

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



484

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 Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall
other names/site number Lone Balm Lodge #82, Hardman Community Center

2. Location

street & number 51186 Hwy. 207 not for publication
city or town Hardman Vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Morrow code 049 zip code 97838

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national statewide X local

[Signature] Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 6.14.12

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

 Signature of commenting official Date

 Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 8.7.12

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- public – Local
- public – State
- public – Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		district
		Site
		structure
		object
3	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
- COMMERCIAL/TRADE: General Store
- RECREATION/CULTURE:
- Music Facility, Auditorium

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
- RECREATION/CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE
- walls: WOOD
- roof: METAL
- other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall is a two-story, wood-frame, false front building with horizontal wood and T 1-11 siding, a stone foundation, and corrugated metal roof. The building is located toward the front of its quarter-block lot and faces east onto US Highway 207 (Hardman's historic main street). The building includes a one-story, shed roof addition on the south side, constructed in 1946. Today a metal container is located behind (west of) this addition, connected to the building with a temporary enclosed passageway. Also on the parcel, behind the hall, are a wood-frame woodshed and a wood privy, both clad in horizontal board with a shingle roof and wood foundation.

The 1900 building retains its Italianate features and detailing, including ornate brackets supporting a deep cornice on the false front. Paired, double-hung windows with deep, raked crown molding on the building's second level are also indicative of the Italianate style. The central, recessed entry to the first floor storefront is flanked large, six-light storefront windows and enframed by panels of narrow, diagonal wood within molded surrounds. The steeply-pitched gable projecting above the false front is an unusual subtype of the false front form, and is embellished with wood detailing. The front entry porch with its shed roof is not original to the building.

The building interior retains its original lodge hall floor plan at the second level, with its original ceremonial raised platform on the east end, restricted entrance areas, and membership seating gallery along the north and south sides of the hall. The first floor, originally a general store and another meeting space, now functions as a community center. The one-story addition, built as a kitchen and dining room, still fulfills that function. The Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall, now known as the Hardman Community Center, retains much of its original integrity of design, materials, setting and craftsmanship, and is the rare remaining downtown building in Hardman still in use and fulfilling many of its historic functions.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Hardman is located in northeastern Oregon on Oregon Highway 207 approximately 20 miles south of Heppner (the Morrow County seat), and 32 miles north of Spray within Morrow County, Oregon. It is located at approximately 3,600 feet above sea level on a level table just west of the Blue Mountains. Morrow County is very sparsely populated, with only 11,173 residents.¹ The historic town is surrounded by wheat, other grain crops, produce, and stock-raising land, and most of the population is employed in agriculture, food processing, lumber, livestock, and recreation. The town houses 20 residents and no businesses today.

The IOOF lodge building faces east and is located on the eastern half of lots 5 and 6, Block D, Hardman Addition, Township 4 South, Range 25 East in the central western portion of the southeast 1/4 of Section 34 in Hardman, which is at about the center of Hardman. The lot is 100' by 100' and is set back approximately seven feet from what is now US Highway 207 (also known as 1st Street). There is no sidewalk separating the building lot and the highway.

Three fir trees are located south of the building. Two smaller buildings are located behind (west of) of the IOOF/Community Center, a small, wood-frame, woodshed in the southwest corner and a wood-frame privy

¹ US Census, 2010

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northwest of the IOOF Hall. They are no longer in use, but exist as visual reminders of a time when out-houses and wood storage buildings were a necessary part of a community building (see photos no. 8, 9 and 10). The IOOF Lodge Hall is the most prominent commercial building to survive on this historic main street in Hardman, which is officially recognized as a ghost town by Ghost Town USA, Inc.²

Exterior Description

The IOOF Hall/Community Center is a two-story, wood-frame building sheathed with unpainted horizontal wood shiplap siding. It is a good and somewhat unusual example of a false front commercial building with Italianate details.³ The original two-story building is 30' wide by 66' in length and has a moderately-pitched, gable roof and a stone rubble foundation⁴ on the two story portion of the building and post-and-pier foundation on the one-story addition. A one-story 20' wide by 66' long wood-frame, shed roof addition was added on the south side in 1946. A small one-story metal storage container is located behind (west of) the one-story addition to the building. The roofs of both the original two-story building and the one-story addition are clad in corrugated metal. A red brick interior chimney is located in the northwest corner of the two-story building.

East Façade (front)

The primary façade of the building faces east and features a centrally placed, 5' wide recessed entrance with canted walls and double doors with six lights in the upper portion of each leaf. The transom window is partially enclosed with boards above the doors. Storefront windows on the front of the building, flanking the entrance, display six large, vertically-oriented openings within a wood frame. The upper openings have glass lights, while the lower openings are enclosed from the inside with horizontal board. These panels are 10' wide each. The wood, added in 1946, protects the building from flying rocks from the highway (see photo no. 1). The storefront windows are enframed with panels finished in narrow, diagonally-laid boards within molded surrounds (see photo no. 4).

What now functions as the building entry porch (not original to the building) is enclosed with an open horizontal wood rail. A shed roof clad in corrugated metal and supported by simple wood posts extends across the north half of the front façade. Three open wood steps access the porch from the south. A large, new decorative wood bracket is attached to northern-most post. The second story displays two symmetrically-placed, paired, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows with wood frames and a deep, raked crown molding. The false front is finished with a deep cornice supported by ornate brackets mounted on a frieze board. Single brackets are regularly spaced along the façade with double brackets marking each end. Visible above this parapet is the steeply-pitched gable end of the building, which is partially supported by an ad-hoc king post and displays a decorative herringbone pattern constructed of drop siding (see photo no. 2). The front facade of the one-story addition features a centrally placed, single door with a light in the upper portion, flanked by single one-over-one-light, double-hung windows in wood frames. The addition is accessed via a raised, wood platform.

North Façade

The north, side facade of the IOOF/Community Center is clad in horizontal shiplap siding. There is one window on the second floor toward the west end and one window on the first floor also located toward the west

² Hardman has been designated an official Oregon Ghost Town according to Ghost Towns USA, <http://www.ghosttowns.com>. A ghost town is defined as a once thriving town that has lost the reason for its original "boom" but retains tangible reminders of the heyday of the town. Although Hardman is not a deserted town, it qualifies as a ghost town because it is lost its trade center status when the last store closed its doors to business (in 1968), but retains several buildings from the prosperous period of the old town. Morrow County zoning code classifies it as a class D ghost town, which means it is a ghost town with a small residential population and many abandoned buildings.

³ False front buildings are also referred to as "boomtown" architecture because they could be built rapidly.

⁴ Note that portions of the foundation are mortared and other areas appear to be dry-laid.

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end (see photo no. 6). The one-over-one-light, wood-frame windows with simple surrounds are typical of the windows on the structure.

West Façade

The west, rear façade of the Hardman IOOF Hall is covered with T 1-11 siding. The paneling was added in 2003 to protect the shiplap siding and covers two second-story windows. The window openings are still present and can be seen from the inside of the building. A paneled wood entry door with a single light in the upper portion is located on this facade on the north side. It is accessed via a 4' by 4' porch enclosed by an open wood rail, which in turn accessed by a wood ramp (see photos no. 6 and 7). To the right (south) of this façade the one-story shed-roof addition is visible, which still features the original shiplap siding.

South Façade

The south, side facade of the Hardman IOOF Hall displays a one-story, wood-frame, shed roof addition with a corrugated metal roof. It is sheathed with T 1-1 siding and features four narrow, wood-frame, double-hung windows at the lower level. The westernmost window appears to be original, with two-over-two lights; the remainder appear to have one-over-one-lights. A flush door with no access is located on this façade. To the west of (behind) this addition is a large metal storage container that is connected to the building by a temporary enclosed wood walkway and accessed on the south side by four wood steps (see photo no. 7).

Interior Description

The interior space of the Hardman IOOF Hall encompasses 5,280 square feet, 3,300 square feet on the first floor and 1,980 square feet on the second floor. The first floor is divided into two sections; on the north is the original 1900 30' by 66' portion that was the location of the general store. It has a fir floor and thin, unpainted pressed wood-paneled walls and ceiling (see photo no. 11). This paneling was added in 1946 when the building was renovated and the south side addition was constructed. At the west end of the original two-story building is a 14' by 12' platform/stage and a 5' wide stairway to the second floor, a 5'-4" by 5'-4" men's restroom. The 1946 one-story addition is located on the south side. It includes a dining room and kitchen section with a 6' by 5' women's restroom located at the west end of the building (see photo no. 12). Two unusual wagon wheel chandeliers are centered over the hand-laid parquet floor (added in 1946) in the socializing area of the large meeting hall. The walls are extensively decorated with photographs, posters, and written accounts of life in the community from local citizens who lived in Hardman during the late 1800s and early 1900s and up to the present time.

