

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8/86) Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 2/87)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 on a letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property historic name Oregon Masonic Lodge other names/site number Oregon Masonic Hall

2. Location street & number 117-119 South Main Street N/A not for publication city,town Oregon N/A vicinity state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53575

3. Classification table with columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, No. of Resources within Property (contributing, noncontributing). Includes rows for private, public-local, public-state, public-Federal, and a TOTAL row.

Name of related multiple property listing: No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

X [Signature]
Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer

6/1/92
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property x 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

[Signature] 6/18/92

 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register.

 removed from the National Register.

 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Social/Meeting Hall
Commerce/Trade/Specialty Store

Commerce/Trade/Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

High Victorian Eclectic

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls brick
roof steel
other cast iron

Describe present and historic physical appearance

The Oregon Masonic Hall, built in 1898, is a two-storey, brick, rectangular building, 25' by 86', facing east on an open, triangular intersection at the center of the village of Oregon. Its facade is notable for a finely executed polychrome design in cream and red brick and red sandstone, whose upper portion features ogee arches, a round medallion with the masonic square and compass, and two square medallions reading "18" and "98" respectively, all placed over a well-preserved cast-iron storefront. The entire building retains a high degree of interior and exterior integrity.

The first storey front facade is a cast iron storefront framed by two narrow pilaster strips of cream brick. These strips are stepped in at the level of the iron lintel, creating the impression that the decorative second storey overhangs it slightly. The storefront has two large 2-over-1 windows facing the street; a third, identical window is set at a 45 degree angle and helps form a recessed entryway. The black-painted iron window frames have studded columns and the lintel is decorated with iron rosettes, which have been painted yellow. The low kick panels are cream with black surrounds. In the entryway, the first floor door has a full-length glass panel and a glass transom. Next to it, to the north, is the door leading to the second storey. It has a half-height glass panel, and a glass transom. The entryway has a decorative pressed-metal ceiling, painted black.

Above the storefront, the second floor lodge room is expressed in elaborate ornamentation. Against a background of cream brick, two 1-over-1 windows in the center bay are framed by ogee arches in two shades of red brick. Between the windows, a narrow vertical strip of dog-tooth course red bricks leads the eye upward to a round, red sandstone medallion, framed in red brick, containing the Masonic emblem of compass and square. The center bay continues upward to a row of Romanesque Revival style arches below a stepped parapet. The parapet is decorated with rectangles in red brick and has red sandstone coping. Small red sandstone posts crown the parapet. String courses of red brick lead from the center medallion to the two medallions containing the construction date in the side bays. Below each of these medallions are slightly smaller 1-over-1 windows topped by semi-circular panes framed by segmental arches in red brick with red sandstone keystones. Above the Masonic emblem a string course of red brick leads to heavy metal cornices above the side bays.

The building has a flat roof, recently covered in "flexsteel" roofing compound. The north wall is shared with the older, Italianate commercial building next door. The south wall is windowless on

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1 Oregon Masonic Lodge, Oregon, Dane Co., WI

the first floor, with six small windows high on the second floor. At the rear of the building, one of two large windows on the second floor has been replaced with a modern doorway leading to an iron outside fire escape. On the ground floor there are three large windows and a rear entrance with a modern door.

The stone basement of the building originally housed a barbershop, reached by an exterior stairwell from the sidewalk at the front of the building. This entrance and the stairwell have been filled in. An interior stair placed against the north wall leads from the first floor showroom to the basement. The basement originally had a wooden floor supported on wood joists. This floor failed sometime in the 1940s and was replaced in 1986 by a new poured floor. There was a freight elevator from the rear of the basement to the first floor. 1

Except for its hardware and a pressed metal ceiling on the first floor, the interior is unornamented. (Stencils on the walls of the stairwell to the second floor were contaminated with asbestos and have been painted over, although the pattern is still visible.)

The first storey is divided by a modern partition into a large showroom, occupying the front two-thirds of the building, and a workspace and modern lavatory at the rear. Another partition on the north wall, which encloses the basement stairs, is built of narrow, vertical beaded boards of the type used for wainscoting. The pressed metal ceiling has a cove with an oak leaf design; the ceiling panels feature a floral motif. The entire first storey has been painted white. There is a low display platform behind the glass storefront.

