

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company Building
other names/site number Mountain View Grange No. 429

2. Location

street & number 6000 NE Elliott Circle N/A not for publication
city, town Corvallis vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Benton code 003 zip code 97330

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official *James Stewart* Date April 23, 1991
State or Federal agency and bureau Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. 6/19/91
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Warehouse; store

Social: Grange meeting hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation wood post on concrete piers

walls wood: weatherboard

roof main bldg.: composition shingles

other porch roof: wood shingles

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company/Mountain View Grange #429 is sited on a tract of land formed by N.E. Elliott Circle along its easterly boundary. Elliott Circle now dead ends on the northernmost point. The railroad tracks run north-south along the westerly boundary of the nominated 0.40 acres. West of the railroad line, U.S. Highway 99W also runs north-south parallel to the railroad and property. One-half block south of the property, Elliott Circle intersects with Granger Road.

Construction began in June of 1911 as indicated in the Daily Gazette-Times of Corvallis. This landmark in the Lewisburg community is a two-story, wood-framed structure built first as the Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company, intended for a dual purpose from its start. The 4,000 square-foot structure was constructed by co-owners John Wesley Dodge, Thomas Augustus Logsdon, and George Washington Mitchell, under the supervision of Robert Wiley--all of the Lewisburg community. The Daily Gazette-Times reported the project's beginning:

"A carload of lumber arrived last Friday for the Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse. It being the first car to be switched onto the new sidetrack." (June 15, 1911)

and

"The Lewisburg hall and warehouse under course of construction is progressing nicely, under the supervision of Robert Wylie." (June 22, 1911)

The east-facing, side-gabled rectangular building has a two-story main volume roughly 30' x 60' in ground plan which rests on a wood post and concrete pier foundation enclosed with vertical wood skirting. This volume has a medium-pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves. Knee braces are located under the eaves on the north and south elevation and the roof is clad with composition shingles. There is a brick chimney.

A covered porch entry was added to the east side of the original volume in 1936 (see historic photo #H1). The porch spans two-thirds the length of the building and has a wood shingle roof with exposed

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rafters. The south end of the porch roof is hipped and a wood storage room is located there. A two-over-two pane window, now missing, was on the east side of the storage area, a raised four-panel door is on the storage entry. A wheelchair ramp (not to code ratio) was added to one-half the north end of the porch; it is not known when.

Just north of the storage room, a modern 4' x 7' one-half bathroom was added to the porch, date unknown. The owners would like to remove this one-half bath and return the porch to the original design as documented in the enclosed historic photos, #H1 and H3.

Wooden emergency exit stairs were added to the north elevation from the second floor to ground level in c. 1925. The present stairway looks very similar, but is set slightly back as seen in the north elevation c. 1925 photo #H3.

The west elevation (track side) shows a "scar" to the right of the center double-hung sash window with a plain board head revealing the former placement of the loading dock doors. The narrow loading dock itself was removed in 1940 by George Gentner. A side track (spur) once ran parallel to the loading dock. The historic photo documents placement and design of the loading dock and door. The owner would like to return the west elevation to its railroad style using historic documentation (See photos #H2 and H4 enclosed) and the Department of Interior Standards of Rehabilitation.

The original "c. 1910 Mountain View Grange No. 429" sign was taken down by the current owners to preserve it.

The 21 windows are four-over-four, double-hung sash windows with cornice-style heads. There is a one-over-one sash window in the upstairs closet. Several windows were covered by grange members to safeguard the building. The primary exterior surface is a horizontal drop siding with cornerboards. There are knee braces under the open eaves on the north and south elevations.

The interior consists of a lower level with entry, lower hall (about 38' long x 30' wide) on the north end, a large L-shaped kitchen and a small bath on the south end. The hall has Douglas fir wood floors and the lower walls have combed wood wainscoat with sheetrock above, separated by a moulding. Three load-bearing posts were placed down the middle of the hall. Acoustic tiles cover the original ceiling. Inspection under the ceiling tiles reveals that there is original tongue and groove board construction and under the wainscoat is a horizontal board covering. The owners' desire is to return the

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wainscoat and ceiling to their original materials by removal of modern materials.

A wide wooden stairway leads to the second floor with two sets of five horizontal panel style doors creating the enclosed "antechamber," and to the main meeting hall (about 50' long by 30' wide). The doors into this antechamber had holes cut so the "gatekeeper" could hear the password from grange members before permitting them into the main hall for their ceremonies. The floors are also wooden and the walls are of horizontal board covering. Ten double-hung windows surround the upper hall on three sides. A wooden stage area and an emergency exit with stairs are located on the north end. The doors are of a five horizontal panel style and a few original "schoolhouse glass" lights and the oil heater remain. There is a hall off the "antechamber" leading to a storage closet. The hall and the storage closet walls still contain original, unpainted horizontal board covering.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Agriculture
Social History

Period of Significance

1911-1941

Significant Dates

1911, 1925

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Robert Wiley, Supervisor, J. W. Dodge
T. A. Logsdon, and G. W. Mitchell, Builders

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Benton County Historical Museum
Philomath OR 97370

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.40 acres Lewisburg, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

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4	8	1	0	2	0
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4	9	4	1	8	5	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 12, Township 11S, Range 5W, Willamette Meridian in Benton County, Oregon. It is identified as Tax Lot 200 at said location and is more particularly described as follows.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the entire parcel of 0.40 acres associated with the Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company Building/Mountain View Grange No. 429, built in 1911.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda L. Dodson, property owner
organization N/A date December 1, 1990
street & number 1637 SW Reed Place telephone (503) 758-3362
city or town Corvallis state Oregon zip code 97333

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The large, two-story warehouse building of balloon frame construction standing at Lewisburg on the Southern Pacific Railroad five miles north of Corvallis, Oregon was built in 1911. Consistent with its original function as a shipment storage point for produce of orchard uplands to the west and farms spreading out on the Willamette River plain to the east, the building is situated on the east side of the rail right of way, oriented with its long axis of 60 feet parallel with the north-south running tracks. The site is but a few yards north of the point where 99W, the old Pacific Highway, and the railroad cross Mountain View Creek. The building occupies a peninsular parcel of under a half acre created where the highway/rail corridor and a north-running county road converge.

From the beginning, the warehouse served collateral functions as a mercantile and community hall. A team of farmers, incorporated as the Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company, erected a neat 30 x 60-foot, gable-roofed volume in the vernacular tradition finished with exterior drop siding, plain corner boards, and a waterskirt of vertical boards. Eaves of the roof are carried on knee braces and outriggers. Elongated wall openings are typically regular in spacing. On east and west elevations, four bays light the upper story social hall, and the ground story has a three-bay organization. On the west, or trackside front, the wide, central opening that was used as the loading dock entrance has been partially filled. Windows are double-hung sash having four-over-four lights and entablature frames with well-executed shelf molding. A brick ridge chimney vents heating stoves operating on upper and lower stories.

The north two thirds of the ground story interior is a 30 x 38-foot open space divided by a longitudinal beam supported on three boxed columns. Historic finishes are fir flooring and vertical tongue and groove wainscot. Original ceiling and upper wall finishes are intact beneath non-historic coverings of sheet rock and acoustical tile. The south end of the floor was allocated to kitchen, lavatory and circulation space. Historic finishes visible in the clear-span upstairs hall are fir flooring and horizontal wall boards.

A shed addition on the building's southeast corner provided a wood storage area, and a hip-roofed porch extending from it shelters two thirds of the east front where the entries are located. On the

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north end elevation an outside stairway was added in 1925 to provide an emergency exit from the upstairs social hall.