The second floor is accessed by an enclosed stairway at the west end of the original building. A 15' open area is located at the west end of the second floor with a wall with two doors entering into two rooms that are 11' wide, each with a closet (see photo no. 13). The 34' by 30' IOOF Lodge meeting room is located beyond the anteroom. An 8'-5" platform is located at the west end of this floor with a raised, 4'-wide seating area along the north and south sides (see photo no. 15). A 6'-9" raised platform approximately six inches high is located at the front (east) end of the building with windows to each side (see photo no. 14). The second floor retains many original features, including the tall, double-hung windows on the front façade, the original beadboard wainscoting along the walls (see photo no. 16), and the deeply coved ceiling and platforms on the east and west sides. Wallpaper and cloth covers the horizontal wood plank walls here.

Alterations and Additions

Most of the changes to the building occurred between 1942 and 1946, including the addition of a one-story kitchen/dinning room on the south side of the building, the wood panels over the storefront windows, and the interior paneling.⁵ At this time the first floor began to be used for social gatherings. After its renovation the

⁵ The IOOF elder members used the first floor area during WW II for regular meetings, as it was deemed inadvisable to use the upstairs until improvements were made.

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upstairs was used for community meetings, as a dance hall, and for regular IOOF meetings until 1964, when title passed to the Hardman Community Center (formed in December, 1961), and the Lone Balm Lodge merged with the Willow Lodge in Heppner. Most of the original wood porch and awning was destroyed by a storm in 1962; the 1971 photograph of the building in Sunset Magazine shows a different porch than exists on the building today. The present porch is said to have been constructed in the mid-1980s. The metal roof was added in 1986. The T 1-11 siding on the north (side) and west (rear) facades was added in 2003 to protect the original siding.

Woodshed

The wood shed is located behind the IOOF/Community Center in the southwest corner of the parcel. It is a wood-frame, gable front building with horizontal board siding, a wood foundation, and a wood shingle roof. Its dimensions are 12'-4" by 12'-4". It has one opening, a doorway on the south façade, on the right side. It is a crude building, in relatively poor condition.

Outhouse

The outhouse or privy is located behind the IOOF/Community Center, to the northwest. It is a wood-frame, side-gabled building finished in the same drop siding as the IOOF Hall. It appears to have a wood foundation. The roof is finished in wood shingles. The building's dimensions are 6'-6" by 5'-5". It displays a central, framed door on the east façade and a small framed window opening on the north façade. It is in relatively good condition.

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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

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1900 to 1946 - Criteria A, social history

1900 - Criteria C, architecture

Significant Dates

1900 - completion date of the lodge hall

1946 - completion of the south side addition
and interior renovation

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ben Cox and Tom D. Colliver, carpenters

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Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance spans from 1900 when the building was constructed to 1946 when the south side addition was constructed and other changes were made. During this period, the building served as the social and entertainment center of the community until the town began to decline after World War II.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

The Hardman IOOF/Community Center (Lone Balm Lodge #82) building qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, Social History because of its strong association with the early development of the small eastern Oregon town of Hardman and as a tangible reminder of the broad patterns of history that relied on the establishment of fraternal organizations to address and advance the cultural and social needs of new communities. The IOOF Lodge played a significant role in the civic and social development of the town at a time when these organizations were an integral part of a community's life and identity. The building is also eligible under Criterion A, Recreation and Culture for its use as a dance hall and music center for the area within the Period of Significance.

The 1900 building also qualifies for listing under Criterion C, Architecture as a good and somewhat unusual example of a wood-frame, false front building with Italianate details. A wood false front building was often the first commercial building to be constructed during the settlement of a town when wood was the only or most readily available and inexpensive building material, allowing citizens to quickly construct a building that resembled a commercial building in a larger, more established town. The interior retains most of the characteristic features of a lodge hall for a fraternal order, including the main meeting hall space, ante room, dais, and raised seating areas. In addition, it is the only active downtown building left standing in Hardman, Oregon and is therefore a rare, surviving example of a commercial building in Hardman. It was and is an important landmark for the people who live and visit this part of northeastern Oregon.

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

The Town of Hardman

The town of Hardman, which was platted by early settler W. Henry Royse in 1882, was first known as Dairyville. According to local history, it was first named Dairyville for an early cheese factory located at this site, but was known as "Rawdog," a counter point to its nearby rival "Yaller Dog" (Adamsville).⁶ After the post office of the two towns was consolidated in 1882 and Hardman was awarded the stage stop, today's Hardman became "Dogtown," although the official name of remained Dairyville until 1904.⁷

The first settlers in the town were brothers John F. and Henry Royse.⁸ The post office was located about one-and-one-half miles east of town, on the ranch of settler David N. Hardman, who homestead this land in 1878. Hardman retired from his ranch and moved to the small thriving town in 1882 and started a general store. When he relocated he took the post office with him. The post office became known as Hardman, with Hardman as the postmaster.⁹

⁶ Very little written information is available about the history of Hardman and most of the lodge records burned in a fire after the lodge was closed.

⁷ It is not known why the towns were nicknamed after dogs.

⁸ Colonel William Parsons and W. S. Schiach, *An Illustrated History of Umatilla County and of Morrow County* (W. H. Lever Publisher, 1902), 327.

⁹ Parsons, *An Illustrated History*, 327.

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Due to an unlimited water supply and the fertility of the soil, this area attracted many farmers and merchants seeking financial gain and permanent habitation. The town of Hardman became a social and commercial center for the surrounding communities and served as a stage line stop and freight center for the lumber from the Blue Mountains and the wheat and stock areas of eastern Oregon and eastern Washington.

According to the US census, the town's population peaked between 1900 and 1930, when there were approximately 900 people living in Hardman. As of the writing of the 1902 history that included a profile of Hardman, the town included three general stores; two hotels; two feed stables; two blacksmiths; a saloon; a barber shop; a meat market; the post office and telephone office; two schools; and one church that served all denominations.¹⁰ For entertainment there was a skating rink, racetrack, dance hall, and a newspaper. Shortly after the IOOF Lodge Hall was constructed, the town had two meeting halls, the IOOF hall, the KOTM hall, and six "fraternities and sororities;" the International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), the Knights of the Maccabees (KOTM), the women's auxiliary of the KOTM (LOTM), the Knights of Pythias, the Rebekahs (the women's auxiliary of the IOOF) and the United Artisans.¹¹

Today approximately fifty-five buildings remain in the town, but only ten are occupied. The IOOF Lodge is one of three surviving downtown buildings and the last active building amid the structures and buildings that are in various degrees of neglect in the "ghost town" of Hardman. Free-ranging animals and old abandoned vehicles and remnants of the once-lively town add to the atmosphere of abandonment. Morrow County considers Hardman a class D ghost town, which means it is a semi-ghost town with a small residential population and many abandoned buildings.¹²

Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall (Lone Balm Lodge #82)

Lone Balm Lodge #82 was established in May 1886, with eight members and David Hardman installed as the Grand Noble Master. It was supposedly named Lone Balm Lodge #82 after the Lemon Balm plant, which grows wild within a twelve mile radius of Hardman. Number 82 refers to its status as the 82nd IOOF to be established in Oregon. The previous meeting place for the lodge was at approximately the current site in another building. Construction of the lodge was begun in the late 1890s. The structure was one of the town's two 'modern' buildings at the turn of the century and was noted in the *Illustrated History of Umatilla and Morrow Counties*, published in 1902.¹³

In addition to housing the IOOF Lodge, the building served as a social center that contributed to the town's community spirit as well as providing a commercial space on the first floor that added to the early vitality of the town. This space was rented to local merchants. It housed various stores over time and was also used as a dance hall and a meeting place for various community functions. The retail space was run first by the Kahler Brothers, then by Prophet and Brannon, and last by Archie Bechtold. As a general store it carried just about everything from food to building supplies, textiles and notions, and shoes. In the years following the Depression, the building was used for commercial business, the regular lodge meetings, a dance hall, a location for concerts, as well as for family reunions, the annual Fourth of July celebration, weddings and funerals.

