

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Queen of Angels Priory

and/or common Benedictine Convent and Academy

2. Location

street & number 840 South Main Street N/A not for publication

city, town Mt. Angel N/A vicinity of congressional district Fifth

state Oregon code 41 county Marion code 047

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Benedictine Sisters of Mount Angel

street & number 840 South Main Street

city, town Mt. Angel N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97362

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Marion County Clerk's Office

street & number Marion County Courthouse

city, town Salem state Oregon 97301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Land held by the Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict in the small farming community of Mt. Angel in central Marion County, Oregon, encompasses 146 acres at the south end of the town. The 9-1/2-acre portion of the holdings which is proposed for nomination to the National Register is situated between transportation routes which converge toward the center of town; namely, South Main Street on the west and the Southern Pacific Railroad line and State Highway 213 on the east. Land to the south of the Benedictine holdings is open farm land which falls off toward Walker Ditch, which drains into the Pudding River to the west. Since its construction in 1888, the four-story convent of the Benedictine Sisters with its spire-topped belfry has been a prominent feature in this rural agricultural setting. Approximately a mile to the southeast, atop Lone Butte--renamed Mount Angel by Adelhelm Odermatt, OSB--is the complementary monastic enterprise founded in the 1880s by Father Odermatt which is now known as the Abbey of St. Benedict. Components of the Queen of Angels Priory proposed for nomination are the convent and academy building of 1888 which was enlarged by north and south wings in 1902 and 1913, respectively; the academy and normal school building of 1913 now known as Howard Hall; and several outbuildings which will remain at the conclusions of current site redevelopment: the brick cellar of 1888, the well house of 1908, and a prune drying shed of 1924.

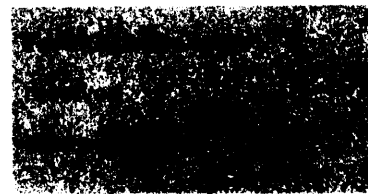
The original unit of the historic ensemble is the main block of the convent and academy building built in the Second Empire Baroque Style in 1888. It is a rectangular volume measuring 37 x 120 feet, with its long axis running north to south. Essentially of brick masonry construction, its three stories rest on a high basement of "pebble stone" (concrete?) which is stuccoed and scored in imitation of rusticated masonry. Basement story fenestration is regular and trabeated. The fourth, or attic story is contained in a Mansard roof with gable-roofed dormers. Assorted formally-placed brick chimneys break the roofline. The principal facade, facing west, is organized with strict bilateral symmetry. There are five regularly-spaced window bays in the wings on either side of a central, hip-roofed pavilion. The central pavilion is organized into three wide bays marked off by a strip pilasters and quoining, and its windows are coupled under arcuated drip moldings, which are typical. Second and third story window openings are fitted with double-hung sash with one over one lights. Windows of the main, or second story have segmental arch heads; those of the third story are round-arched. Access to the front entrance in the central pavilion is gained by a flight of concrete steps to the premier etage. The double-leaf, multi-paneled door with its single rectangular top light is sheltered by a porch with upper deck and balustrade with urn finials. Porch columns and shadow pilasters have plain shafts and palmate capitals.

The central pavilion is surmounted by a square, louvered belfry with gables at each face and a spire with Latin cross termination. A keystone corbel over the central third story window in the pavilion was designed to bear statuary which was not installed until many years later. The existing statue of the Virgin Mary was put in place in 1954. The wall plane above the statuary corbel was treated as a niche for the sculptural figure. A narrow section between windows of the fourth story was recessed slightly and a string course was extended vertically to frame the niche with a round arch. The pavilion's central bay, above the niche, is pedimented, and its gable is surmounted by a crest of scroll work terminating in a Latin cross. The classical cornice assembly including a plain frieze and rudimentary architrave molding, is of galvanized sheet metal. The original roof cover of the central pavilion was of sheet metal with standing seams, and other roof surfaces, including those of the belfry spire, are clad with metal shingles.

A contemporary account of the dedication which appeared in the Salem Oregon Statesman in

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1888 described the building as follows.