In 1925, when the warehouse company dissolved, the building was purchased by the Mountain View Grange No. 429, which group had met in the hall regularly since it was constructed. The Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company Building meets National Register Criterion A in the context of Benton County agriculture, commerce and social history. Its historic period of significance is marked from commencement of its early use as a link in the marketing of local farm and dairy produce. It is the only rural shipping warehouse of historic vintage remaining in Benton County today, and it is a well-preserved example. The period of significance continued through a second phase during which the building was the focus of fraternal, social and community service activities of the Mountain View Grange to the time of the Second World War.

The role of the Grangers in promoting agricultural interests on a national scale is well known. Western Granges trace their origins to the post Civil War era, when a secret association known as the Patrons of Husbandry was formed in the District of Columbia to protest burdensome freight rates imposed by the railroads. When the farmers' initiative for rate regulation was joined by small town merchants and others, it evolved as an effective political movement. In the western states, Granges were important social outlets in rural farming communities, and by the 20th Century, many of them, such as Mountain View Grange No. 429, had become involved in community service work during times of local or national emergency.

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The Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company and Mountain View Grange No. 429 shared a relationship unique to rural Benton County and Oregon history. When constructed in 1911, this vernacular building was built by Messrs. John Wesley Dodge, Thomas Augustus Logsdon and George Washington Mitchell, under the supervision of Mr. Robert Wiley, and was intended for the dual uses of a railroad shipping warehouse/mercantile and a grange/community hall. This historic building is very sound and well preserved for its 89 years. The structure retains its integrity and has been little altered since it was purchased by the Mountain View Grange No. 429 in 1925, as documented by comparing the historic and recent photos included with this nomination.

As stated in their Articles of Incorporation (#15902), State of Oregon, dated April 5th, 1911:

"...this corporation proposes to construct and build a hall warehouse and storeroom and maintain and operate the same and to carry on general mercantile business..."

These men were also farmers in the Lewisburg community. Mr. Dodge had 160 acres of orchard, primarily peaches. Mr. Logsdon and Mr. Mitchell engaged in large and varied general farming pursuits. All three were also members of the Mountain View Grange and Mr. Mitchell was its first Master.

Oregon Grange history reveals that the middleman, particularly the warehouseman who handled the farmer's wheat, often selling it without their permission and claiming an unjust share of profits, was seen as an enemy to the farmer. Thus, grangers sought to solve local problems through united action by discussion, recommendation and support of local, state and national legislation. By 1912, there were 192 granges in Oregon with 10,000 members.

The railroad was also fast developing throughout the state. Oregon's Governor West, while visiting Philadelphia on January 2, 1912, is quoted in the local newspaper: "...after years of patient waiting,

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Oregon is coming into her own in the matter of railroad construction." The Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company was constructed at the time of great railroad activity and had the opportunity to join railroad shipping pursuits. The Mountain View Grange also began renting the hall and their shipping source was also located in the building. The owners could work for the grangers best interest. After all, the owners were their neighbors and fellow grangers, too.

During this period, crops in Benton County/Lewisburg then included: apples, cherries, flax, hops, loganberries, peaches, pears, prunes, and walnuts. Farmers also raised beef, cows, pigs, poultry and sheep and sold eggs and milk. Historically, granges were always looking for reduced railroad rates. Lower rates were an advantage for these private shippers. By "freight consolidating" goods could be lumped together into carloads and shipped for about one-third the cost. The newspaper indicates that the Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company made use of that advantage:

"J.W. and W.T. Dodge of Lewisburg, north Benton and George Armstrong (granger) have sold several carloads of choice apples to a southern California company and have shipped the fruit to that firm." (Daily Gazette-Times, November 6, 1916)
and

"George Armstrong and J.W. Dodge of the Mountain View (Lewisburg) district have just shipped two carloads of apples to San Diego, California. The amount totalled 1,700 boxes. (Daily Gazette-Times, December 14, 1916)

In 1890, the Southern Pacific Employees' Time Tables show Lewisburg had a "spur" there and was "a scheduled passenger stop." In 1905, the tables call Lewisburg a "flag stop," meaning one literally had to flag the train down to stop it. In 1907, the tables say "no siding." In 1911, the year of construction, the record shows there was a "296-foot spur" again. In 1914, the spur is listed as a "five-car length," (meaning about 200 feet at 40-foot per train car). In 1917, the tables show an "east end spur" which in railroad talk means coming in from Portland, actually north on the compass. The railroad sidetrack came to the building in the west. This line running from Portland to the south was called the "West Side Line" and was used by Oregon and California steam trains, later Southern Pacific, from 1887-1940.

The West Side Line was built by Western Oregon Railroad Company in 1880. On October 9, 1880, they merged with the Oregon and California Railroad. The O & C steam trains were the first to travel past the

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Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company. Due to financial troubles, the O & C Railroad was forced into receivership and on July 1, 1887 the properties were formally acquired under lease and were later purchased by the Southern Pacific Company. The West Side Line was later electrified and on June 17, 1917, was travelled by the Southern Pacific "Red Electric," so called by the locals for its red cars. The first of the cars had been purchased when the Portland Eugene and Eastern Railway Company had been acquired by SP.

The Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company, for 14 years (1911-1925), served as an important transportation link in the agricultural commerce of the area. Some Grange members still alive today report that apples, wheat and livestock were shipped from this point and local dairymen regularly shipped milk from this warehouse to the Corvallis Creamery.

This was the nearest shipping point for a several mile radius. The nearest train stops were three miles north in Wellsdale (now Adair Village), 3 miles south in Corvallis, three miles east in Albany and nothing available to the west. Private railroad warehouses were built as storage places, but not usually for use by shipping agents. Most shipping warehouses were owned by Southern Pacific, according to railroad engineers and historians.

The Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company is the only shipping warehouse remaining in rural Benton County and the only privately owned one in all of Benton County, Oregon. It is also the only one which simultaneously served as a railroad shipping warehouse and a grange/community hall. Farmers bringing their goods for shipping could also benefit from shopping in the store located there as indicated in the newspaper:

"Frank Vader of Portland...will use a part of the new warehouse for store purposes. ... Now watch Lewisburg boom."

(Daily Gazette-Times of Corvallis, June 29, 1911)

From 1916-1937, a 10' x 20' shelter shed depot was located at Lewisburg, milepost 693.7, on the west side of the track at the northern part of building's property.

Another Daily Gazette-Times reporter (on November 23, 1911) referred to Lewisburg as "our progressive suburb."

Old-timers in the Lewisburg area and past grangers remember the shipping taking place there and the sacks of wheat and lime, boxes of apples, and cans of milk awaiting their trains. On May 6, 1925, after 14 years, the owners of the Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company decided to

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dissolve their incorporation. Thomas A. Logsdon and John W. Dodge continued as grangers and farmers in Lewisburg. Mr. Logsdon was also a Benton County Commissioner from 1934-1936. George W. Mitchell died in 1914. His family remained in the Lewisburg area and continued as Mountain View grangers. Mr. Robert Wiley, construction supervisor, also remained active in the grange and was responsible for building the Lake Park Roller Rink located in Lewisburg just north of the grange on the west side of US Highway 99W. Built in 1923 or 1924, Lake Park is the third oldest roller rink in the Pacific Northwest and also provided boating on their own lake.