Minute books show that the lodge had a relief committee, investigative committee, finance committee and cemetery committee. The Mistletoe Rebekah Lodge #25 was formed in 1886, the same year as the main lodge. The Rebekahs are the international women's organization associated with the men's IOOF

¹⁰ Parsons, *An Illustrated History*, 327.

¹¹ Parsons, *An Illustrated History*, 327.

¹² "Ghost Town USA's Ghost Town Categories," *Ancestry.com*, <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gtusa/classes.htm>, accessed May 2012.

¹³ Parsons, *An Illustrated History*, 327.

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organization. According to Robert Lovgren, a member of the Hardman lodge, during the "heyday" of the lodge (1900 to 1930) there were 68 men and 50 women for a total of about 120 adults.

A one-story dining room/kitchen addition was constructed in 1946 to accommodate social gatherings at the IOOF Lodge building. Materials from the old Hardman Hotel, originally located south of the IOOF building, were used to build the 1946 addition. The IOOF Cemetery, located west of the lodge hall, was a special project carried out by the lodge members to fulfill the organization's specific edict to provide care for citizens of the community.¹⁴

The Lone Balm Lodge merged with the Willow Lodge in Heppner in 1964. Unfortunately, most of the records and artifacts from the lodge were lost in a tragic fire, but many books and notes remain that discuss the lodge meetings and the nearby Lone Balm Lodge #82 Cemetery.¹⁵ Willow Lodge in Heppner is in possession of the Lone Balm member robes and some limited remaining artifacts. The Lone Balm Lodge documents, including several volumes of minutes, are on loan to the Morrow County Museum. The IOOF furnishings were sent to Heppner and other locations when the lodge closed, with the exception of one wall sconce, which remains at the Hardman IOOF Hall. In 1968, the last of the first-floor businesses closed.

Fraternal Lodge Hall Architecture

The Masons, IOOF, Grange, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Loyal Order of the Moose built the most lodge halls in the United States, with the Masons and the Odd Fellows being the most prolific. This trend lasted until the middle of the nineteenth century.¹⁶ The fraternal orders are generally defined as groups, clubs, or organizations whose activities and inner functions are concealed from non-members, and "whose members are usually bound by oath and who make extensive use of secret ritual in the conduct of their meetings." Many groups hold initiation rites for new members, offer different levels of achievement within the organization, and have secret gestures and handshakes. Typically, membership is limited to one gender, usually men, with women forming auxiliary groups.¹⁷ Members in fraternal orders enjoyed an early form of networking. Some organizations offered social outlets for like-minded people, while other groups provided mutual aid or charity to members as well as nonmembers.¹⁸ The lodge building became the focus of the organization where regular meetings were held at fixed times.

In his 1976 dissertation entitled "Secret Societies and Their Impact on the Architectural Landscape of the West," author Dennis Brownridge notes that the first building designed expressly for a secret fraternity was a Masonic Hall erected in London ca. 1775. The first building in the United States was built by the Masons in Boston ca. 1832, and the first IOOF lodge was erected in Baltimore in 1832, thirteen years after its founding.¹⁹ The golden age of fraternal lodge hall building in America occurred from 1840 to 1930, with the biggest expansion taking place after the Civil War.²⁰ Oregon achieved statehood at about the time that secret societies were beginning to gain in popularity, so it is no surprise that many of Oregon's early business and political leaders were members of one organization or another.

¹⁴ Rhonda Wright, Secretary of the Hardman Community Center, personal communications with local residents, October 2011.

¹⁵ The IOOF Willow Lodge cemetery commission in Heppner recently took over the care of the cemetery.

¹⁶ Dennis Reed Brownridge, "Secret Societies and Their Impact on the Architectural Landscape of the West", (PhD diss., University of Oregon, 1976), 30.

¹⁷ Linda Wilson, "Fraternal Orders", *Oklahoma Historical Society's Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/F/FR007.html>, accessed October 2011.

¹⁸ Wilson, "Fraternal Orders."

¹⁹ Brownridge, "Secret Societies," 21.

²⁰ Brownridge, "Secret Societies," 32.

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The first Masonic Lodge in Oregon was formed in Portland in 1851 and the first IOOF Lodge was established in Salem in 1852.²¹ Ultimately, 223 Masonic Lodges and 257 IOOF lodges would be established in Oregon. By 1881, about 33 percent of Oregon's Odd Fellow lodges had their own buildings and by 1909 most had their own lodge building.

Lodge halls fall into a group of buildings whose function is neither domestic nor commercial. They are perhaps best described as "institutional," a term that the Oxford English Dictionary defines as "pertaining to an organized society, or the building in which its work is carried on." Although many early lodge hall buildings have commercial uses on the first floor, they stand apart because they were located and designed expressly to meet perceived societal needs and were not erected primarily for economic considerations.

The characteristics of lodge halls between 1850 and 1920 (excluding Grange Halls) are:²²

- They are located in the commercial core.
- They are built and owned by the society.
- They often consist of a two-story building whose first floor commercial space could be rented out for additional income.²³
- The Lodge Hall is located on the second floor.
- The Lodge building is oriented east and west, with the Master's station in the east.²⁴
- They often display with a tall "false front" or parapets and cornices, consistent with their urban locations.
- The lodge room has a high ceiling and is a rectangle approximately twice as long as it is wide.²⁵
- A raised dais is located at the end of the room, with member's benches or chairs located along the wall.
- An enclosed anteroom in which to greet visitors or "test" strangers located at the end of the hall.

The IOOF Hall was constructed in an era when secret fraternal societies built some of the largest buildings in western towns to show their influence and status in the community. The IOOF organization in America was significant because it cared for the welfare of the community before social services were available through government agencies. It also served the role of social center for community meetings, meals, dances, and other activities. It also played a significant role in the civic and social development of the town, serving as the social center for dances, funerals, and special events that contributed to community spirit.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was started in eighteenth century England to help ordinary people deal with the challenges of illness and to assist orphaned children, widows, and those unable to afford to pay for a decent burial for the dead. People grouped together and contributed some of their wages to help the unfortunate. Such an altruistic and friendly society came to be known as "Odd Fellows" because it was odd to find people organized for the purpose of giving aid to those in need and of pursuing projects for the benefit of society.²⁶ The first IOOF organization in the United States was founded in Baltimore, Maryland in 1819. Odd Fellowship became the first national fraternity to include both men and women when it adopted the Rebekah Degree in 1851. Odd Fellows and Rebekahs were the first charitable organizations to establish homes for senior members and for orphaned children. The symbol of the organization is three links, which stand for

²¹ "Meeting Hall," *Oregon Historic Sites Database*, <http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/index>, accessed November 2011.

²² Brownridge, "Secret Societies," 38. Grange Halls differ from the other societies and do not share these characteristics.

²³ Brownridge, "Secret Societies," 41. After World War II, new buildings were also just one story tall.

²⁴ Brownridge, "Secret Societies" 47. Usually the Master's Station is the Street façade and the anteroom in the back.

²⁵ Brownridge, "Secret Societies," 43. Masons call it the "Double Cube."

²⁶ "About Us," *Independent Order of Odd Fellows*, www.ioof.org/aboutus.html, accessed November 2011.

Hardman IOOF Hall

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Friendship, Love and Truth.²⁷ The IOOF's mission is captured in their motto, "Visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan."

Because of the social importance of fraternal organizations to the development of towns, IOOF lodges that have integrity of location, materials and design, usually meet the National Register Criteria A. Although a detailed survey of fraternal buildings in Oregon has not been conducted, a query of the Oregon Historic Sites Database indicates that nine IOOF lodge halls are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and five have been surveyed and are considered eligible for listing.²⁸ One hundred and eleven IOOF Lodge Halls in the United States are listed in the NRHP.²⁹

False Front Buildings

The Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall is a good example of false front architecture in an early western town. False front buildings are closely associated with the burgeoning towns and fledgling institutions of the American west – to the extent that false fronts are referred to as Boomtown architecture - although the building types are found throughout the country. A false front is defined by architectural historian Cyril M. Harris as, "A front wall that extends above the roof and/or beyond the sides of a building to create a more imposing façade; most often placed on commercial buildings."³⁰ The term "false front" is derived from the fact that the façade is said to 'falsify' the size or importance of a building,³¹ but in actuality, this form often represented the first stage of true urbanization in towns, particularly small, rapidly growing towns in the American west in the second half of the nineteenth century.³²

Wood false front buildings often replaced less permanent buildings in new towns and allowed commercial structures to distinguish themselves from residential buildings and advertise their wares on the ample space of the false front itself.³³ The actual roof might be a gable, shed or flat roof, with the false front extending well above the ridgeline or roof plane. The storefront on a typical false front was located on the ground floor, with a recessed entry and large windows to showcase wares and draw customers into the building. Upper stories could accommodate living quarters, offices, theaters or, in the case of lodges and the like, a large meeting room.

