

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date Listed 12-6-2016
NRIS No. 16000822
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 Vale Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall

other names/site number None

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 122 Main Street South not for publication

city or town Vale vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Malheur code 045 zip code 97918

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Christine Curran 10.12.16
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCIAL STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK; STONE

roof: ASPHALT

other: N/A

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Vale Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall stands in downtown Vale, Oregon, a small community located in the rural and arid southeastern portion of the state. The building is a two-story, two-part commercial building, located at the southeast corner of the principal intersection in the downtown commercial core of the city. Facing west across Main Street South, the principal elevation features two ground floor storefronts flanking the cast-iron column-supported recessed entries for both the commercial spaces and the double-door, centered entry for the upstairs meeting hall. The running bond-laid brick-clad second floor is divided into four bays featuring one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows placed singly and in pairs, each accented by a stone sills incorporated into a continuous belt, and flat-arch lintels with keystones. The façade is framed by pilasters clad in rusticated stone on the first floor (matching the materials most evident on the first floor, side elevation facing A Street), and red brick on the second. A centered cast-stone relief of the Odd Fellows' "triple link" symbol is placed below the prominent projecting flat cornice and brick parapet capped with rusticated sandstone. The main facade details are generally carried on the north side elevation, which faces A Street East, including stone at the first floor with brick above, stone belt at second floor sills, flat arch lintels, and cornice. The building has two small additions, including a single-story poured-concrete historic-period shed addition at the rear (east) of the building, and a single-story, flat-roofed building built separately circa 1910, and later (ca. 1972) joined to the IOOF Hall on the interior. This adjacent building, now considered to be substantially connected on the interior, and therefore considered a part of the IOOF Hall, is clad in T1-11 plywood and multi-colored stone veneer on the south. The approximately 10,000 square foot interior is divided into 24 rooms across the full-height basement (2), first-floor commercial spaces (12), and the second-floor lodge hall (10). Interior finishes are utilitarian, and many were replaced or covered over time.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Vale is located in rural and arid southeastern Oregon and is bounded by US 26 to the northwest and the Malheur River to the southeast. The city is the county seat of Malheur County, and has a population of approximately 2,000 people. Malheur County is a geographically large, very rural county; the largest community (Ontario, some 15 miles to the northeast, as the crow flies) has only 11,000 inhabitants. The Vale IOOF Hall is situated within the commercial core of Vale. The front elevation of the building faces west and fronts Main Street South. The secondary elevation faces A Street East to the north. There is an alley to the rear of the building, along the east elevation.

Exterior Description

West Elevation (Front)

The front elevation of the IOOF Hall features a recessed central entry with wood-paneled, canted sidewalls supported by two cast-iron columns with paneled bases. The entire front elevation is framed by two red-painted pilasters, the bases of which, up to the first floor level, are rock-faced sandstone. Centered behind the columns and up one step is a double-entry door with each leaf consisting of a door with three panels in the lower portion and a single, fixed light above. To each side of the main door is an entry to the ground floor storefronts, which incorporate flush, hollow core doors. Above each door is a tall

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transom window; however, the transoms to either side of the central entry are boarded up. Paneled surrounds enframe all three doors.

The building includes two storefronts. The canted sidewalls to each entry feature one single, fixed-lite window within an aluminum frame. The front portion of the storefront has four, vertically-oriented lites. Above all the windows are small transom windows that are currently boarded closed. Below the storefront windows is an approximately four-foot-high base made up of vertical boards. It is located in front of the storefront, and obscures the lower portion of the storefront windows. The area above the storefront, extending from pilaster to pilaster, is enclosed with short boards and two louvered panels, vertically aligned with the front doors. At the upper level are eight, one-over-one-lite, double-hung, wood-frame windows placed singly and in pairs. The windows are united by a sandstone sill course. Above the windows are splayed, flat sandstone lintels with keystones. A centered, cast-stone IOOF "triple-link" symbol is located between the windows and intermediate cornice. The intermediate cornice, which appears to be sheet metal, is supported by modillions. The coping on the brick parapet is sandstone.

North elevation

The north side elevation fronts on A Street East. It is composed of square-cut sandstone blocks in an uncoursed, ashlar pattern at the first story. There is brick masonry above the sandstone. Two narrow bays on the east and west ends are framed by pilasters. At the ground level, near the rear of the building, is an opening to the basement that consists of a plywood door with a single lite. There is a boarded-over two-lite transom above. A second door is located on the rear addition to the building. It consists of two panels with a single lite in the upper portion. There are four, nearly square, one-over-one-lite, wood-frame windows placed high on the building face at the ground level; one is boarded up. To the right of the windows, at the corner of the building, is a bay that is enclosed with vertical wood board. At the second floor are eight, one-over-one-lite, double-hung, wood-frame windows. The windows are irregularly placed along this elevation. One of the windows toward the front of the building is small and is placed high on the wall. The window treatment here is the same as can be seen on the front elevation. Above the windows on each end of the building are louvered, wood vents.

East Elevation (Rear)

The rear elevation of the building has a one-story, shed-roof, poured-concrete addition. The shed roof is clad in corrugated metal with exposed rafter ends. A double door of diagonal wood is placed slightly off center on this elevation. Above the double door, on the shed roof, is a small housing for the dumbwaiter that was once located behind these doors. To its right (north) is a fixed-lite window; followed by a single door consisting of horizontal boards; and then a six-lite, wood-frame window. To the central door's left (south) is a single panel door with two-lites in the upper portion. On the far south side of this elevation is a bank of three, six-lite windows of the same design as the window on the far right. The upper level of the building is finished in gunnite over brick masonry. Two arched window openings are visible on the left side of the building, and these windows remain behind the applied gunnite. Above the arched window openings there is a shallow-pitched gable clad in horizontal wood siding with a louvered vent under the ridge. Also visible on this elevation is the corner chimney for the second floor fireplace on the south side, the end of the parapet, and miscellaneous mechanical equipment.

South Elevation

A one-story, flat-roofed building, substantially connected to the IOOF Hall on the interior, projects from the south wall and runs the entire length of this side of the IOOF Hall. It is accessed from the main building by two interior doorways; one large opening is located toward the front of the building, and the other is a single door toward the rear set within the party wall. The addition is clad in vertical T1-11 siding with multi-colored flagstone veneer below the three narrow, square windows and around the aluminum-frame glass entry door. A metal awning frame runs the length of the addition. The building has been estimated to have been built circa 1910, and opened to the interior of the IOOF Hall ca. 1972, though this

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is not confirmed. As of 1949, the building appears to have been half as deep on the lot as at present, and is indicated as not attached on the interior at that time.¹

Due to the one-story addition below, only the upper level of the main body of the IOOF Hall is visible on the south elevation. There are few openings on this elevation. On the upper west side is a small opening for a vent. One window opening below it has a wood header and features a single lite. To its right are two double-hung windows with wood frames sitting within arched openings with sandstone sills. Toward the rear of the building is a large, horizontally-oriented window with two fixed lites in the center flanked by two, four-lite windows. Multiple stacks are visible on this elevation, toward the front of the building.

Interior Description

Ground floor

The ground floor of the Vale IOOF Hall contains the two former storefronts on the north and south, and the central main stair that leads directly from the double door entrance up to the second floor. The flight of the stair is interrupted midway by a landing with a broad doorway to the south. The main stairs then continue up to the second floor. The staircase is enclosed by a wrought-iron rail once reaching the second story. The northern storefront was divided into two large spaces, with the western (front) space converted to a bar, and contains the long, curved bar on the north wall, and associated fixtures under a lowered soffit, and the eastern (rear) space converted to a dance floor. An exterior door leading to the sidewalk along A Street East is located on the north side toward the east end of the dance floor. Finishes in the ground floor spaces consist of a variety of types of wood paneling, acoustic tile suspended ceiling in both the north and south storefronts.

The southern storefront was converted to a restaurant dining room occupying the western third of the space, containing a curved, floating stair that rises onto to the midway landing on the central main stair leading to the second floor. The remaining two thirds of the southern storefront is divided in half lengthwise into long narrow spaces on the north and south. The northern of these was converted to a commercial kitchen, and the southern was given over to a hallway connecting to the rear single story addition and the south single story storefront, now joined to the IOOF Hall by two open pass-throughs. The rear one-story addition of the building was an elevator used as a dumbwaiter from the basement.

The addition to the south is divided into two spaces, the western of which contains approximately two-thirds of the floor space. This space is open, with exposed wood-and-steel trusses supporting the roof structure. The two spaces are divided by a full-height partition, connected by an open pass-through. The ceiling above the trusses is unfinished plywood and the walls are painted wallboard. Two large wooden posts with angle brackets are located in the center of this space. The easternmost room of the building extends the entire width of the building, occupying the one-story rear addition.

