



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 for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Columbia College

other names/site number Milton City Hall; Milton-Freewater City Hall (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 722 South Main Street not for publication
city or town Milton-Freewater vicinity _____
state Oregon code OR county Umatilla code 059
zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James H. Smith
Signature of certifying official / Deputy SHPO

5 Dec 2003
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau / Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register _____ See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register _____ See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____
Edson H. Beall
Signature of Keeper

1/21/04
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structure
		objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/College

Government/City Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century:

American Renaissance

foundation concrete

roof urethane Foam with Elastomeric coating

walls brick

other concrete columns

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

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Columbia College, now known as Milton-Freewater City Hall, was built in 1910. It is a well preserved example of Academic Classicism, in the tradition of the American Renaissance Architectural style. It has a formally arranged plan, a rectangular composition of facades, and an assemblage of well composed details of brick, stone, and wood which create a stately impression.

The City Hall is set in a landscape of mostly open lawn, set well back from the Main Street of Milton-Freewater, with a concrete walkway leading to the main double doors. The front grounds are landscaped with grass and trees. Immediately to the south of City Hall, a new library has recently been constructed on the same grounds. The north and west (rear) of the building contain parking areas.

Originally designed by C.E. Finkenbinder of Walla Walla Washington; and built by contractor E.A. Williams it was the new home of Columbia College commencing with the 1910 school year. The building's setting allowed passers-by to appreciate its stately character and symmetrical composition. With a concrete foundation and substructure, and clad in stone and brick obtained from Weston Brickyard located in a nearby town, the building evokes a sense of permanence and respectability.

The City Hall is a flat-roofed, three story structure with the lowest floor partially recessed below grade, and clad in rusticated stone. The upper floors are clad almost entirely in red brick. The footprint is rectangular in shape and is approximately 88 feet long by 70 feet wide, with symmetrically composed front and side elevations. The front (main) and side entries are recessed, and have steps so that the building is entered at mid-floor level. The main entry is centrally located and flanked by non-fluted concrete ionic columns extending the full height of the façade. These are paired with light gray colored brick pilasters, which support a classical pediment. Above this assembly is a rectangular belfry with arched roof, cornice, and intact dentil work. This belfry was constructed with windows facing north and south, affording a grand view of the surrounding farm land and beautiful Blue Mountains.

In contrast with the brick, all corners of the building are emphasized with light gray brick pilasters set upon a thickened portion of the stone at the first floor, and extending all the way to the parapet. The first floor windows are spanned by a continuous stone lintel which supports the first course of bricks. Most of the upper floor windows are paired, and spanned by individual flat stone lintels with matching stone sills. The paired windows over

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the main entry have arched stone lintels, and are shorter to account for the location of the primary internal stairway.

Besides having an impressive belfry, the building also meets the sky with a substantial wood cornice, with a secondary cornice band set a few brick courses below. A brick parapet wall extends above the primary cornice.

With little exception, the exterior has remained unchanged. The concrete trim elements have been removed from the north and south ends of the building, one basement window has been blocked in, one basement window has been partially blocked, and the windows in the belfry have been boarded over. An addition to the Police Department and a covered ramp on the west side of the building completes the exterior modifications.

In 1957 one of the only two exterior additions to the building was done. Holding cells and jail was added to west side of the building comprising approximately 480 sq. ft. The addition was built of concrete.

The only other addition was the construction of a handicapped covered ramp into the Police Department also on the west side of the building, built in 1986. This required a small extension off the building approximately 10 feet in width and 37 feet in length.

The two concrete trim elements at the north and south ends of the building have been removed at some unknown point previously. All exterior doors have been replaced with metal and glass exterior doors and some windows have been replaced.

The remaining alteration to the building consists of one basement window on the east side being blocked in and another basement window on the east side being partially blocked in, both with cement blocks.

In summary, the exterior of Milton-Freewater City Hall has remained in good condition and almost unchanged for the almost 100 years of its existence.

