Benton County, Oregon. The nominated property consists of all 1.96 acres of Benton County tax lot 900 on map 13510, located in Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 5 West.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated area are the legal boundaries for tax lot 900, map 13510 in Benton County, Oregon, as described in the Verbal Boundary Description. The tax lot in its entirety is being included as this is the area historically associated with the Grange, and it includes the surrounding landscape that contributes to the overall historic character of the property.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

Name: Willamette Community and Grange Hall
City, County: Corvallis vicinity, Benton County
Photographer: Unknown
Date: c 1930
Negative: Oregon State University Archives, Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon
Description: View of southeast corner of grange looking northwest from near intersection of Greenberry Road and Highway 99W.
Number: 1 of 24

Photo 1. 1930s view of Willamette Community and Grange Hall. Courtesy Oregon State University.

Name: Willamette Community and Grange Hall
City, County: Corvallis vicinity, Benton County
Photographer: Unknown
Date: Unknown
Negative: Benton County Historical Museum, Philomath, Benton County, Oregon
Description: View of front (east) elevation of grange, looking west from near Highway 99W.
Number: 2 of 24

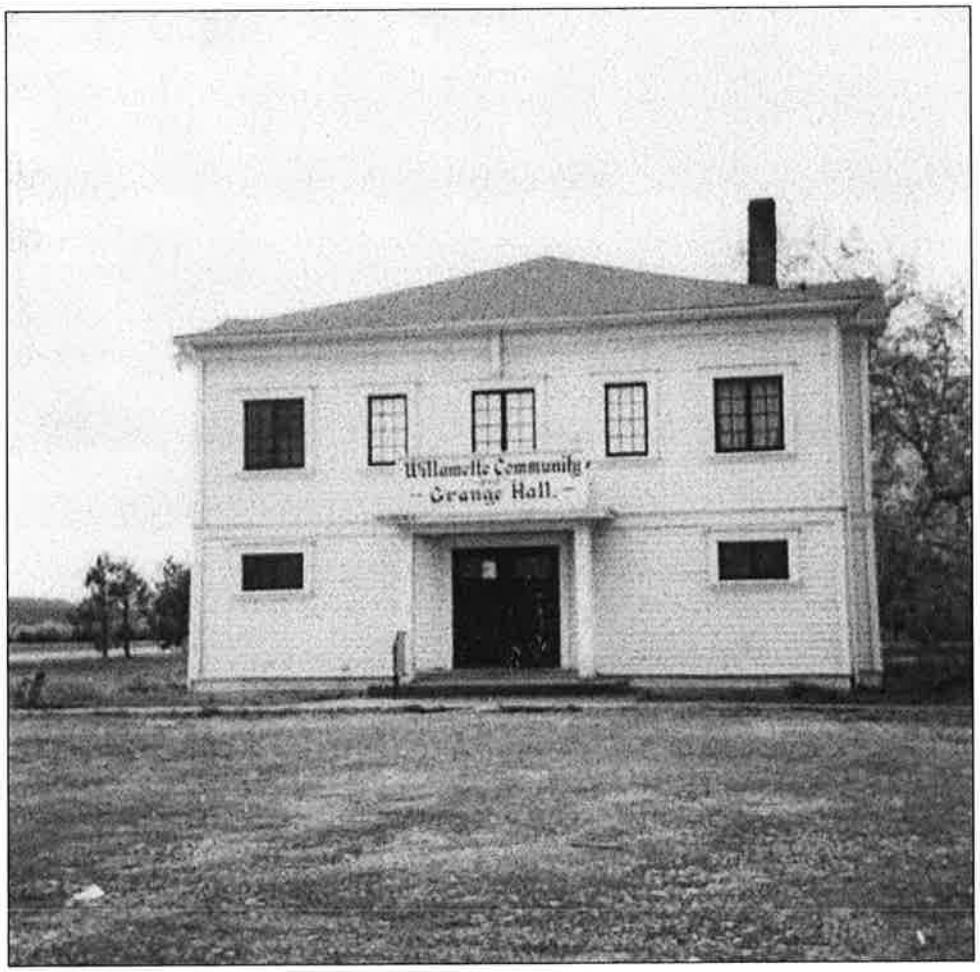

Photo 2. Undated photo of front (east) elevation. Courtesy Benton County Historical Museum.

Name: Willamette Community and Grange Hall
City, County: Corvallis vicinity, Benton County
Photographer: Unknown
Date: c 1941
Negative: Benton County Historical Museum, Philomath, Benton County, Oregon; Betty Ellison Collection
Description: Group in upstairs meeting room in front of stage.
Number: 3 of 24

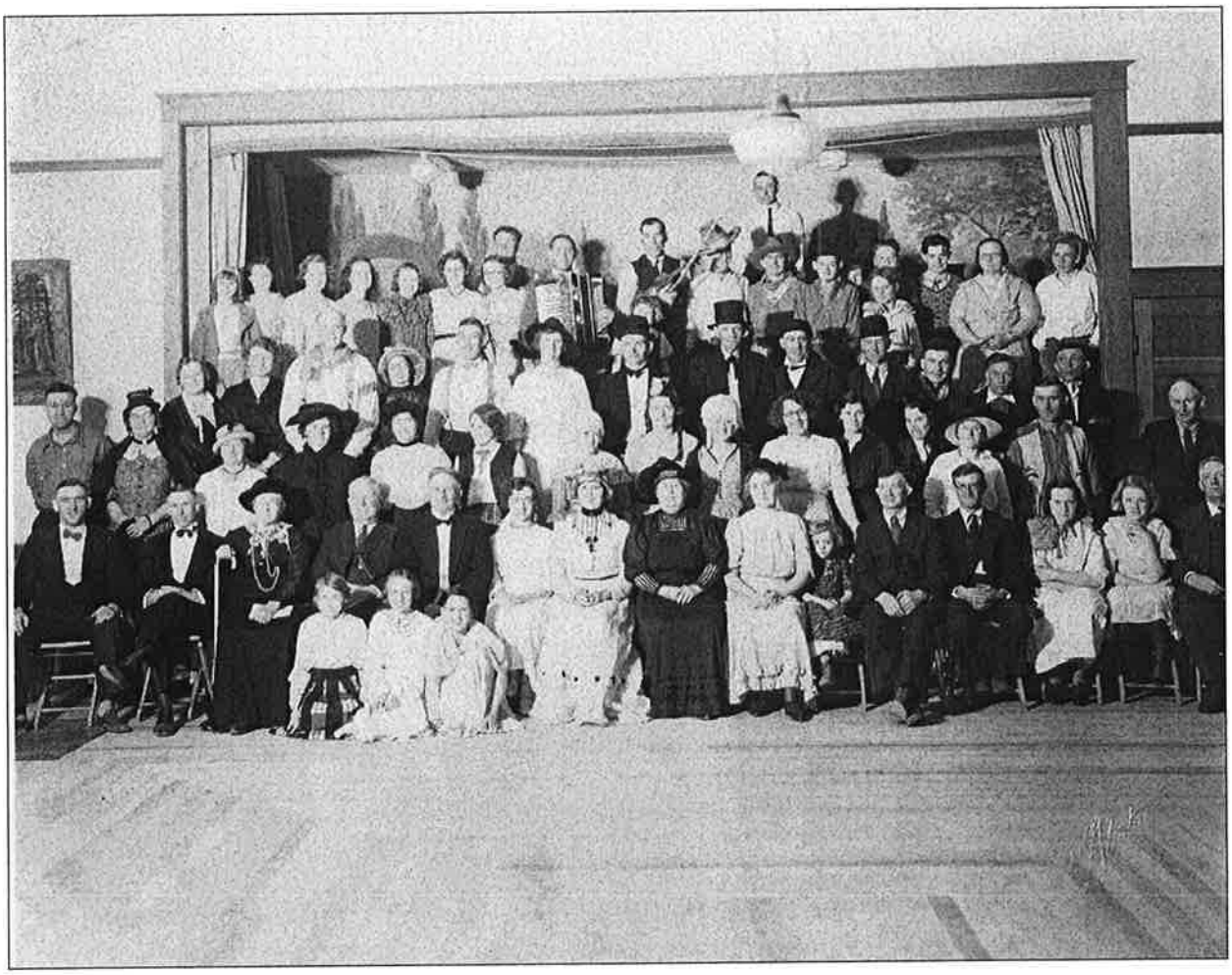

Photo 3. Undated photo of Grangers posing in front of stage. Courtesy Benton County Historical Museum.

All of the current photographs of the building (images 4-24) have the following information in common:

Name: Willamette Community and Grange Hall
City, County: Corvallis vicinity, Benton County
Photographer: Liz Carter
Date: July 2008
Negative: Digital images; copies held by
Liz Carter, Eugene, Oregon
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, Oregon
Benton County Development Department, Corvallis, Oregon
Ink/Paper: Epson PictureMate Ink and Paper

4 of 24 View looking northwest from corner of Greenberry Road and Highway 99W.
5 of 24 View looking east toward Highway 99W from southwestern corner of property.
6 of 24 Front (east) elevation.
7 of 24 View of east and north elevations, looking southwest.
8 of 24 View of north and west elevations, looking southeast.
9 of 24 West elevation.
10 of 24 South elevation from Greenberry Road.
11 of 24 South elevation gable detail.
12 of 24 North elevation ground floor window detail.
13 of 24 Front (east elevation) entrance detail.
14 of 24 East elevation siding, beltcourse and window trim detail.
15 of 24 Shed to west of Grange Hall, looking north.
16 of 24 Entrance foyer and stairs up to meeting room.
17 of 24 Bathroom.
18 of 24 Ground floor, dining hall.
19 of 24 Ground floor, view of kitchen looking southwest.
20 of 24 Upstairs meeting room, looking west from stage.
21 of 24 Upstairs meeting room, looking east from fireplace.
22 of 24 Upstairs meeting room, fireplace detail.
23 of 24 Upstairs meeting room, fireplace, door to stairs (left) and storage room (right).
24 of 24 Stairs from meeting room to dining room, showing bisected window.

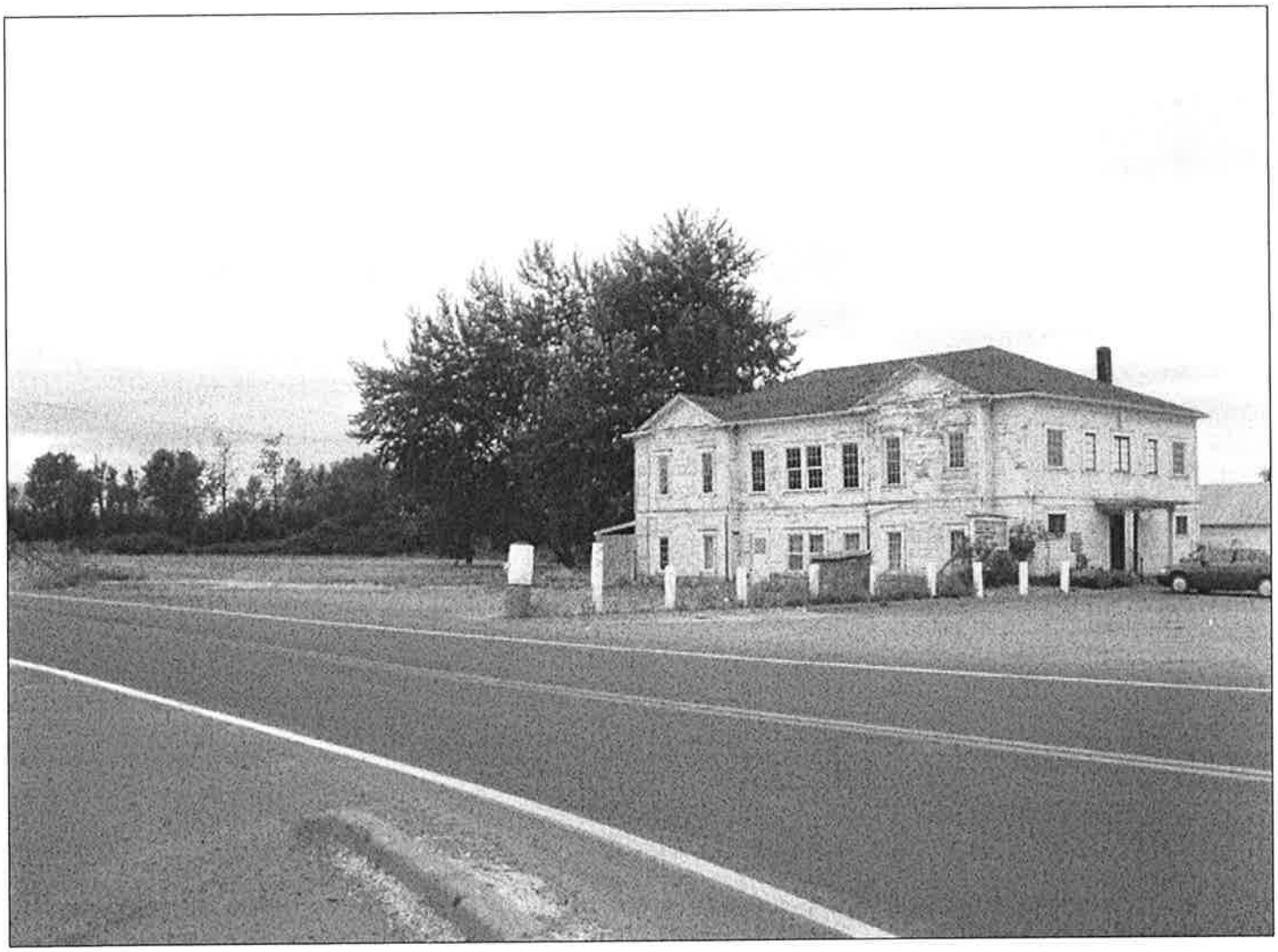

Photo 4. View looking northwest from corner of Greenberry Road and Highway 99W.