The two-story false front Hardman IOOF Hall building provided a dignified, relatively urbane presence appropriate for the IOOF organization, while accommodating retail space at the ground floor. The building was a counterpoint to the equally imposing Hotel Hardman (no longer extant), which displayed many of the same architectural qualities and features.

The false front is a building form that could take on different stylistic features. Since the form was popular at the time that the Italianate style was in vogue in the west, very often false front buildings displayed Italianate features. These include a substantial cornice at the top of the parapet, supported by ornate brackets mounted on a plain or paneled frieze board. Additional detailing could occur in a gable-shaped peak or other special feature surmounting the parapet of the false front. In the case of the Hardman IOOF building, the steeply-

²⁷ The IOOF "three links" symbol was located in the center of the second floor of the building under the cornice and between the windows. Currently the building has a sign reading 1870 Hardman Community Center located above the shed roof porch.

²⁸ "IOOF Hall," *Oregon Historic Sites Database*, <http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/index>, accessed November 2011.

²⁹ "Odd Fellows Hall," *Wikipedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IOOF_HallWikipedia.

³⁰ Harris, Cyril M., *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture* (New York, NY: Dover Publications, Inc., 1977) 122.

³¹ Ching, Francis D., *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture* (New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995) 24.

³² Heath, Kingston Wm., "False Front Architecture on Montana's Urban Frontier," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, Vol. 3 (1989), 213.

³³ Heath, "False Front Architecture," 208.

Hardman IOOF Hall

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pitched gable roof of the two-story building extends above the false front, a sub-type of the form, providing another surface to embellish and calling attention to the height and scale of the building.

False fronts could also incorporate elements of the Mission Revival style, most commonly expressed by a curvilinear shaped parapet. Other treatments might recall the Greek Revival style, with pilasters along the ground floor; the Gothic Revival style, with elaborate hood moldings over the second floor windows; or Renaissance Revival, with pediments over the windows and an elaborate cornice.³⁴ At this time the mass manufacture of building elements, such as the ornamental brackets seen on this building, allowed individual buildings to distinguish themselves and achieve a more urbane appearance once reserved for more costly buildings.³⁵

Character-defining features of the commercial false front building include:³⁶

Characteristics:	1-2 stories, 2- or 3- bay organization, wood frame.
Cladding:	Clapboard, sometimes brick or board and batten.
Roof:	Gable covers main building, front does not conform to roof shape.
Cornice:	Brackets, wood, brick, sheet metal. Types – simple, flat undecorated, semicircular, triangular, steep, gable.
Windows:	Symmetrical fenestration, 1/1 or 2/2 pattern in 2 nd story.
Porch:	Sometimes plain porch with shed roof.
Entrance:	Often recessed, single or paired panel and glass doors.
Walls:	Cornerboards.

The architectural historians Herbert Gottfreid and Jan Jennings describe the role of false front commercial buildings in the evolution of early towns as follows:

False-front commercial buildings did not create illusions that fooled the citizenry but provide symbolic evidence of the general civilizing process. The fronts were orderly, partly because their lot sizes were similar, and because the design relationships among them were proportional. The stores helped to create enclosure and gave the sense of a developing center, even if the development provided transitory. The false-front often got replaced by or incorporated into brick buildings. It maintained the scale of the original town site, so that a community was momentarily held together by size, shape, and materials.

*Wood false front buildings were often later replaced by brick masonry or buildings of other more permanent materials but in the case of towns like Hardman, the growth that would warrant a more modern edifice did not occur. The false front remains closely associated with small towns, particularly former boom towns and ghost towns, throughout the west. Those that survive are reminders of the eras in which they were built, their institutions and businesses.*³⁷

A comprehensive survey of false front commercial buildings with Italianate stylistic features in Oregon has not been conducted at this time, but a query of the Oregon Historic Sites Database reveals that the style appears to be a rare survivor, as many early wood buildings in western towns were later replaced by masonry buildings. The database query indicated that there are only seven wood Italianate commercial buildings surveyed in the state of Oregon and only those located in Adel and Pendleton are in eastern Oregon.³⁸

³⁴ Heath, "False Front Architecture," 209.

³⁵ Longstreth, Richard, *The Buildings of Main Street*, Updated Edition (Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2000), 13.

³⁶ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940* (Ames, IO: Iowa State University Press, 1988), 245.

³⁷ Gottfried, *American Vernacular Design 1870-1940*, 244.

³⁸ *Oregon Historic Sites Database*, <http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/index>, accessed November 2011.

Hardman IOOF Hall

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Conclusion

The Hardman IOOF Hall/Community Center is historically significant for its association with patterns of local history, for its role in the development of the town of Hardman. The building also represents the important role the IOOF played in early development of communities in general in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Consistent with this mission, one of the accomplishments of the Hardman IOOF was the creation of the Hardman IOOF cemetery. The Hardman IOOF Hall historically functioned as a community center and setting for important community events, as well as ordinary social occasions. This role continues to this day, allowing the building to also be significant as a social and entertainment center.

The building is also significant for its architecture, as a good and somewhat unusual example of false front architecture. The building displays elements of the Italianate style, including a deep, raked cornice supported by ornate brackets mounted on a frieze board. It displays additional refined features not typical of the Italianate style or an ordinary false front building as well, including large, six-light display windows at the storefront enframed with panels of diagonal wood. The Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall was an urban counterpart to the equally impressive Hotel Hardman, both imposing buildings for a town whose population was 200 about the time the buildings were constructed.

The building interior also exhibits most of the characteristic features of fraternal society building with its second floor central hall, enclosed ante room, and raised dais on the east side, flanked by raised seating areas on the north and south walls. Lastly, the building is a rare remaining survivor of a commercial/institutional building in what was originally a thriving small northeastern Oregon town.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books

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Florin, Lambert, *Oregon Ghost Towns*. Seattle, WA: Superior Publishing Company, 1970.

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Hardman IOOF Hall
Name of Property

Morrow Co., OR
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"About Us," *Independent Order of Odd Fellows*, www.ioof.org/aboutus.html, accessed November 2011.

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"Ghost Town USA's Ghost Town Categories," *Ancestry.com*, <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gtusa/classes.htm>, accessed May 2012

"Odd Fellows Hall," *Wikipedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odd_Fellows_Hall, accessed November 2011.

Oregon Historic Sites Database, <http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/>, accessed November 2011.

Wilson, Linda, "Fraternal Orders", Oklahoma Historical Society's Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/F/FR007.html>.

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: N/A

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



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer St NE, Ste C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

(503) 986-0671

Fax (503) 986-0793

www.oregonheritage.org



June 14, 2012



Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
USDO National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1201 "Eye" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following historic property to the National Register of Historic Places:

HARDMAN IOOF HALL
51186 MAIN ST
HARDMAN, MORROW COUNTY

MARSHFIELD IOOF CEMETERY
750 7TH ST
COOS BAY, COOS COUNTY

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If questions arise, please contact Diana Painter, National Register & Survey Coordinator, at (503) 986-0668.

Sincerely,

Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.