No information is available indicating original floor plans, other than some references to location of the gymnasium and some classrooms. Drawings of Milton City Hall, undated were found. At the time of drawing, many rooms were utilized for purposes other than City business. City offices were located in the basement, with numerous civic groups

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meetings rooms such as the Lady's Improvement Club and Odd Fellows located on the main (second floor). There was also a dining hall and kitchen facilities. The third floor was taken up by the large auditorium and a private apartment for the caretaker of the building.

The building interior still partially exhibits the lofty ceilings, and extensive amount of light the large double-hung windows allow. The stairwell and square newell posts between the second and third floor, all of the doors on the third floor and belfry, and most of the walls on the third floor retain all of their original characteristics. The basement and main (second) floor have seen the majority of remodeling, which mainly consisted of adding interior walls to create office space and dropped ceilings to add fluorescent lighting.

At some point dropped ceilings and fluorescent lighting was installed in the entire basement area and main (second) floor.

The mid-70's saw the installation of extensive heating, ventilation and air conditioning ducts in the third floor, the majority of which was placed on the auditorium floor as the area was not being used at that time.

In approximately 1980 the existing courtroom in the southeast corner of the main (second) floor was remodeled to create three office spaces.

Approximately 1983 the Police Department, located in the basement, was the subject of a remodeling project, also creating additional office space.

A few years later, approximately 1986, another interior remodeling was done on the main (second) floor where a load bearing wall was removed and a metal beam was installed inside the dropped ceiling area to span that walls where the load bearing wall was previously located. An additional interior wall was also removed in the southwest corner of the main floor.

In approximately 1987 an interior wall was added in the northeast corner of the third floor, creating a restroom next to the employee's break room.

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While the interior wall treatments in the basement and main (second) floor areas have been essentially totally modernized with wood paneling, sheetrock, and texturized walls, the majority of the third floor remains unchanged. Throughout the third floor and belfry all of the interior doors are intact. The bead board wainscoting is still in place in many of the rooms, along with the lathe and plaster ceilings and walls. The carved mahogany stained hard fir staircase is still in place from the landing between the second and third floors and up to the belfry. The high lofty ceilings are still present in the auditorium area, and the stage and the riser area are still in place as well. One of the remaining large pull down carved mahogany stained hard fir partitions is also still in place. Three partitions originally existed. These partitions closed off the riser area from the rest of the auditorium. Original 1"x4" hardwood flooring is also present in the auditorium, where the patches can be seen from where the original seating was bolted to the floor.

If feasible, the City is desirous of restoring the interior of the building and especially the auditorium area on the third floor.

Due to the age and quality of construction and detailing, the Milton-Freewater City Hall is quite worthy of being included in the National Register of Historic Places.

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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Education
Architecture

Period of Significance 1910 - 1953

Significant Dates 1910; 1929

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) _____

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder C.E. Finkenbinder – Architect; E.A. Williams - Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
 Name of repository: _____

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Criterion A: Historical Significance

The site of Columbia College was originally selected by the Seventh Day Adventists in 1886 for Milton Academy, due to the absence of higher education facilities in the area. They moved from the location in 1892 to expand in College Place, Washington, and the property remained vacant for several years. In the late 1800's the Columbia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South began looking for a means to establish a program of higher education, encouraging each district to at least establish a high school. (A Columbia College existed in Eugene from 1956-60, however, there appears to be no connection as this was a Presbyterian college.) Weston Normal School, initially begun as Weston Academy by the Methodist Church, was taken over by the State in 1885 and had become a public school. (18) In 1896 it was reported by the Board of Education of the M.E. Church South that an attempt had been made to purchase the then vacant property of the former Milton Academy on Main Street in Milton, Oregon at an asking price of \$5000. Funds raised amounted only to \$1400 and the endeavor was abandoned at the time, to the discouragement of the Board. In 1900 the idea surfaced again, although by some accounts it was the first time the idea of acquiring the Adventist site was thought of. Once the property was noticed by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, it was only natural that a Christian college would continue in a city that was known for its positive cultural influence. The town was noted as an ideal place for a school, nestled at the foot of the Blue Mountains in one of the loveliest valleys of the world. In 1900 the Columbia Conference Journal relates how Rev. J.C. Thomas, President Elder of the Pendleton [Oregon] District and Rev. E.P. Greene, Pastor of the M.E. Church South at Walla Walla [Washington] were walking by the Adventist site on Main Street and discussed the prospect of locating a school in the vacant building. The original buildings consisted of two frame structures (12). They then presented the idea to the Board of Education and received endorsement of the project. They immediately began fund raising efforts to secure the necessary funds for the purchase of the property and opening of a school, with Rev. Greene named to head the efforts. The fund raising efforts were so successful that in the fall of 1900 Columbia College began its first year of operation (11). In that first year a total of 136 students were enrolled and six teachers employed.