The Mountain View Grange was one of ten granges organized in Benton County, only five are still in existence. It has its origin in the Locke Grange No. 15 organized in 1873 in Lewisburg. The charter list is comprised of nine men and five women with C.E. Moore as the first secretary. Mrs. M. O. Logsdon at one time held the office of Overseer. The Locke Grange met in an old log schoolhouse in Lewisburg, which included furniture of rough lumber, but went dormant in 1878 because they moved into Corvallis. Apparently, the men would stand outside the hall and often refused to come in for meetings. Some former members of the Locke Grange reorganized and in 1910 they formed the Mountain View Grange No. 429. Beginning on November 19, 1910 they began meeting in the Mountain View schoolhouse one-half block to the south. After the the Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company was constructed, the grange began renting the new hall and meeting there regularly.

In 1925, the building rent was increased to \$125 a year and so the Mountain View Grange No. 429 purchased the building for \$1,000. By this time, the Grange Movement was 58-years old. Founded in 1867, Oliver Hudson Kelley and six other men aspired to create a helpful, protective organization with ideals of fraternity and brotherhood and down-to-earth service to neighbors and farmers.

Oliver Kelley was chosen by the others to go out and preach the Grange gospel and thus establish the nation's leading self-help community group. The Grange became a voice for rural people, a legislative representative, an opportunity to develop personal abilities, and a force which emphasizes family, home, agriculture, and concern for others. It also provided opportunity for socializing. The Granger view-points could be discussed and reconciled among themselves, then be presented in recommendations to proper authorities. Its influence in the development of state, national and world-wide policies and accomplishments of

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substantial worth make the Grange beneficial to people outside its membership as well.

The organization of the Grange occurred when the nation was in a troublesome reconstruction period following the Civil War (1867) and President Andrew Johnson was seeking to cope with serious political, social, and economic problems. The major reconstruction required citizen's assistance both individually and collectively. Into this situation the Grange--the "Order of Patrons of Husbandry"--was born at an opportune time to perform important work and organization. The Grange became an effective solution to a great need and a "Friend of the Farmer."

During this time of national reconstruction and the establishment of the Grange as a protective movement, the farmers faced great hurdles. Burdened with debt and desperation, they blamed bankers, railroad, legislation, tariff and monopolies--many of their grievances were well founded.

Unsuspecting farmers "lost every penny" as victims of unscrupulous brokers selling stock in new rail lines. Also, railroad rates, management, and service were uncontrolled and discrimination was practiced in fixing the transportation rates. Farmers felt they received inadequate representation in the government and wanted due consideration. The 43rd Congress of the United States (1873-1875) was comprised of 7% farmers while the 1870 census showed that 47% of the working public were farming.

General poverty and indebtedness from burdensome mortgages, often at excessive rates of interest, were widespread. Some farmers' ignorance of market conditions, laws of supply and demand and a lack of storage facilities forced them to sell in a glutted market and receive a small return for hard work.

The "Granger Laws" have had a profound impact on the American capitalistic system, most significantly in building fair treatment and protection for citizens against public utilities and monopolistic tendencies of transportation businesses, particularly high railroad tariffs. Strong Grange influence led to railroad regulation, with the Patrons of Husbandry in the forefront of the agitation. These successes were the heart of Granger legislation and became landmarks of economic history.

The Grange continues to have a strong influence on the economic life of the farmer, working to ensure that: "The prime purpose of government is to protect its citizens from aggression - both physical and economic."

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Today there are 250 granges in Oregon with 26,500 members working in that direction. The Grange came to be a powerful legislative force, perhaps to a greater degree than founders imagined, through conferences with members of Congress, in committee rooms or offices, often meeting at the request of legislations wanting first-hand information. Young members aged 4-16 were encouraged to become involved in learning about these activities and were given opportunities to participate at grange meetings.

Resolutions of individual granges that were deemed worthy were then considered by the grange organization at progressively higher levels. Mountain View grangers were involved in every level of the organizational process. Their resolutions were successively considered by Benton County (Pomona) Grange, then the State Grange, and finally the National Grange. At these annual National Grange meetings, hundreds of resolutions continue to be earnestly discussed before Grange policy is determined.

Grange history reveals an amazing collection of legislative achievements benefitting the entire country, both urban and rural. Many successful legislative measures were Grange-originated; other legislation succeeded through strong Grange backing and support. A few important legislative successes are: Farm Credit Act - giving farmers control and ownership of what is now the widespread farm credit system; creation of the Extension Service; removal of Federal tax on fuel for farm use; Rural Free Delivery and Parcel Post; cabinet status to U.S. Department of Agriculture; promotion of sound money and tax policies; tariff and trade barrier reforms; control of monopolies; creation of the Rural Electrification Administration and the rural telephone program; and a Social Security for farmers and other self-employed persons.

Many specific issues were discussed at Mountain View Grange meetings and were sent on to the local and state officials. Continuing in the spirit of the national policies and goals, the Mountain View Grange was involved in the following:

- * A resolution opposing the repeal of the Oleo Tax was passed.
- * Recommended the establishment of a chain of Rural Economics at Oregon State College and the abolishment of the too numerous governmental boards and commissions.
- * Action taken to secure rural mail routes.
- * Resolved to wear old clothes or wool until profiteers lowered the price of overalls.
- * County unit system for schools.

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- * State tax issues.
- * Rodent control.
- * The trials of lime and phosphate.
- * Protest against allowing the Corvallis Hospital to be taken from the tax roll.
- * Asked Corvallis City Council to prohibit the sale at newsstands of magazines too obscene to be allowed to go through the mail.
- * Generated the idea of a recreation center in Corvallis for the soldiers.
- * The control of tuberculosis.

The Grange was active in its concern for children. From the time it was first organized, Grangers have been staunch supporters of education. In the Installation Ceremony written more than 120 years ago, the Master was reminded that part of his duty was to promote the education of children. The Mountain View Juvenile Grange started in 1928 and were active and progressed rapidly. The school children ate their lunches there and the smaller children of the district were also weighed and measured there each school year. The high school classes were held at the Mountain View Grange hall for a time.

At the Oregon State Grange, Mountain View was working for improved roads and election of road supervisors, forestry management, protection of natural resources, sponsorship of the Oregon Agricultural College, the welfare of the Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station, pure food laws, graduated income tax, opposition to sales tax, flood control, irrigation and school issues.

Because the Grange took a non-sectarian, non-partisan stand, the organization was held together by its ritual more than its "politics." Founder Kelley wanted the Grange to have a ritualistic structure which he believed would "bring Order and a strong tie to bind its members." Much of the deep feeling expressed by the Mountain View Grange members was for their ceremonies. Based upon Greek mythology, the ceremonial symbols come from exalted views of nature and farming. Every tool used by farmers and gardeners were emblems of the Order, and each could convey a practical and moral lesson. Mr. Kelley believed that unless a lasting ritual was created, the Grangers would lose interest after awhile and the movement would die as did so many other country and town societies and clubs. He wanted to encourage people to read, think and be progressive, to plant fruits and flowers and to beautify their homes and communities.

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There were four degrees in the order, each with material containing moral lessons and illustrations, the beauty of nature, and parables from the Bible relating to the labors of farming. The American flag and open Bible were present at every grange meeting. Kelley hoped that when grangers used tools during their daily chores, their minds would also recall the grange lessons.

The rituals were important to Mountain View members and gave them a cohesive experience with members of other granges. Grange ritual was a vital part of the regular procedure of meetings and activities and was performed by all members of all ages. Grangers enjoyed well-conducted ritual work and recalled the echoing sound of marching feet on the wood floors during drill ceremonies. They also appreciated "having an outlet for meaningful dramatic expression."

