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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Masonic Hall

and or common

2. Location

street & number Corner of Main & Second Streets

Farmington Community Center

city, town

Farmington

state

Washington

053 code

____ vicinity of

county

Whitman

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	agriculture	museum
<u>_x</u> building(s)	private	unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	both	work in progress	educational	private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	in process	yes: restricted	<u>_x</u> government	scientific
·	being considered	<u>_x</u> yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
	n/a	`no	military	other:

Owner of Property 4.

name		Town of Fa	armington					<u> </u>
street	& number	P.O. Box	65					
city, to	wn	Farmington	n	vicinity of		state	Washington	99128
5.	Locat	tion of	Legal	Descrip	tion			
courth	ouse, registr	y of deeds, etc.	Whitman	County Court	house			
street	& number		404 Nor	th Main Stree	t			
city, to	wn		Colfax			state	Washington	99111
6.	Repre	esentat	ion in	Existing	g Surveys	5		
title T		n State Inve al Resource	-	has this	property been dete	rmined el	ligible? ye	s <u>x</u> no
date	19	986			federal	sta	te county	
deposi	itory for surv	ey records 0:	ffice of A	rchaeology an	d Historic Pre	servati	on	
city, to	wn	1	11 W. 21st	Ave., KL-11,	Olympia	state	Washington	98504-5

state Washington 98504-5411

7. Description

Condition	•	Check one
excellent good fair	<pre> deteriorated ruins unexposed</pre>	unaltered

Check one _x__ original site ____ moved date ___

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Masonic Hall in Farmington, Washington, is a wood frame fraternal lodge constructed in 1906 on the main street of a small agricultural trade center in northeastern Whitman County. Located on a tree-lined double lot across from the city park, the structure is designed in a vernacular Neoclassical style and maintains excellent integrity. The building is the most prominent and best preserved historic structure in the community.

The Masonic Hall is a two story, rectangular structure with a gable roof. The building rests on a fieldstone foundation and is sheathed in drop siding. A projecting cornice, supported by carved brackets and plain frieze board, underscores the eaves. The bracketed cornice extends across the gable ends, creating temple-like pediments. The gable ends are sided in decorative wood shingles cut in diamond, scallop, and square butt patterns. The raking cornice is decorated with vergeboards and the gable peaks feature lacy wooden jigsawn ornament. The original shingle roof was replaced with metal roofing in 1975.

The classical design of the hall is reinforced by symmetrical fenestration. Tall oneover-one wood sash windows are framed in wood surrounds with projecting hood molds. The windows are regularly disposed across the building, with five window bays on the front facade, four across the rear elevation, and two window bays on the side elevations. A broad one story porch on the front facade shelters the main entry. The mansard porch roof, sided with wood shingles, has a bracketed cornice and is supported by two Tuscan pillars and two unfluted Ionic columns. Double, panelled wood doors provide access into the entry hall.

The interior of the hall retains the original floor plan. The exterior double doors lead to a large wood panelled reception lobby with stairs at either end. Interior double doors lead to the first floor auditorium, a large undivided space with plaster walls and simple baseboard moldings. The upper hall, which has a small raised platform at one end, features baseboard and chair rail moldings. Interior restrooms were added in 1946 (although the original outhouse remains at the rear of the property). Other interior remodelings include the installation of carpeting and acoustical tile ceilings in 1956. A one story frame outhouse, with gable roof and horizontal siding, is located immediately northeast of the hall and retains good integrity. It is considered a contributing element in the nomination.

Total number of primary contributing resources: 1 (hall) Total number of anciliary contributing resources: 1 (outhouse) Total number of noncontributing resources: 0

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		Iandscape architecture Iaw Iiterature military music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1908	Builder/Architect Dr.	. John F. Grimm	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Masonic Hall in Farmington, Washington, is among the best preserved examples of a fraternal lodge in rural Whitman County. Constructed in 1908, and used as a lodge until 1985, the frame building is distinguished by a vernacular Neoclassical design attributed to a locally prominent doctor. The hall is characterized by a pedimented gable roof with bracketed cornice and broad front porch supported by pillars and columns--classical elements which introduce a monumental quality to the small town streetscape and recall an era when Farmington was an important trade center in the Palouse region.