The Board of Education reported in 1901 extreme gratification at the prosperous condition of the college during its first year and believed the school had a strong hold on Milton and the surrounding country (11, 12). Funds continued to be raised for improvements to the

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property as well as an endowment fund for the purpose of purchasing property and erection of additional buildings.

In 1906 Rev. H.S. Shangle was elected to the Board of Trust. He would ultimately play a very large and important role in the development and improvement of Columbia College. The Rev. H. S. Shangle was born in 1856 and began his ministry in southwest Missouri. He arrived in Oregon in 1890, and lived the remainder of his life on the west coast. He was by several accounts an outstanding and tireless example of contribution to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was a Circuit Rider in Oregon and Washington, who rode on horseback to visit parishioners. His other contributions to the church include Pastor of the Milton-Freewater Church and the Walla Walla Church, Presiding Elder, as well as his contributions to Columbia College as Financial Secretary, President of the College and Director of the Superannuates Endowment. Rev. Shangle was appointed Financial Agent in 1907 and launched a campaign to erase the school's debt as well as establish the endowment fund, with the amount sought to be raised at \$100,000. This amount was raised, apparently in large part due to Rev. Shangle's abilities. A year later the Board of Education reported: "We rejoice at the prospect of enlargement and improvement of Columbia College under the efficient work of H.S. Shangle, agent". In 1908 the name of the college was officially changed to Columbia Junior College to more accurately reflect the curriculum of the school. In 1909 Rev. Shangle reported that \$37,400 had been secured for new buildings and equipment. He went on to say: "The College is on a safer basis and the outlook is more promising than at any other time during its nine years' existence...A lovely campus has been agreed upon, purchased and paid for, plans by a competent architect accepted....We expect to let the contract at an early day." He went on to write: "Thus we see how God is opening up the way for the accomplishment of this great work, he is putting it into the hearts of his people to invest their money in living men and women, which it will continually draw interest for the building up of this mighty civilization of which we are a part.." (11) This was the essence of the drive for the M.E. Church South--to build a college connected with the church which was not only significant in its architecture, but also in the education it provided.

The year of 1909 also saw the closing by the State of Weston Normal School. (18)

On March 29, 1910, the Executive Board of Columbia College selected Earl A. Williams as the contractor to construct a new brick and concrete structure costing approximately \$30,000 which would be completed by the fall of 1910, in time for the beginning of the school year. It was noted that Mr. Williams had also very satisfactorily built the Milton and

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Freewater school houses. In attendance at the bid opening for the college, among others, was architect C.E. Finkenbinder (1).

The 1910-11 school year anticipated enrollment of 200 students--the largest in the history of the school, exceeding previous years by as much as 50 percent, although this number was not actually realized. "The Conservatory of Music will have the biggest enrollment and musical equipment Milton has ever known. The new building is one of the finest in the valley, a credit to the school and an added attraction to Milton-Freewater and vicinity." (3) In 1911 Rev. Shangle reported that the Administration Building was completed, the building ranked among the handsomest school edifices in the State, and the school property is all that any church need ask for in the northwest. He estimated the value of the property at that time at \$75,000.