Grange ritual stations are designed like Old English estates. The Master's desk was in the center of the room, representing the castle of the estate. The desks of Grange officers were grouped around the Master. They included: the Gatekeeper, Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, Chaplain, and the exclusively female officers: Lady Assistant Steward, Ceres, Pomona and Flora. Other Grange members sat outside the perimeter of officers' desks. A list of the stations is still posted in the upper meeting hall. On the wood floor upstairs, markings signify placement of the Master's Desk.

Each level of the Mountain View Grange had thirteen officers: Master and Overseer: presided over meetings; Lecturer: planned programs; Steward/Asst. Steward and Lady Steward: cared for persons and furnishings; Chaplain: spiritual leader; Treasurer and Secretary: handled business matters; Gatekeeper: guarded the "outer gate" and requested the password; Pomona, Ceres and Flora: exclusively womens' symbolic offices whose emphasis was to encourage cultivation, flowers, and earnest labor.

The Mountain View Grange was a subordinate grange and was part of the Benton County Pomona Grange, all part of the Oregon State Grange. All levels were under the National Grange. Local meetings were held regularly, the county level met bi-monthly, and the State and National Grange met annually. The Mountain View scrapbook records the exchange of invitations with many other subordinate granges for meetings, drill exhibitions, musical or literary programs, dinners, and installations of officers, and advancement to the next "degree."

Over the years, Mountain View Grange was very active in grange and community functions. They formed degree teams that participated in several State sessions and installation teams that installed officers in

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Polk, Linn, and Benton Counties. At State Grange, they had several winning seating drill teams. Mountain View was known for its outstanding displays--both beautiful and educational--in competitions in county fairs, downtown Corvallis, and at the State Grange. In 1924, the Linn County Fair Board barred Mountain View from future entries because they had won too many prizes. At the National Grange session in Portland in 1924, Mountain View won the first place ribbon and cash prize for their exhibit. Theirs was the only subordinate Grange entry and was judged against County grange entries.

Numerous Mountain View members reached the highest (7th) degree of the Order. Charles L. Shaw was a member of the State Grange Executive Committee for 13 years and also an Overseer. Agnes Flint was a member of the State Grange Home Economics Committee representing District 2.

Many Mountain View grangers were prominent persons. A few were:

- * Dr. William J. Kerr - President of Oregon Agricultural College (1907-1932), then Chancellor of Oregon higher education (1932-1935), Director of Production and Marketing (1935)
- * Dr. Frank L. Ballard, President Oregon State College (1940)
- * Dr. George W. Peavy, President of Oregon State (1934-1940)
- * Professor George R. Hyslop - an outstanding agronomist of the west whose efforts brought the multi-million dollar small-seed industry to the state and helped organize the Eastern Oregon Seed League
- * Kenneth Pettibone - National President, Future Farmers of America (1930)
- * Stonewall Jackson - 4-H Club Leader for Benton County (1938)
- * O.K. Beals - respected County Agent (1930-1938)
- * E.H. Castle - Superintendent of Benton County Schools (1937)
- * Paul V. Maris - Director of Oregon State College Agricultural Extension Service for 18-1/2 years
- * Jack Wilson - Board of Directors of the Farm Bureau (1923)
- * Mrs. E. A. Blake - Vice President of Benton County Farm Bureau
- * Dr. A.L. Strand - Oregon State College's 9th President
- * Between 1868 and 1943, OSAC had nine presidents and four were Mountain View grangers.

Mountain View Grange membership was unique because it included farmers from rural Benton County and city folk from Corvallis. Because of their common goals, they also had close ties with Oregon Agricultural College in Corvallis. From 1910-1941, the Mountain View Grange was quite

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active and consisted of numerous groups. To name a few with their dates of origin: Orchestra (1913), Drama Group (1914), Woman's Work Committee (1915), Child Welfare Committee (1915), Girls Clothing Club (1922), Mother's Club (1922), Rodent Control Committee (1922), Poultry Club (1922), Pig Club (1922), Little Theatre with 35 members (1924), Juvenile Grange (1928), Agricultural Committee (1931), Guitar Club and Chorus (1938), Red Cross Relief Committee (1941) and the Community Improvement Group. They also organized many informative farming lectures open to the general public. Corvallis was also the meeting place of five State Grange sessions (1897, 1904, 1911, 1927, 1938) and Mountain View played vital roles in session organization and entertained visiting grangers.

The women of the Mountain View Grange must be acknowledged for just a few of their outstanding services to others. Their hands were rarely idle. They lovingly sewed thousands of garments for the needy, sent gifts and supplies to servicemen, gathered supplies for the Red Cross, and continually raised funds by selling bountiful and delicious meals to the community. Nearly every item purchased for the hall was a direct result of the womens'. The Mountain View Grange records show a continual giving to and caring for others. Many individuals and organizations benefitted by their numerous charitable acts and contributions. One granger said:

"Because we met the needs of others, our lives have been enriched."

The first community function held in the hall was an "old-fashioned chicken dinner" inviting the entire community for the dedication of the Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company on October 22, 1911. The grangers even offered to transport people to the new hall by car. That opening was just the first of many gala events and fundraisers that welcomed nonmembers. That kickoff event was followed by "basket dinners," dances, plays, musical events, agricultural lectures and discussions, rummage sales and other fundraising events. Proceeds were used to promote community welfare and Grange improvement. The Mountain View Grange gave regular donations to the Children's Farm Home of Corvallis and contributed to scholarships for 4-H members.

Past members expressed the importance of the Grange: "Grange meant everything to us." "All our friends were there." "It was the only place my husband wanted to go...he got so much help from the men about prices and farming. We always got the latest agricultural reports." "We don't know what we'll do without the Grange here." "It was a wonderful time."

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Sentiments like the above were common in my interviews with Mountain View grangers. Old-timers interviewed, who didn't belong to the Grange, often mentioned missing something good and wished they had joined.

To many Mountain View grangers remaining in the Lewisburg community, the closure of their grange and the sale of their building evoked sadness. The grangers were their "closest friends," and the building was a place full of warm memories of friends, dances, singing, meetings, potlucks, weddings, and work projects. The ritualistic structure with its emphasis on beauty, morality, spirituality, patriotism and brotherhood was talked about by grangers with reverence and love. Unfortunately, their members became too aged and few in number to physically and financially care for their Grange hall.

When the current owners attended the final rummage sale at the Mountain View Grange No. 429, they discovered that the building was also for sale. Many people travel by this building daily on US Highway 99W and many say they have wondered what was going to become of this favored landmark. They are happy to learn that following the restoration work, the plan includes continued use as a community meeting place.

"Mountain View Grange has made some significant contributions to Benton County and the Oregon State Grange. It's heritage is something that today's grange members can be proud of," said the Oregon State Grange newsletter.

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Benton County Cultural Resources Survey II 1984-1985, Mary Kathryn Weber and Kathy Schutt, March 30, 1985, Benton County Historical Museum, 1101 Main Street, Philomath, OR.

Benton County Deed Registry, Benton County Courthouse, Corvallis, OR.

Blake, Mr. and Mrs. E. A., A History of the Mountain View Grange, Benton County Oregon, 1873-1943. A scrapbook of 70 years of grange history. Original owned by Don and Beverly (Kaster) Gammon, 5860 N.W. Highway 99W, Corvallis, OR 97330. Copies available: Benton County Historical Society, 1101 Main Street, Philomath, OR and Tim and Linda Dodson, 1637 S.W. Reed Place, Corvallis, OR 97333.