Hardman IOOF Hall
Name of Property

Morrow Co., OR
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>11N</u>	<u>289173</u>	<u>5005262</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Legal Description to wit: Lots 5 & 6 in Block D, Hardman Addition, in the Town of Hardman, County of Morrow, State of Oregon. Morrow County Tax Lot # 3400, Tax Map 4S 25 34DD.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the entirety of the tax lots that have been historically associated with the subject historic property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rhonda Wright, Hardman Community Center Secretary and Rosalind Keeney
organization Hardman Community Center date November 11, 2011
street & number 54955 Willow Street, Hardman telephone (541) 620-1394
city or town Hardman state Oregon zip code 97836-6262
e-mail Rhonda.wright@wildblue.net; roz.keeney@state.or.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

.....
 Name of Property

.....
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.....
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Section number 10 Page 2

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering the lat/long coordinates as describe on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* for entering UTM references. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 45.169353 Longitude: -119.68287

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Hardman IOOF Hall
Name of Property

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Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Hardman IOOF Hall/Hardman Community Center

City or Vicinity: Hardman

County: Morrow **State:** Oregon

Photographer: Rhonda Wright and others

Date Photographed: July, 2010 through September 2011

Location of Original: 54955 Willow Street Hardman, OR 97836-6262

Digital Files

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photo 1 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0001.tif)
East (front) façade of the Hardman IOOF Lodge Building, looking northwest.
- Photo 2 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0002.tif)
East (front) façade of the Hardman IOOF Lodge showing second story windows, cornice detail, decorative brackets, and gable end detail, looking southwest.
- Photo 3 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOLodge_0003.tif)
East (front) façade showing close up of rubble foundation and lower storefront windows detailing.
- Photo 4 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0004.tif)
East (front) façade looking at details of the storefront windows and bulkhead on the north bay.
- Photo 5 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0005.tif)
East (front) façade with trees on the north side of the building, looking southwest.
- Photo 6 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0006.tif)
North (side) and west (rear) façades of the lodge, showing siding and foundation, looking southeast..
- Photo 7 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0007.tif)
West (rear) and south (side) facades of the lodge, showing one-story addition and metal container to the west, looking northeast. Note woodshed on the left side of the photograph.
- Photo 8 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0008.tif)
Woodshed (center of photograph) and privy off northwest corner of lodge, looking southwest.

Hardman IOOF Hall
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Photos Continued:

- Photo 9 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0009.tif)
Woodshed at southwest corner of lodge.
- Photo 10 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0010.tif)
Privy at northwest corner of lodge.
- Photo 11 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0011.tif)
Interior of the Hardman IOOF Hall, looking west toward the back of the main first floor room.
- Photo 12 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0012.tif)
Interior of the Hardman IOOF Lodge one-story addition, looking east from the kitchen toward the dining room.
- Photo 13 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0013.tif)
Interior of the IOOF Lodge meeting room on the second floor, looking east toward the rear of the building.
- Photo 14 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0014.tif)
Interior of the IOOF Lodge meeting room on the second floor, looking east toward the front of the building.
- Photo 15 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0015.tif)
Interior of the IOOF Lodge meeting room on the second floor, looking west toward the rear of the building and showing the central raised platform and seating areas along the sides of the room.
- Photo 16 of 16:** (OR_MorrowCounty_HardmanIOOFLodge_0016.tif)
Detail of the wainscoting in the lodge hall.

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

name Hardman Community Center Attn: Rhonda Wright
street & number 51186 Hwy. 207 telephone N/A
city or town Hardman state Oregon zip code 97836

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Additional Documentation:

- Figure 1:** General location map
- Figure 2:** Satellite image of subject property
- Figure 3:** Morrow County assessors map
- Figure 4:** Site plan prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011
- Figure 5:** First floor plan, prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011
- Figure 6:** Second floor plan, prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011
- Figure 7:** 1971 photograph of Hardman IOOF Building published by Sunset Magazine and showing the original IOOF symbol on the front façade centered above the windows
- Figure 8:** Historic photographs of Hardman and map of the location of the buildings on Main Street as remembered by Blanch Howell Jones

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

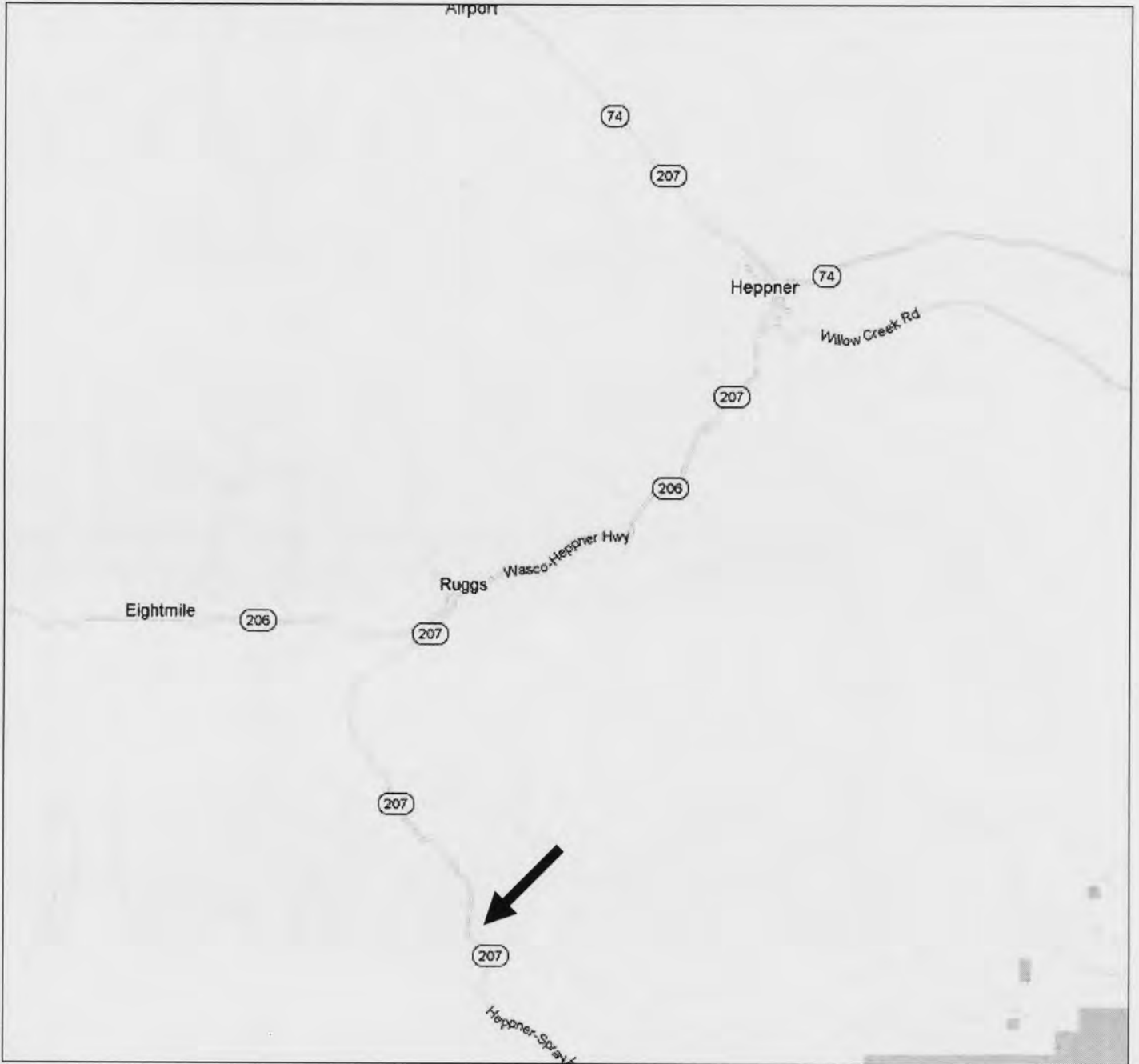
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Figure 1: General location map, location of property marked with arrow



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Figure 2: Satellite image of subject property, location marked with arrow