As the College was developing so successfully, the City of Milton was also flourishing. In 1914 the City had approximately 2000 residents. Extremely productive farmland surrounded the City, and many accounts extolled its prosperous wheat fields and orchards. The added draw to the College was the fact that Milton was a dry town, having no drinking establishments, but many places of worship. Articles advertised mountain water and pure air among other positive attributes of the City. "It is a place of excellent moral and religious atmosphere. No better climate can be found in America. It is a healthful location with no malaria. There are six passenger trains daily and an hourly interurban car service." (17) The railroad traveled down Main Street, right in front of the college, and linked Milton to larger cities throughout the Northwest.

In 1915 Rev. Shangle was elected President of Columbia College, continuing with his involvement with the College. In 1919, Rev. Shangle reported that since the movement had begun for a "Greater Columbia", more than \$100,000 had been raised and the Endowment Fund held about \$34,000. He reported that the college had never been so prosperous, and, as it became apparent, never was to be again. In 1921 the Board of Trustees decided the grade of the Junior College needed to be raised back to a full college. The reason behind this could not be located, although perhaps the great success of the college at the time prompted this upgrade. President Shangle warned at the time that the financial demands of such a change would be hard to meet. In 1922 and again in 1923 President Shangle expressed his concern over the financial situation. In spite of the largest enrollment yet of 161 students, in 1922, only one year after the grade of the college was raised, a debt of over \$8,800 was owed to the First National Bank of Milton. In 1923 the

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debt increased to \$10,144.50, even though the enrollment was the highest it had ever been. President Shangle made a personal visit to the Board of Education in Nashville in May of 1923 and indicated the school could not continue another year without help. Some was given, but not enough. Around this same time, an article was published in the local paper reminding citizens of all of the advantages of having a College in Milton and the community should support the college the same as Walla Walla supported Whitman College (21). Apparently there was still not enough support available. No provision had been made by 1924 for the reduction in the debt, and coupled with the increasing costs for teachers' salaries and necessary repairs, there was no provision made for the continuance of the school. When President Shangle appeared before the Board of Trust in May 1924, he indicated no provision had been made for the continuance of the school for the coming year (11).

In June of 1924 a fire destroyed the girls' dormitory, and damage was done to the boys' dormitory and the main administration building. With insurance payments, a good portion of the indebtedness was paid, but at that point the school was so crippled it could not continue. In 1925 Rev. Shangle reported that all the obligations against the school had been paid, the remaining buildings were in good repair, and the property was valued at \$70,500. At this point he completed his work, having served in some capacity for almost the entire life of the institution, and the College was closed. Rev. Shangle is credited more than any other person of building up and making a success of Columbia College. His active ministry with the church totaled 56 years. He served as President of the College for the longest term, from 1916 until its closure. His wife, Mary Emma, served as a matron at the college as well. He died in 1951 and is buried with his wife in the Odd Fellows Cemetery in Milton-Freewater (11).

Throughout its existence Columbia College contributed many things to the betterment of the City of Milton. The numerous recitals, productions and readings that were held throughout the years were a constant source of entertainment and enlightenment for the citizens. Many performances were held in the auditorium, often free of charge, and as a requirement of graduation every student needed to perform in the auditorium (13, 16). Many articles and editorials in the local newspaper, the Milton Eagle, regularly extolled the advantages of having the college in town. One in particular reminded citizens that the college employed many teachers who then had funds to spend in town for a good part of

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the year, that the school attracted students from all the western states, and mentioned that a family had moved to town that year just so that one of their children could attend Columbia College. (21) All of this was lost when Columbia College closed her doors for the last time.

The building stood idle until 1929, when the City of Milton purchased the property and converted the administration building into the present City Hall. A City wide election was held on the question of acquisition of the property on March 26, 1929 and by a vote of 202 to 126 the purchase of Columbia College was authorized. The price paid for the building and grounds, consisting of approximately two acres, was \$20,000 (7).