The lower story and basement is eleven feet six inches high, and contains a kitchen furnished with all the necessary appurtenances as good as the finest Portland hotel; also two large dining rooms, a pantry, store rooms, bath rooms, and two lavatories. The whole basement has a flooring of artificial stone, five inches thick. The second or middle story, of a height of fifteen feet, contains two parlors, an entrance hall, a chapel and three club rooms. The third story is thirteen feet in height and contains the office of the mother superior and four class rooms, also two music rooms. The top story contains four large dormitories.

The heating appliances, drainage, fire apparatus, water supply, and everything else about the building are complete, except the inside painting and varnishing, which will be done by the Sisters.

Clay for the bricks was found south of the convent precincts, near the present Priory cemetery. A Mr. McCormick, from Woodburn, made bricks with the help of the "Butsch boys." According to a brief history in the Priory archives, several of the Sisters moved from Gervais to aid in the building program. "One of the Sisters drove horses which brought building materials to the appointed places and carried away the debris. Each of the three meals of the day was prepared for the workmen by the Sisters. By means of a hand-pulley, they hauled boards to the second, third and fourth floors, where these materials would be found in the morning. As the building was completed, the Sisters cleaned and varnished the floors and woodwork, cleaned the windows, and in general, did many of the finer things needed to finish the structure."

In 1902 and 1913, respectively, the convent was enlarged by Mansard-roofed north and south wings which gave the building a U-shaped plan. The north wing is basically a rectangular four-story volume matching the original volume in materials, style and detail. Its long axis runs east to west, perpendicular to that of the original block. The main entrance to the north wing is centered in the north face and follows the established pattern, having concrete stairs to the premier etage and a porch with deck and railing. Three-story polygonal window bays with balustraded parapets project from the north faces of either end pavilion of the wing. These bays and the more florid pedimented, gable-roofed dormers and oeil de boeuf dormers are the only obvious clues to the later date of the north wing. On the third floor, the center window of the westernmost bay was bricked in originally to provide backing for the altar of St. Joseph's chapel. The windows on either side of the altar in the north wall contained stained glass by the Povey Brothers studio of Portland. These windows were removed, restored in the Priory art shop, and replaced in the west wall of the chapel at a later date. There is an interesting semi-circular bay or bridge between this projecting bay and the main wall plane which provided a passage for any priest who was called to the convent to perform mass or other services from the room where he donned his vestments to the chapel. There is a four-story wooden piazza on the south face of the north wing overlooking the rear court yard.

The south wing also is oriented perpendicular to the original block but is strictly rectangular in plan. Fenestration follows the established pattern in general but that of the west end, or principal facade departs from regular spacing and has coupled

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windows in the two inner bays. All of this wing but the basement diningroom and partial attic story is taken up by the new chapel, and the specialized use is revealed on the side and rear, or east, exterior walls by brick buttresses and by elongated, paired double-hung windows with wheel window top lights under round arches. Outside access to the new chapel is gained by a double stair to the premier etage at the southwest corner of the wing and a pedimented portico.

The interior of the original block is arranged on a rear cross hall plan with rooms on the west, or front side on either side of the central entry hall. This pattern extends to the north wing, in which the long hall is on the south, or rear side. In both cases, the halls overlook the rear courtyard which has been developed as a garden. As the academy and the membership of the order grew, the use of various rooms changed. For example, the library on the main floor in the original block was the original chapel. The Sisters have carefully recorded such changes, which have not affected the overall integrity of the structure. The possible exception is the second chapel--St. Joseph's Chapel--in the north wing. Once two stories in height, it now is one story with storage room above. The two parlors on either side of the principal entry are unchanged. In the basement, the kitchen has been enlarged, but old paneled doors and cabinetry are to be found.

The light and airy chapel in the south wing--the third chapel to have been established on the premises--is one of the glories of the convent. It is basilican in plan with a rib-vaulted altar alcove, or sanctuary at the east end which is lighted by a wheel window skylight. Across the east end wall is a blind arcade with Corinthian pilasters. North and south walls have an arcade over generous, round-arched openings previously described which are interspersed between the pendant posts and corbels of six decorated lateral beams. An organ and choir loft with arcaded railing extends across the west end of the chapel. Interior access to the chapel is provided by a doorway from the hall of the original block.