A wide enclosed wooden staircase leads from the outside entryway to the second storey. It has wooden handrails on each side, mounted on finely detailed iron brackets. The staircase is lighted by the glass panel in the exterior door, the transom, and by an interior window in the bulkhead over the stairs, which leads into a small, well-lighted room at the front of the building. At the top of the stairs, a door opens to an anteroom formed by a modern partition. A second door (to the left) leads to the reception room at the front of the building and to the original north anteroom, one of two placed between the reception room and the lodge room at the rear. Off the north anteroom is a small lavatory. The south anteroom is somewhat larger. It is lighted by one of the small windows in the south wall of the building and has a rail, with coat hooks, on each wall. The reception room is lighted by three of the windows in the front facade of the building. Along its north wall is a built-in floor-to-ceiling wooden cabinet, with drawers and cupboards, finished in a reddish varnish that matches the heavy, plain woodwork found throughout the second floor. The reception room was used for preparing food and socializing. 2 From the reception room a door with a glass transom opens to a small, wainscotted room over the stairs, which is lighted by the fourth window of the facade.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2 Oregon Masonic Lodge, Oregon, Dane Co., WI

In the lodge room are five small windows in the south wall and a large window in the rear (west) wall. There is a low platform across the rear wall. Originally there were also platforms, used in the Masonic rites, along the north and south walls and between the doors leading to the anterooms. A small door high in the east wall of the lodge room gave access to a projector, mounted on a shelf in the north anteroom. This too was used in ceremonies. **3** All of the doors on the second storey, and the two exterior doors at the front of the building, have ornate brass handles and hinges with a raised, Romanesque design. The second storey has hanging lamps with glass globes in each of its rooms.

Summary

The Oregon Masonic Hall is a small, two-storey commercial building. The first storey has a well preserved cast-iron storefront with three large show windows. The second storey, added in 1898, has an exuberant facade whose decorative elements symbolize the building's function as a meeting place for the Masonic Lodge. Except for an entrance from the front of the building to a basement level barbershop, which was filled in, probably about 1940, the building is well preserved and appears as it did in the early twentieth century. The Hall is one of a group of surviving buildings that were constructed during a peak period in the development of the village, 1895-1900.

Footnotes

1. Kim Smith (owner) Interview, 2/4/91, Oregon, WI.
2. Norm Champion, Interview, 2/4/91, Oregon, WI
3. Champion, op.cit.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria _x_A ___B _x_C ___D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance Significant Dates

<u>Architecture</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>Social History</u>	<u>1898-1942</u>	<u></u>
<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
<u></u>	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>Significant Person</u>	<u>Architect/Builder</u>	<u></u>
<u>N/A</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u></u>

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

The Oregon Masonic Hall is locally significant under Criteria A and C as the home of the pre-eminent social club of Oregon, and as an outstanding and highly intact example of late nineteenth century eclectic commercial design. Masonic Lodge 151 is the oldest and most enduring of a number of clubs that have been a characteristic feature of the social life of the village of Oregon from its founding days to the present. At the time the Hall was built, the Lodge counted a number of prominent local citizens as members. Construction of the building occurred during the high point in the evolution of the village as a local marketing and manufacturing center, and it was for many years an important meeting place and social center, serving a large proportion of the village population. The lodge rooms occupied the second storey of the building while the first storey was used by a prominent Mason as his place of business. Two similar business blocks were erected nearby in 1898 and 1899, respectively. Together with the Masonic Hall, they feature an eclectic blend of late Victorian architectural styles that give the core of the business district a distinctive architectural character. Today, the Masonic Hall is the best preserved of these three surviving reminders of the most prosperous period in the village history. The Hall exhibits an exuberant and unique blend of Romanesque Revival and other styles accented with Moorish motifs.