Census of the United States, Benton County, Soap Creek Precinct, June 4 & 5, 1900, Microfilm, City of Corvallis Library.

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- Darrow, J. Wallace, History of the Grange, Chatham, New York, 1904, Courier Printing House.
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- Gardner, Charles M., The Grange - Friend of the Farmer 1867-1947, New York, 1950, J. J. Little & Ives Company.
- Interview: October 19, 1990, Margarite Root, Mountain View Granger.
- Interview: October 19, 1990, Owen and Mildred Cook, Mountain View Grangers.
- Interview: October 19, 1990, Don and Beverly Gammon, Last Master and both Mountain View Grangers.
- Interview: October 28, 1990, Mabel Kaster, Mountain View Granger.
- Interview: October 29, 1990, Edna Wiese, Mountain View Granger.
- Interview: November 3, 1990, Mildred Ruthruff, Mountain View Granger.
- Interview: November 3, 1990, Ted and Letha Locke Amort, Mountain View Grangers and daughter of Walter Locke of original Locke Grange #14.
- Interview: November 4, 1990, Don and Elinor Kirkpatrick, Mountain View Granger.
- Interview: November 4, 9, and December 2, 1990, Mary Gallagher, Linn County, Oregon, Historic Research Specialist.
- Interview: November 20, 1990, Harold Logsdon, Mountain View Granger and son of Thomas Augustus Logsdon co-owner Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company.
- Interview: November 12, 1990, Elton Logsdon, nephew of Thomas Augustus Logsdon, co-owner of Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company.
- Interview: November 20, 1990, Kenneth Munford, Historian/Journalist.
- Interview: November 27, 1990, Robert R. Lowry, Railroad Research Historian.
- Interview: November 29, 1990, May Wilson, 101-year-old daughter of George Washington Mitchell, co-owner of Lewisburg Hall and Warehouse Company.
- Interview: November 29, 1990, Bessie Murphy, 96-year-old resident of Benton County.
- Interview: December 1, 1990, Bill Pirie, Retired Railroad Engineer.

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- Interview: December 1, 1990, Scott Pirie, Locomotive Engineer.
- Interview: December 10, 1990, Louis McArthur, Contractor.
- Munford, Kenneth and Wirfs, Charlotte L., Ewing Young's Willamette Valley Trail, Tour Guide Series, Benton County Historical Museum and Horner Museum, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
- Oregon State Grange documentation, 1125 SE Madison #102, Portland, OR 97214-3671.
- Oregon Writers' Project, Howard McKinley Corning, Editor, Dictionary of Oregon History, Portland, OR, 1956, Binfords & Mort Publishers.
- Polk, Polk's Linn and Benton Counties Directory, Vol. I, Portland, OR, 1913, R. L. Polk & Company Publishers.
- Robinson, W. L., First Century of Service and Evolution, The Grange 1867-1967, Washington, D.C., 1966, The National Grange.
- Scott, Edna A., The Grange Movement in Oregon 1873-1900, June 1, 1923, Master's Thesis, Libraries at Oregon State University, Corvallis and University of Oregon, Eugene.
- Southern Pacific Employee's Time Tables:
- 1890
#39 - May 29, 1905
#50 - August 1, 1907
#66 - September 7, 1911
#78 - March 29, 1914
#95 - December 16, 1917
- Stephenson, Garry Owen, "Because They Joined the Grange: An Architectural History of Benton County's Grange Halls," 1981, Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Benton County Historical Society, 1101 Main Street, Philomath, OR.
- The Daily Gazette Times, City of Corvallis and Oregon State Libraries:
June 15, 1911, June 22, 1911, June 29, 1911, October 19, 1911,
January 2, 1912, November 6, 1916, and November 23, 1911.
- The Oregon Grange Bulletin, pg. 4, November 5, 1961.

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Verbal Boundary Description, cont'd

"Beginning at a 3/4-inch pipe on East line of the Arnold Fuller Claim, No. 38, 13 chains North of the Southeast corner thereof, said point also being the Northeast corner of that tract of land conveyed to T. G. Samford, et ux, by deed recorded in Book 124, Page 614, Deed Records of Benton County, Oregon; thence North $89^{\circ}50'$ West, along the North line of said Samford tract, 1.614 chains to a point on the East line of the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way, said point also being the Northwest corner of said Samford tract; thence Northerly, along the East line of said railroad right-of-way, to its intersection with the North line of County Road #441 extended Easterly, said point also being the Northwest corner of that certain tract of land conveyed to Russell R. Wylie and Thelma Wylie by deed recorded in Book 127, Page 612, of said Deed Records, and listed as Tract III in said deed; thence South 85° East 0.612 chains, along the North line of said Wylie tract, to its Northeast corner, said Northeast corner being also a point on the East line of said Claim No. 38; thence Southerly, along the East line of said Fuller Claim, to the point of beginning.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion of the above described lying within County Road No. 3 and County Road No. 441.

TOGETHER WITH that portion of the vacated NE Elliott Circle more particularly described and recorded in instrument dated January 28, 1981, and recorded February 11, 1981, as M-25653-81, Microfilm Records of Benton County, Oregon.

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Boundary Justification, cont'd