The Mt. Angel Academy and Normal School building, now known as Howard Hall, built in 1913--at the same time as the south wing of the convent, is a restrained and functionally designed example of 20th century Georgian architecture. Four stories in height, with flat roof and brick exterior walls, it is U-shaped in plan with slightly projecting sections at either front corner and at the center. Its long axis is oriented north to south, and it is detached and offset from the southwest corner of the convent. Its west-facing facade is formally organized with rusticated basement story and full entablature with solid balustrade. A low, pedimented gable with Latin cross termination crowns the central entrance pavilion. A prostyle in antis, temple-fronted portico shelters the front entrance at grade level. Generous banks of of trabeated and mullioned windows with many small panes in upper sashes and paneled spandrels are recessed slightly from the main wall plane. In the center of the rear court yard is a gable-roofed, two-story gymnasium wing with lean-to end addition.

The interior of Howard Hall is organized on a central cross hall plan. It is unaltered and is distinguished by fine staircase paneling and generous natural lighting. The building originally had dormitory space on the fourth floor; guest and private rooms along with biology, chemistry and physics rooms on the third floor; recitation and music rooms on the second floor; and lockers and a domestic science rooms on the first floor.

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The cellar at the north end of the convent court yard dates from initial construction of 1888. It is a small brick building, squarish in plan, with a hipped roof, surmounted by a square louvered ventilator.

The well house also is located behind the convent, on the east side of a rear driveway. It was built of brick in 1908 in the Jacobethan Style. Rectangular in plan, it is a single-story structure with gable roof and brick exterior walls, the northernmost of which is stuccoed. The roof is clad with metal tiles. End gables and parapet gables with cast stone coping, a chimney with corbelled necking and medieval label moldings over window openings are hallmarks of the period style.

The prune drier dating from 1924 is a two-story, gable-roofed rectangular volume located at the southeast corner of the rear precincts of the Queen of Angels Priory. Its long axis is oriented east to west. The ground story wall enclosing the furnace is constructed of fire brick. The remainder is of wood frame construction with composition shingle siding reminiscent of hung tiles. The corrugated metal-clad roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The mechanism for handling fruit drying trays is still operable.

Landscape features of the nominated area include the giant sequoia to the north of the front steps in the convent foreyard. It is about the same age as the building. There are four great linden trees immediately north of the north wing, two on either side of the central walk to a narrow extension of Academy Street. North of the roadway is the park-like grove containing many specimen trees, lawn and bedding plants. This landscaped area is used for picnicking and relaxation.

Settecase, Smith & Doss, a Salem architectural firm, have prepared plans for the Sisters to adapt the Priory buildings to their modern-day needs. The plan calls for a two-story addition in the rear courtyard of the old convent to contain an infirmary in the second story and a chapter room in the ground story. A kitchen and dining wing will be located south east of the chapel wing. It will be associated with a cloister. Between the convent and Howard Hall there is currently a one story area way, or covered passage which is masked by plantings. This is to be replaced with a four story connecting section to provide a single formal entrance to the two buildings with an elevator and staircase to the chapel, as well as access between the corresponding floors of either building. This connecting section will provide a fire barrier between the two structures and has been designed to match the south chapel wing stylistically. The Sisters wish to provide 100 private rooms for their members in the old convent, and will use Howard Hall for administrative and public purposes. Care will be taken to refurbish the original convent parlors and other more significant areas such as St. Joseph's Chapel in the north wing.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1888, 1913

Builder/Architect Architects:

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Convent: Otto Kleemann, 1888
 North Wing: Joseph Jacobberger, 1902
 South Wing: Engelbert Gier, 1913
 Howard Hall: Emil Schacht & Son, 1913
 Well House: MacNaughton, Raymond & Lawrence, 1908