The Place of Masonic Lodge 151 in the History of Oregon, WI

Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol III, 5-1 "Social and Political: Fraternal Organizations," notes that fraternal organizations "performed a wide range of social, cultural, economic and occasionally political functions...The Freemasons are the oldest fraternal organization in both the United States and in Wisconsin...A secret society,...enamored with regalia, passwords, mystic rites, seals, ceremonies, degrees, signs

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1 Oregon Masonic Lodge, Oregon, Dane Co., WI

and signals, the Masons had a powerful attraction; select membership in the exclusive organization seemed to confer status, privilege, and a certain degree of prestige to its members." A Masonic group was founded in Green Bay in 1823, and the first statewide convention was held in Madison in 1843. Historian Robert C. Nesbit notes that "Businessmen were naturally the keepers of the village flame," while "Fraternal organizations were found even in the small villages..." 1

Social clubs were a feature of Oregon civic life almost from its founding. The temperance order of Good Templars was the earliest, existing from 1855 to 1873. The Odd Fellows established a lodge which lasted from 1866 to 1873. The United Workmen, the Womens' Christian Temperance Union, the Ladies' Aid, and a second order of the Good Templars all came and went before 1900. The Oregon Literary Society, founded in 1878, the Knights of Pythias, founded in 1897, and the Modern Woodmen of America lasted into this century. Charles Cronk, the first Master of the Masonic Lodge, was from 1864 to 1898, the railroad station agent for what became during his tenure the "largest shipping point for stock and grain between Madison and Chicago." An even more prominent member of the Lodge was Charles W. Netherwood. He owned the Hall where the Masons met from 1876 to 1898. Netherwood was chairman of the Dane County Board of Supervisors and served variously as village President, Treasurer, and Postmaster, and on the Board of Education. Other early members who were prominent in the affairs of the village were Egbert Bennett, who established the first hotel in 1849, H.H. Marvin, who owned the hardware store that eventually occupied the first storey of the new Hall, and C.E. Powers, a carriage merchant, located next door to Marvin's store. The history of Oregon Masonic Lodge 151 begins in 1860, two decades after the founding of the village, in 1841. A group of residents petitioned for a dispensation and in 1865 a charter was at last received. A Hall was erected at 134 South Main Street and served until it burned in 1873. After a three-year interval the Masons occupied space in the new Netherwood Block. In 1898, the Lodge accepted the offer of member H. H. Marvin and built a Lodge above his store. 2 To save construction cost, they also accepted the offer of member Charles Powers to share the wall of his adjoining building. 3

A scan of the weekly Oregon Observer for 1897 and 1898 shows that the social life of the village at that time revolved about family visits and parties, lectures and performances in Cronk's Opera Hall, and meetings and socials of several fraternal organizations. Most often mentioned were the Masons and their women's affiliate, Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America and their affiliate, the Royal Neighbors. (During this period the Observer followed improvements to the village, including a number of new homes and the new building, apparently an addition to an earlier structure, of C.W. Netherwood.) On May 26, 1898, contractors were announced, including a Mr. Moury of Madison, brick contractor. In the next issue, however, the Observer reported a disastrous fire in the Netherwood Block. Losses included \$300 by the Masons, and smaller amounts by the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen, United Workmen, Eastern Star, Grand Army of the Republic, Royal Neighbors and Home Forum. Apparently all of these shared space in the building. At the time of the fire, the Observer reported, the building was about 25 years old, there having

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2 Oregon Masonic Lodge, Oregon, Dane Co., WI

been two earlier fires at the same site. Netherwood was undaunted, and by August 11 it was reported that the building had been completely reconstructed and occupied. One of the new tenants was the Woodmen. During fall, 1898, several reports appeared of dances and public parties sponsored by the Woodmen and the Royal Neighbors "in their new hall."