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National Park Service

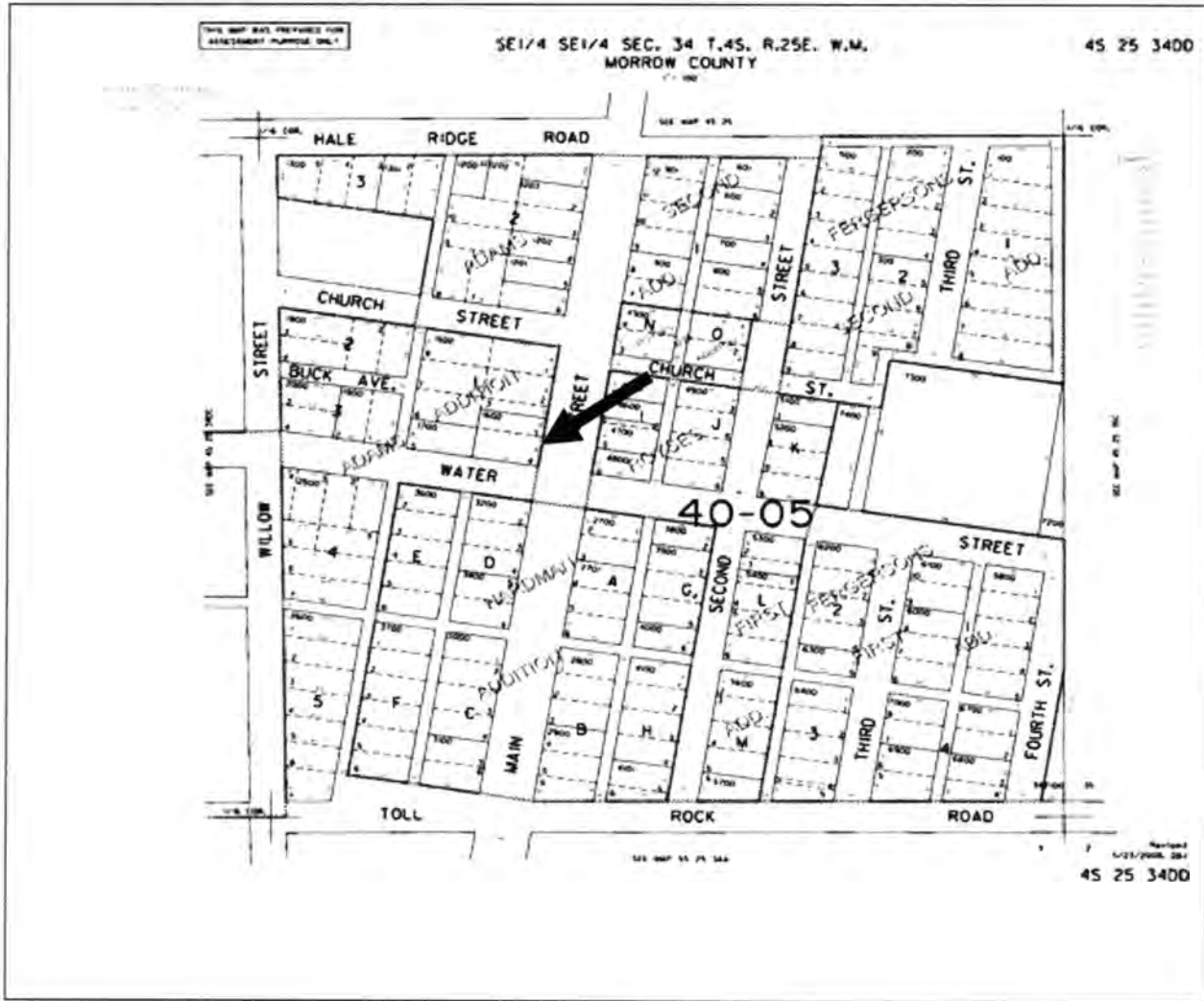
Hardman IOOF Hall
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Figure 3: Morrow County assessors map, location of subject property marked with arrow



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

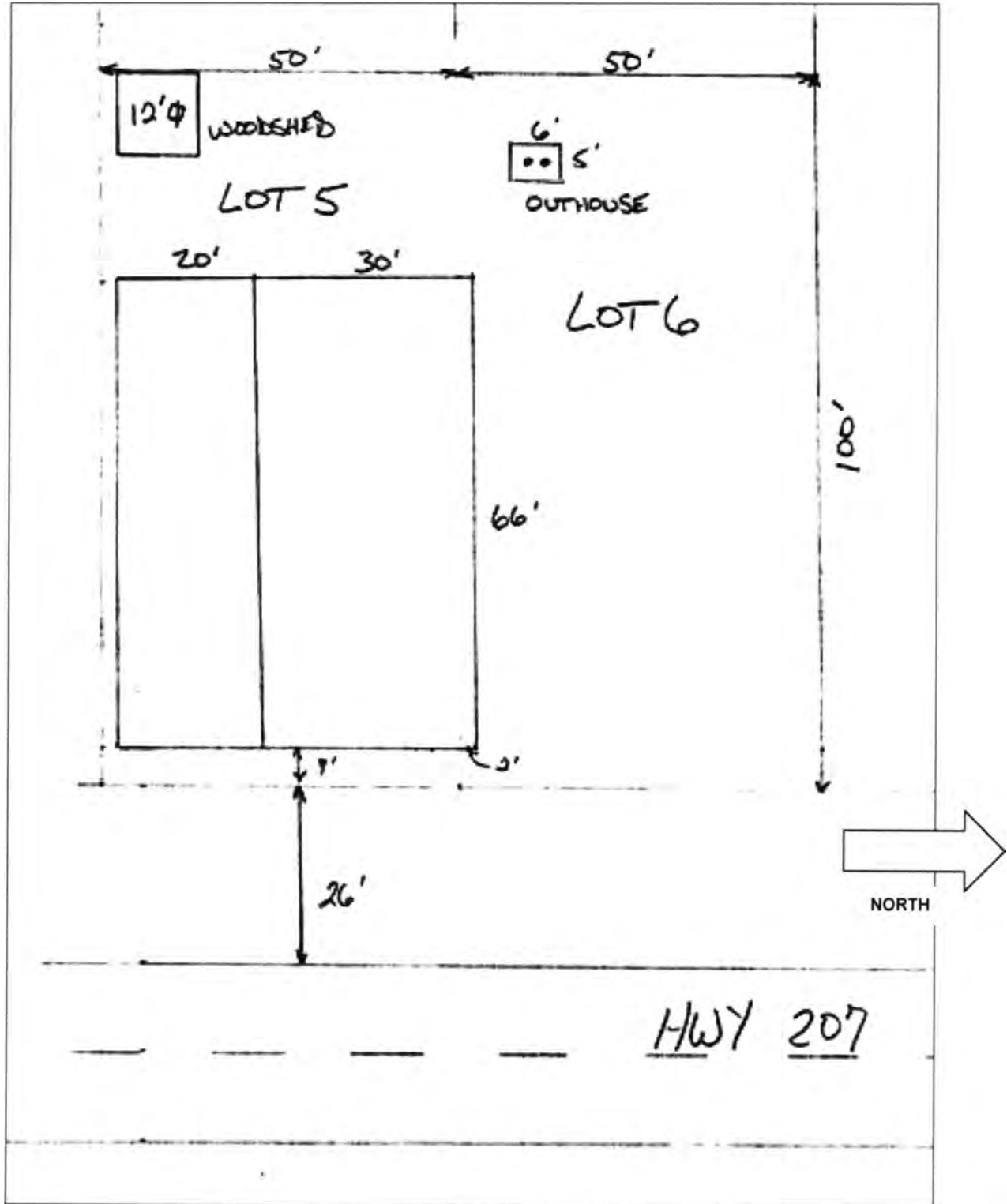
Hardman IOOF Hall
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Figure 4: Site Map prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011, north to right margin