Photo 5. View looking east toward Highway 99W from southwestern corner of property.

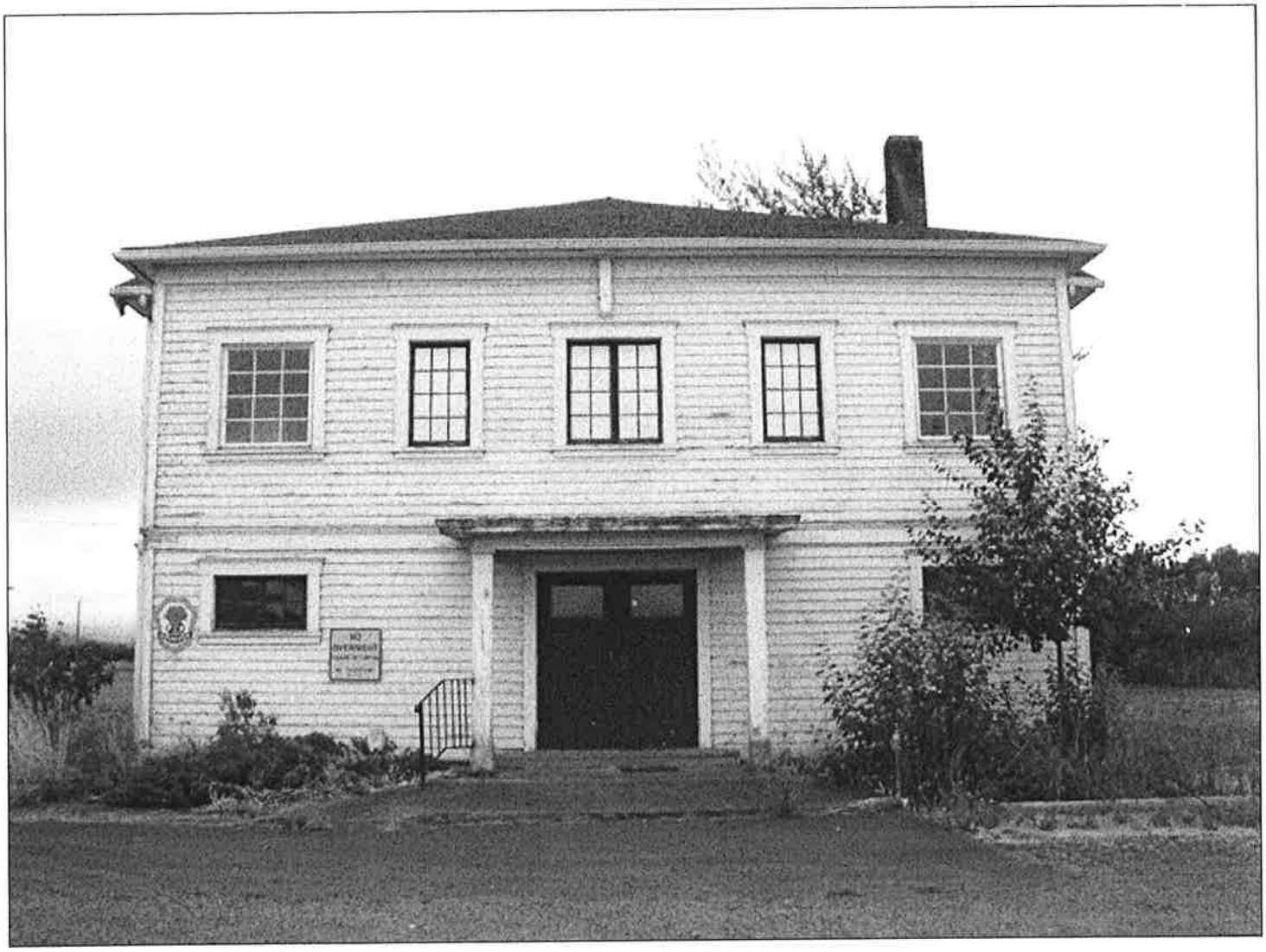

Photo 6. Front (east) elevation.

Photo 7. View of east and north elevations, looking southwest.

Photo 8. View of north and west elevations, looking southeast.

Photo 9. West elevation.

Photo 10. South elevation from Greenberry Road.

Photo 11. South elevation gable detail.

Photo 12. North elevation ground floor window detail.

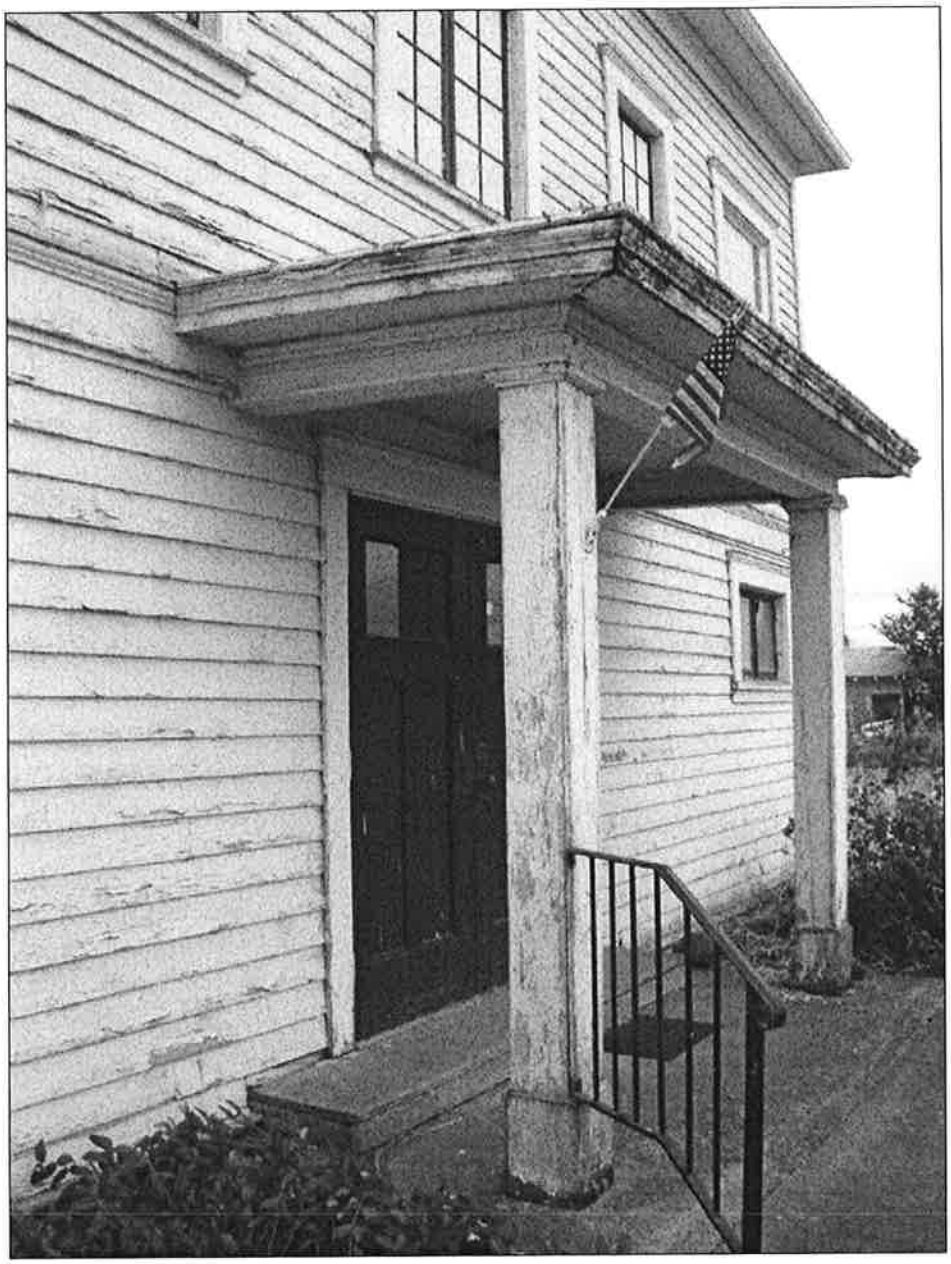

Photo 13. Front (east elevation) entrance detail.

Photo 14. East elevation siding, beltcourse and window trim detail.

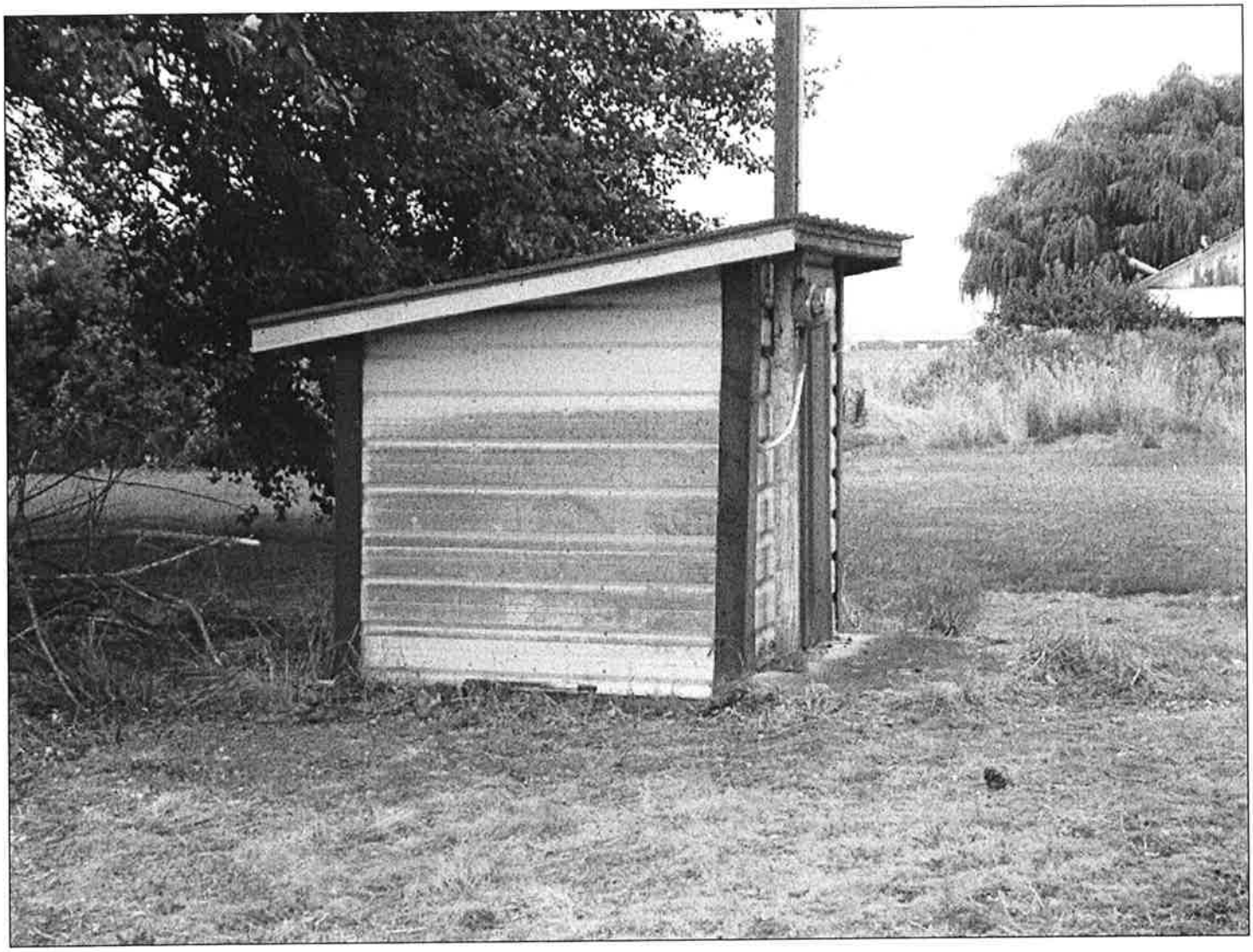

Photo 15. Shed to west of Grange Hall, looking north.