Even before the fire, the Masons had been planning a new hall. On December 2, 1897, it was reported that "The Masons have an option on W.B. Chandler's lot of 35 feet next to the Post Office and are figuring to build a new hall which would be a great improvement to our town." But on December 23 we read: "We are informed that the Masonic Lodge has made arrangements with H.H. Marvin for a new hall. It is expected he will put up a new building where his hardware store is now, one story high, then the lodge will build their temple on top of that. The building will be 24 x 80 feet, of brick. The work to start as soon as spring opens. Mr. Marvin has rented the Cowdry building wherein he will place his stock of goods while the improvements are being made. Mr. Marvin is not only a Masonic benefactor but a benefactor of the public as well." Thereafter various short items chronicle the progress of the building, sometimes covering the Netherwood block in the same paragraph. On August 11: "The workmen have H.H. Marvin's store about completed and the shelving and fixtures are being put in place. The store is a beauty surpassing any other we ever saw. The Masonic Hall is about complete. It is a little small but nice and convenient." On August 18: "C.E. Powers has workmen making changes in the front of the building, raising it up to about the height of the Masonic Hall, building pilasters, etc. all adding to the beauty of our town." And on August 25: "H.H. Marvin has his goods partially arranged...is now where he's always been, to the front, only a little more so." No more is heard of the Masons until October 27, when the Observer carried the obituary of C.H. Cronk, founder of Lodge 151: "Another mason laid at rest..." Nonetheless, on December 29th, "Nearly 100 supper tickets were sold this evening for the Masonic banquet at the Grand Central Hotel..." The event was exclusively for members and their wives; it seems that, at least at this time, the Masons left public events to the Woodmen, and used their Hall primarily for their rites and small gatherings of members, although their minutes 4 reflect a hope that some of the cost of the Hall might be defrayed by rentals.

The erection of the new Hall coincided with the "Golden Age" of Freemasonry in Wisconsin, according to a history published by the Order in 1944. 5 Construction of the Hall also marks a peak period in the evolution of the village. US Census figures show a 32% growth, from 527 in 1880, the first date for which separate figures for the village are given, to 697 in 1900. The following two decades showed a 24% growth, to 871, whereafter the population declined until recent years, when the town became a bedroom suburb of Madison. At the time the Hall was built Oregon boasted a blacksmith and implement shop, a broom factory, a wagon and carriage manufacturer, a cabinet shop, a brick yard, a bicycle factory and several creameries. A new school, with six rooms and 305 students, was erected in 1895. A second railroad track through the town was installed in 1897. A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3 Oregon Mason Lodge, Oregon, Dane Co., WI

fire company was organized in 1894, a waterworks constructed in 1899, and street lights were installed in 1898. Telephone service began in 1901. A public library was started and a first anniversary celebration held in the Masonic Hall in 1907 or '08. 6

The period of significance of the Hall extends from 1898 to 1942. In Oregon, the Masons continue, after 125 years, to play a role, as evidenced by their occupation of a new Hall, constructed in 1962. The period of significance of their earlier building is limited to 1898 to 1942 under the convention that only exceptionally significant structures can be assessed less than 50 years after acquiring their significance. By 1942 the identity of Oregon as a self-sufficient marketing and manufacturing town was changing; even as the importance of the railroad relative to highways declined, traffic was diverted to a new US Highway 14 and then to the Interstate highway east of the village. More and more, the village looked to Madison for employment, shopping and social life. The role of the masonic lodge as an arbiter of the social and economic life of the village was correspondingly diminished.

During the period when it was the Masonic Hall, the building was used at least twice a month for regular meetings. The rooms were also rented out to other organizations. The Eastern Star was a masonic organization for women. Other groups that used the Hall were the Knights of Pythias and the Womens' Relief Corps. In 1924 the Masons had about 110 members, the Eastern Star around 100. Thus at that time the Hall served a good portion of the adult population of around 870. The first floor of the building housed a hardware store for nearly a century. The store became Cusick hardware, then Prichard and Cusick, then Peterson and Cusick. After 1961 the second storey was occupied by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In 1971 Peterson sold the building. It passed through several owners, and at one point housed a second-hand store before being renovated by the present owner. 7

Significance of the Hall as an Architectural Landmark

The peak of prosperity in Oregon occurred near the turn of the century, when much of the infrastructure was established. The core of the business district of the village is a triangular intersection formed by an eastward bend in Janesville Street (once the main highway across Wisconsin from Chicago to the Mississippi at LaCrosse) and a local farm road coming in from the south. Another local road enters the intersection from the west. Thus it is a logical arrival point to the village. In the triangle thus formed stands a World War I monument which the village proudly claims as the first in the nation to commemorate the Great War. It is a granite cylinder, salvaged from the old Chicago City Hall, topped by a granite sphere. 8 On the south side of the triangle stands a two-storey business block, dated 1898, in cream and red brick, with red sandstone trim. The facade of this building features a gabled parapet above a row of Romanesque arches. The Hall is on the east side of the triangle. To its south are two small, single storey commercial buildings with high brick parapets. One of these is studded with small brick crosses, giving a slightly Moorish effect. To the north is an Italianate commercial building (the former C.E. Powers store) and a one-storey commercial building with an arched brick parapet. Nearer the north end of the triangle is a business block in red brick. A section, dated 1899 and facing Main Street, has a