Upper level

The upper level of the building consists primarily of a large open space toward the rear of the building and a collection of small service spaces in the front. The main space is divided into north and south spaces of unequal size. It is partially enclosed by a full-height partition towards the rear of the space. Two large openings toward the front of the space are enclosed above the height of east-west beams that rest on three large posts. Overall, the main space, which was historically the IOOF meeting hall, is roughly twice as long as it is wide; a character-defining feature for fraternal organization lodges. Ceilings are dropped in these spaces with an undetermined paneled material. A large brick fireplace is located on the diagonal of the southeast corner of this floor. A kitchen, or service area, is located in the southwest corner.

¹ Sanborn Map Company. *Fire Insurance Maps of Vale, Oregon*. New York, 1949.

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Nine small support spaces are located on the front (west side of the building on this floor. The spaces are clustered around the upper stair landing. The openings from the stair landing to the north and south spaces are through simple openings; there is no framing or doors. Some openings to the westerly rooms are original, with standard door-sized openings. These have transom windows above and wide trim with crown molding. The original doors that remain are five- and three-panel doors with a single lite above. Newer doors are hollow-core doors. Some openings are within partitions that were added later. Most rooms have dropped ceilings. Included in this area are three bathrooms, storage rooms, and other support spaces.

Much of the floor and ceiling surfaces throughout this floor consist of acoustical tile. Other finishes include vertical wood wainscoting, exposed brick masonry, plaster with a painted or stucco finish, circa 1960s wood paneling, hardboard paneling, and wallpaper (in the restroom).

Basement

The basement to the IOOF Hall fills the full footprint of the building and has a low ceiling. It is accessed via an exterior stair in the southwest corner of the building, from the sidewalk along A Street East. Joists are deep, with original circular saw marks and some charring marks from a fire. The perimeter is stone and brick masonry construction. The floor is concrete. Within the interior are original wood beams and posts. Some posts may have been added later. Toward the rear (east side) of the basement is the space for the dumbwaiter, which was used to transfer beer and other beverages to the main floor.

Alterations

The specific dates of the majority of the alterations to the Vale IOOF Hall are undocumented. This is perhaps due to the building's changing ownership following the sale of the building by the Odd Fellows. The one-story addition to the south of the main building first appears in the Sanborn maps in 1911 as a separate building. It is believed that the walkthroughs between the buildings were created sometime after a fire occurred in this one-story building in 1972. The one-story rear-addition, given the materials, seems to have been built sometime during the historic period. In looking at the alterations to interior finishes, including the wood paneling mentioned earlier, it appears that the majority of interior changes were completed in the 1960's or 1970s. At this time, it is also unknown when the secondary staircase from the south commercial space was built. The materials used for the stairway, including the nylon carpet and faux-wood siding, suggest that the work was completed in the 1980's.

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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.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1908-1937

Significant Dates

1908, Date of construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Herbert W. Bond – architect

Charles Begg – stone mason

James Harvey – brick mason

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1908 with the construction of the Vale IOOF Hall by the local chapter of the IOOF and extends until 1937 when the IOOF sold the building. Following the sale, the building no longer continued to serve its original function as the community's primary place for social meetings and gatherings.

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, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Vale IOOF Hall is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the social history of Vale, Oregon.² Fraternal organizations were extremely important to the vitality and continued development of small towns across the United States as they provided social services before the enactment federal programs, such as Social Security. The Vale IOOF Hall is particularly significant not only due to its association with the Odd Fellows, but also because it served as the primary meeting place for community gatherings. These events included holiday parties, political meetings, dances, and other public events. The hall also served as a meeting place for other fraternal organizations, such as the Knights of Pythias and the Freemasons. The building remained an important social center within the city of Vale throughout the period of significance until 1937, when the building was sold. The building, following the sale, no longer served as the primary gathering place for local events and other social happenings. Although no longer used for lodge purposes, the Odd Fellows Hall is the only extant building built and operated historically by a fraternal organization in Vale.

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

History of Vale, Oregon

The city of Vale is located in southeastern Oregon and is situated along the banks of the Malheur River. Vale is around 15 miles west of the Oregon-Idaho border. Early pioneers discovered hot springs near Vale, and the early travelers of the Oregon Trail would stop at the springs to wash clothes, bathe, and prepare for the next leg of their trip. A trading post was built in 1853, making Vale the first stop along the Oregon Trail in present-day Malheur County.³ The area remained relatively uninhabited until gold was discovered in western Idaho during the gold rush of 1864. Located at Malheur Crossing, a point in the Malheur River that could be easily crossed by people travelling along the Oregon Trail, the community of Vale grew as travelers passed through the area, headed to the gold fields.

In 1864, Johnathan Keeney and a few other men established the *Bulley Ranch* near Vale. In 1872, Lewis B. Rinehart bought the land from Keeney and constructed the oldest extant structure in Vale. This building is known as the "Old Stone House." The house served as an inn and a stage line station. A post office was established in 1883. The name "Vale" was chosen as the community's name shortly after the opening of the post office. From this time, the community grew quickly, and Malheur County was formed in 1887. There were several contentious elections to choose the county seat. Candidates included Jordan Valley, Ontario, and Vale. Although it was a laborious process, Vale was eventually chosen as the county seat. The city was incorporated in 1889.⁴

In the late 1800s, the economy of the area around Vale was heavily dominated by agriculture. Although this part of Oregon is a relatively arid climate, an abundance of water from the Malheur River, Willow Creek, and several irrigation ditches built in the early-twentieth century supported fields of rich soil, perfect for farming and raising livestock. The city developed into an economic center in Malheur County and continued to grow in the early part of the twentieth century.⁵

As railroad speculation grew in the early 1880s, the town of Ontario was founded by Baker City land speculators along the Snake River at the expected rail crossing into Idaho. In 1884 the Oregon Short Line Railroad was extended to the Snake River at Ontario, which then developed into an economic center rivaling Baker City, some 65 miles away as the crow flies. With two widely separated, rapidly developing trading

² The East Oregonian (Pendleton, OR). "No Title", February 16, 1907. p. 4; The Oregon Oriano (Vale, OR). "No Title", September 12, 1908.

³ ZaDean Auyer. "Vale" from *History of Malheur Country Vol:II*. Malheur County, OR: Malheur Country Historical Society, 1988. p. 118.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Auyer, p. 118.

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centers, the Oregon legislature divided Baker County, creating Malheur County in 1887 with Vale as the temporary seat. Despite its greater rate of growth, Vale was selected as the permanent seat of county government, beating out both Ontario and Jordan Valley.

Between 1900 and 1910, the population of Vale grew from 187 to nearly 1000, much of that occurring after the establishment of a rail connection between vale and Ontario in 1906.⁶ Anticipating the threat of fire to the very rapidly expanding urban center, city officials in Vale mandated that all new buildings in the downtown area be built of brick or other masonry. Prior to 1906, much of the building stock of Vale was wood construction, including the original Odd Fellows Hall. The new Odd Fellows Hall, begun in 1907 and completed the following year, was among the first buildings built under this new requirement, and was duly constructed of brick and stone.⁷

At its opening, the Vale Odd Fellows Hall was the largest, most well-appointed building in town, and was at the leading edge of such construction in the downtown commercial core. Many of the most prominent buildings in Vale were built following the completion of the Odd Fellows Hall. Downtown development accelerated in the subsequent years, anchored by the Odd Fellows Hall at the primary intersection in town. In 1911, development reached its peak, with over \$250,000 of new construction that year alone.⁸ The 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of downtown Vale shows the majority of the buildings situated along Main Street with the Vale IOOF Hall roughly centered in the commercial core.⁹

Early History of the IOOF

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) was begun in eighteenth century England by people interested in performing altruistic and charitable acts. It was the benevolent nature of the organization that led to the name "Odd Fellows." According to the organization, it was uncommon at the time in England to perform charitable deeds without compensation. This led to the members of the group being called "Odd Fellows."¹⁰

Thomas Wildey was the founder of the IOOF in America.¹¹ He was native to England, but upon arriving in Baltimore, Maryland in 1817, wanted to continue to do the work of the Odd Fellows in his new home. In 1819, with the help of four other men, Wildey established the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America. The organization sought to maintain the philanthropic goals of the parent branch back in England. The popularity of the fraternal organization took hold in America, and the number of members grew rapidly. By 1861, there were more than 200,000 members among 42 states.¹² Today the mission of the Odd Fellows has been refined "To visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan".¹³

The IOOF, as an organization, is built around a hierarchy of officials, many of whom are elected. There are seven degrees of rank within the organization, including Noble Grand, Vice Grand, Past Noble Grand, Past Grand, Secretary, Financial Secretary, and Treasurer. Within each state, there is a Grand Lodge, which is

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. "Oregon: Table 1: Population of Minor Civil Divisions: 1910, 1990, And 1890." <http://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/05013017ch4.pdf>. (accessed October 26th, 2015).