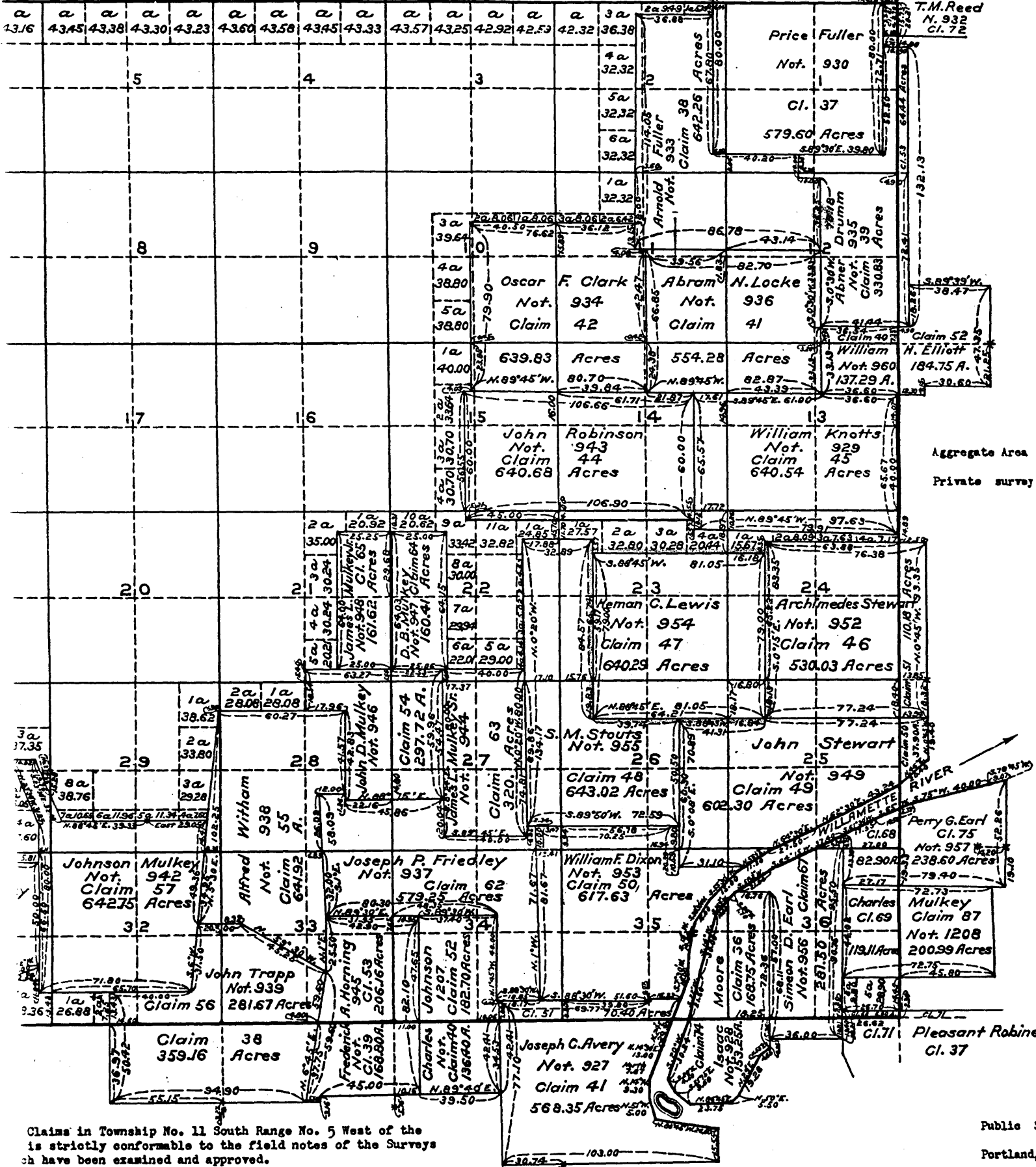
Lewisburg, Oregon is five miles north of the city of Corvallis in rural Benton County and is considered just within the Urban Growth Boundary of Corvallis, Oregon. It is also at the crossroads of early Oregon history. It is believed that the Applegate Trail, 1846-1852, traces sections of U.S. Highway 99W and passed through the Lewisburg area and that it probably followed the Hudson Bay Company Pack Trail. This trail traveled by trappers and explorers beginning in 1818 came to be called the Old Oregon-California Pack Trail, which is now replaced in part by U. S. Highway 99W. Some feel that when Highway 99W comes by the building it would have been too low and marshy for the early pioneers and they trace another path directly in front of the Hall right down Elliott Circle. A white marker one-half block south at the corner of Elliott Circle and Granger Road stands as a commemoration to the Applegate Trail and those before it.

Lewisburg is named after early Oregon pioneer Haman C. Lewis who took up his claim here early in the fall of 1845.

The Southern Pacific rail line runs along the west boundary and the property is one half-block north of Granger Road. The area includes an easement to the Bonneville Power Authority on the northern point of the property and a 30' setback from the center of the railroad track to the west property line of its setting. There are also four lovely evergreen trees north of the building on the westerly property line growing parallel with the Southern Pacific railroad tracks. The trees were reported planted by grange members in honor of their past Masters. The largest and loveliest, a Sequoia Gigantea, was planted for past Master Walter Locke.

TH RANGE N° 5 WEST WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN OREG

2ND. STANDARD PARALLEL SOUTH



Aggregate Area
Private survey

Claims in Township No. 11 South Range No. 5 West of the is strictly conformable to the field notes of the Surveys ch have been examined and approved.

(Signed)
W. W. Chapman
Surveyor Gen. of Oregon.

Public S
Portland,
I certify the above to t
original plat on file in th

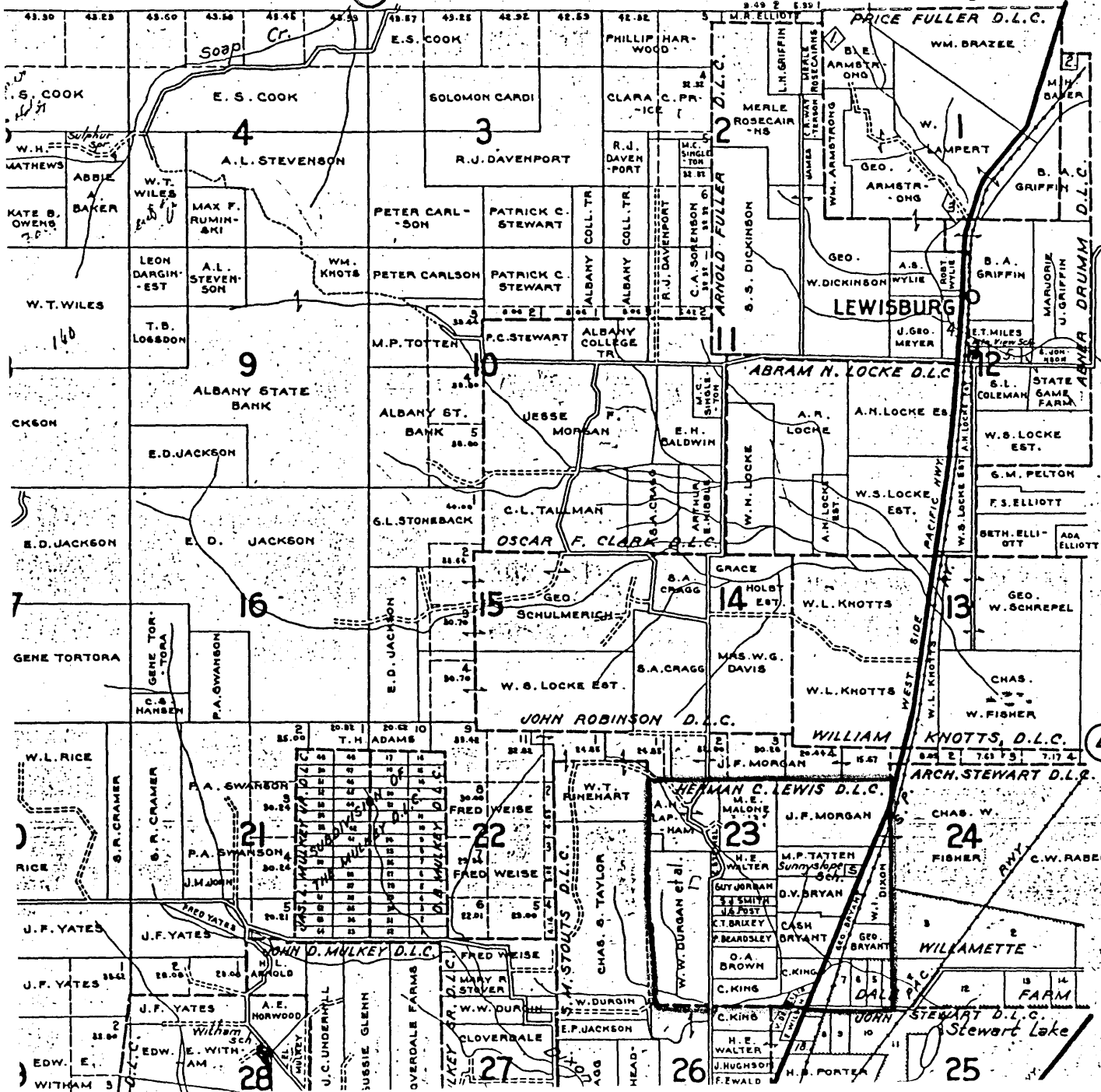
TOWNSHIP 11 S RANGE 5 W W.M.

BENTON COUNTY ORE.

CHAS. F. METSKER CIVIL ENGINEER
215 CH. OF COM. BLDG, PORTLAND, ORE.
930 1/2 PACIFIC AVE., TACOMA, WASH.