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National Park Service

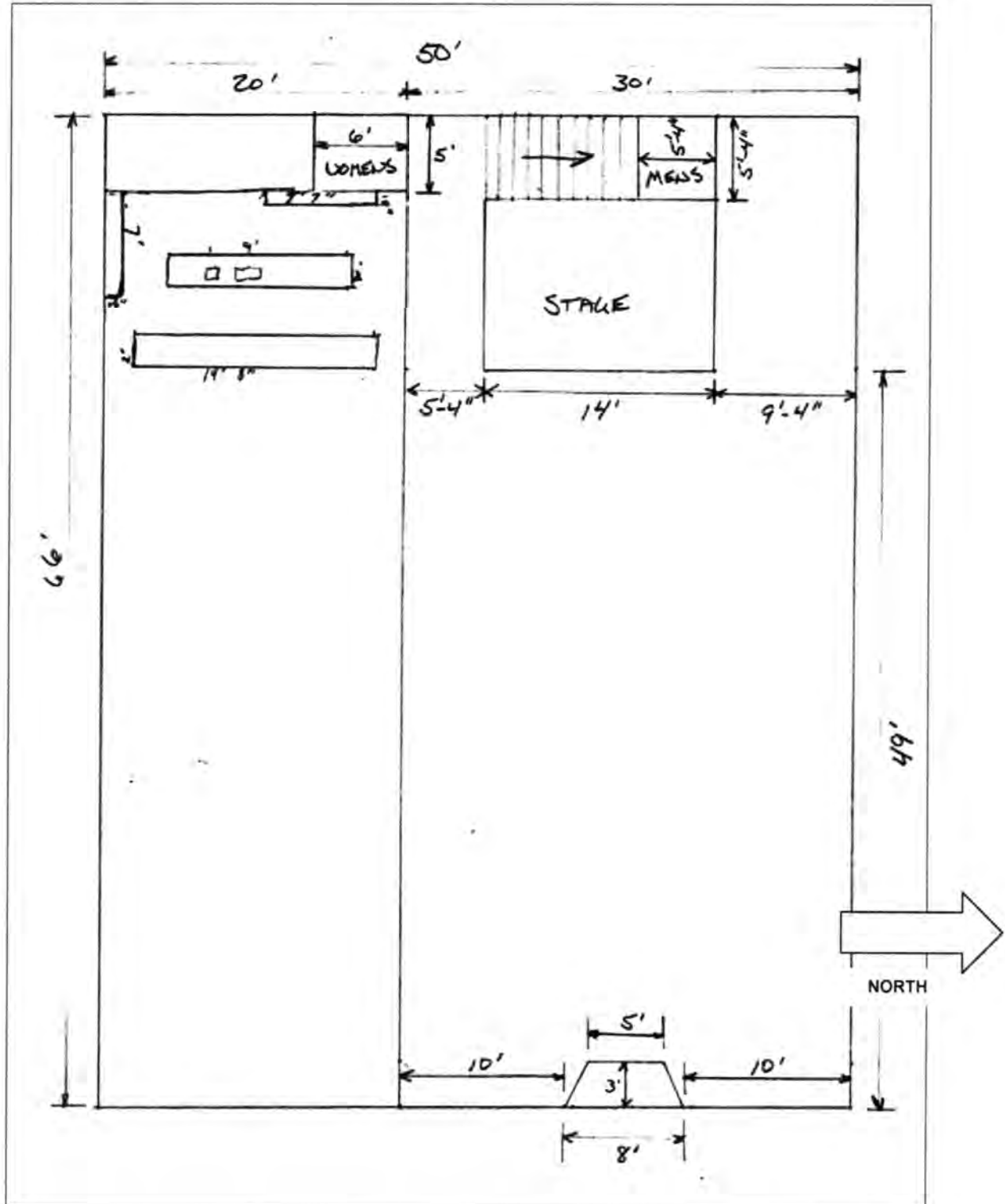
Hardman IOOF Hall
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Figure 5: First floor plan, prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011



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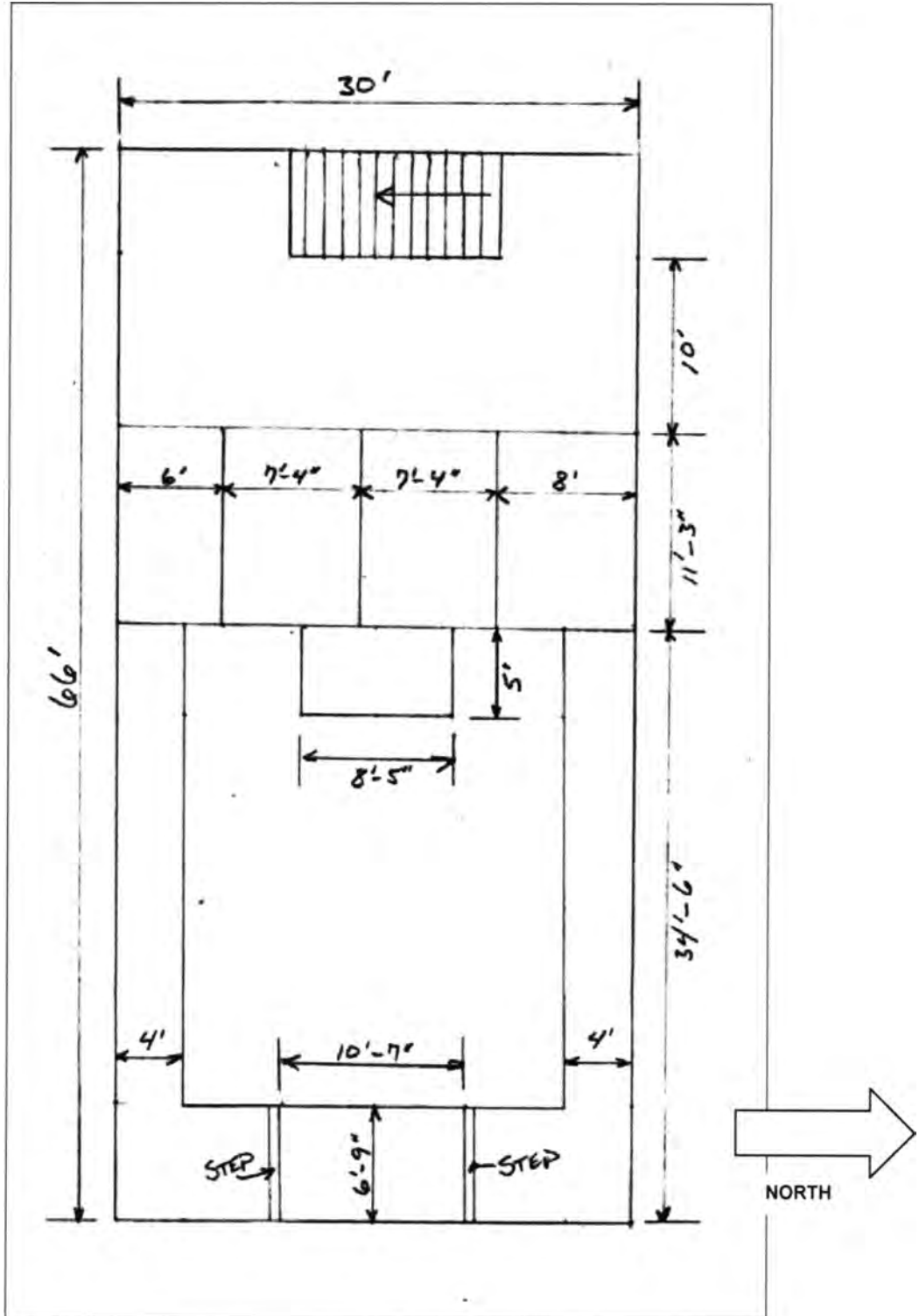
Hardman IOOF Hall
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Figure 6: Second floor plan, prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011