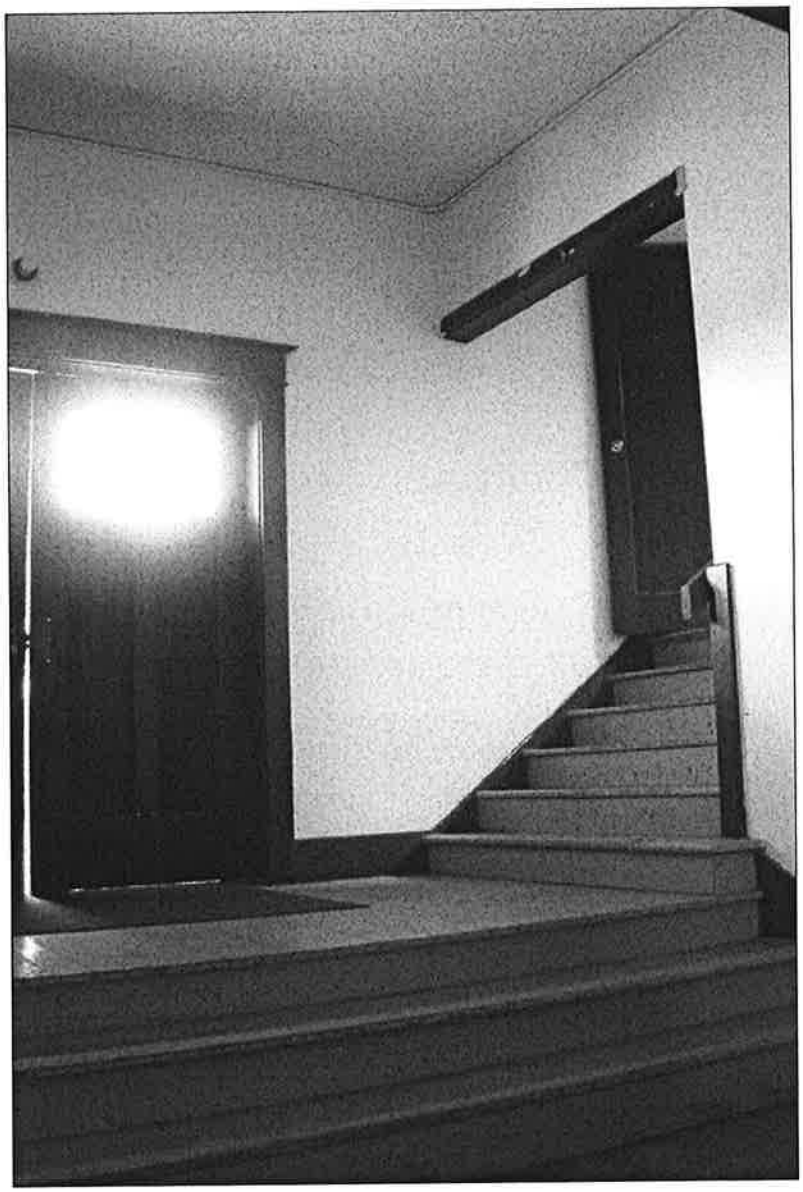

Photo 16. Entrance foyer and stairs up to meeting room.

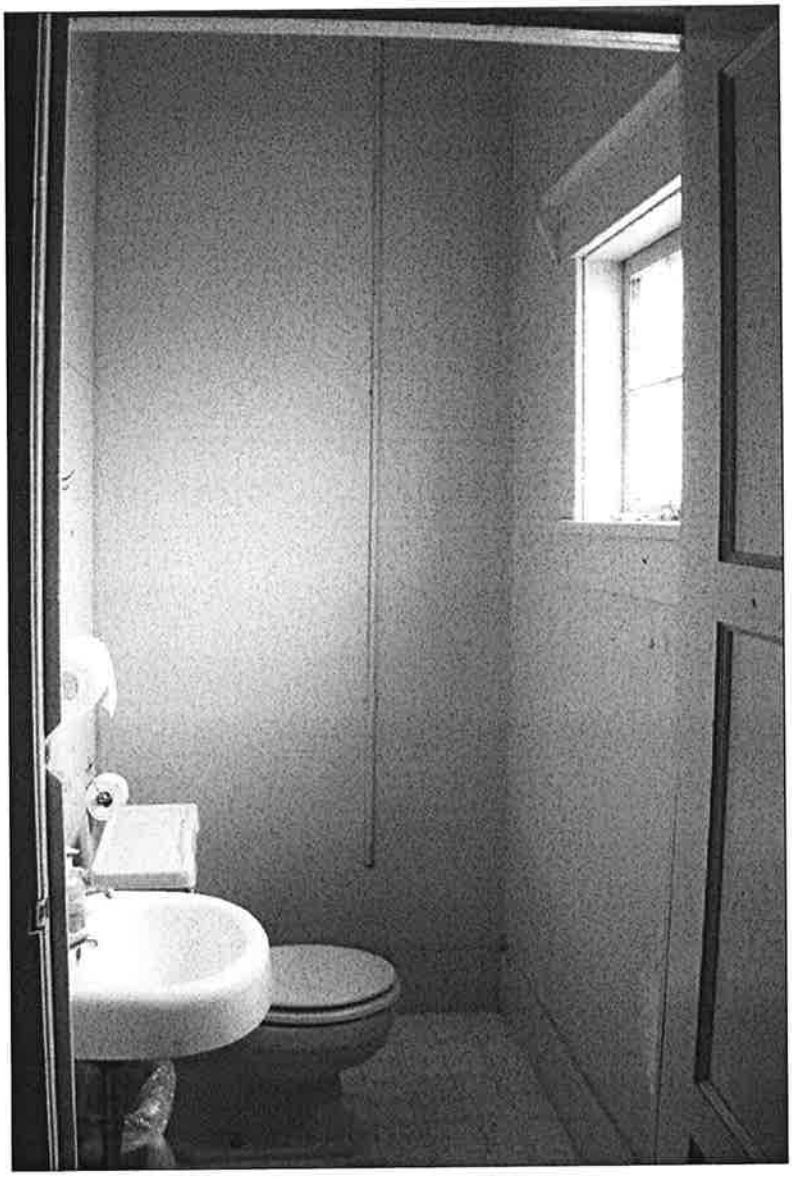

Photo 17. Bathroom.

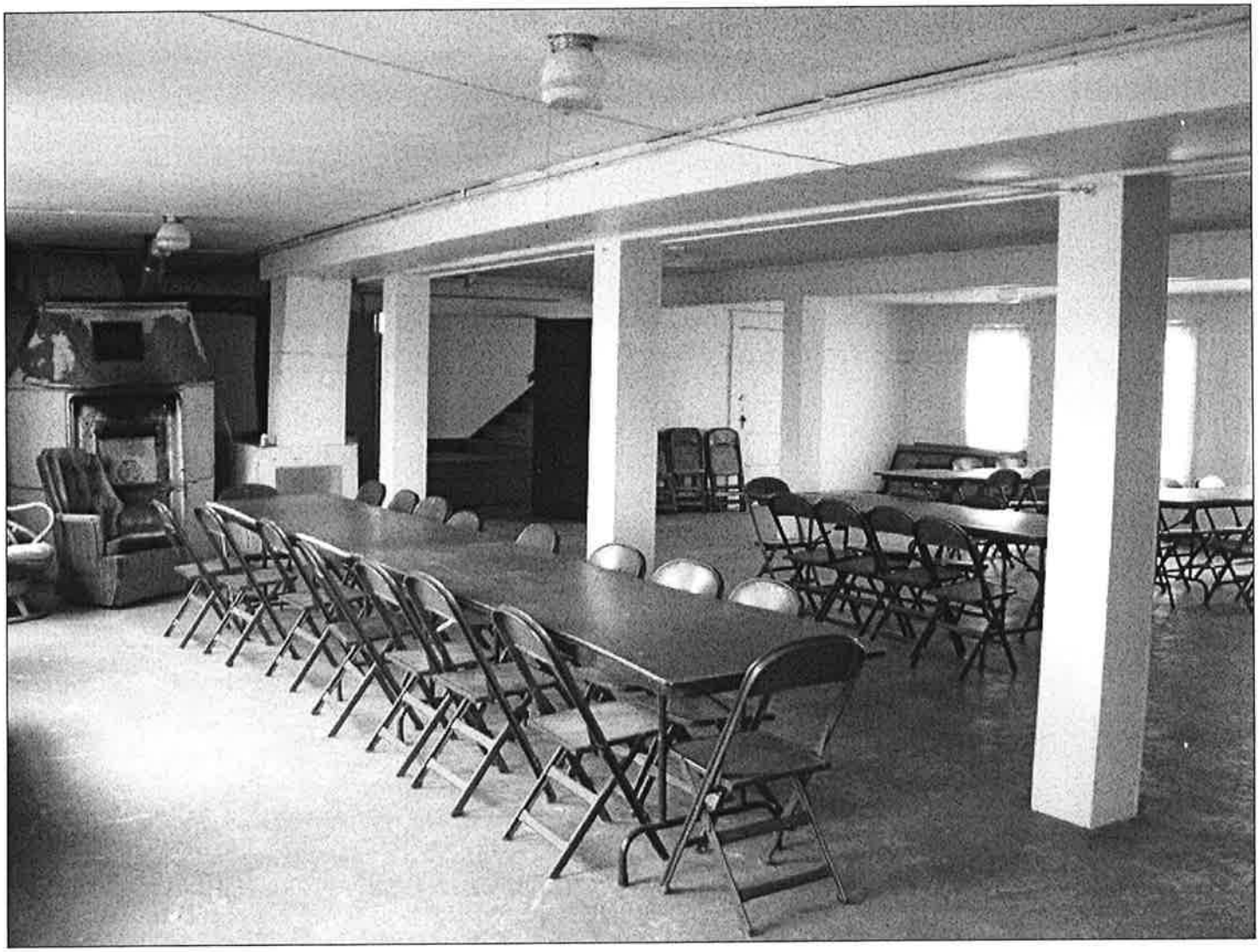

Photo 18. Ground floor, dining hall.