= 1 MILE.
1929.

5



- 1- CHAS. E. ARMSTRONG
- 2- J. D. HANNA
- 3- WM. ARMSTRONG
- 4- A. D. LAWRENCE
- 5- F. C. MONTGOMERY
- 6- M. MECKLIN
- 7- A. S. CULBERTSON
- 8- MAY PORTER
- 9- A. E. BOSWORTH
- 10- W. SCHMIDT
- 11- R. W. TAYLOR
- 12- D. A. HOWARD
- 13- JULIUS HOPP
- 14- F. GOLDSMITH
- 15- JOS. F. KAMENIK
- 16- ANNA MILLER
- 17- A. H. HAMMS
- 18- F. EWALD
- 19- HOLLENBERGS ADD.
- 20- SUP. PLAT FAIRVIEW ADD.
- 21- FAIRVIEW
- 22- MILLERS 2ND.
- 23- ARNOLD MTS. ADD.
- 24- COLLEGE CREST
- 25- EMERY & KENTS ADD.
- 26- PARK TERRACE
- 27- CHAS. SHIPLEY
- 28- L. O. SHIPLEY
- 29- N. YEOMAN
- 30- R. SHIPLEY
- 31- O. GRIFFITH
- 32- L. R. FINN

WILLAMETTE DALE FARMS

- LOT 3-10 - G. M. STELL
- LOT 13 - E. JOEL - C. BIDDINGS
- 1-7-11 - M. K. FAULKNER
- 13 - W. J. PECK
- 12-12 - A. J. JOHNSON
- 14 - A. L. FELTON
- 13-14 - CHAS. O. CURN

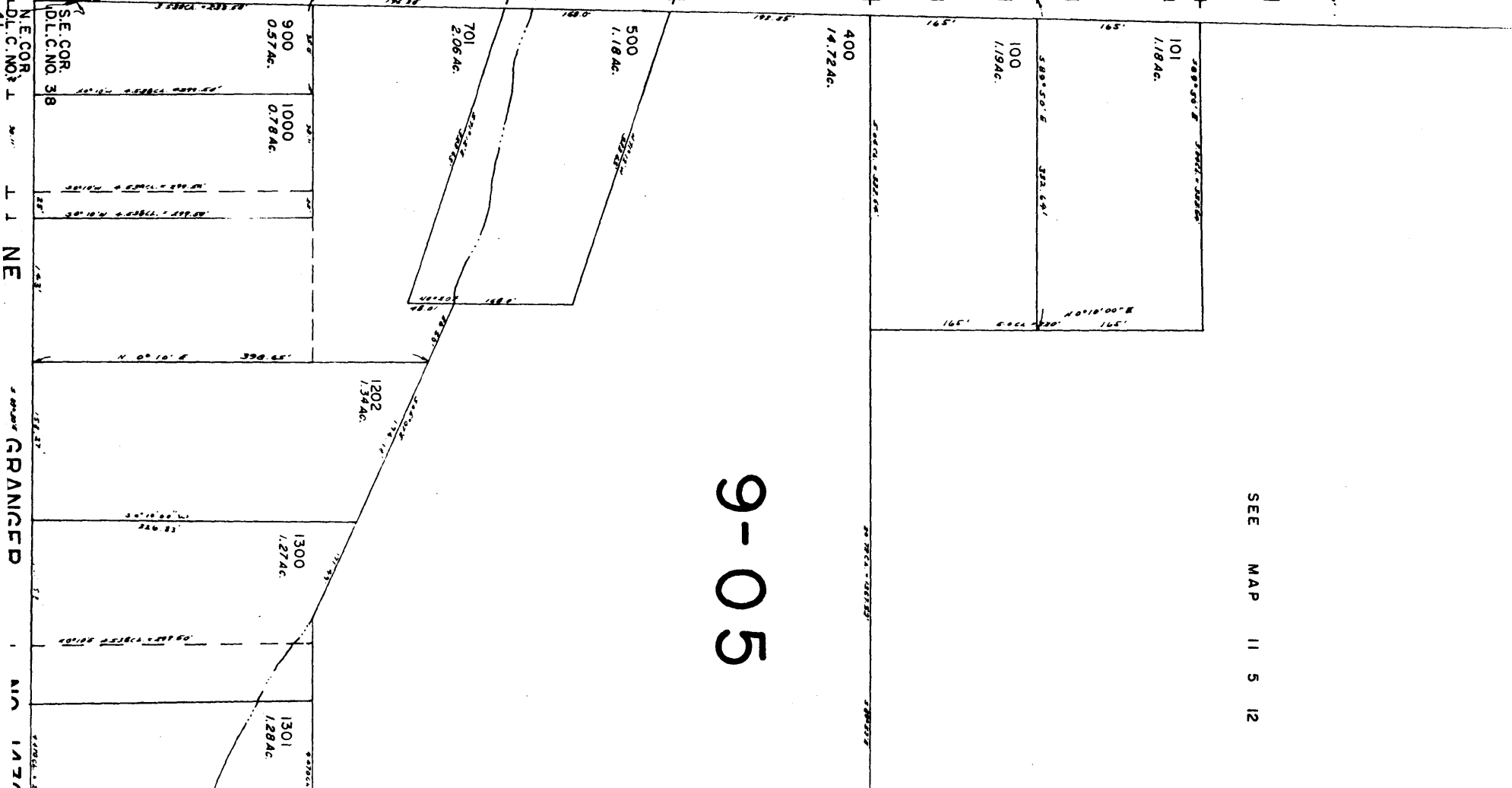
SUBD. OF THE MULKEY D.L.C.

- LOT 17-15, 17-32, 30-60, ETC. 57, 58, 59 - U. F. MOORE
- 53 - E. L. POWELL
- LOT 16 - MRS. J. WEBBER
- 33-37 - C. W. C. - C. LULU PETERS
- 57-58 - WM. H. KOCH

U. S. HIGHWAY 99W

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

ELLIOTT STREET CO. ROAD No. 15391



9-05

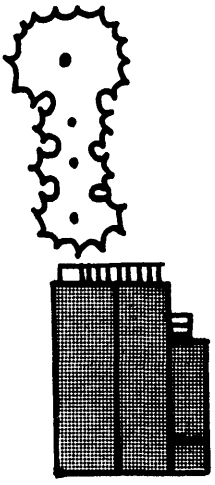
NE COR. D.L.C. NO. 38
SE COR. D.L.C. NO. 38
NE NE
GRANGED
NO 1473

PREVIOUS
PASSENGER
DEPOT

← WEST SIDE
LINE

HWY 99W

RAILROAD

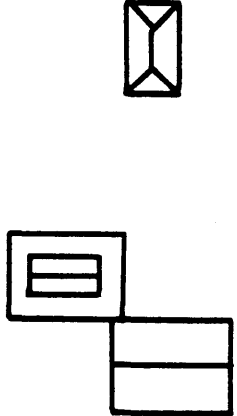


GRANGE ↷

~ 40' x 60'