⁷ Auyer, p. 121.

⁸ Jacob Ray Gregg. "Pioneer Days in Malheur County: Perpetuating the memory of prominent pioneers and preserving an authentic history of the count." Los Angeles, CA: L.L. Morrison, 1950. p. 313.

⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. 1911-1941. "Vale, Malheur County". Digital Sanborn Maps 1867-1970. <http://sanborn.umi.com.libproxy.uoregon.edu/or/7480/dateid-000002.htm?CCSI=2197n>.

¹⁰ Don R. Smith, and Wayne Roberts. "History of Odd Fellowship." In *The Three Link Fraternity: Odd Fellowship in California*. Linden Publications, 1993. Accessed August 17, 2015. http://173.213.228.4/WCM/IOOF/About_Us/history_California/IOOF/AboutUS/History_California.aspx?hkey=e103f4ba-d884-411d-893c-c64681a11837.

¹¹ David Hicks. *National Register Nomination for the "Clatskanie IOOF Hall."* Washington DC: National Park Service, 2012. p.8.

¹² Ibid p.9.

¹³ "Our Mission." The Grand Sovereign Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows. 2013. Accessed August 17, 2015. http://173.213.228.4/WCM/IOOF/About_Us/Mission/IOOF/AboutUS/Mission.aspx?hkey=836e4547-847f-466f-a9f1-0b67deb0b125.

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often the first lodge established in a given state. The Grand Lodge serves as the headquarters of the Odd Fellows organization in that state. The seven degrees of rank are mirrored in a Grand Lodge, but are of higher standing than the ranks of a local charter of the Odd Fellows. In most cases, there is an annual meeting of all the lodges that is hosted by the Grand Lodge. The site of the meeting rotates.

The first IOOF lodge in Oregon was founded in 1852 near the current capitol of the state, Salem. The lodge was known as the Chemeketa Lodge No. 1. It was also known as the "mother lodge."¹⁴ From the first lodge in Salem, the Odd Fellows continued to proliferate in Oregon. Dennis Reed Brownridge, in his dissertation discussing the architecture of fraternal lodges, describes the diffusion of the Odd Fellows throughout Oregon by saying that their concentration was, "...much greater in rural communities than in urban ones."¹⁵ Brownridge goes on to note that there were 233 separate place names out of a total of 257 lodges in the state. Brownridge also notes that the period of greatest prosperity for fraternal organization, "...coincided almost exactly with the opening and settlement of the West."¹⁶

In many rural communities during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, and especially in Oregon, there was a lack of infrastructure and social services compared to larger urban areas. In keeping with their mission, the Odd Fellows served as a beacon for those communities by providing social services. As Rhonda Wright and Rosalind Keeney note in a National Register Nomination for another Odd Fellows Hall in Oregon, "The IOOF organization in America was significant because it cared for the welfare of the community before social services were available through government agencies."¹⁷

Although not explicitly established in the texts of the Odd Fellows as being necessary, the halls the organization built also served as a social meeting place for their communities beyond the membership of the organization. In the case of the Vale Odd Fellows Hall, advertisements of sponsored events include dinners, dances, and business and political meetings.

Architectural Characteristics of American Fraternal Lodges

Fraternal lodge halls usually reflected the many needs and purposes of the organization, and often incorporated significant symbols. When looking at fraternal lodges, the buildings do not directly represent commercial or domestic uses. Oftentimes, lodges served multiple purposes, and for that reason, as Rhonda Wright and Rosalind Keeney note, "they are perhaps best described as "institutional."¹⁸ Halls were often built in the downtown of the community they were serving. Many lodges were two-stories tall with rentable commercial space on the first floor that supported the organization's operation. The meeting hall of the organization is often located on the second floor. Most lodges were built and owned by the society; Brownridge concludes that in the case of Oregon, "It can be reasonably assumed that most of these halls were built, rather than purchased, by the lodge."¹⁹ The halls often have some level of ornament such as a false front or decorative cornice/parapet. The meeting hall usually has tall ceilings and the space is roughly twice as long as it is wide. In keeping with the tendency of fraternal organizations to value secrecy, halls often have an enclosed anteroom which was used to greet visitors unaffiliated with the lodge.²⁰

Architectural Characteristics of American Fraternal Lodges as Seen in the Vale IOOF Hall

¹⁴ Hicks, p. 9.

¹⁵ Dennis Reed Brownridge, "Secret Societies and Their Impact of the Architectural Landscape of the West," (PhD diss., University of Oregon, 1976), 17.

¹⁶ Ibid 12.

¹⁷ Rhonda Wright and Rosalind Keeney. *National Register Nomination for the "Hardman IOOF Hall."* Washington DC: National Park Service, 2012. p. 11.

¹⁸ Ibid p.10.

¹⁹ Brownridge, p.22.

²⁰ This paragraph, with the exception of the quoting of Brownridge, was paraphrased and condensed for space using information from the National Register Nomination of the Hardman I.O.O.F Hall by Wright and Keeney.

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The Vale Odd Fellows Hall retains many of the character-defining features associated with fraternal halls. The most obvious fraternal organization characteristic that is seen in the Vale Odd Fellows Hall is the delineation between the commercial space on first story and the second-story lodge hall. Although the first floor storefronts of the building have been altered, there remains a clear demarcation of space. This can be seen today with the canted walls of the storefronts creating a recessed main entry in-between. The central door and staircase leading to the meeting hall on the second floor are also intact. Doors on each side of the central opening remain, and provide access to the storefronts. The second floor lodge space is organized into a large meeting space and smaller anterooms. The building is oriented on an east- west axis, and the IOOF three-link symbol is prominently located on the main facade.

Fraternal organizations, when having the financial means, often built lodges to be some of the biggest and most sturdy buildings possible and placed them prominently in the community. This was to show their stature and permanence within a community. The Vale Odd Fellows Lodge reflects these trends. At the corners and on the north elevation, sandstone block was used for the structure. The second story is made of brick. The sandstone, as mentioned later within this section, was locally quarried, shaped, and installed by Charles Begg. The use of these materials adhered to the city ordinance that was put into place with the intent to protect the city from catastrophic fire.

At the time of the construction of the building, the Odd Fellows Hall in Vale was one of the largest buildings in the city and sited at the intersection of the two main streets, Main Street and A Street; the primary elevation (west) faces Main Street. Directly across Main Street from the Odd Fellows Hall is the other large building in Vale at the time, the Drexel Hotel (built roughly concurrently with the IOOF Hall, in 1908), which was the premier lodging facility in the city during the early part of the twentieth century. The first general merchandise store, built in 1893 by I.W. Hope and M.G. Hope, is located on the same block, to the south of the hall. Across A Street to the north, two more prominent Vale buildings were built around the same time as the Odd Fellows Hall, the T.T. Nelson Furniture Building (1910) and the First National Bank of Vale (1901). This was the center of Vale, and even today, it is clear that development radiated outward from this intersection.

History of the IOOF Hall in Vale

The history of IOOF Lodge #100 begins in the settlement of Glennville, Oregon. William S. Glenn founded the lodge in Glennville in 1885. Two years later in 1887, Glenn moved his buildings, along with the lodge, to Vale. The exact reason for the move is unknown, but as mentioned previously, 1887 was the year in which Malheur County was formed, with Vale as the county seat. It could be assumed that the expected growth of the city is what attracted Glenn. The Odd Fellows Hall built by Glenn was a simple two-story, wood-frame building. Following the Odd Fellows' construction of their new hall in 1907-1908, the original hall from Glennville functioned for some time as the publishing house for the *Malheur Enterprise*, the local newspaper.

Several newspapers across the state, including the *Morning Oregonian*, the *Eastern Oregonian*, the *Oregon Daily Journal*, and the *Malheur Enterprise* noted the beginning of construction of the hall. The February 19, 1907 edition of the *Oregon Daily Journal* stated that, "The lower floor will be fitted up as a first-class opera house. On the upper floor there will be a lodge room and a banqueting-room."²¹ The *Malheur Gazette*, the local newspaper for Vale, also stated that there would be a theatre on the first floor of the building, but if there were plans for such space, they were never realized. It appears that there may have been competing concepts for the use of the first floor, and that newspapers simply selected one to report. The February 16, 1907 edition of the *East Oregonian* reported that "the Odd Fellows will build a combined lodge house and business block in Vale, Malheur County," which proved to be correct.²² The building was designed by Herbert W. Bond of Weiser, Idaho. Simultaneously with the construction of the IOOF Hall, the Drexel Hotel, across Main Street, was also being built, and was also designed by Bond (see below for more on H.W. Bond).

