9bld. Social Movements=Labor and Farmer's Organizations Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

DATE ENTERED

RECEIVED

### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS **TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**

## **1** NAME

HISTORIC Oliver H. Kelley Homestead

AND/OR COMMON

Oliver H. Kelley Farm

### **2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

UBLICATION
SIONAL DISTRICT
6
CODE
rne 141
00.

## **3** CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	_XPUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	X_MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X-YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

# **4** OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME (Minne	sota Historical Society) Mrs	Grace Bingle
STREET & NUMBER	Sota mistoricar bocrety / mis	• drace bringre
Box 11	8	
CITY, TOWN		STATE
Elk Ri		Minnesota 55330
5 LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIO	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS	s, etc. Sherburne County Court	house
STREET & NUMBER		
CITY, TOWN Elk	River	state Minnesota
6 REPRESEN	NTATION IN EXISTING SU	JRVEYS
TITLE		
His	toric Sites Survey	
DATE		
		$\mathbf{X}^{FEDERAL}$ STATECOUNTYLOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Historic Sites Survey, Nati	onal Park Service
CITY, TOWN		STATE
	Washington	D.C.



CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL SITE	
<u>x_</u> GOOD	RUINS	X_ALTERED	MOVED DATE.	
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Oliver H. Kelley and his family lived at this Minnesota farm from 1850 until late 1870. Two houses were built there. The earlier one was the home in which Kelley established his office as first executive secretary of the National Grange. The present house was probably completed after 1870, but no records have been found to confirm its construction date.

After 1870 when Kelley left the farm, relatives, outside owners and tenants resided on, owned, or farmed the site. The 189 acre farm area retained its original dimensions.

In 1931 the Minnesota Historical Society marked it as a historic site but nothing was done to preserve or interpret it. In 1935 the farm was bought by the National Grange. During 1936 extensive work was done on the site, including grading the grounds, replacing the roof and windows, remodelling the front porch and lowering ceiling heights about one foot. Many furnishings were donated to fill the house--mostly of the 1890-1900 period and in styles more luxurious than those to which the Kelleys were ever accustomed.

In 1961 the Grange presented the farm to the Minnesota Historical Society for preservation as the birthplace or organized agriculture. In 1975 the Society was proceeding with plans to restore the Homestead as an operating farm of the period 1855-1870. A diagram of the farm yard plan is included in this form.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	_XAGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
_X1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		
SPECIFIC DAT		andy) BUILDER/ARCH	IITECT	

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Oliver Hudson Kelley was the founder of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, the National Grange. He homesteaded his Minnesota farm from 1850 to late 1870, founding the Grange in 1867. The Kelley Homestead represents the beginnings of rural activism, first articulated by the Grange and later reaching its fullest expression in the Populist movement of the 1890's.

When Minnesota Territory was formed in 1849, it had a population of less than six thousand settlers. In that year Oliver H. Kelley arrived in St. Paul and in 1850 homesteaded a claim on the Mississippi near present-day Elk River.

Kelley lived and worked on the frontier as a farmer for fifteen years. Since he had little rural experience, he was an avowed "book farmer" who advocated experimentation, advanced methods, and increased communications among farmers.

In 1864 Kelley received a position as a clerk in the U.S. Bureau of Agriculture, and for most of the next two years he travelled in Minnesota and the South studying farm conditions. His observation of the wretched conditions in the post-war South led to the formation in 1867 of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

As designed by Kelley, the Order with its branches, called Granges, was a secret organization resembling the Masons. Its purposes were to help educate farmers and their families and to enrich their social life. A radical innovation was the admission of woman as full and equal members.

Intent on making the order a success, Kelley returned to his farm in 1868 to devote all his time to organizing Granges. By 1867 Minnesota had organized the nation's first State Grange as well as thirty-seven active local Granges.

The Grange became increasingly vocal in the defense of farmer's interests as it grew in strength. Its members were especially active in setting up cooperatives to sell produce, fighting exploitation by railroads and by the middlemen with whom they had to deal.

With his health failing from overwork, Kelley gave up his Minnesota home in 1870 and moved to Washington, where he continued to serve as secretary of the National Grange until 1878. This was the period of the Grange's greatest influence. Beginning in the 1880's the radical consciousness which the Grange first instilled in farmers went beyond that group's moderate goals. The Populists supplanted the Grangers, calling for nationalization of railroads, a progressive income tax, a bi-metal currency and other radical innovations.

Kelley died in 1913, his Patrons of Husbandry now an excepted, respectable organization. It remains as such today.

## **9** MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Oliver H. Kelley Homestead," informational pamphlet, Minnesota Historical Society. "What is a Living History Farm?" special report, Minnesota Historical Society

10 GEOGRAPHICA				
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED P	PROPERTY 189			
UTM REFERENCES				
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Farm, now owned by original lines as	v the Minnesota H Kelley owned the	listori em. Ex	lcal Society cept for a	of the 189 acre Oliver H. Kelle (see map A). These are the caretaker's home near U.S. 10 ndisturbed by intrusions.
	See continuatio	on shee	et.	
LIST ALL STATES	AND COUNTIES FOR PF	OPERTIE	ES OVERLAPPINO	STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	COD	Ē	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODI	E	COUNTY	CODE
STREET & NUMBER	s Survey, Nation	<u>al Par</u>	k_Service	DATE <u>12/30/75</u> TELEPHONE
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city or town Washington				STATE D.C.
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THE	EVALUATED SIGNIFICA	NCE OF T	HIS PROPERTY V	VITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL	—	STATE		LOCAL
hereby nominate this proper criteria and procedures set fo	rty for inclusion in the Na orth by the National Park S	ational Re	tional Historic Pre gister and certify	servation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) 1 that it has been evaluated according to the Landmark July 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19,
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE S	SIGNATURE			Boundary Costilian
TITLE				DATE Leve, Tamen
OR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT				REGISTER Ach 141979
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF A	<u> </u>	Alapha	FRATION	
KEEPER OF THE NATION.	AL REGISTER		1	

FOR NPS USE ONLY

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE ¹	

Beginning at the western edge of the access road to the property which also intersects U.S. 169, proceed southeast along the western curb of US 169 450', more or less, to a point; thence south 3,000' to the eastern bank of the Mississippi River; thence northwest along siad bank 4,500' to a point; thence east to the western edge of the access road; thence northeast along the western edge of the access road to the point of origin.