The City originally occupied only the basement area of the building, with the main (second) floor containing a banquet room, large fully equipped kitchen, several civic club meetings room, and the third floor utilized as a caretaker's apartment and the large auditorium. In 1936 it was noted that at the time nowhere else in the Inland Empire was there a municipally owned structure which was so truly the center of community life (15).

Over the years civic groups continued to meet at City Hall, banquets such as mother-daughter teas were held, and the building continued to remain a focal point in the community. Undated plans of Milton City Hall note several rooms on the main floor utilized for service organizations. The Odd Fellows Lodge Room, the Women's Club Room and a Clubs Kitchen are noted, as well as a large dining room and kitchen area. The Women's Improvement Club held regular fund raising banquets there. Boy Scout dinners were also held in the large dining area and the Camp Fire Girls also met at City Hall. The Rotary Club met at City Hall as well for many years, up to at least 1937 (photo of Rotary Club taken in front of City Hall on Rotary's web site).

In 1950, after separate city-wide elections, the towns of Milton and Freewater agreed to merge into one city, and became what is now known as Milton-Freewater. The Milton City Hall became the site of Milton-Freewater City Hall and has remained as such to this date.

To further cement the property and grounds as a hub of community life, the newly constructed city library was built to the south of the existing City Hall. While the placement of the library could be considered a detraction, it will no doubt contribute to the continuing importance of the site to the City.

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Criterion C: Architectural Significance

Columbia College is a very well preserved example of Academic Classicism designed at the time to be one of the finest buildings in the valley. Although there are some similarities in other buildings in the City, the building itself had added elements that created an interesting blend, notably the belfry that afforded such a sweeping view of the valley.

The building was designed by architect C.E. Finkenbinder, of Walla Walla, Washington, and constructed by E. A. Williams, who was also involved in the construction of the Milton [Central] and Freewater schools (1). The Milton Eagle reported "The Central School plans were submitted by architect C.E. Einkenbunder [sic] to the School Board and approved in March 1909" (14). The Freewater School was also built in 1909, as noted on the building's exterior. The Vincent School (Vincent is now known as Umapine, an unincorporated area located approximately 8 miles northwest of Milton-Freewater), built in 1910, appears to exactly duplicate Central School's design and would therefore appear to be designed by Mr. Finkenbinder as well. If this assumption is correct, that is a total of four academic institutions designed by Mr. Finkenbinder in only a few years time. Subsequent to that time, a C.E. Finkenbinder designed at least one fairly prominent building in the Los Angeles area in 1930, a clubhouse for the Sylvia Park Country Club, which since has been listed as a California State Point of Historical Interest. A Charles E. Finkenbinder was listed in the Los Angeles City Directory from 1926 until 1942 holding various occupations as architectural designer, contractor, construction engineer and construction superintendent for the City of Los Angeles. (See summary of historical research findings by David Cameron, Historian on the Sylvia Park Country Club Clubhouse). His vital statistics record indicates he was born May 27, 1879 in the State of Pennsylvania and died in 1954 at the age of 74 in Los Angeles, California. Based on the unusual name, it could be assumed this is the same architect who designed four academic buildings in the Milton-Freewater area in the period from 1909 to 1911, and then went on to further his career in the Southern California area, designing at least one notable building.

While all three other buildings designed by C.E. Finkenbinder remain in service today, none of them contained the stately character that Columbia College originally possessed. There are numerous details of brick, stone and wood which help create this stately appearance of Columbia College. None of the other buildings contained ionic columns flanking the main entrance, extending the full height of the building. The light brick pilasters located in several areas of Columbia College, extending from the ground to the wood cornices, are

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more impressive than the concrete block pilasters located on two of the other schools (Central School and Freewater School), and are much more prominent and numerous than the light brick pilasters that are intact in the other school (Vincent School). The Vincent School does contain its old bell tower, absent the bell. But none are impressive as the rectangular belfry with the windows facing north and south that afforded such a sweeping view of the surrounding valley as well as the Blue Mountains. Freewater School, with its many additions, is a far cry from its original setting. Many windows have been boarded over, although the openings do remain. Vincent School has all the basement windows boarded over. Central School likewise has many windows boarded over. In contrast, Columbia College has only a nominal amount of windows that have been bricked in.