The Queen of Angels Priory in Mt. Angel, Oregon is significant as one of the few structural ensembles of a monastic order in the state to have survived intact from the 19th century. The convent of the Queen of Angels was founded in the small Willamette Valley farming community of Mt. Angel by Sisters of the Roman Catholic Order of Saint Benedict as a mission from the Convent of Maria Rickenbach in Canton Unterwalden, Switzerland. The Reverend Mother Bernardine Wachter, OSB, foundress, arrived in Oregon from Switzerland in October, 1882 and, with her band of seven Benedictine Sisters, first settled at Gervais in southern Marion County to teach. In 1888 the motherhouse at Mt. Angel in central Marion County was established in complement to the monastery founded in 1887 atop Lone Butte by Father Adelhelm Odermatt, OSB. In the following year, the separate Benedictine enterprises of St. Anselm's Seminary (Mt. Angel College) and Mt. Angel Academy were opened. Normal courses added to the offerings of the female academy in the early years of the 20th century were standardized in 1913. State accreditation of the Sisters' Mt. Angel Normal School followed in 1924. In 1982, while vigorously pursuing an historic ministry of education and health care, the Benedictine Sisters celebrate their centenary in Oregon, and the motherhouse at Mt. Angel is the focal point of observances. A year ago, the Sisters carefully evaluated their extensive physical plant at Mt. Angel to determine whether or not the original units would serve the needs of their ministry into the 21st century. Their conclusion was that, with a certain amount of renovation and upgrading of mechanical systems and circulation patterns, the original units could be preserved for continued use. Within the nominated area of slightly less than 9-1/2 acres, components of the historic ensemble which will remain at the conclusion of the renovation program are as follows: 1) The four-story convent of brick masonry built in the Second Empire Baroque Style in 1888 from a design by Otto Kleemann, to which were added a north wing by Joseph Jacobberger in 1902 and a south, chapel wing by local architect Engelbert Gier in 1913, 2) Mt. Angel Academy and Normal School, later known as Howard Hall, a 4-story, brick-faced Georgian Style building of 1913 designed by Emil Schacht and Son, and 3) several outbuildings, including a brick cellar of 1888, a well house of 1908 by Portland architects MacNaughton, Raymond and Lawrence, and a fruit drying shed of 1924. With its bilateral symmetry, its louvered and spired belfry, its Mansard-roofed uppermost story, and arcuated fenestration, the convent of 1888 embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Second Empire Baroque Style and is one of the rare, well-preserved examples of the style now standing in the state. Together with the academy and normal school building of 1913, its possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with The Roman Catholic Church and education in Oregon.

Architecture

In selecting their architects, the Benedictine Sisters followed the guidance of the

9. Major Bibliographical References

Archives of the Benedictine Sisters, Mount Angel, Oregon

Annals of the Benedictine Sisters

Contracts and Specifications

Fleckinger, Sister Mary Hilda, OSB, "Early Beginnings of Convent Queen of Angels,"
August 31, 1976 Manuscript, 13 pages

(continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 9.495

Quadrangle name Silverton, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	5	1	5	8	0	0	4	9	8	9	7	3	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing					

C

Zone		Easting						Northing					

D

Zone		Easting						Northing					

E

Zone		Easting						Northing					

F

Zone		Easting						Northing					

G

Zone		Easting						Northing					

H

Zone		Easting						Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Queen of Angels Priory is located in Sec. 10, T. 6 S., R. 1 W., W. M., in Mt. Angel, Marion County, Oregon. The area nominated to the National Register is described as follows. Beginning at a point on the west line of the Southern Pacific Railroad right of

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Duniway

organization N/A date August 29, 1981

street & number 1365 John Street South telephone 503/581-2338

city or town Salem state Oregon 97302

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification


The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date May 7, 1982

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	Entered in the National Register date <u>7/8/82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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presiding Bishop. Not unexpectedly, as a German-speaking group ministering to the German-speaking Catholics of the area, they employed architects who reflected German traditions in every case but one.

Otto Kleemann (1855-1936), who designed the original convent and academy building of 1888, was a native of Ostrow, Posen Province, Germany (now Poland). He studied architectural design and construction at the Polytechnic Institute of Holzminden, and arrived in the San Francisco Bay area in 1873. There he worked for Clinton Day and Schroepfer and Mathews of San Francisco and Oakland. In 1880, he came to Portland, Oregon, where he worked for Justus Krumbein and James Upton, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the United States Government. He opened his own architectural office in Portland in 1884 and continued to do much work for the railroads and many Catholic churches, monasteries, convents and other Catholic buildings, although he was non-Catholic. Notable among the Catholic commissions were St. Mary's School in Portland and Mount Angel Monastery, neither of which stands today; and St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in The Dalles (1898) and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Portland (1891)--both National Register Properties.