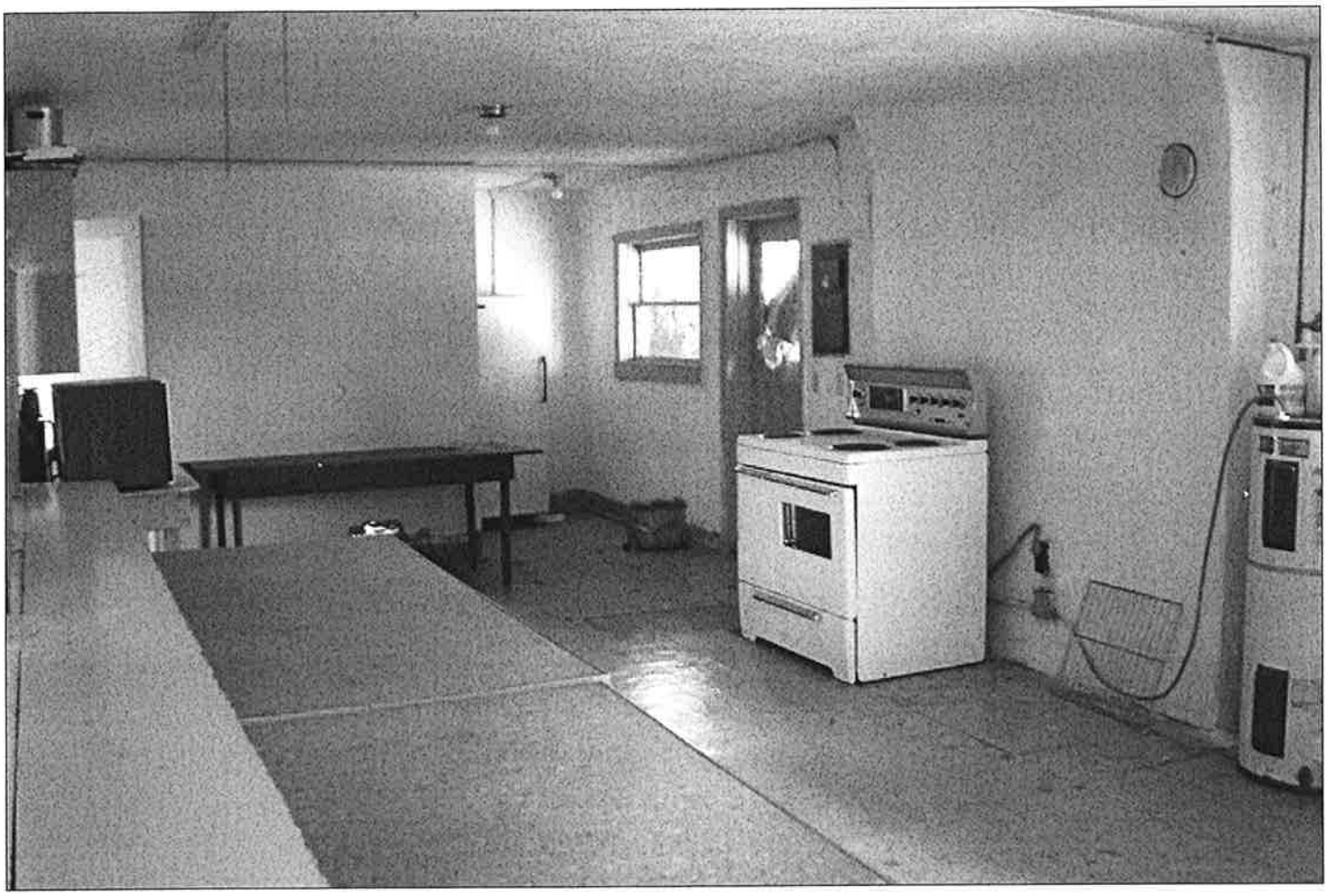

Photo 19. Ground floor, view of kitchen, looking southwest.

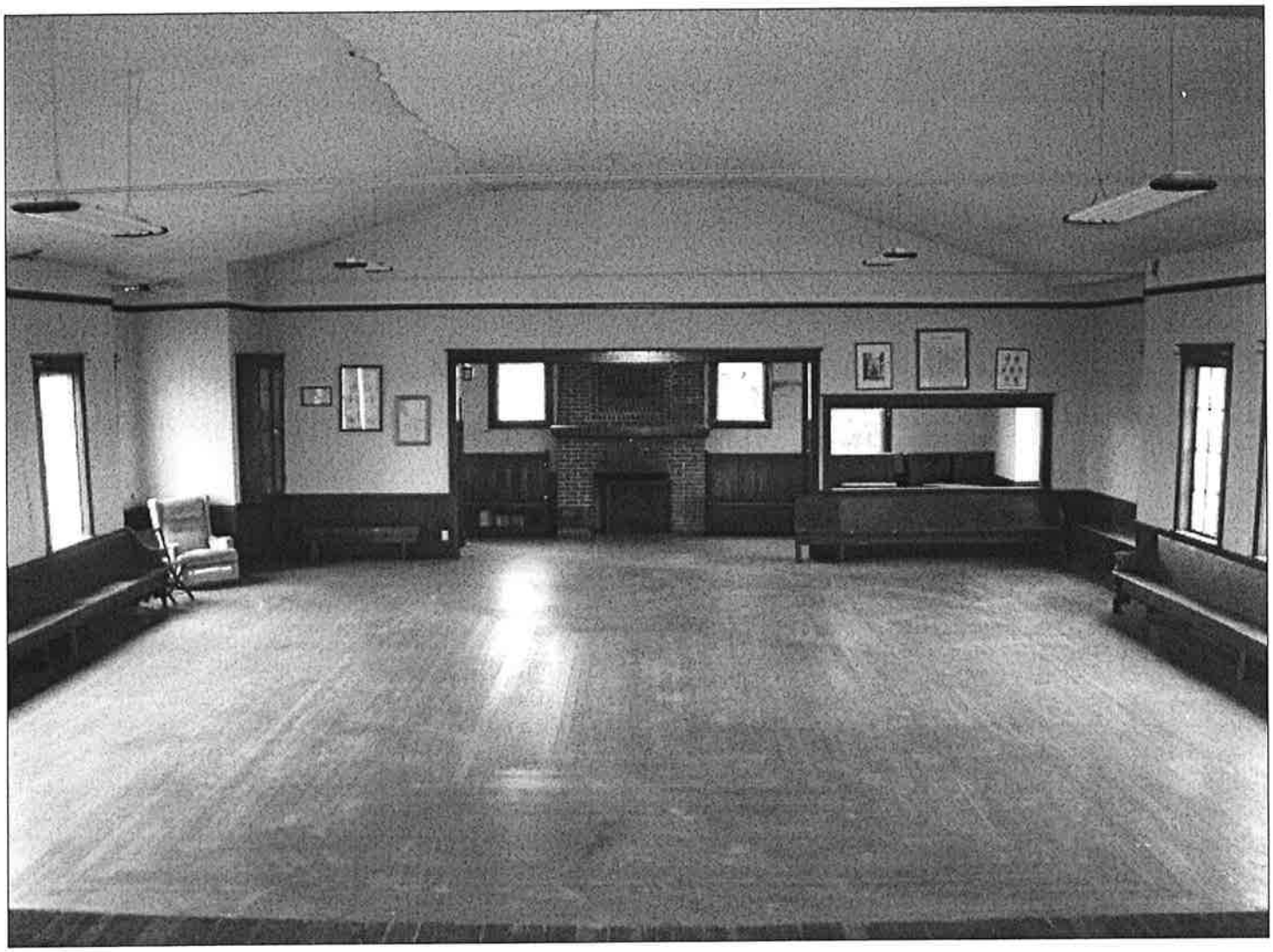

Photo 20. Upstairs meeting room, looking west from stage.

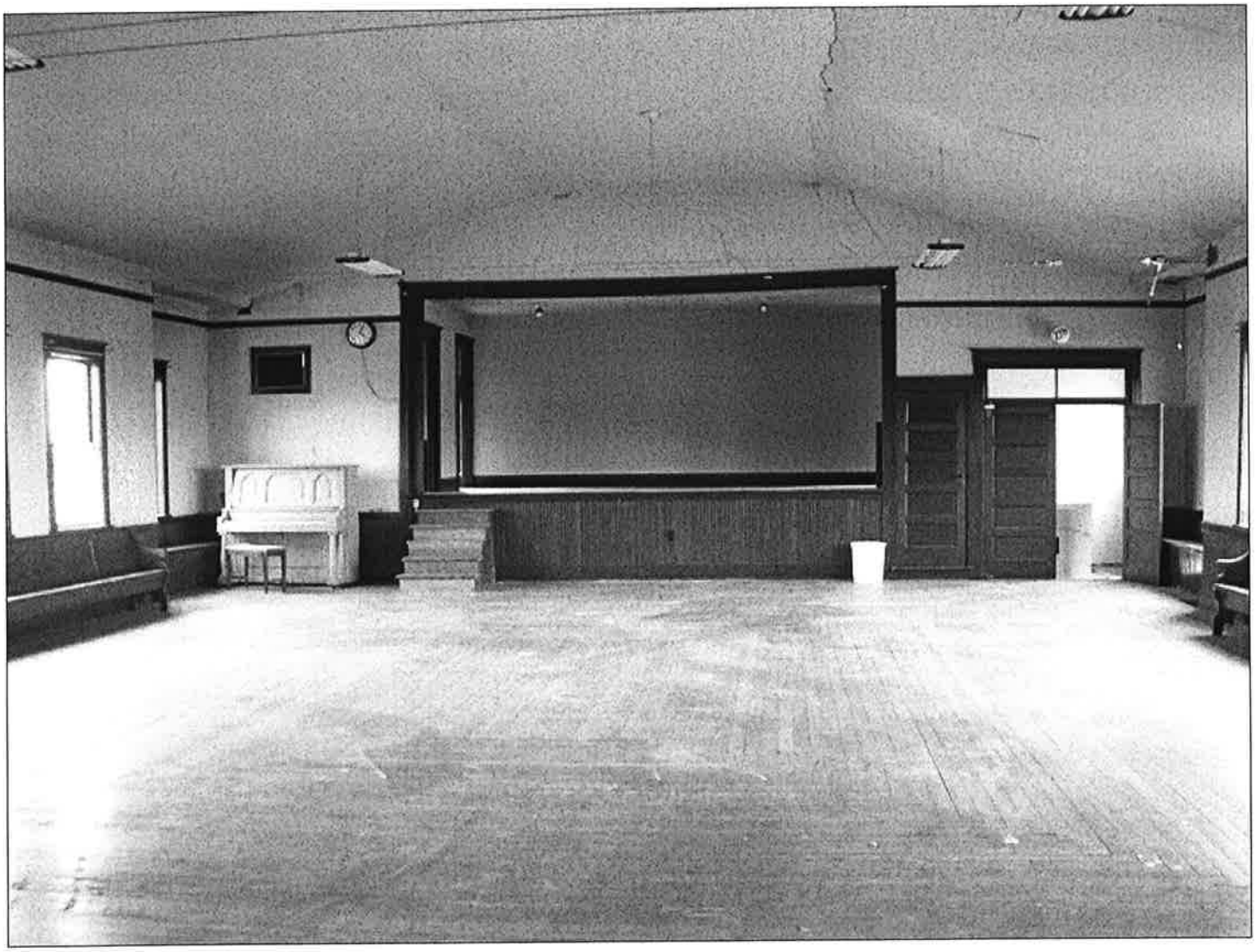

Photo 21. Upstairs meeting room, looking east from fireplace.