The Milton-Freewater City Hall is a well preserved example of Academic Classicism, designed at the time to be one of the finest buildings in the valley. With possibly one exception in town, there are no other examples of American Renaissance style that retain the integrity of Columbia College, and none of the other works of C.E. Finkenbinder that compare.

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Bibliography for Columbia College

- (1) Milton Eagle, April 1, 1910. Contract let Monday.
- (2) Milton Eagle, July 8, 1910. Promising Enrollment.
- (3) Milton Eagle, August 5, 1910. Faculty and Classes for year.
- (4) Milton Eagle, January 31, 1929. City Council met to discuss possibility of City acquiring Columbia College Property.
- (5) Milton Eagle, March 14, 1929. Local Citizens vote whether City should acquire Columbia College and surrounding grounds.
- (6) Milton Eagle, March 21, 1929. Investment Opportunity for City.
- (7) Milton Eagle, March 28, 1929. Voters agree to purchase Columbia College.
- (8) Early History of Milton-Freewater; Reference Edition; R 979.56 Early
- (9) Marie Dorian and The Trial of the Pioneers; R 979.569 Ringh
- (10) Umatilla County: A backward glance; R979.569 Umati
- (11) Yarnes D.D., Thomas D; The History of Oregon Methodism; 287 Yarne, October, 1957.
- (12) History of Wesley United Methodist Church and its Oregon Roots; Bicentennial 1784-1984, Reference Edition.
- (13) Mrs. Effie Ritchey, Interview, March 2003.

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- (14) Milton Eagle, March 19, 1909, Bids Open for Central School Building.
- (15) Milton Eagle, February 8, 1936, Columbia College Story.
- (16) Conversation with Dora Herndon, February 2003
- (17) Pacific Methodist Advocate, August 21, 1919.
- (18) Weston Pioneer News Website, Patricia Neal, Weston Historian.
- (19) Oregon Geneological Society.
- (20) Milton Eagle, June 3, 1921, Fundraising begins for Conversion to 4 year college.
- (21) Milton Eagle, September 14, 1922, Columbia College article

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	392650	5086770	3		
2				4		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet).

See Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gina Hartzheim/City Planner
 organization City of Milton-Freewater date February 27, 2003
 street & number 722 S. Main Street telephone 541-938-5531
 city or town Milton-Freewater state OR zip code 97862

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name City of Milton-Freewater
 street & number 722 S. Main Street telephone 541-938-5531
 city or town Milton-Freewater state OR zip code 97862

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. 470 et seq.). Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