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4 Oregon Masonic Lodge, Oregon, Dane Co., WI

stepped parapet, a red sandstone coping, two arched windows on the third floor, and an arcaded cornice. Sometime between 1912 and 1920 an addition was made, extending this building to the corner. 9 Of the buildings just described, only the Masonic Hall retains a convincing degree of integrity: except for the loss of the basement storey barbershop and its pole, it appears just as it did in a 1912 photo. 10

The facade of the Hall is described in Section 7. It is related to two of the other buildings in the main intersection in Oregon, as described above, by its lavish brickwork, the use of red sandstone coping and pilaster strips to highlight its parapet, and by its decorative details. These buildings give the intersection a character quite different from the rows of Italianate storefronts more often seen in middlewestern towns. The business district of Oregon reflects a taste for variety in architectural form and the use of eclectic mixtures of style and ornament. Some of the decorative elements seen on the Oregon Masonic Hall and nearby Netherwood Building, such as the rhythmic little arcades and the use of contrasting materials, particularly the rusticated red sandstone, are hallmarks of Richardson Romanesque. But the oriental character of the ogee arches over the two large second storey windows of the Masonic Hall, the polychromy and the overall lightness and delicacy of the facades recall the Victorian Gothic. Not a "revival" in the sense that many other American architectural styles are revivals, Richardson Romanesque "though inspired by French Romanesque and Byzantine sources, is broadly scaled and bold rather than archeological...The general form of the building is simplified to one comprehensive shape with a minimum of elements, each of which articulates a particular interior function..." 11 In contrast, the use of decoration in the Oregon buildings is in the manner of High Victorian; Roth (op.cit) observes that "...the theoretical basis was provided by John Ruskin... (In America) ...Ruskin, along with the examples of (William) Butterfield's work, helped to establish a free Gothic, elaborately composed and stridently polychromatic..." 12 The Oregon Hall, built in 1898, long after the hey day of High Victorian, makes use of decorative elements popularized by Richardson, but within a format more in the American tradition of the "vigorous imagination" of Frank Furness, whose work was "an amalgam (of) neo-grec structural expressionism, a firm conviction in the powerful visual role of architectural ornament derived from Ruskin, and a love of the complex contrasts of color and texture of High Victorian. 13 The architectural significance of the building rests upon its unique design and the relative rarity of High Victorian in the commercial architecture of Wisconsin. The majority of nineteenth century storefronts in the state are Italianate. Roth 14 contrasts the evolution of classical revival styles on the continent and in the French Ecole des Beaux Arts with Ruskinian High Victorian. The Italianate style is in the former tradition as are the vaguely classical ornamentations that succeeded it. Only occasionally did the Ruskinian Gothic tradition burst forth in all its colorful idiosyncrasy. The Oregon Masonic Hall, with its polychromy, oriental ogee arches and elaborate composition of contrasting elements, is a rare example.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5 Oregon Masonic Lodge, Oregon, Dane Co., WI

Summary

The Oregon Masonic Hall has local significance as the former home of Masonic Lodge 151, which has played an important role in the affairs of the village for 125 years. It is also a fine late 19th century vernacular expression of High Victorian featuring an elaborately ornamented facade.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6 Oregon Masonic Lodge, Oregon, Dane Co., WI