²¹ The Oregon Daily Journal (Portland, OR). "Vale Odd Fellows to Build", February 19, 1907. p. 5.

²² The East Oregonian (Pendleton, OR). "No Title", February 16, 1907. p. 4.

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Although construction began in 1907, the first floor of the building was not completed until 1908. On March 12, 1908, newspapers said that contract bids had been accepted for the construction of the second story.²³ Several contractors worked on the project including a stonemason, brick mason, and carpenter. Charles Begg, a local quarry owner working near Vale provided the stone and participated in the construction of the first story.²⁴ His work was described in the local paper as, "... fine a piece of stone work as can be seen anywhere. Charlie Begg knows how that sort of thing should be done."²⁵ James Harvey is noted as performing all brickwork.²⁶

The second story of the building, which held the meeting hall the Odd Fellows and other organizations would use for their gatherings, was completed soon after September 12, 1908.²⁷ At that point the only work remaining was ornamentation. The work included walls being frescoed as well as murals being painted for "lodge purposes." Local sentiment for the buildings appears to have been quite favorable. It was said in the local paper that the Odd Fellows Hall, "...will be the finest building in the Eastern part of Oregon for the purpose it will be used."²⁸ Of the meeting hall itself, the article states that "it will be the finest hall room we have ever seen in Oregon and when completed will be an ornament to Vale."²⁹ In speaking about the eventual construction of a new IOOF hall in Burns Junction, *The Oregon Oriano* went as far as to say that, "The new IOOF Hall at Vale is a monument which carries a good impression everywhere."³⁰ Today, the Vale Odd Fellows Lodge No. 100 remains as the only extant representation in the city of a building purpose-built to host fraternal organization functions. Further, out of 8 known fraternal organizations in the city, at least half of them met in the Vale Odd Fellows Hall.

The Hall as a Center of Community

In keeping with the mission laid forth by the IOOF, the lodge at Vale was certainly a centerpiece for the local community. The Vale Odd Fellows Hall is interesting due to the functions that occurred there beyond the meetings of the fraternal organization. In the *Malheur Enterprise*, a listing of lodge meetings was produced each week. Other fraternal lodges using the IOOF Hall as their meeting place include the A.F. & A.M. (Freemasons), the Golden Chain chapter of Eastern Star, and the Progressive Camp.³¹ The other lodges in Vale, which included the Advance Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Angelus Circle, did not have a specified meeting location. Odd Fellows from other lodges around the country were welcome to attend meetings whenever they were held.

The hall was directly and indirectly associated with local politics in Vale. According to an article from the *Malheur Enterprise* from December 29, 1917 in reference to a Christmas party hosted by the local Socialist Party it was said that, "The large, beautiful hall whose appointments were so generously extended by the noble order of the IOOF was filled to its utmost capacity..."³² The lodge also had direct connections to the local government through certain member affiliation. One of the first Grands of the Vale IOOF Lodge, I.W. "Zay" Hope and his brother M.G. came to Vale in 1883 and established one of the first general stores in town.³³ The store was located on the first floor of the original frame building that was brought for the Odd Fellows from Glennville.³⁴ The brothers installed the first street lamp in town, and ran a gas line to the newer Odd Fellows hall to provide light to that building as well. Zay Hope, following a few years of being a businessman, was

²³ The Malheur Gazette (Vale, OR). "No Title", March 12, 1908.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ The Malheur Gazette (Vale, OR). "Locals and Personals", April 18, 1908.

²⁶ Malheur Gazette, March 12, 1908.

²⁷ The Oregon Oriano (Vale, OR). "No Title", September 12, 1908.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ The Oregon Oriano (Vale, OR). "No Title", December 19, 1908.

³¹ Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "Latest News of the Week", April 27, 1912. p.3.

³² Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "Socialists Enjoy Program", December 29, 1917. p. 8.

³³ Gregg, p 306.

³⁴ Ibid p.307.

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elected as mayor in 1912.³⁵ Hope continued as a member of the Odd Fellows for the remainder of his life. In 1903, Zay Hope was chosen as the Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of the IOOF, perhaps indicating the relative importance of the Vale IOOF Lodge. C.M. Robinette managed the Malheur Clothing Company that was on the first floor of the Odd Fellows Hall. Robinette also served as mayor of Vale for a number of terms.³⁶ B.W. Mulkey was the county clerk for Malheur County as well as the city treasure for Vale.³⁷ Mulkey was on the board of trustees for the Odd Fellows in Vale. Mulkey also was one of the members who reviewed contracts for the hall to be built.³⁸

Odd Fellows were known to conduct several types of charitable deeds. According to information provided by the modern day Odd Fellows, types of charitable deeds could include the finding of homes for the elderly and orphaned. The IOOF would also provide money for funeral services when family members of the deceased could not afford the costs. It has been found that the Odd Fellows were known to have provided food services during times of disasters as well.³⁹ Despite the relative lack of direct evidence of charitable deeds conducted by the Vale Odd Fellows, it can be assumed that the hall served as a conduit for similar activities. The members of the lodge, as they have appeared in research, were affluent businessmen, politicians, etc. Their affluence would have surely allowed for the means in which to carry out charitable deeds in Vale. Other than the members of the lodge in Vale that have already been mentioned, other prominent members include: I.H. Holland, owner of the Pacific Livestock Company, and M.G. Hope, who was the owner of The First Bank of Vale.⁴⁰

One charitable activity that is documented is the Vale Lodge's participation in funeral services for lodge members. Oftentimes, the burials in which the Odd Fellows took part were for people whose family did not have the economic means to afford the ceremony. Although not specifically mentioned as being of need, there are a few known examples of the Odd Fellows taking a part in the interment process. The lodge hosted the funeral services for V.S. Curtis, the owner of the Drexel Hotel.⁴¹ Evidence also shows that there was a correlation between the Vale Cemetery and the IOOF Lodge No. 100. The Odd Fellows of Vale purchased the land at some point in their tenure in Vale, and assisted with the burials of people there. Although the specifics are unknown in terms of when the cemetery was founded or purchased by the Odd Fellows, it is known that over 500 people are buried there. Some of the burials are directly connected with the Odd Fellows. It is known that I.W. Hope and his family were buried in the cemetery, and it can be assumed that other lodge members were as well. Despite being a member of the nearby Jordan Valley lodge, the Vale Odd Fellows paid for the funeral of a pioneer resident known as R.J. "Uncle Bob" Ivers. He was also buried in the Vale cemetery.

In addition to charitable work, the members of the lodge hosted celebratory events. On Armistice Day, in 1919, stores were closed and residents celebrated the event at the IOOF Hall; although, another organization hosted the event. An article in the *Malheur Enterprise* reported that participants "gathered at the big tables spread out in the Odd Fellows Hall...."⁴² Primary research shows that although several groups were active within Vale within the period of significance, the most common location for such events was the Odd Fellows Hall. Examples of gatherings that were put on by the Vale IOOF included Christmas celebrations, New Year's Day dinners, balls, and feasts recognizing seasonal harvests. The size of the Odd Fellows Hall in Vale was certainly conducive for large events such as these. The hall also hosted a meeting for the notable public works project known as the Owyhee Irrigation Project.⁴³ The meeting was held to search for workers to complete the project. Eastern Oregon is known as consisting of a very arid environment. It was through public works projects like the Owyhee Irrigation Project that land was able to be "reclaimed" for the use of agriculture.

³⁵ Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "Business Men's Ticket Wins", March 9, 1912. p. 6.

³⁶ Gregg, p. 316.

³⁷ Ibid p.310.

³⁸ Malheur Gazette (Vale, OR). "Notice to Contractors", February 20, 1908.

³⁹ Hicks, p. 9.

⁴⁰ Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "Big Harney Ranches Not Hill's Yet", February 10, 1912. p. 1; Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "Vale the Beautiful", December 20, 1913. p.1; Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "Odd Fellows Meet", April 28, 1917. p. 1.

⁴¹ Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "Pioneer Resident Dies Tuesday A.M.", May 24, 1919.

⁴² Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "Vale Observes Armistice Day", November 15, 1919. p. 1.