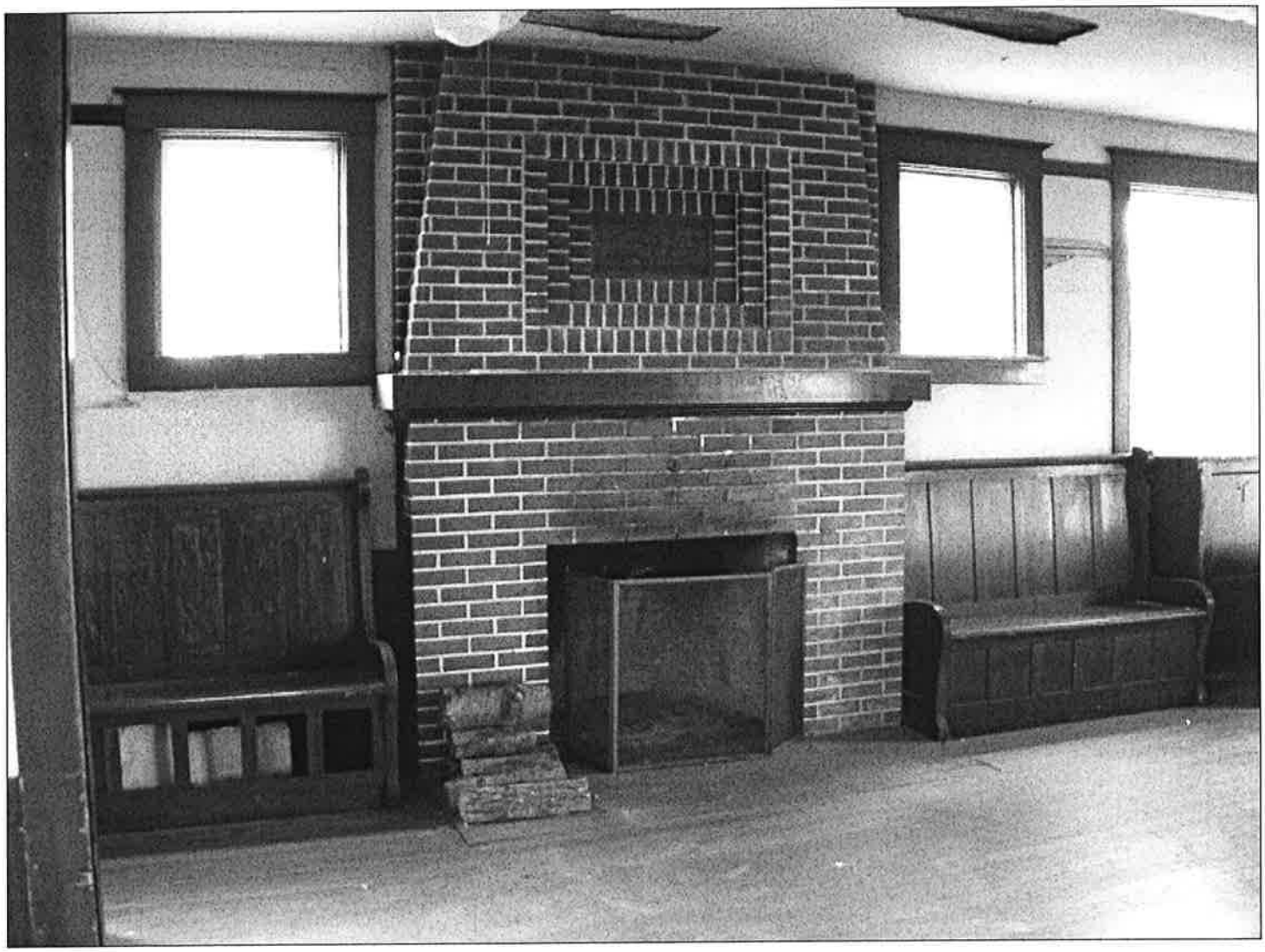

Photo 22. Upstairs meeting room, fireplace detail.

Photo 23. Upstairs meeting room, fireplace detail, doorway to stairs (left) and storage room (right).

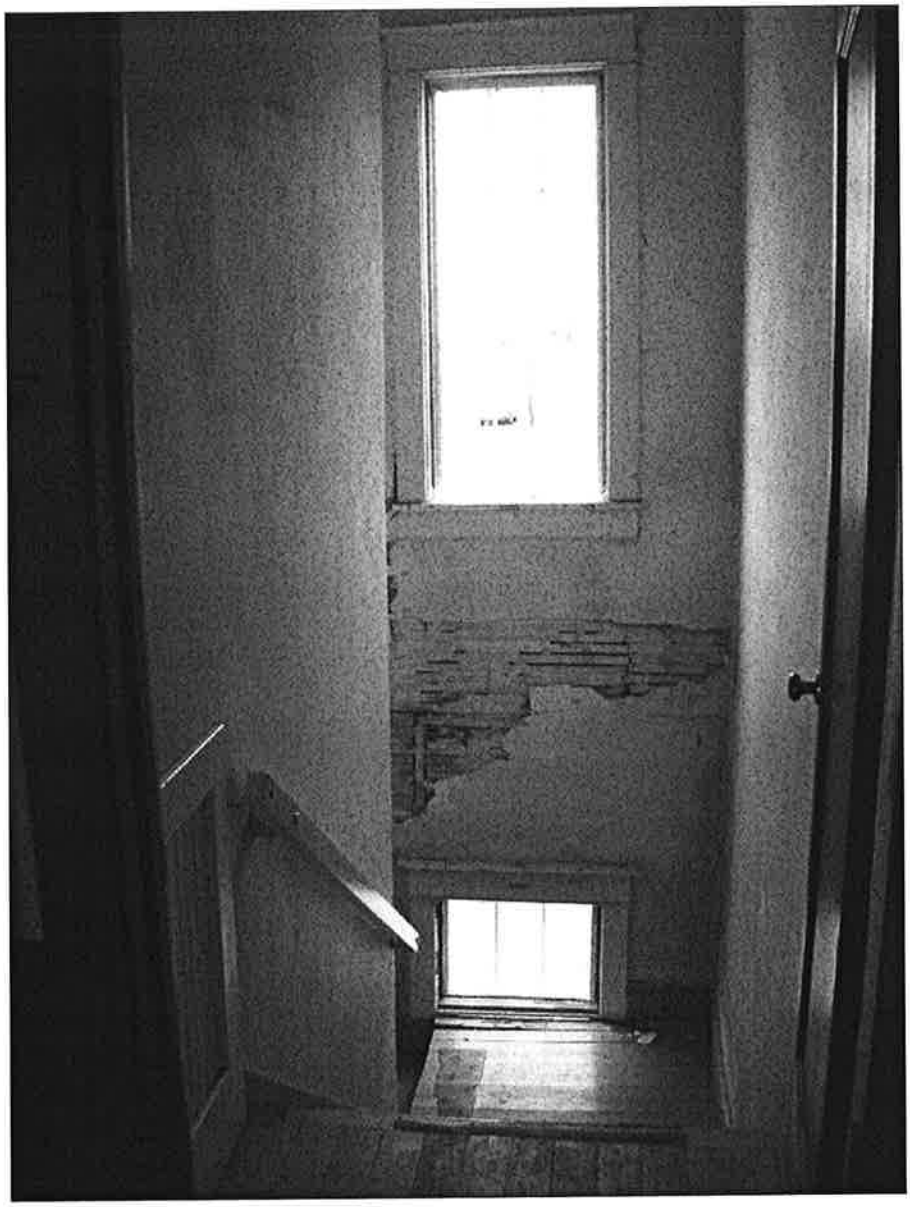

Photo 24. Stairs from upstairs meeting room to dining room, showing bisected window.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1875

(This list is taken from The Patrons of Husbandry on the Pacific Coast by Ezra S. Carr. Locations listed are as they appeared in his book.)

Baker County:

Baker City Grange, No. 152	Baker City
Eldorado Grange, No. 153	El Dorado
Malheur Grange, No. 170	El Dorado
Wingville Grange, No. 150	Baker City

Benton County:

Alsea Grange No. 77	Alsea Valley
Kings Valley Grange, No. 66	Kings Valley
Laurel Grange, No. 69	Monroe
Locke Grange, No. 15	Corvallis
Orleans Grange, No. 50	Corvallis
Philomath Grange, No. 13	Corvallis
Toledo Grange, No. 168	Newport
Union Grange, No. 154	Summit
Willamette Grange, No. 52	Corvallis

Clackamas County:

Beaver Creek Grange, No. 115	Oregon City
Canby Grange, No. 135	Canby
Cascade Grange, No. 120	Sandy
Damascus Grange, No. 41	Damascus
Eagle Creek Grange, No. 2	Damascus
Harding Grange, No. 122	Norton
Highland Grange, No. 70	Highland
Highland Grove Grange, No. 136	Clackamas
Marshfield Grange, No. 1	Clackamas
Molalla Grange, No. 40	Molalla
Mountain View Grange, No. 142	Canby
Mt. Zion Grange, No. 121	Zion
Needy Grange, No. 81	Needy

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1875 (continued)

Clackamas County (continued):

Oswego Grange, No. 175	Oswego
Spring Water Grange, No. 108	Norton
Upper Molalla Grange, No. 83	Needy

Clatsop County:

Clatsop Grange, No. 156	Skipanon
Young's River Grange, No. 172	Astoria

Columbia County:

Columbia City Grange, No. 177	Columbia City
Klatskanine Grange, No. 182	Klatskanine
North Union Grange, No. 176	Marshland
Scappose Grange, No. 144	Gosa's Landing

Coos County:

Coos River Grange, No. 45	Coos River
Coquille City Grange, No. 167	Isthmus
Halls Prairie Grange, No. 164	Coquille City
Laurel Grange, No. 180	Randolph
Maple Grange, No. 171	Hermansville
North Coquille Grange, No. 173	Dora

Douglas County:

Canyonville Grange, No. 109	Canyonville
Elkton Grange, No. 149	Elkton
Mt. Scott Grange, No. 151	Roseburg
Myrtle Grange, No. 59	Myrtle Creek
Umpqua Grange, No. 28	Roseburg
Union Grange, No. 61	Ten Mile
Wilbur Grange, No. 114	Wilbur
Yoncalla Grange, No. 78	Yoncalla

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1875 (continued)

Grant County:

Canyon City Grange, No. 161	Canyon City
Daniel Clark Grange, No. 162	Prairie City
Mt. Vernon Grange, No. 163	Canyon City

Jackson County:

Applegate Grange, No. 138	Jacksonville
Ashland Grange, No. 87	Ashland
Central Point Grange, No. 124	Jacksonville
Eagle Point Grange, No. 123	Brownsburg
Harmony Point Grange, No. 137	Jacksonville
Jacksonville Grange, No. 88	Jacksonville
Oakland Grange, No. 86	Oakland
Phoenix Grange, No. 104	Phoenix
Sam's Valley Grange, No. 113	Sam's Valley
Washington Grange, No. 181	Applegate

Josephine County:

Kirbyville Grange, No. 178	Kirbyville
Josephine Grange, No. 179	Leland

Lake County:

Hot Springs Grange (no number listed)	Fort Bidwell

Lane County:

Cayota Grange, No. 65 (?)	Spencer Creek
Charity Grange, No. 76	Willamette Forks
Creswell Grange, No. 64	Creswell
Eugene City Grange, No. 56	Eugene City
Fall Creek Grange, No. 146	Rattlesnake
Fir Butte Grange, No. 118	Eugene City
Franklin Grange, No. 155	Franklin
Goshen Grange, No. 101	Goshen

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1875 (continued)

Lane County (continued):

Grand Prairie Grange, No. 26	Junction City
Junction City Grange, No. 43	Junction City
McKenzie Grange, No. 107	Camp Creek
Mohawk Grange, No. 147	Eugene City
Pleasant Grove Grange, No. 139	Eugene City
Pleasant Hill Grange, No. 65	Pleasant Hill
Spencer Butte Grange, No. 126	Spencer Creek
Springfield Grange, No. 12	Eugene City
Union Grange, No. 17	Junction City

Linn County:

Banner Grange, No. 165	Crawfordsville
Beaver Grange, No. 44	Lebanon/Scio
Brownsville Grange, No. 19	Brownsville
Center Grange, No. 97	Sweet Home
Charity Grange, No. 103	Harrisburg
Corinthian Grange, No. 8	Albany
Cottage Grove Grange, No. 75	Cottage Grove
Grand Prairie Grange, No. 10	Albany
Happy Home Grange, No. 46	Scio/Lebanon
Harmony Grange, No. 23	Albany
Harrisburg Grange, No. 11	Harrisburg
Hope Grange, No. 24	Albany
Jordan Valley Grange, No. 42	Scio
Knox Butte Grange, No. 22	Albany
Lebanon Grange, No. 21	Lebanon
Oak Plain Grange, No. 6	Halsey
Peoria Grange, No. 116	Peoria
Santiam Grange, No. 37	Scio
Sandridge Grange, No. 57	Albany
Scio Grange, No. 36	Scio
Shedd Grange, No. 9	Shedd
Siuslaw Grange, No. 54	Cartwright
Soap Creek Grange, No. 14	Albany

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1875 (continued)

Linn County (continued):

Sodaville Grange, No. 85	Lebanon
Syracuse Grange, No. 53	Millers Station
Tangent Grange, No. 7	Tangent

Marion County:

Abiqua Grange, No. 133	Monitor
Butte Creek Grange, No. 82	Butte Creek
Butteville Grange, No. 74	Butteville
Chehulpan Grange, No. 68	Jefferson
Fairview Grange, No. 141	Salem
Gervais Grange, No. 140	Gervais
Howell Prairie Grange, No. 80	Silverton
Hubbards Grange, No. 132	Hubbard
Mt. Vernon Grange, No. 134	Silverton
Rock Point Grange, No. 48	Sublimity
Salem Grange, No. 17	Salem
Turner Grange, No. 18	Turner
Woodburn Grange, No. 79	Woodburn

Multnomah County:

Acme Grange, No. 166	Portland
Evening Star Grange, No. 27	East Portland
Fairview Grange, No. 131	East Portland
Multnomah Grange, No. 71	East Portland
Power Valley Grange, No. 84	Powell Valley
Sauvie's Island Grange, No. 143	Sauvie's Island
Western Star Grange, No. 145	Willamette Slough
Willamette Grange, No. 119	Portland

Polk County:

Buena Vista Grange, No. 4	Buena Vista
Dallas Grange, No. 61	Dallas

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1875 (continued)

Polk County (continued):

Garretson Grange, No. 60	Bethel
Mill Creek Grange, No. 91	Grand Ronde
Monmouth Grange, No. 5	Monmouth
Mono Grange, No. 25	Lewisville
Oak Point Grange, No. 3	Dixie
Perrydale Grange, No. 30	Perrydale
Spring Valley Grange, No. 62	Eola

Tillamook County:

Fidelity Grange, No. 174	Tillamook

Umatilla County:

Alta Grange, No. 96	Pilot Rock
Butter Creek Grange (no number listed)	Butter Creek
Lone Star Grange, #160	Mitchell
Meadowville Grange, No. 94	Umatilla City
Midway Grange, No. 95	Heppner
Milton Grange, No. 29	Walla Walla City
Pendleton Grange, No. 93	Pendleton
Weston Grange, No. 34	Weston
Wild Horse Grange, No. 35	Weston

Union County:

Cove Grange, No. 128	Cove
LaGrande Grange, No. 127	La Grande
Powder River Grange, No. 169	Uniontown
Summerville Grange, No. 130	Summerville
Union Grange, No. 129	Union

Wasco County:

Barlow's Gate Grange, No. 157	Tygh Valley

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1875 (continued)

Wasco County (continued)

Dalles Grange, No. 39	The Dalles
Ocheco Grange, No. 159	Upper Ocheco
Prineville Grange, No. 158	Prineville
Wasco Grange, No. 38	The Dalles

Washington County:

Beaverton Grange, No. 100	Beaverton
Butte Grange, No. 148	Tualatin
Columbia Grange, No. 89	Glencoe
Cornelius Grange, No. 63	Cornelius

Washington County (continued):

Farmington Grange, No. 110	Scholls Ferry
Forest Grove Grange, No. 67	Forest Grove
Greenville Grange, No. 49	Greenville
Hillsboro Grange, No. 73	Hillsboro
Wapatoo Grange, No. 90	Gaston
Tualatin Grange, No. 111	Tualatin
Washington Grange, No. 99	Tualatin
West Union Grange, No. 72	West Union

Yamhill County:

Amity Grange, No. 102	Amity
Chehalem Grange, No. 92	Newberg
Excelsior Grange, No. 16	Dayton
La Fayette Grange, No. 32	Lafayette
McMinnville Grange, No. 31	McMinnville
North Yamhill Grange, No. 33	North Yamhill
Sheridan Grange, No. 98	Sheridan
Unity Grange, No. 112	Lafayette
West Chehalem Grange, No. 125	West Chehalem
Willamette Grange, No. 105	Wheatland

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1906

(List taken from the Interstate Commerce Commission's report to the 59th Congress in 1907)

Albany:	Fairmount Grange, No. 252 Grand Prairie Grange, No. 10 Harmony Grange, No. 23 Knox Butte Grange, No. 22 Morning Star Grange, No. 311 Tangent Grange, No. 7 Western Star Grange, No. 309
Allcell:	Cresent Grange, No. 359
Alsea:	Hope Grange, No. 269
Aurora:	Sunflower Grange, No. 333 Molalla Grange, No. 40
Banks:	Lewis & Clark Grange, No. 328
Barlow:	Twentieth Century Grange, No. 341
Beaverton:	Beaverton Grange, No. 324 Butte Grange, No. 148
Brooks:	Brooks Grange, No. 347
Butteville:	Butteville Grange, No. 74
Buxton:	Green Mountain Grange, No. 293
Canby:	Warner Grange, No. 117
Clackamas:	Clackamas Grange, No. 298 Damascus Grange, No. 259
Clatskanie:	Cedar Grove Grange, No. 320

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1906 (continued)

Cleone:	Fairview Grange, No. 344 Rockwood Grange, No. 323 Russellville Grange, No. 353
Cloverdale:	Cloverdale Grange, No. 355
Condon:	Ego Grange, No. 305 Igo Grange, No. 315
Cornelius :	Washington Grange, No. 313
Corvallis:	Corvallis Grange, No. 242 Willamette Grange, No. 52
Cottage Grove:	Coast Fork Grange, No. 243
Crawfordsville:	Holley Grange, No. 325
Dallas:	Dallas Grange, No. 358
Damascus:	Damascus Grange, No. 260
Dayton:	Dayton Grange, No. 330
Deer Island:	Deer Island Grange, No. 334
Dufur:	Ramsey Park Grange, No. 352
Eagle Creek:	Eagle Creek Grange (no number listed)
Estacada:	Garfield Grange, No. 317
Forest Grove:	Gale Grange, No. 282 Orange State Grange (no number listed)
Fossil:	Butte Creek Grange, No. 224
Freewater:	Tum-a-lum Grange, No. 343

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1906 (continued)

Fulton:	Oswego Grange, No. 175
Gales Creek:	Fidelity Grange, No. 283
Garfield:	Garfield Grange, No. 317
Gervais:	Brooks Grange, No. 340 North Howell Grange, No. 274
Goble:	Goble Grange, No. 329
Greenville:	Green Mountain Grange, No. 295
Gresham:	Gresham Grange, No. 4 Gresham Grange, No. 270 Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 348
Harrisburg:	Charity Grange, No. 103
Hillsboro:	Hillsboro Grange, No. 73 Scholls Grange, No. 338
Hood River:	Hood River Grange, No. 357 Pine Grove Grange, No. 356
Houlton:	Milton Grange, No. 322
Hudson:	Beaver Valley Grange, No. 30? Hudson Grange (no number listed)
Imbler:	Crystal Grange, No. 347
Independence:	Oak Grove Grange, No. 198
LaGrande:	Blue Mountain Grange, No. 345
Latourelle Falls:	Columbia Grange, No. 287(?)

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1906 (continued)

Lebanon:	Crowfoot Grange, No. 314 Harmony Grange, No. 23
Lewis:	Evening Star Grange, No. 27
Leutsy:	Leutsy Grange (no number listed)
London:	Coast Fork Grange (no number listed)
Lorane:	Siuslaw Grange, No. 54
Macleay:	Macleay Grange, No. 293
McMinnville:	McMinnville Grange, No. 31
Mayville:	Mayville Grange, No. 203
Milwaukie:	Milwaukie Grange, No. 268
Molalla:	Molalla Grange, No. 3 Molalla Grange, No. 310
Monmouth:	Monmouth Grange, No. 258
Monroe:	Bellfountain Grange, No. 277
Mosier:	Mosier Grange, No. 234
Myrtle Point:	Myrtle Grange, No. 289
Nehalem:	White Clover Grange, No. 279
New Era:	Warner Grange (no number listed)
Oregon City:	Central Grange, No. 276 Harding Grange, No. 122 Warner Grange, No. 117 Highland Grange, No. 26

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1906 (continued)

	Maple Lane Grange, No. 295
Oretown:	Oretown Grange, No. 354
Orient:	Multnomah Grange, No. 71
Oswego:	Oswego Grange, No. 175
Parkplace:	Abernathy Grange, No. 246
Pleasant Hill:	Pleasant Hill Grange, No. 284
Portland:	Evening Star Grange, No. 27 Leedy Grange, No. 339 Woodlawn Grange, No. 350
Quincy:	Quincy Grange, No. 327
Rainier:	Beaver Valley Grange, No. 306
Salem:	Salem Grange, No. 17
Scappoose:	Scappoose Grange, No. 303
Scio:	Jordan Valley Grange, No. 42
Sellwood:	Leutsy Grange, No. 351
Shedd:	Oak Plain Grange, No. 6 Sand Ridge Grange, No. 57
Sherwood:	Butte Grange (no number listed) Sherwood Grange, No. 272
Springwater:	Springwater Grange, No. 263
Sodaville:	Crowfoot Grange, No. 314

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN OREGON IN 1906 (continued)

Stafford:	Tualatin Grange, No. 111
Stayton:	Stayton Grange, No. 340
Seever:	Mono Grange, No. 25
Tangent:	Western Star Grange, No. 309
Tigardville:	Butte Grange, No. 148
Tillamook:	Fairview Grange, No. 273
Tualatin:	Winona Grange, No. 271
Turner:	Surprise Grange, No. 2 Surprise Grange, No. 233
Vernonia:	Vernonia Grange, No. 305
Warren:	Vail Grange, No. 294
Woodburn:	Woodburn Grange, No. 79
Yankton:	Yankton Grange, No. 301

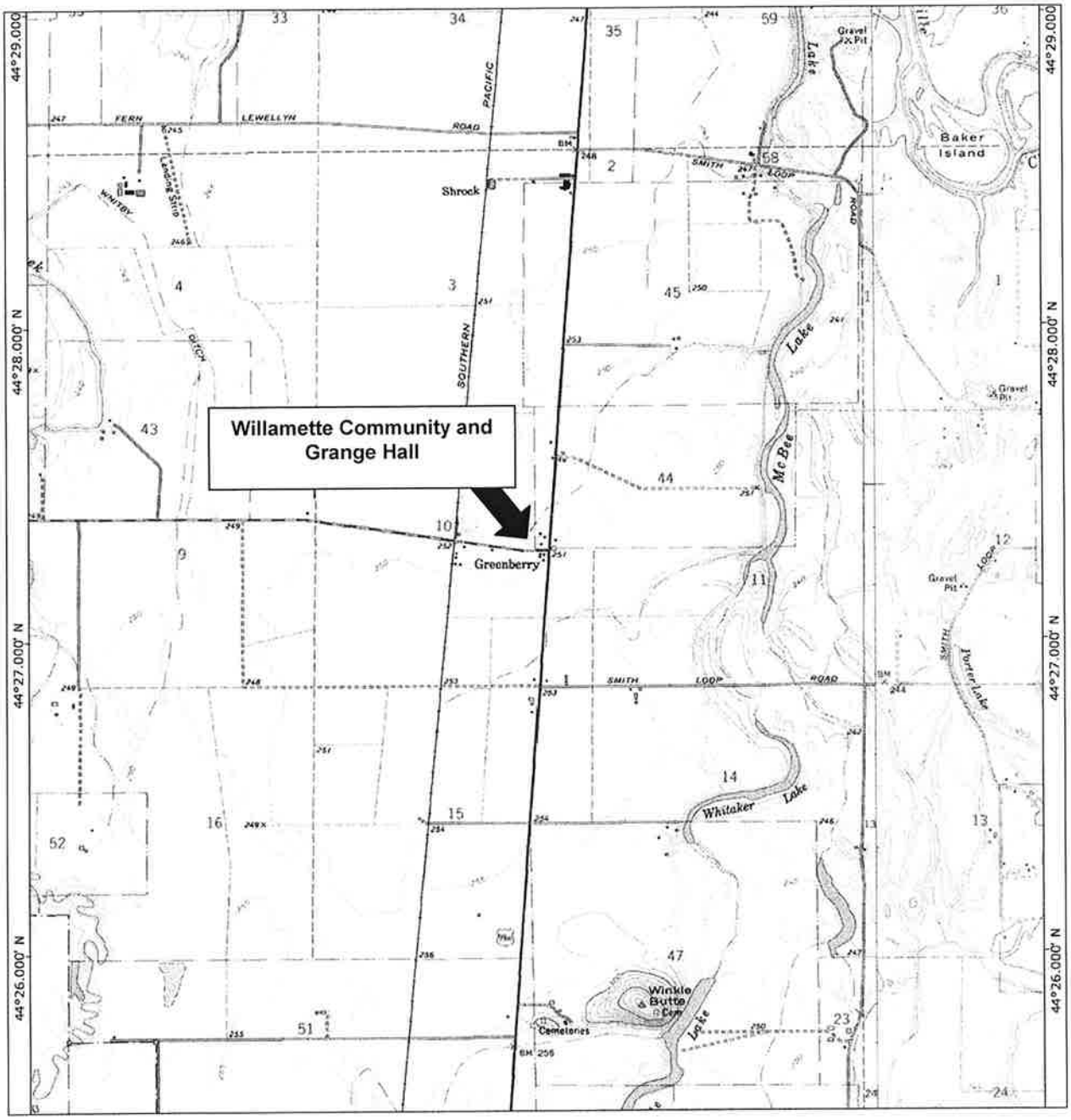

Figure 1. USGS topographic map.