Section 10 Page 1

Columbia College
Name of Property

Umatilla County, OR
County and State

=====

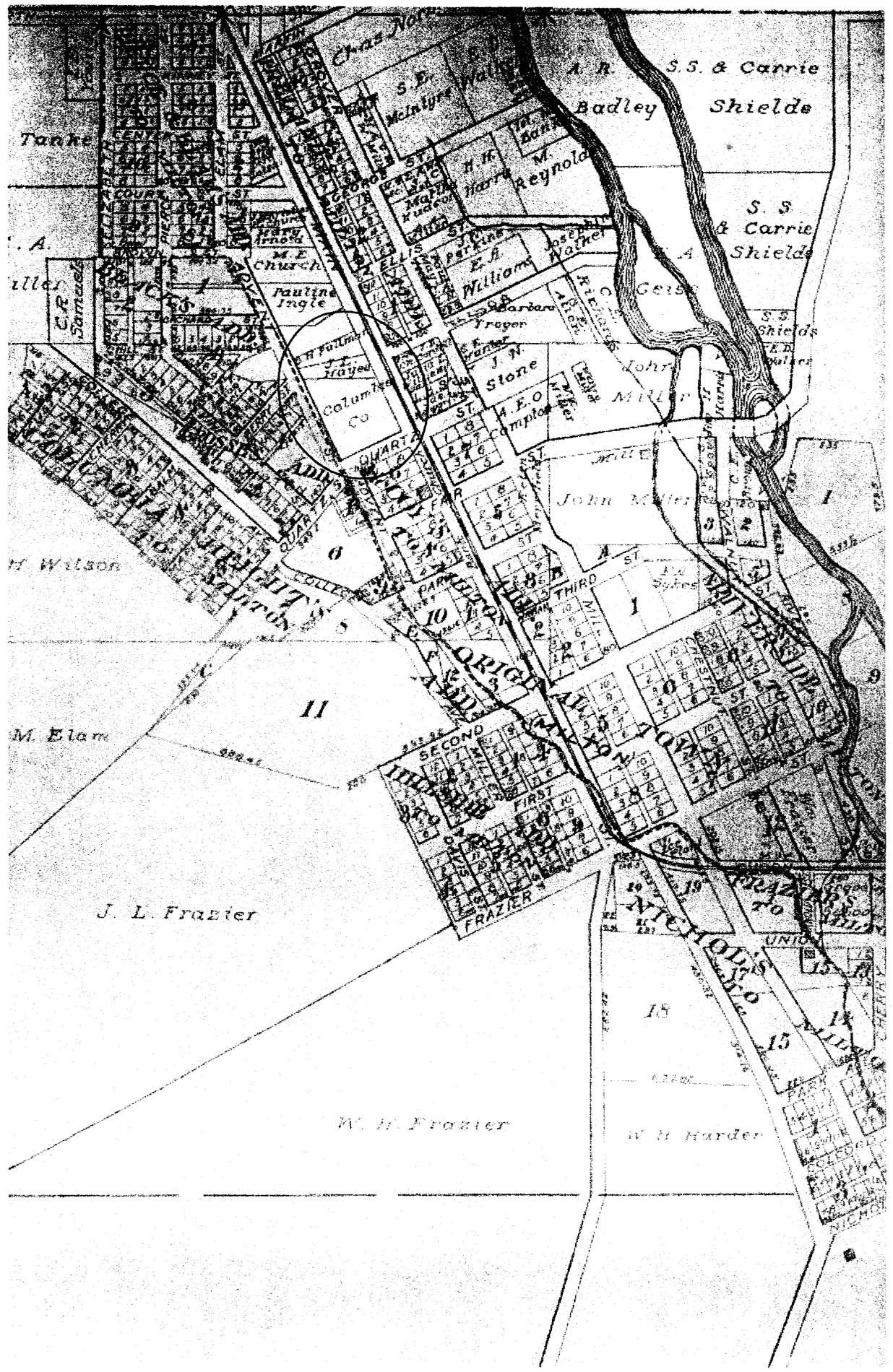
Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is located in the SE ¼ NW ¼ of Section 12, Township 5 North, Range 35 East, in Umatilla County, Oregon, East of the Willamette Meridian, of the original town of Milton-Freewater. It is otherwise identified as tax lot 2000 at said location.

Beginning at the point 80 feet in a Northwesterly direction from the Northeast corner of lot 8 in Block 6 of McCoy's Addition to Milton, Umatilla County, Oregon, said point being on the westerly line of Main Street, and at the intersection of Main and Quartz Streets; thence running in a Northwesterly direction along the westerly line of Main Street 240 feet; thence South 87 degrees west 340 feet more or less to the Easterly line of Advent Street; thence in a Southeasterly direction along the Easterly line of Advent Street 377 feet more or less to the Northerly line of Quartz Street; thence along the Northerly line of Quartz street in a Northeasterly direction 308 feet more or less to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated area of approximately 2 acres is comprised of the entire urban tax lot occupied by Columbia Junior College administration building and dormitories from 1910-1924, and later acquired by the City of Milton in 1929 and is now currently the site of Milton-Freewater City Hall and Milton-Freewater Public Library.