1. Nesbit, Robert C. The History of Wisconsin Vol III, Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1985 p 485-6
2. Emery, John Q. Papers, Mss Collection, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, np circa 1900?; Souvenir of the Oregon Centennial July 4-5-6 (1941), archive of the Dane County Historical Society, Madison and History of the Masonic Lodge 151, Ms. prepared in 1991 by Master Darrell Klimke, Oregon. These sources agree on most points. I have also drawn on summaries of the abstract of title, and the early minutes of the Lodge, prepared by consultant Jodi Rubin in 1987 for a Part I Certification Application for the building.
3. Records in the Dane County Registrar of Deeds office (Vol. 172, p. 233 Deeds) indicate that in 1898 H.H. Marvin purchased for \$200, a six inch strip of land bearing "the south half of the division wall between the buildings" then standing on Lot 5 of Bedford's addition to the Village of Oregon. The history of common interest in the wall goes back to 1876, when C.E. Powers and wife sold to H.H. Marvin a plot of land defined in part by the "north side of the building now occupied as a hardware store." (Vol.78, p 459, Mortgages) A birdseye view from before this date, reproduced in the souvenir pamphlet of 1941, shows a two-storey frame building on the site, with a sign reading "H.H. Marvin Hardware." In 1877 (Vol. V, Agreements) an agreement between C.E. Powers and H.H. Marvin states that "whereas a certain frame wooden building property of (Powers) is now standing near to and adjacent (to property of Marvin) ..the rates of insurance in said property being increased...(Powers is) to remove the frame building and (Powers) agrees not to build a frame building..." Powers is allowed to complete the "...building now being constructed...walls of the first storey to be of brick and at least 12" in thickness, the walls of the second storey of the same material at least 8" inches... similar to the building now situated on the adjoining premises of (Marvin.)" In return Marvin agrees to pay Powers \$100. In 1898, Mason Marvin apparently felt that it was necessary to establish who owned his side of the common first storey wall. In the same year, Mason Powers offered the second storey wall of his building to the Lodge, and refurbished his own building to better accord with the elegance next door (see text.)
4. Rubin, op.cit.
5. Jasperson, Robert O. Centennial of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of WI 1844-1944. Milwaukee, Braband-Voss, 1944?
6. Souvenir of the Oregon Centennial, op.cit.
7. Rubin, op.cit.
8. Norm Champion. Interview, 2/4/91. Oregon, WI

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7 Oregon Masonic Lodge, Oregon, Dane Co., WI

9. State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Iconographic Division
(WHi(C741)1281) and (WHi(G5)1654)

10. (WHi(G5)1654)

11. Roth, Leland M. A Concise History of American Architecture. New
York, Harper & Row. 1979, 1980. p. 167

12. Ibid. p.131

13. Ibid. p. 135

14. Ibid p. 131

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

Previous documentation on file (NPS): X see continuation sheet
 X 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:
 X State Historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A	<u> 1/6 </u>	<u> 3/0/5/3/6/0 </u>	<u> 4/7/5/5/1/2/0 </u>	B	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	D	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Outlot 160, Assessor's Plat of the Village of Oregon.

 See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property consists of the entire lot that has been historically associated with the property.

 See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Eisley, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization n/a date March 10, 1992
street & number 122 E. Gilman St. #206 telephone (608)257-1940
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53703

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1 Oregon Masonic Lodge, Oregon, Dane Co., WI

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Emery, John Q. Papers Mss Collection, State Historical Society of Wisconsin np circa 1900?

Jasperson, Robert O. Centennial of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Wisconsin 1844-1944, Milwaukee, Bradband-Voss 1944?

Klimke, Darrell, et.al., History of the Masonic Lodge 151 (Mss 2pp) Oregon WI, 1991.

Oregon (Wisconsin) Observer, 1897-98.

Rubin, Jodi, Certification Application Part 1, Oregon Masonic Lodge, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1987.

Smith, Kim, Interview 2/4/91, Oregon WI.

Souvenir of the Oregon Centennial July 4-5-6 (Oregon, WI) (1941) Archive of the Dane County Historical Society, Madison.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Iconographic Division, prints WHi(C741)1281 and WHi(G5)1654.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. III, Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Nesbit, Robert C. The History of Wisconsin, Vol. III, Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1985.