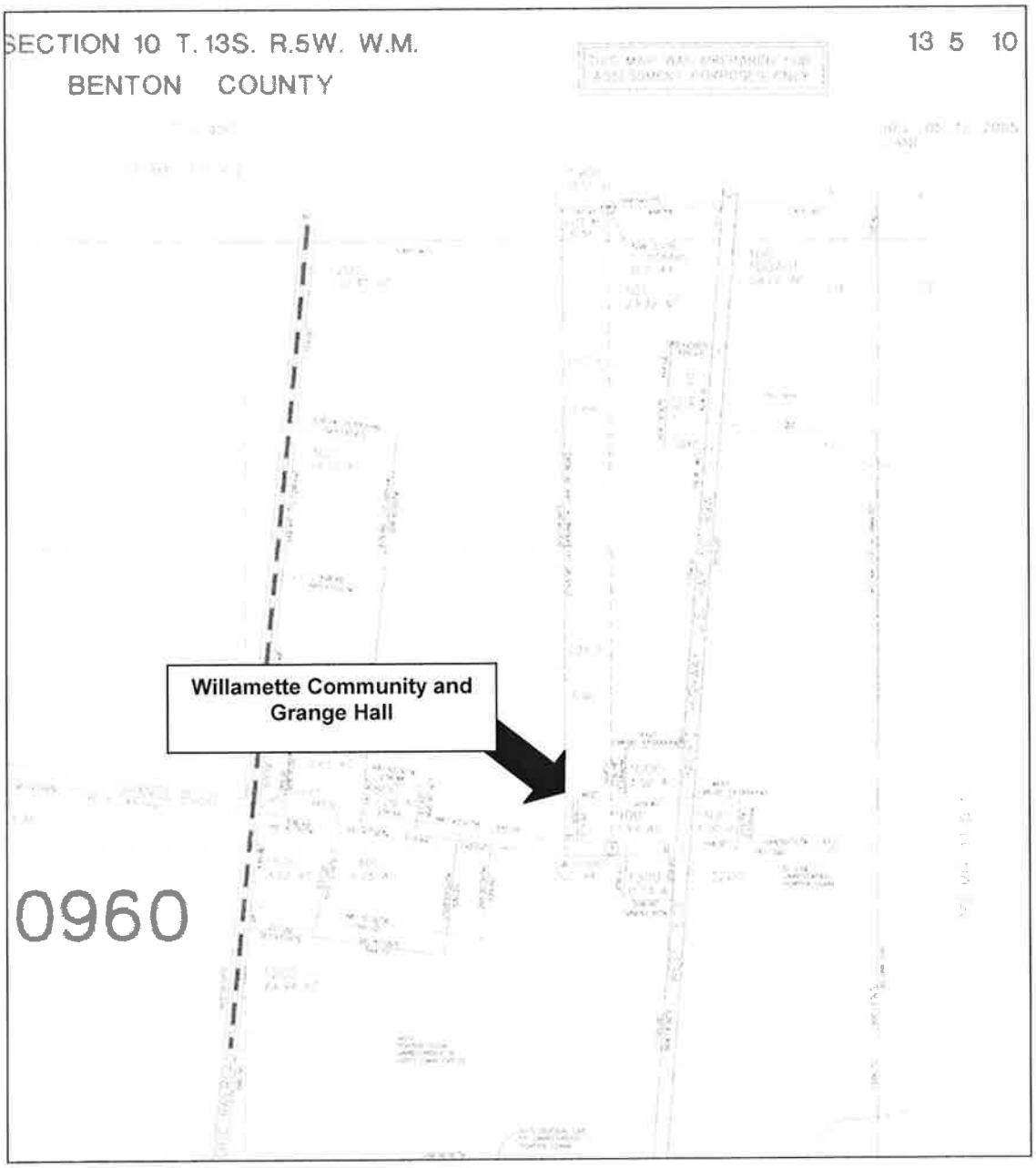

Figure 2. Tax lot map.

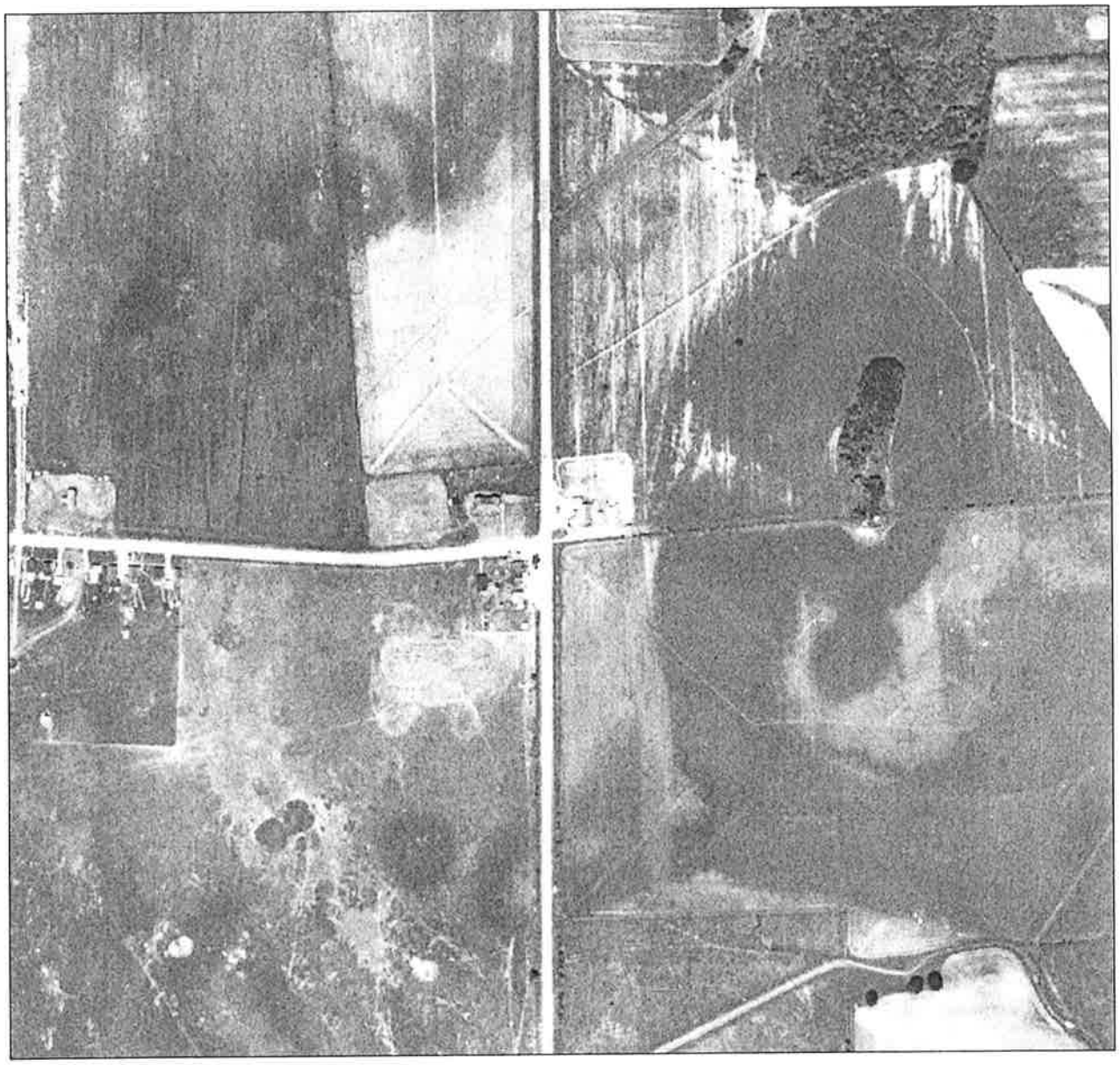

Figure 3. Aerial photograph, 1936. Courtesy University of Oregon Map Library.

Figure 4. Aerial photograph, 1940s. Courtesy University of Oregon Map Library.

Figure 5. Aerial photograph, 1970. Courtesy University of Oregon Map Library.

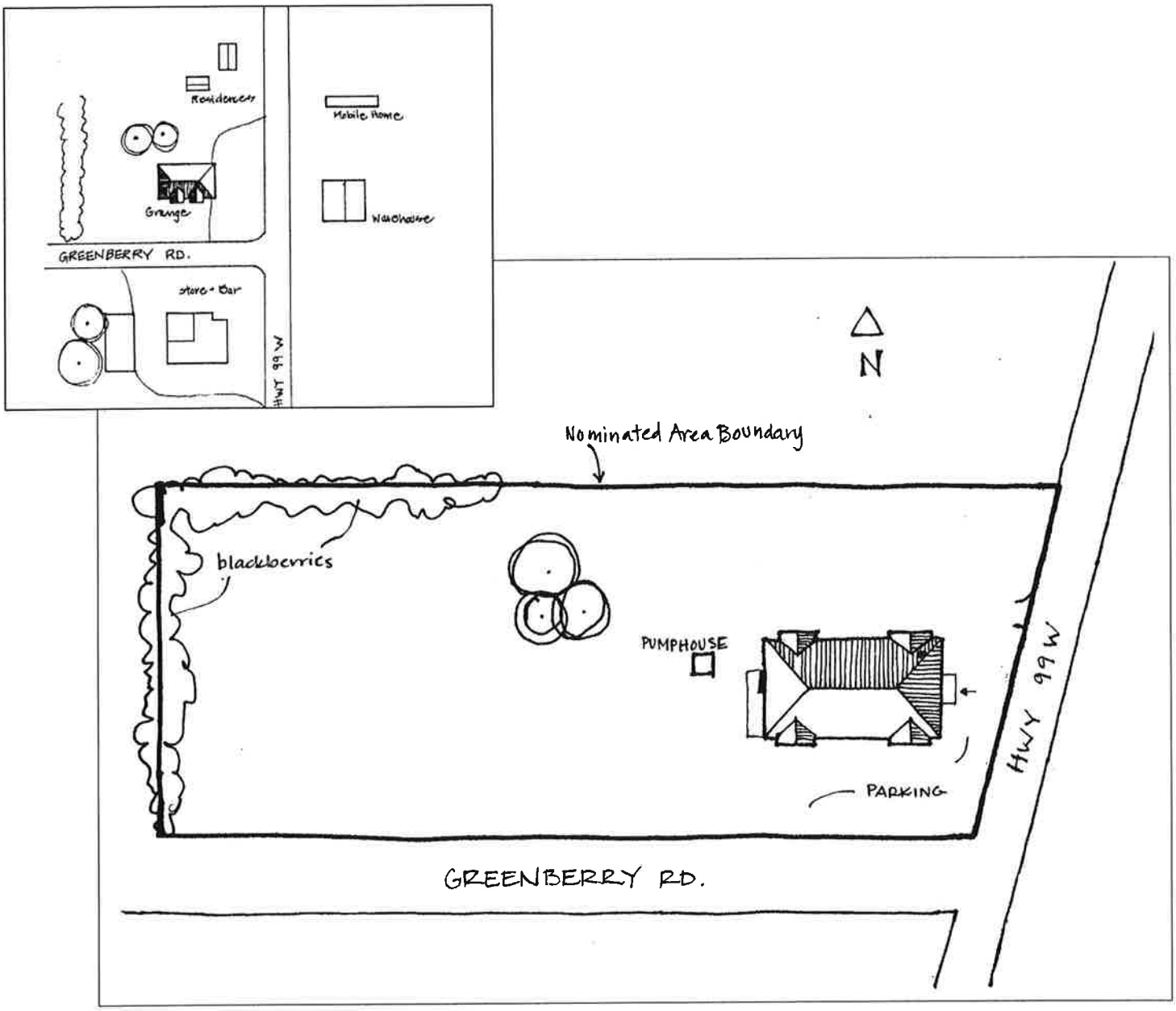

Figure 6. Site plan showing buildings and nominated area boundary.