Farmington, located in northeastern Whitman County, was first settled in the 1870s. The townsite was conveniently located to both Idaho timberlands and Washington wheat fields and by the 1880s the town was the site of lumber mills and a regional rail yard. By the 1890s, however, the railroad moved its roundhouse to Tekoa and the population and fortunes of Farmington began to decline. Fires in the 1890s and early 20th century destroyed many of the structures associated with the community's boom years. Nevertheless, a small commercial center remained and provided social opportunities and services to the surround-ing wheat farmers. In 1906, for example, a Masonic lodge was organized and a meeting hall was built on the main street.

Two years later, the hall was consumed by fire and the lodge prepared to construct a new facility, financed by insurance money, donations from members, and voluntary labor. The lodge traded the two lots where the destroyed structure stood for two lots owned by the Paddock family on the north side of the street. Dr. John F. Grimm, a lodge member, was selected to design the new facility and a foreman was hired to supervise the construction. The members, however, provided most of the labor themselves.

The first meeting in the new lodge was held December 19, 1908, in a joint ceremony with the Order of the Eastern Star and guests from the surrounding area. The official dedication was held the following spring--April 3, 1909--with the District Deputy Grand Master and other Grand Officers present. The hall remained in continuous use by the lodge until 1985, but over the years many Farmington civic groups used the hall for meetings and other activities. In 1985, the structure was donated to the city, which hopes to restore the structure for use as a town hall and community center. According to a recent survey of historic buildings in Whitman County, the Masonic Hall is "perhaps the best preserved historic lodge hall in the county" and the town's most prominent reminder of an era when Farmington was a center of trade.

¹Peterson and Reed, <u>Historic Survey of Whitman County: Final Report</u>, OAHP, 1986. "Historic Property Inventory Form: Masonic Lodge Hall", OAHP, 1986.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Keith Peterson and Mary Reed, <u>Historic Survey of Whitman County: Final Report</u>, OAHP, 1986.

Albert Leonard, "History of Farmington Masonic Hall," unpublished typescript, OAHP, 1986.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less Than one	
Quadrangle name <u>Farrmington, WA</u> (7.5)	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>
UT M References	
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GLII LIII LIII LIII	
Verbal houndary decarintion and justification	

Verbal boundary description and justification

Block 4, Lot 5 & 6, Town of Farmington Original Plat

	and counties for	r properties ove	rlapping state o	r county bou	Indaries
state	n/a	code	county		code
state	n/a	code	county		code
11. Fo	rm Prepa	ared By			
name/title	-	nson, Mayor; o, Colleen Dut	zy, Randy Fis		d by Leonard Garfield, OA ack Trimble, Councilmen
organization	Town of Fa	armington		date	April 14, 1986
street & number	P.O. Box 6	55		telephone	(509) 287–2221
city or town	Farmingtor	1		state	Washington 98128
665), I hereby no	ed State Historic Pr ominate this proper e criteria and proces	ty for inclusion in dures set forth by	the National Register the National Park	ster and certify Service.	vation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– y that it has been evaluated
	reservation Officer		100 2.] l r	los	date December 23, 1986
+	entify that this prop entify that this prop eloresBy e National Register	m	the National Regin National Regi	ier Ister	date 2-12-87
\sim here \sim \sim	e minorial negiste				
Attest:					date

This is a Copy of the postcards made at the completion of the Hall TOWN OF FARMINGSON Box 65 Farmington, Washington 99128 John I =Xh:b:t Cupper Note the Architeture on save areas arnatur anginal on Prof & parch

Hasonic Hall, Farmington, Whitman County, WA. March, 23, 1909. Photographer unknown. Location of negative unknown.