Roth, Leland M. A Concise History of American Architecture. New York: Harper & Row. 1979.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 1 Oregon Masonic Lodge Oregon, Dane Co., WI

Photo 1 of 6
OREGON MASONIC LODGE
Oregon, Dane County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, February 1991
Neg at State Historical Society of WI
View looking west

Photo 2 of 6
OREGON MASONIC LODGE
Oregon, Dane County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, February 1991
Neg at State Historical Society of WI
First floor interior: north wall and ceiling

Photo 3 of 6
OREGON MASONIC LODGE
Oregon, Dane County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, February 1991
Neg at State Historical Society of WI
Staircase, detail of handrails

Photo 4 of 6
OREGON MASONIC LODGE
Oregon, Dane County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, February 1991
Neg at State Historical Society of WI
Second floor interior: east wall of Lodge room

Photo 5 of 6
OREGON MASONIC LODGE
Oregon, Dane County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, February 1991
Neg at State Historical Society of WI
Second floor interior: south and west walls of Lodge room

Photo 6 of 6
OREGON MASONIC LODGE
Oregon, Dane County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley, February 1991
Neg at State Historical Society of WI
Second floor interior: reception room

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Owner Page 1 Oregon Masonic Lodge Oregon, Dane Co., WI

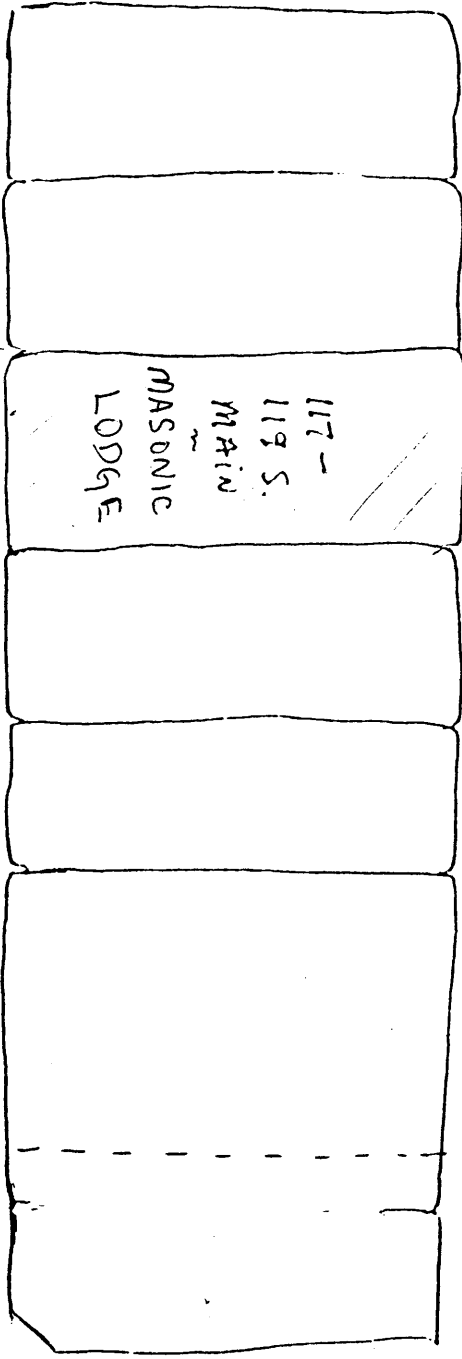
The owner of the Oregon Masonic Lodge is:

Kim Smith
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Madison, WI 53711

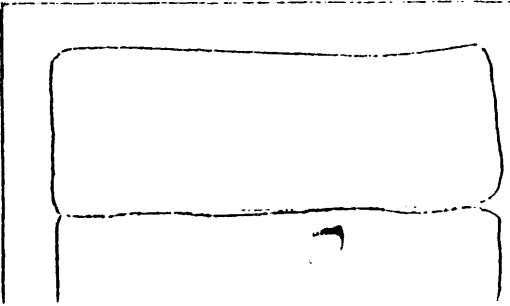
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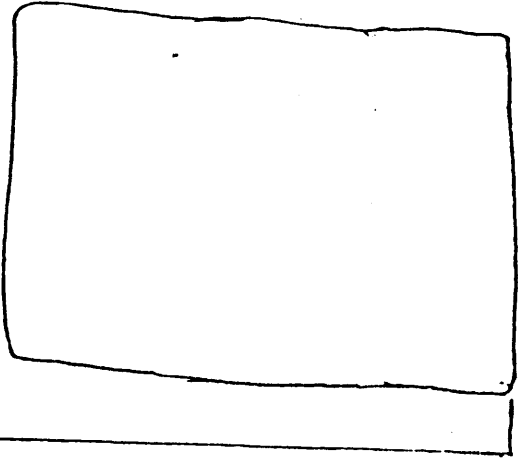
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JEFFERSON ST.