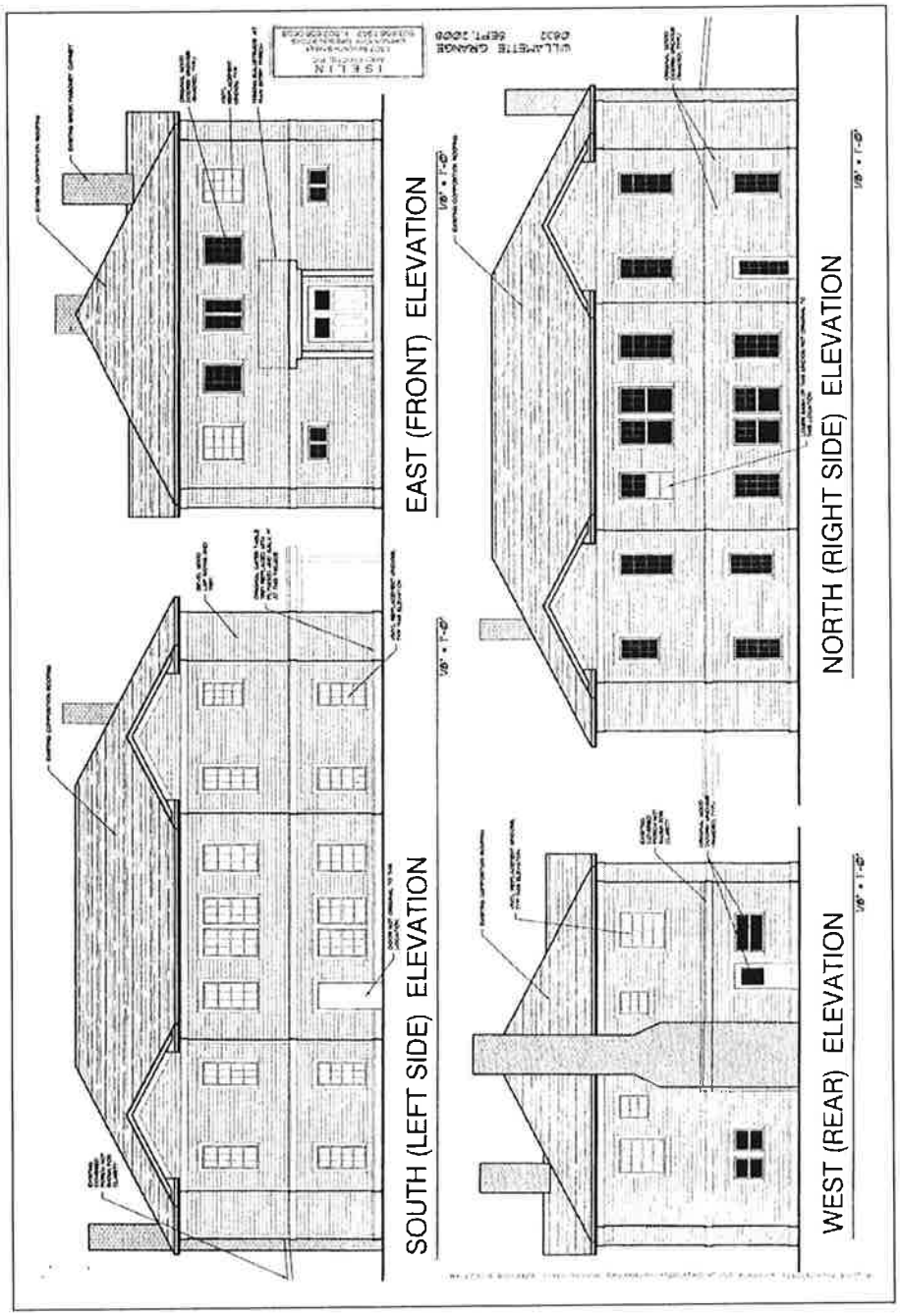

Figure 7. Existing elevation views. Drawings courtesy of Iselin Architects.

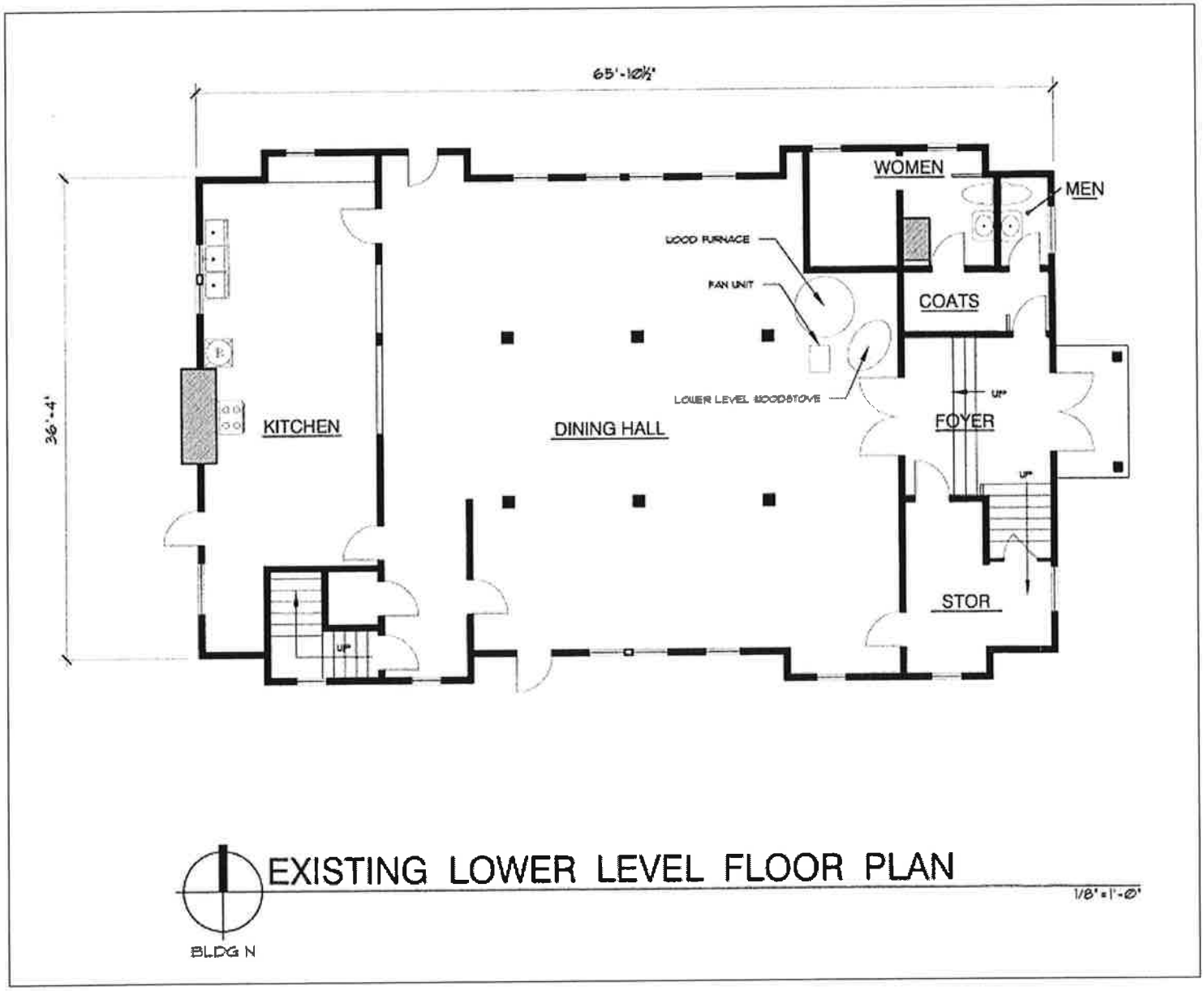

Figure 8. Lower level floor plan. Drawing Courtesy of Iselin Architects.

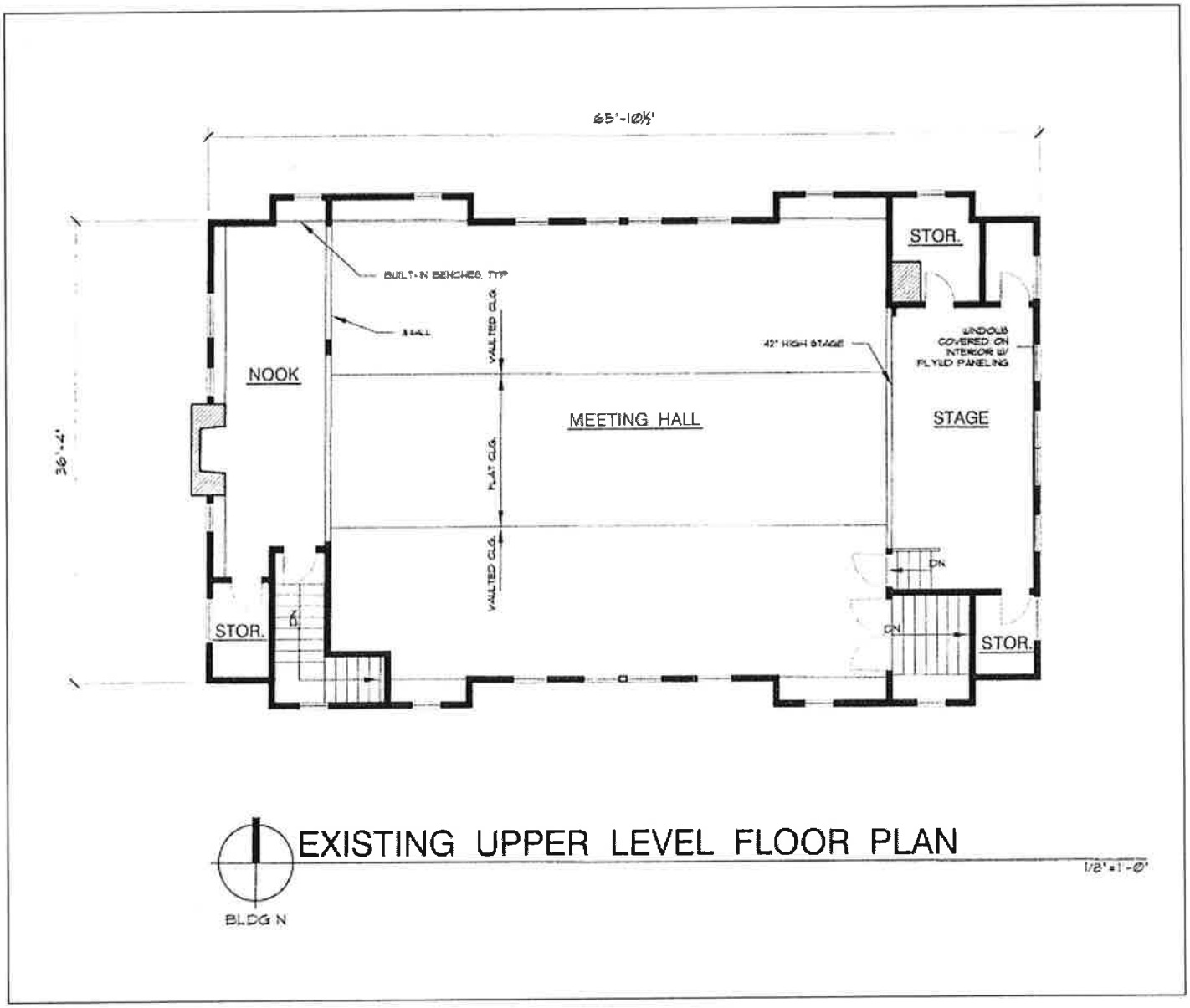

Figure 9. Upper level floor plan. Drawing courtesy of Iselin Architects.