Joseph (Josef) Jacobberger (1869-1930), designer of the north wing of 1902, was born in Alsace-Lorraine. At the age of two, he came with his family to Omaha, Nebraska, where his father was a contractor and builder. He was graduated from Creighton University and in 1890 came to Portland where he was a draughtsman for the eminent firm of Whidden and Lewis. He spent a few years in Minneapolis and other Mid-West cities, and by 1900 had opened his own office in Portland. By 1912, he joined in the partnership with Alfred H. Smith. The Jacobberger Collection at the University of Oregon lists 366 projects, including those of his son. Jacobberger's house for Frank E. Dooly in Portland is on the National Register. Jacobberger, too, was awarded several Catholic commissions. They include St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Parish Hall and School in Portland and buildings at Marylhurst College.

Engelbert Gier (1862-1942), designer of the convent's south wing of 1913 containing the chapel, was born in Aachen, Germany. He was a resident of Mt. Angel and designed and built St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Mt. Angel (1912) with the help of his brother, Emil Gier. St. Mary's Church is a National Register property.

Emil Schacht and Son, a Portland firm active from 1908 to 1913, designed the Mt. Angel Academy building of 1913 now called Howard Hall. Emil Schacht (1854-1926) was a native of southern Denmark, now West Germany. He studied at the Polytechnicum of Hanover and in Copenhagen, Denmark. With Claims he graduated from Heidelberg University. He spent six years (1874-1880) as a draughtsman in New York, a year in Denmark, and a year in Omaha Nebraska. He came to Portland in August 1884. He designed office and business blocks, hotels, apartments, warehouses, garages and other public buildings in that city. He did plans for remodeling the Fort Vancouver barracks, and designed buildings for Fort Liscum, Alaska. Much of his work in the center of Portland has been destroyed by recent redevelopment in the business area, including the Hotel Lenox, the Maegley-Tichner Building at 6th and Alder, the early Elks Temple at 329 Stark, and the Lowenson Building. The Oriental Building designed for the Lewis and Clark Fair (1905) was temporary, and was described by a contemporary as a "free study of the Corinthian Order." A major Schacht-designed building still standing is the Portland Police Headquarters at 2nd and Oak streets erected in 1912. His son, Martin (1882-1933), was

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trained by his father, and although he practiced in Portland as an architect at times, he operated essentially as a general contractor.

MacNaughton, Raymond and Lawrence, designers of the well house of 1908, were members of an architectural and engineering firm active in Portland from 1906-1910. The principals were Ernest B. MacNaughton, who came to Portland in 1903, Herbert E. Raymond, and Ellis F. Lawrence (1879-1946) who arrived by 1905. Both MacNaughton and Lawrence were graduates of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and both served as draughtsmen for Edgar M. Lazarus when they came to Portland. The partnership included only MacNaughton and Raymond in 1906 and from 1910 to 1914. MacNaughton became involved in the financial side of construction and had a distinguished career which led to the presidency of the First National Bank of Portland, Reed College, and the American Unitarian Association. Of Raymond, less is known, but he became Superintendent of Missisquoi Pulp and Paper Company of Sheldon Springs, Vermont in 1914. Lawrence, later as principal in the firm of Lawrence and Holford, designed many significant buildings in Portland, Salem, and Eugene. He was the founder and first dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon. With MacNaughton, Lawrence was deeply involved in controversies concerning city planning in Portland. Lawrence's work dating from the days of the MacNaughton, Raymond and Lawrence firm includes Lawrence's own house, the Peter Kerr House and the Albina Branch Library.