SOUTH MAIN STREET



Public
Parking



WAR
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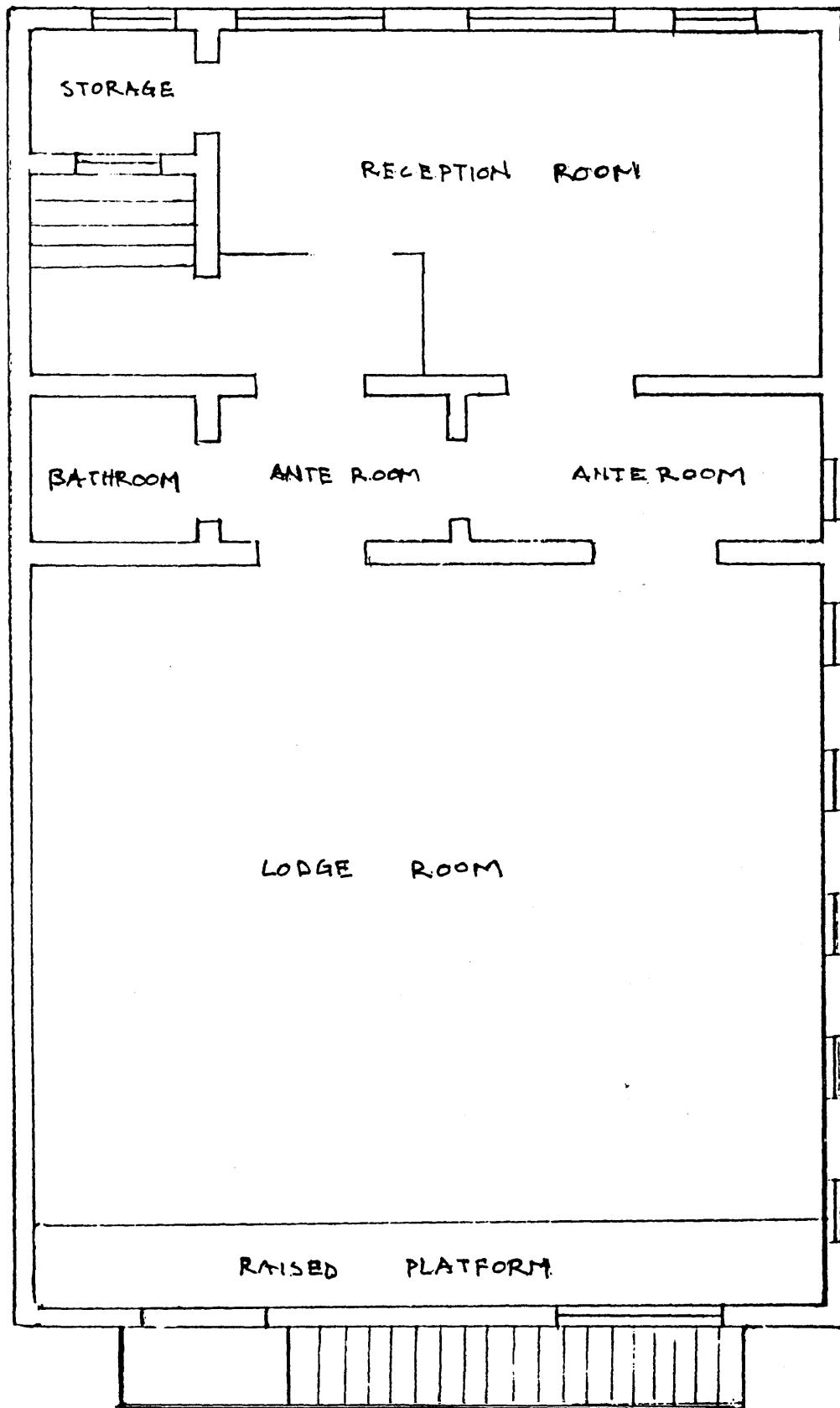
JANESVILLE ST.

OREGON MASONIC LODGE

OREGON, DANE CO., WI

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NO SCALE

OREGON MASONIC LODGE, OREGON, DANE CO, WI