⁴³ The Owyhee Dam, a product of this project, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Decline of Vale Odd Fellows Lodge #100

The years between 1936 and 1938 were hard for the Odd Fellows of Oregon. Membership dropped each year more than the year before. In a speech given to a gathering of Odd Fellows in Pendleton, Oregon in 1938, the Grand Master of the IOOF mentioned the economic troubles. He stated that the first 8 months of 1937 "...showed evidences of very real growth..." The Grand Master continued by saying that the, "...situation was changed by the labor troubles which developed in the latter part of the year 1937, throttling business and stopping payrolls."⁴⁴ This downturn made it hard for people to join the Odd Fellows. Businesses that rented spaces from the Odd Fellows suffered as well. This led to a decrease in lodge income due to businesses being unable to pay rent. This struggle is reflected in the national Recession of 1937. By 1937, much of the American economy had regained its strength to the levels seen prior to the economic collapse of 1929, which led to cuts in federal spending as the end of the Great Depression was thought to be in sight. However, for 13 months between 1937 and 1938, there was a sharp downturn in the economy that only recovered after the onset of World War II.

As with many fraternal lodges around the nation and Oregon during the 1930's, the Vale Odd Fellows Lodge No. 100 also suffered a downturn in membership. In a 1985 article that synthesized the history of the Odd Fellows in Vale, Doc Cole mentioned remembering that the Odd Fellows lost their building in the 1930's. The article continues by quoting another owner of the building (who bought it in 1945), as saying the Odd Fellows lost their building because the commercial tenants on the first floor could not pay their rent.⁴⁵ According to tax assessor information, the Odd Fellows officially sold the building on November 18, 1937 to Frank Reiner. According to the current owner of the building, the Reiner family ran a bar out of the building during their ownership.

Primary evidence for specific troubles within the lodge does exist to support the claims made in 1985. In looking at the proceeds of the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge from 1928 (10 years before the sale of the hall), the lodge was shown as having 83 members. In 1936, the year prior to the building being sold, membership had dropped to 63 persons. The total amount of assets that the lodge had was \$14,643.50. However, it was also found that the Vale Odd Fellows Lodge No. 100 was delinquent on their taxes in 1936. In 1937, the year the building was sold, the assets had dropped to \$2,546.50, coinciding with the sale of the hall. The Odd Fellows continued to operate following the loss of the hall, though it is unclear where their meetings were held. The lodge officially surrendered its charter in 1985.

The significance of the Odd Fellows hall as a center for community was beginning to wane prior to the sale of the building. In October 1935, there was an advertisement for a Halloween dance. The dance, which had been hosted by the Odd Fellows in year's prior, was held in the "Community Hall" in 1935.⁴⁶ It is assumed that the building meant is the same as that indicated in 1941 and 1949 Sanborn fire insurance maps as "Community Hall" located at the south end of the block, at the northwest corner of Main and B streets.⁴⁷ This building was built in 1893, originally housing the Hope Brothers General Store, and subsequently became the Vale Fire Hall. In November 1935, there was another article advertising an event; the Armistice Day celebration.⁴⁸ Similar to the Halloween Dance, the Odd Fellows had hosted the event for many years, but that year's celebration was also held in the Community Hall.

The date in which the one story addition to the south of the Odd Fellows Hall was built is currently unknown at this point in time, but appears to have occurred after the period of significance. The building, which has been a restaurant throughout its life, first appears on Sanborn maps as early as 1941. According to the current owner,

⁴⁴ I.O.O.F of Oregon. Proceedings R.W.G. Lodge of Oregon: 1936-1940. Portland, Oregon. 1940.

⁴⁵ Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "Another Vale Landmark Going Soon", June 18th, 1985.

⁴⁶ Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "No Title", October 31, 1935. p.7.

⁴⁷ This building is indicated on 1911 Sanborn fire insurance maps as a "general store."

⁴⁸ Malheur Enterprise (Vale, OR). "Armistice Day To be Observed", November 7, 1935. p. 1.

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the building attachment suffered a fire in 1972 and was rebuilt in the same year.⁴⁹ It is believed that this was when the cut-through to the Odd Fellows Hall was made.

Herbert W. Bond, Architect

The architect associated with the building is Herbert W. Bond, of Weiser, Idaho.⁵⁰ Born in Boston in 1869 and raised in St. Auburn, Maine, Bond came to architecture through home building, specifically carpentry. In 1889 he moved to Idaho. After four years, he took a job at a planning mill in Santa Barbara, California, returning to Idaho in 1900, where he located in Boise, becoming the president of the Carpenters' Union in that city. In 1903, he relocated to Weiser, on the Idaho side of the Oregon-Idaho border, approximately 15 miles north of Ontario, Oregon. While in Weiser, he worked on designing and building mills, forming a partnership in 1906 with G.A. Smith. In this practice, Bond quickly moved to designing buildings in the area, including many residences,⁵¹ business blocks, banks, social and religious buildings, and public buildings. He was for a time the official architect of the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway, in which capacity he designed the depot at New Meadows, ID, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. Bond is credited with the design of the Masonic Temple in Weiser, the Odd Fellows' Halls in Midvale, Idaho and Halfway, Oregon.⁵² In addition to the Odd Fellows Hall, he also designed the Hotel Drexel in Vale (listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984), built simultaneously with the IOOF Hall directly across Main Street.⁵³ Bond is indicated as having been licensed in Oregon when licensing began in 1919, and he is identified as living and practicing in Baker City (then just "Baker") in 1925. By 1928, he had moved on.⁵⁴

Conclusion

The 1908 Vale Odd Fellows Lodge #100 Hall served as a center of the Vale community for much of the early-twentieth century. The building played host to a multitude of community events including dances, meetings, dinners, etc., and through its connection to most of the fraternal organizations within Vale, was certainly a place connected to the social fabric of the community. Today, the building continues to reflect its historic associations through its design, including the clear delineation between the commercial and fraternal lodge spaces, imposing construction, and incorporation of IOOF symbols.

⁴⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Vale AND Oral Interview with property owner, Margaret Stallknecht.

⁵⁰ Malheur Booster (Vale, OR). "No Title", August 1, 1908. p. 3.

⁵¹ Among Bond's notable residential designs is the National Register-listed James M. Fisher House, built in 1908-09.

⁵² The 1910 IOOF Hall in Halfway, Oregon still stands, and bears a strong resemblance to the Vale IOOF Hall. Both buildings use rusticated stone on the ground floor and brick above, and make use of very similar arrangements of bays, pilasters, and continuous sills, and flat-arch, keystone lintels. The building is now a bank. Bond was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World in Weiser, where he held leadership positions.

⁵³ French, Hiram Taylor. *History of Idaho; a narrative account of its historical progress, its people and its principal interests.* Vol 2. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago. 1914. pp.68-69

⁵⁴ Ritz, Richard Ellison. *Architects of Oregon.* Lair Hill Publishing, Portland, OR. p.46.

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U.S. Census Bureau. "Oregon: Table 1: Population of Minor Civil Divisions: 1910, 1990, And 1890." <http://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/05013017ch4.pdf>

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Wright, Rhonda and Rosalind Keeney. National Register Nomination for the "Hardman IOOF Hall."
Washington DC: National Park Service, 2012.

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: Malheur County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one

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

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>43.981701°</u> Latitude	<u>-117.239796°</u> Longitude	3	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude
2	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude	4	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude

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

The nominated boundary includes the entirety of block 24, tax lot 900, original plat of the City of Vale, Malheur County, Oregon.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination includes the entirety of the tax lot historically associated with the Vale IOOF Hall.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paden Vargo, on contract, and Diana Painter, OR SHPO staff date October 2015
organization Oregon State Historic Preservation Office telephone (804) 895-4510
street & number 725 Summer St., NE email dpv@uoregon.edu
city or town Salem state OR zip code 97301

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Vale IOOF Hall
City or Vicinity: Vale
County: Malheur **State:** Oregon
Photographer: Ian Johnson, Diana Painter, and Paden Vargo
Date Photographed: August 2010, July 2013, and July 2015

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

- Photo 1 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0001.tif
West (front) elevation of the Vale IOOF Lodge Building (right) and north elevation (left), looking southeast, July 2013
- Photo 2 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0002.tif
West (front) elevation detail showing the Odd Fellows symbol, cornice, and lintel looking east, July 2013
- Photo 3 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0003.tif
West (front) elevation showing south storefront and closed transoms, looking southeast July 2015
- Photo 4 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0004.tif
West (front) elevation showing the central set of double doors leading to second story, looking east, July 2013
- Photo 5 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0005.tif
North elevation showing sandstone first story (right), addition to rear, and gunnite on east rear elevation (left), looking southwest, July 2013
- Photo 6 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0006.tif
North elevation showing sandstone first story and the addition to the rear, looking south, July 2013
- Photo 7 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0007.tif
North elevation showing northwest corner with windows covered over and commercial sign above, looking southwest, July 2015
- Photo 8 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0008.tif
East (rear) elevation showing gable roof and gunnite covering, looking west, July 2013
- Photo 9 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0009.tif
East elevation showing rear addition, looking southwest, July 2013