ELLIOTT CIRCLE

LEWISBURG HALL & WAREHOUSE CO.,
MOUNTAIN VIEW GRANGE No. 429



RESIDENCES

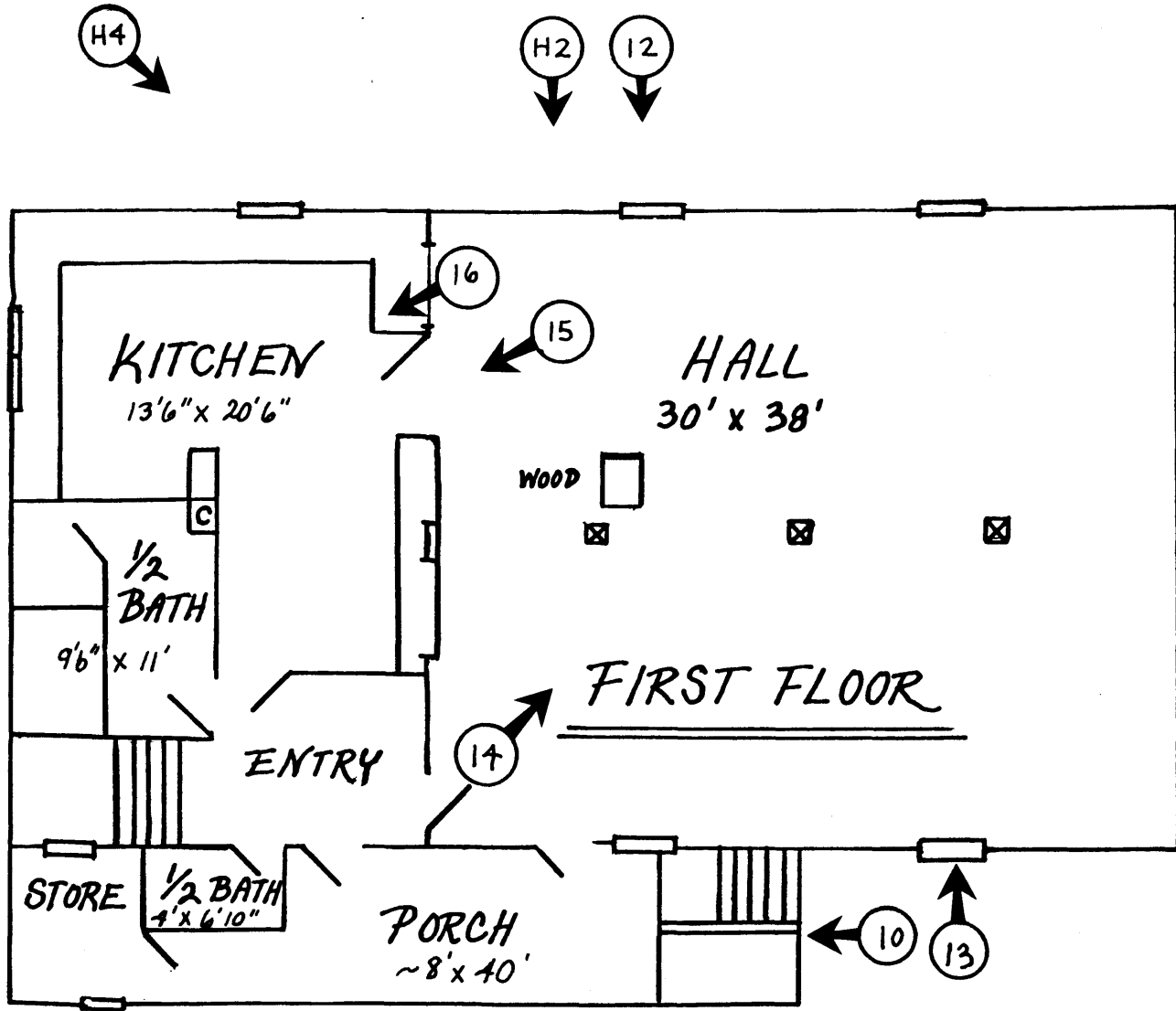
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↷ FORMER SITE OF
LOCKE GRANGE NO. 1.
(BLDG. GONE)

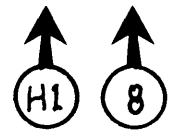
GRANGER ROAD

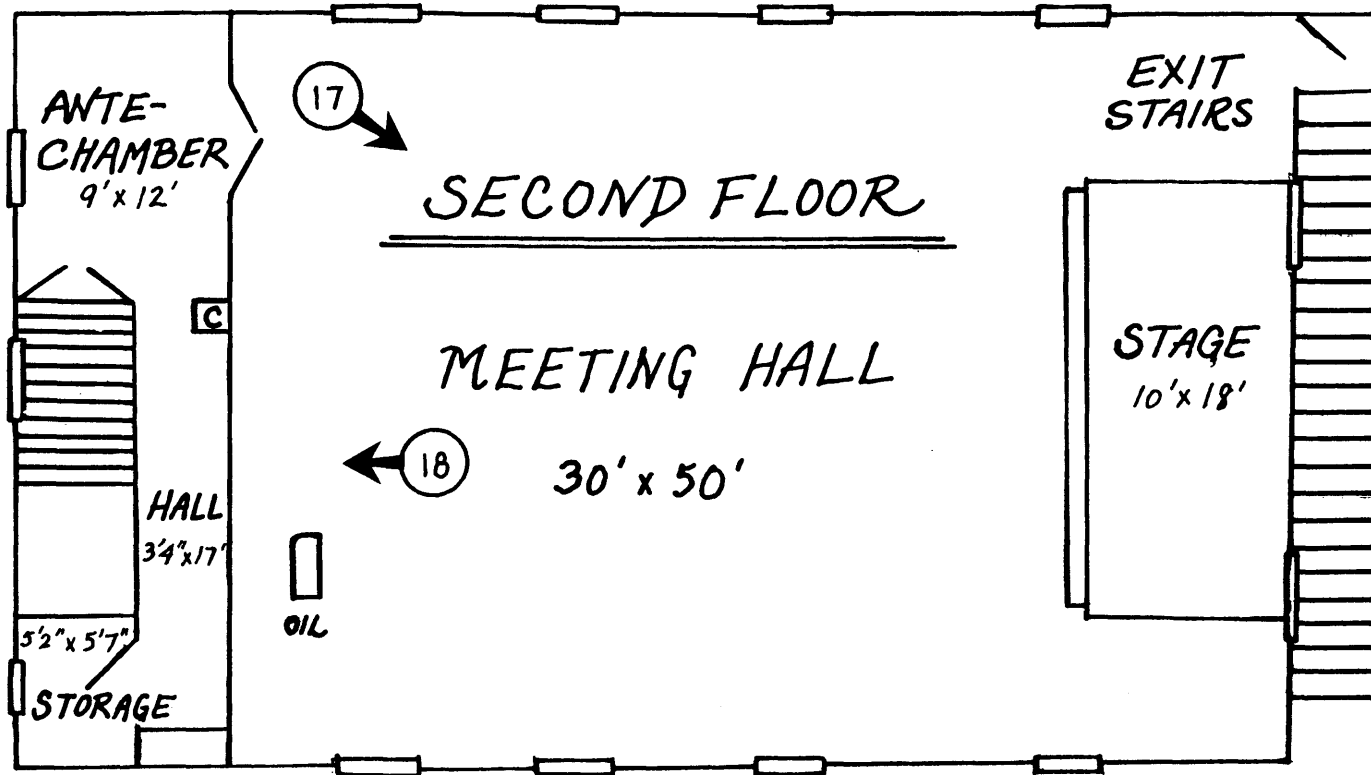
↷ APPLEGATE TRAIL MARKER



EWISBURG HALL & WAREHOUSE COMPANY / MOUNTAIN VIEW GRANGE

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LEWISBURG HALL & WAREHOUSE COMPANY / MOUNTAIN VIEW GRANGE

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