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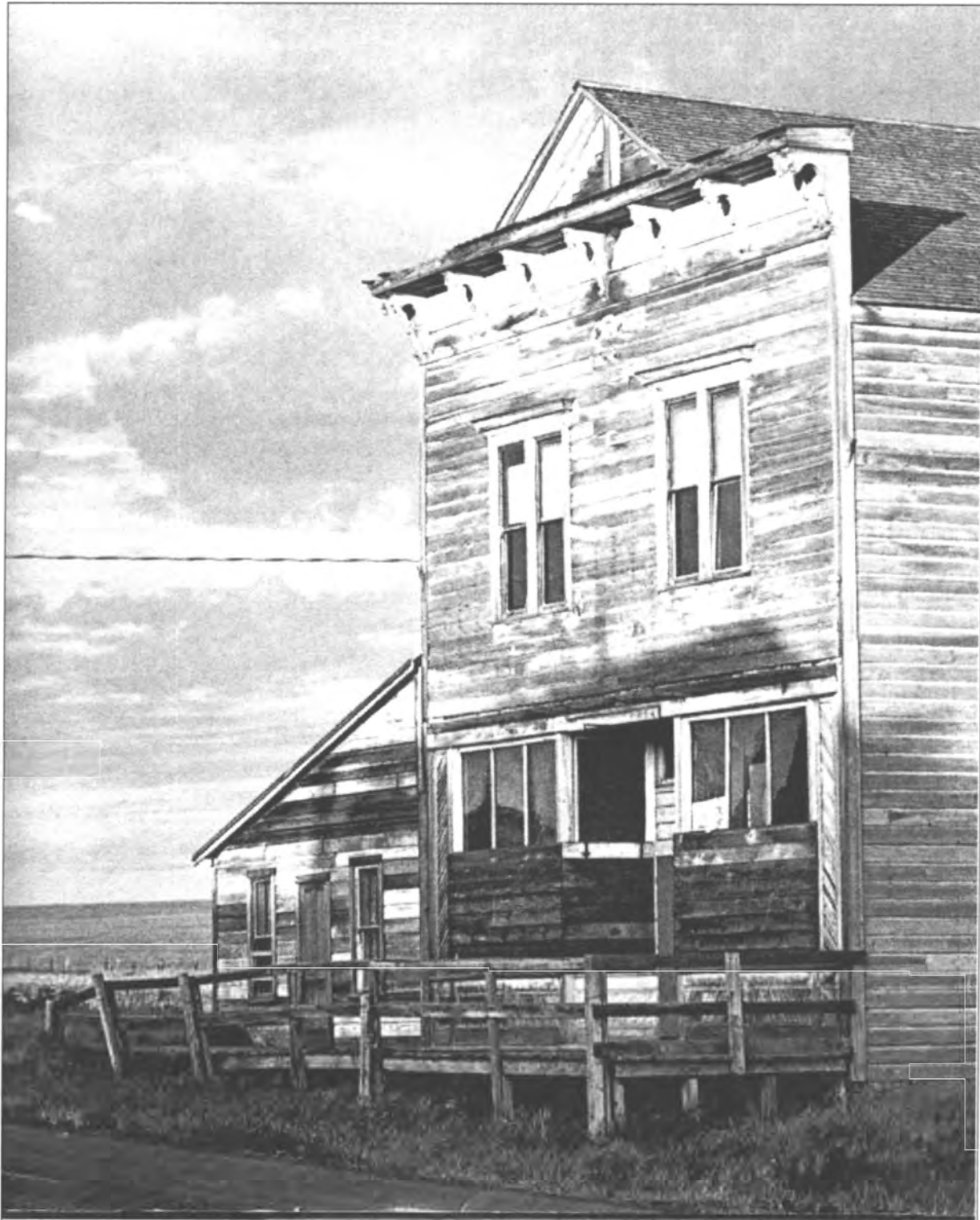
Hardman IOOF Hall
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Figure 7: 1971 photograph of Hardman IOOF Hall taken for *Sunset Magazine* and showing the IOOF symbol on the front façade centered above the windows



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hardman I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Morrow

DATE RECEIVED: 6/22/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/24/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/07/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/08/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000484

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8.7.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



1 of 16 HARDMAN 100F HALL, MORROW CO. OR



2 of 16 Hardman IOOF Hall, Morrow Co, OR



3 of 16. Hardman 100F Hall, MORROW CO, OR



4 of 16, Hardman 100F Holl, Morrow Co, OR



5 of 16, Hardman 100F HAN, Morrow Co, OR



6 of 16, Hardman IODF Hall, Morrow Co., OR



Top No, Hardman Roof Hall, Morrow Co. OR



3 of 16, Hardman 100 Ft Hall, Morrow Co., OR



9 of 16, Hardman 100F Hall, Morrow Co., OR



10 of 16, Hardman 100F Hall, Morrow Co, OR



11 of 16, Hardman 100F Hall, Morrow Co, OR



120 of 16, Hardman 100F Hall, Morrow Co. OR



13 of 16. HARDMAN LOOP HALL, MORROW CO, OR



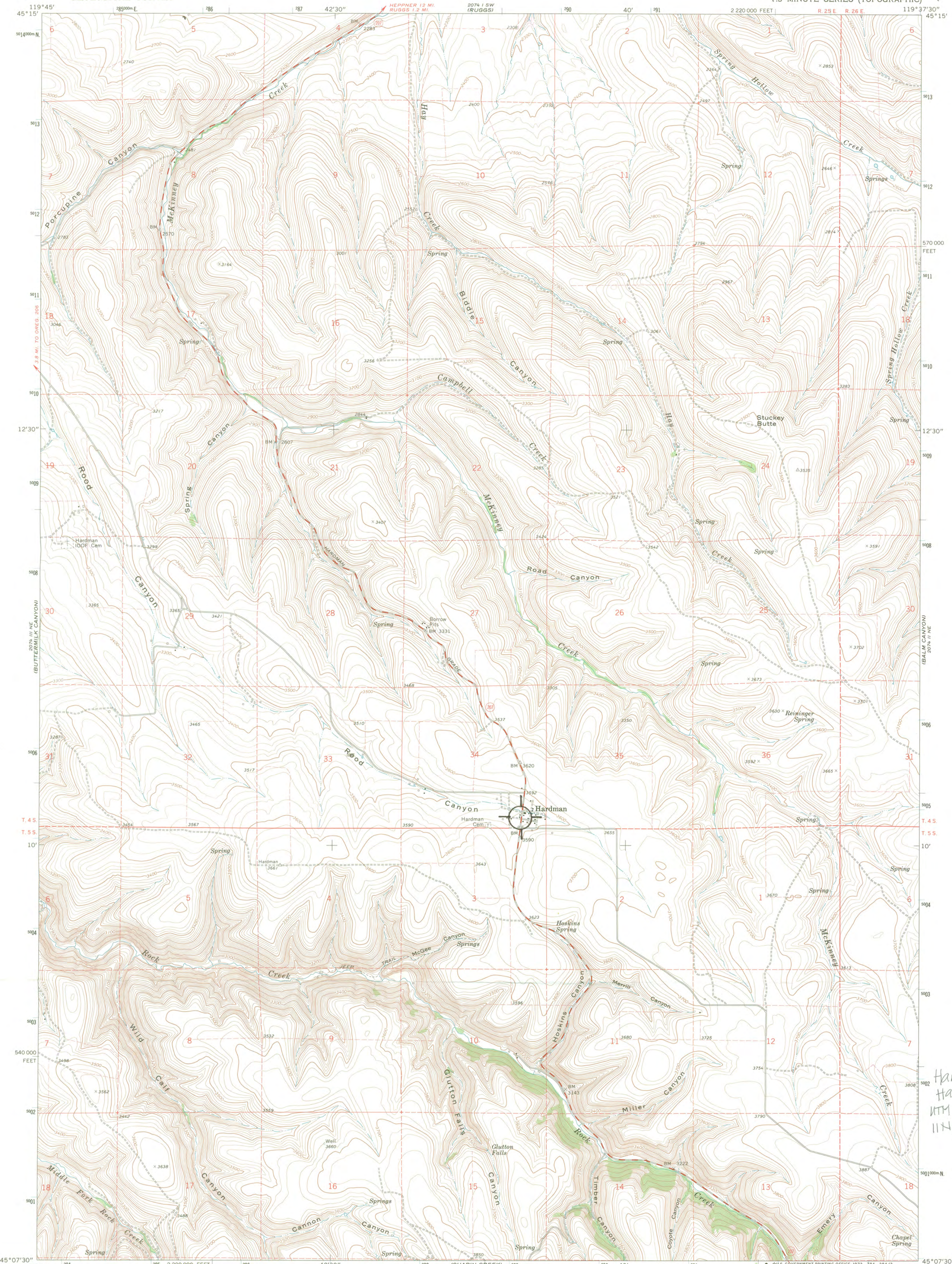
14 of 16, Hardman 100F Hall, Morrow Co, OR



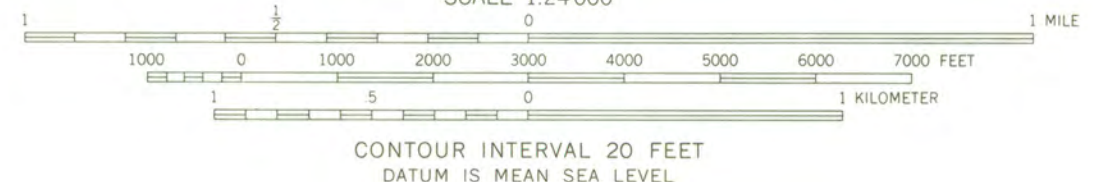
15 of 16. Hardman 100F Hall, Morrow Co., OR



16 of 16, HARDMAN 100F Hall, Morrow Co, OR



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1969
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum,
10,000-foot grid based on Oregon coordinate system,
north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 11, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

HARDMAN, OREG.
N4507.5—W11937.5/7.5
1969

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Handwritten note: Hardman 100F Hall
Hardman, Morrow Co., OR
NTM Reference:
114/289173/5006262