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Photos Continued

- Photo 10 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0010.tif
South elevation showing second story, looking northwest, July 2015
- Photo 11 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0011.tif
Showing interior of south storefront on first story looking southwest, August 2010
- Photo 12 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0012.tif
Showing interior of north storefront looking west, August 2010
- Photo 13 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0013.tif
Showing IOOF meeting hall with space separated by columns, looking northeast, August 2010
- Photo 14 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0014.tif
Showing the separated space to the north of meeting hall, looking west, August 2010
- Photo 15 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOFHall_0015.tif
Showing the half height wall separating the meeting hall from the utilitarian spaces to the west and original staircase opening, looking west, July 2013
- Photo 16 of 16:** OR_MalheurCounty_ValeIOOHall_0016.tif
Showing the basement, July 2013

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Section number Additional Documentation Page 21

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

Figure 1: General Location Map

Figure 2: Local Location Map

Figure 3: Tax Lot Map and Site Plan

Figure 4: Basement Floor Plan

Figure 5: First Floor Plan

Figure 6: Second Floor Plan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Figure 1: General Location Map, Latitude/Longitude Coordinates: 43.981701° / -117.239796°



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National Park Service

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Figure 2: Local Location Map, Latitude/Longitude Coordinates: 43.981701° / -117.239796°



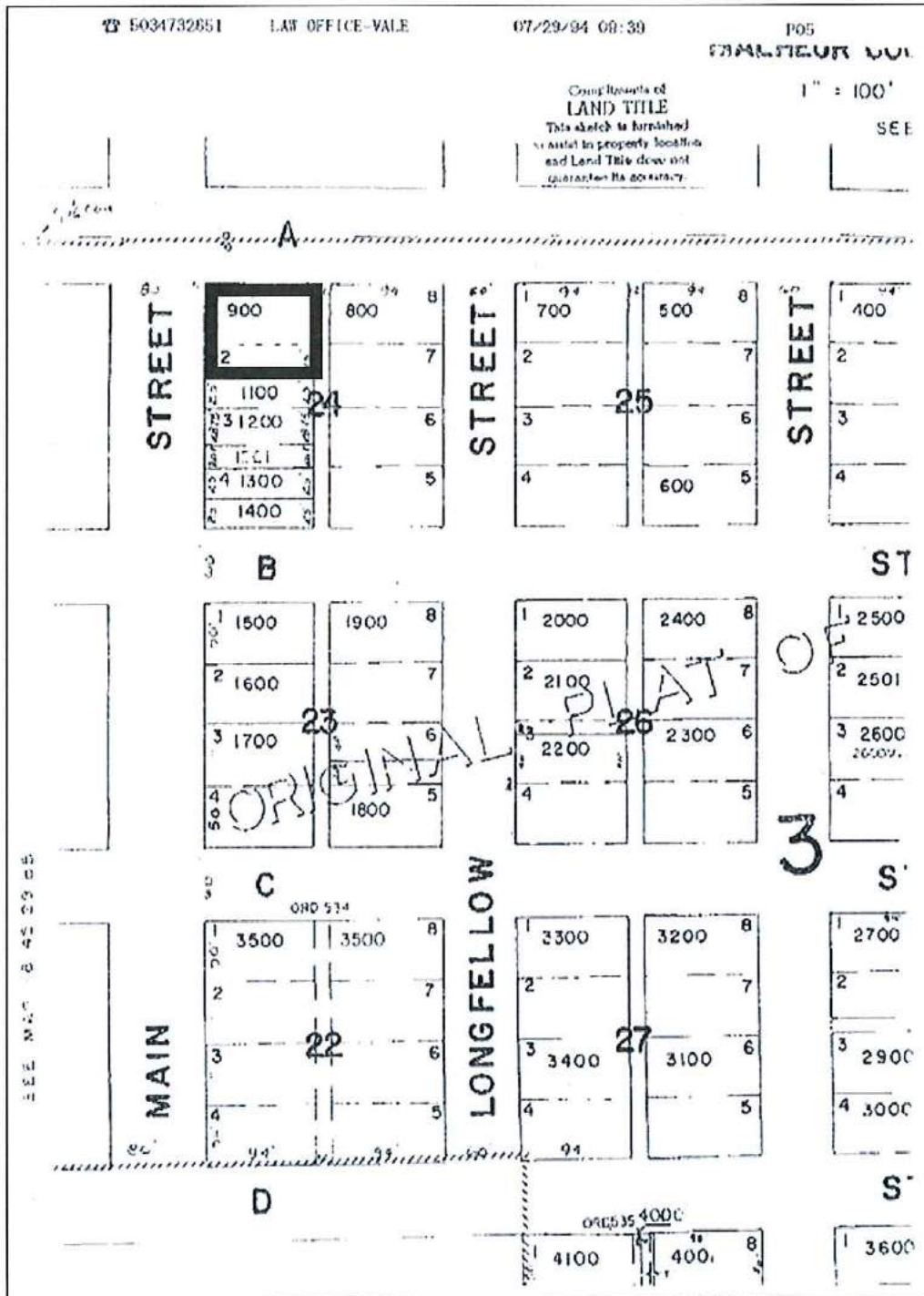
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National Park Service

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Figure 3: Tax Lot Map and Site Plan (Building footprint extends to lot lines)



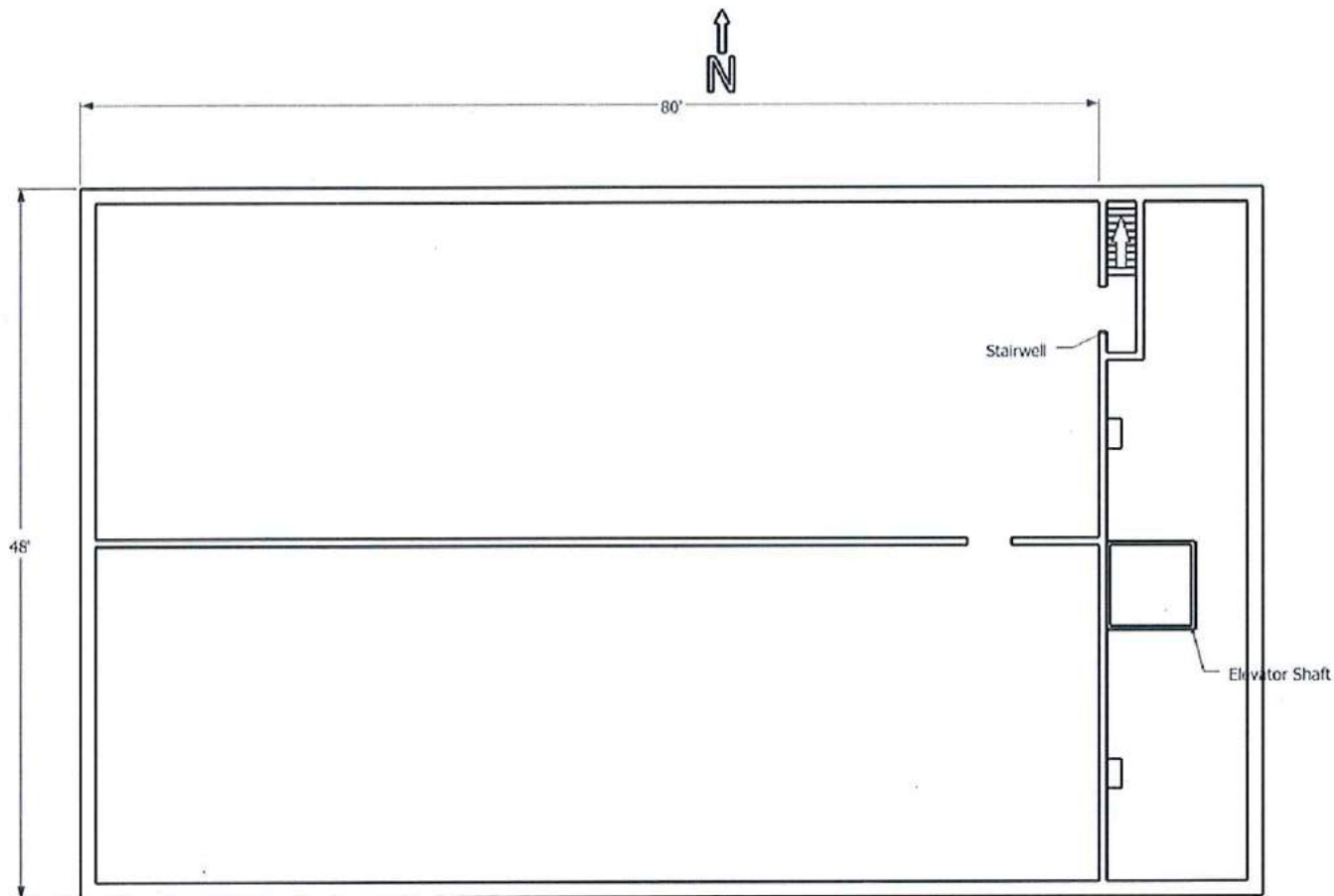
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Figure 4: Basement floor plan