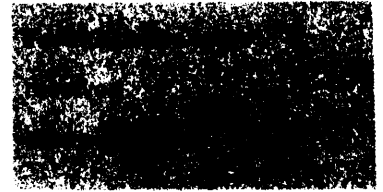
Religion, Education and Agriculture

The Convent of the Queen of Angels was founded in October 1882 at Gervais, Oregon as a mission from the Convent of Maria Rickenbach, Canton Unterwalden, Switzerland. Together with the Monks who founded a monastery and seminary atop Lone Butte overlooking the community of Mt. Angel and the Willamette Valley, the Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict carried on the religious and educational ministries of the monasteries and convents established under the Rule of St. Benedict at Subiaco and Monte Cassino in Italy in the Sixth Century. The Benedictine Order was a major factor in the survival and spread of classical education and Christianity through the dark ages and into the new world. The educational ministry of the Benedictine Sisters in Oregon was carried on at the Grande Ronde Indian Reservation, 1882-1900, St. Scholastica's Academy in Gervais, 1882-1908, and at Mt. Angel from 1888 to the present day. The keystone was the Mt. Angel Academy (1888-1964), to which was added Mt. Angel Women's College (1892-1958) and then the co-educational Mt. Angel College (1958-1972). The Convent still provides staff for St. Mary's School in Albany, originally the Academy of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, opened in 1886; Sacred Heart Parish School in Portland since 1894; and St. Luke's, originally St. Benedict's, in Woodburn since 1903. The educational programs in the Pacific Northwest in which the Sisters have participated are too numerous to itemize fully, but including St. John's School, originally the McLaughlin Institute in Oregon City, 1885-1981; St. Mary's School in Mount Angel, 1885-1968; Christie Indian Reservation School, Vancouver Island, 1900-1960; and St. Joachim's, Hayward, California, 1958-1968.

The Sisters provided services to the Benedictine monastery and seminary in Mt. Angel (now known as Mt. Angel Abbey) from the first, where they have staffed the kitchen, laundry, provided librarians, and assisted with the press relations. The Sisters in Mt. Angel have grown from an initial band of four to a present membership of 97. Their ministry involves parish work, adult education, social work, librarianship, teaching, day care and care for the aged, and working individually in many places. In addition, the convent has followed the tradition of its order and have been agriculturally self

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sufficient. It was an interest in farm life and horticulture which led to the development of the landscaped grove of evergreens north of the convent.

Historically, members of the Benedictine Order came to Oregon with the immigration of Germanic peoples in the 1880s—a time when the railroad companies promoted immigration trains and homesteading in the forested foothills of the Willamette Valley. The Benedictines served both farmer and shopkeeper in the small towns of the valley, and they reached out to the Indians. Because of the high standards of their educational programs, they were welcomed by Catholic and non-Catholic alike.

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Archives of the Benedictine Sisters, Mt. Angel, Oregon (continued)

"History of Queen of Angels Priory, " typescript, August Workshop, 1977, 6 pages.

Schwab, Sister Marilyn, OSB, statement of significance, 1981, 1 page.

Hodes, Sister Ursula, OSB, "Mount Angel, Oregon, 1848-1912." University of Oregon Thesis.

Interviews with Sister Damian, Sister Rose Marie and Sister Rose, Archivist.

Oregon Statesman, July 10, 1888. "Convent dedicated: The Inauguratory Exercises of the New Abode of the Benedictine Sisters at Mt. Angel."

Kleemann, Otto Karl (March 13, 1855-February 28, 1963)

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Polk R. L., Directory of Portland, 1887-1890, 1892-1911 (architect).

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way opposite the south line of Academy Street projected, thence southerly along said west right of way line 10 feet to the NE corner of the 14.6-acre parcel described in Marion County Deed Records, Book 57, page 244; thence westerly along the north line of said described parcel 130 feet, thence south to the SE corner of a 1.9-acre minor partition (not described in Marion County Deed Records), or approximately 635 feet; thence west along the south line of said minor partition and the south line projected approximately 390 feet to the east line of the parcel described in Book 724, page 447; thence north along east line of said parcel approximately 135 feet to the NE corner of said parcel, thence west 100 feet along the north line of said parcel, thence north approximately 520 feet to the SW corner of the 2.5-acre parcel described in Book 45, page 237; thence along the westerly and northerly boundaries of said described parcel to the west line of the Southern Pacific Railroad right of way, thence southerly along said west right of way boundary approximately 170 feet to the point of beginning, containing in all 9.495 acres, more or less, to include the convent and academy buildings and their immediate grounds, the brick cellar, well house and prune drier, and the landscaped grove of evergreen trees northerly of the historic ensemble and Academy Street extension.