Not to Scale

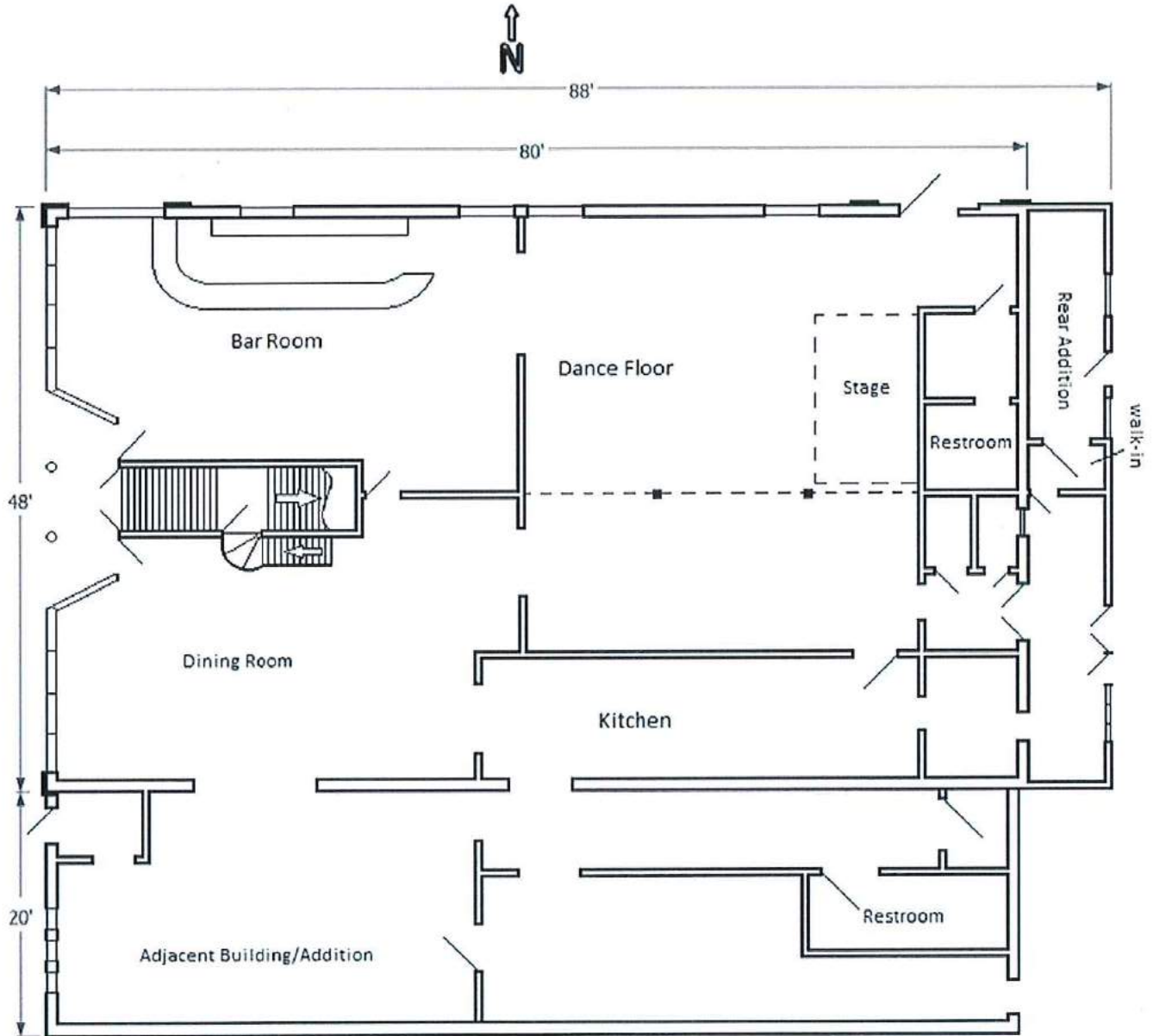
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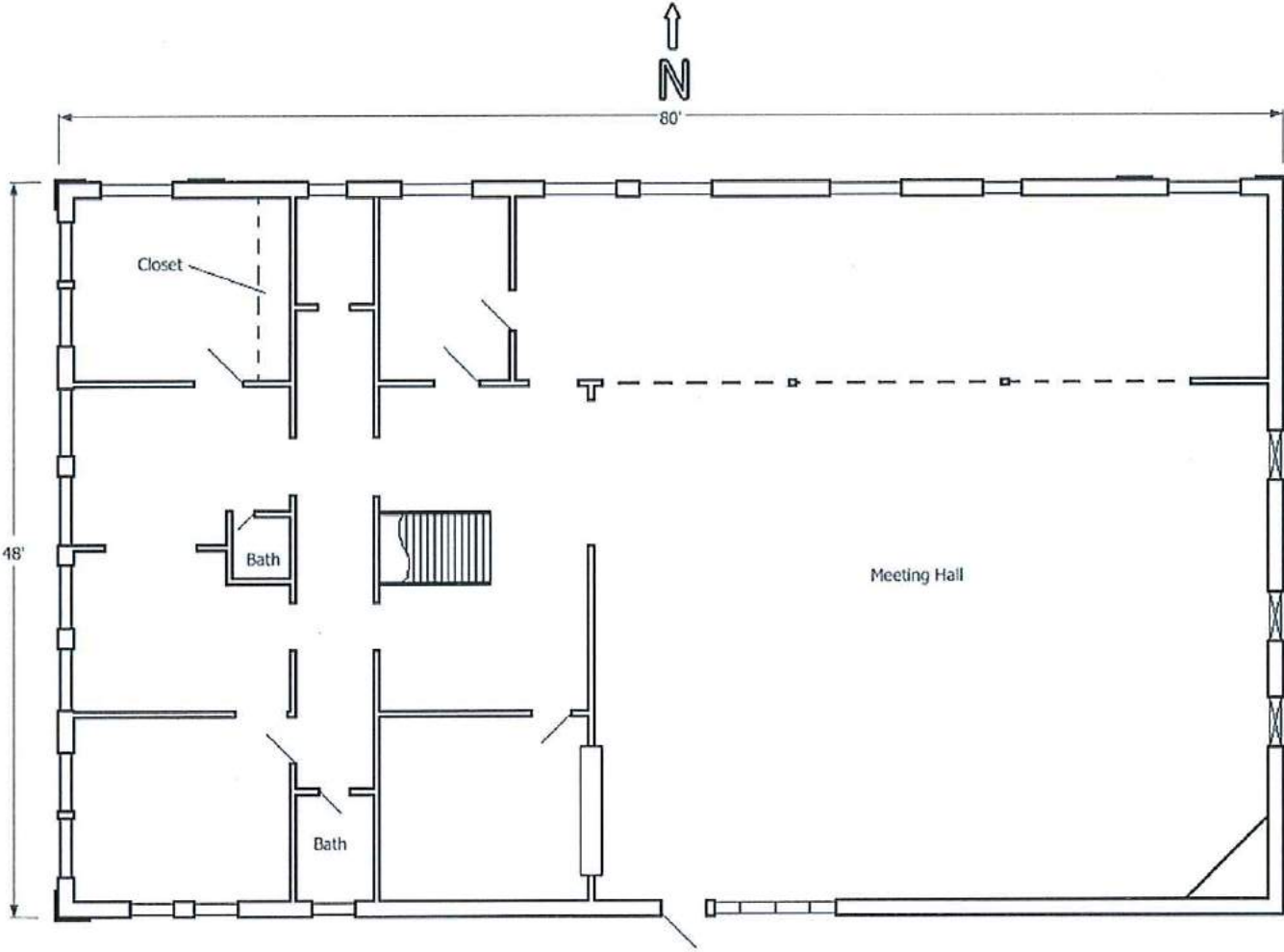
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Figure 5: First Floor Plan



Not to Scale

Figure 6: Second Floor Plan



Not to Scale

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Photo 1 of 16: West (front) elevation of the Vale IOOF Lodge Building (right) and north elevation (left), looking southeast, July 2013



Photo 2 of 16: West (front) elevation detail showing the Odd Fellows symbol, cornice, and lintel looking east, July 2013

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Photo 3 of 16: West (front) elevation showing south storefront and closed transoms, looking southeast July 2015



Photo 4 of 16: West (front) elevation showing the central set of double doors leading to second story, looking east, July 2013

Vale I.O.O.F Hall
Vale, Malheur Co., OR



Photo 5 of 16: North elevation showing sandstone first story (right), addition to rear, and gunnite on east rear elevation (left), looking southwest, July 2013



Photo 6 of 16: North elevation showing sandstone first story and the addition to the rear, looking south, July 2013

Vale I.O.O.F Hall
Vale, Malheur Co., OR



Photo 7 of 16: North elevation showing northwest corner with windows covered over and commercial sign above, looking southwest, July 2015

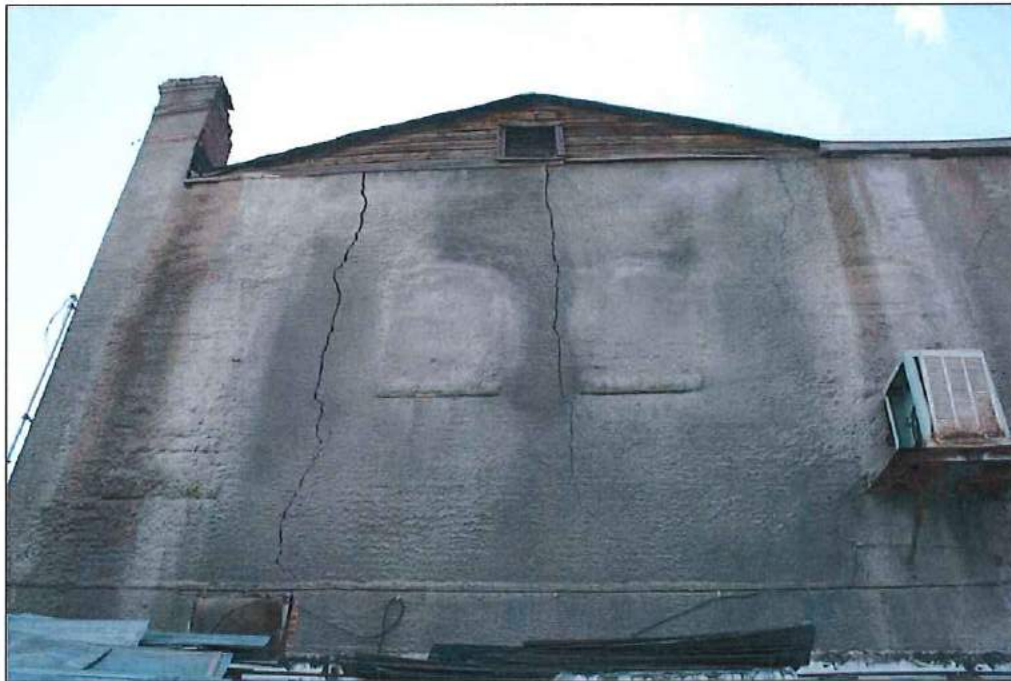


Photo 8 of 16: East (rear) elevation showing gable roof and gunnite covering, looking west, July 2013

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Vale, Malheur Co., OR

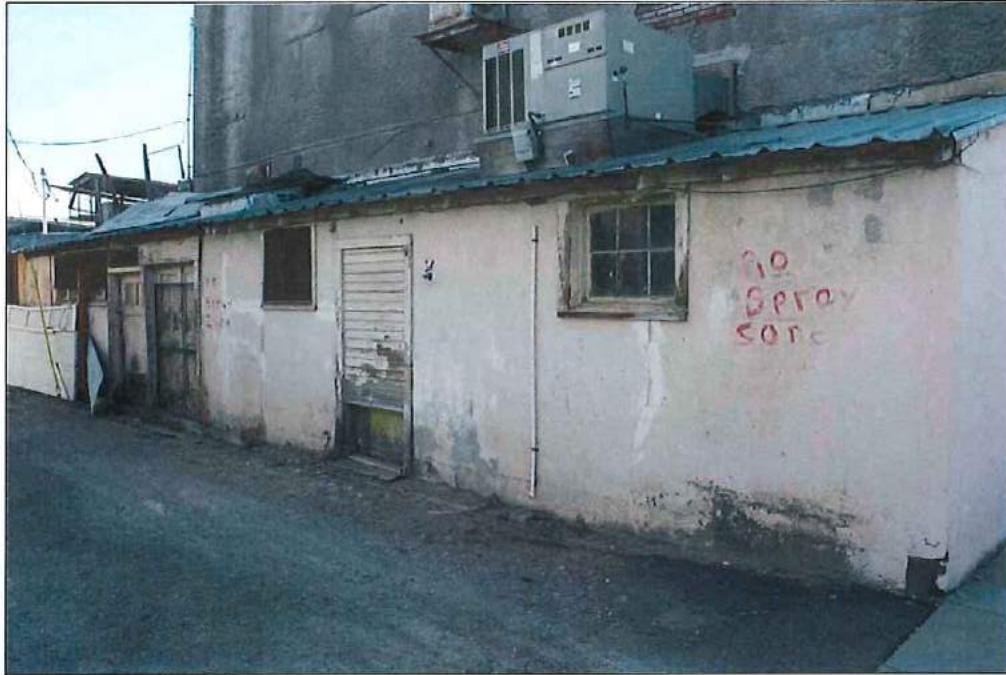


Photo 9 of 16: East elevation showing rear addition, looking southwest, July 2013



Photo 10 of 16: South elevation showing second story, looking northwest, July 2015



Photo 11 of 16: Showing interior of south storefront on first story looking southwest, August 2010



Photo 12 of 16: Showing interior of north storefront looking west, August 2010



Photo 13 of 16: Showing IOOF meeting hall with space separated by columns, looking northeast, August 2010

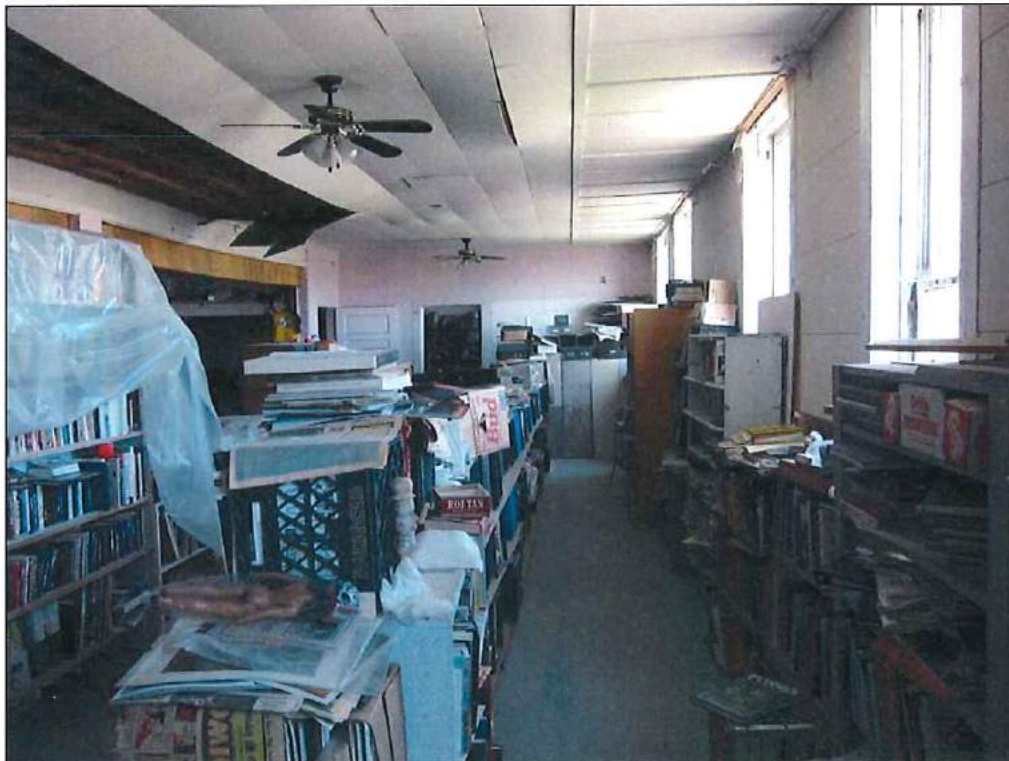


Photo 14 of 16: Showing the separated space to the north of meeting hall, looking west, August 2010



Photo 15 of 16: Showing the half height wall separating the meeting hall from the utilitarian spaces to the west and original staircase opening, looking west, July 2013



Photo 16 of 16: Showing the basement, July 2013