57

104

XXXX

106
4.6

95

94

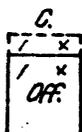
93

92

91

94'

8' x

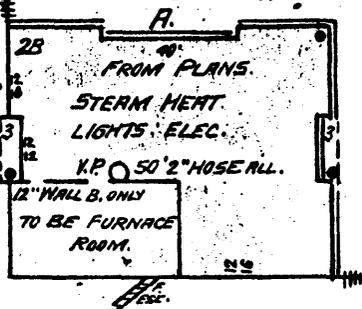


B.

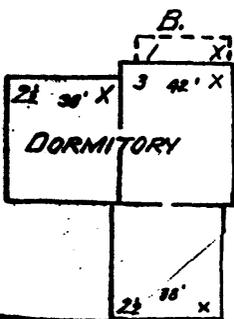
(D.M.A.)

COLUMBIA JUNIOR COLLEGE

144



91''



(D.M.A.)

80'

(D.M.A.)

ADVENT

4" W. PIPE

50'

50'

D.H.

NO

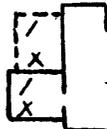
EXPOS.



21
22
23

46'

73
72



16 Cor.

S. COLUMBIA

SE 7TH AVE.

S. MAIN

TH (BERRY) AVE.

CE

STREET

7-1

(ADVENT)

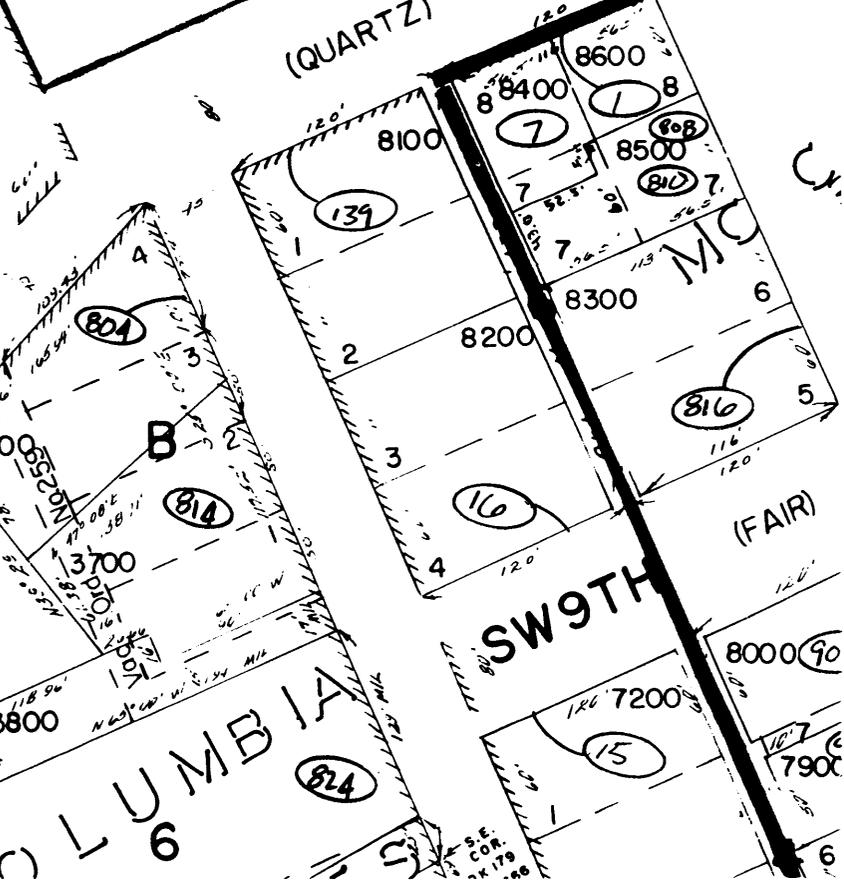
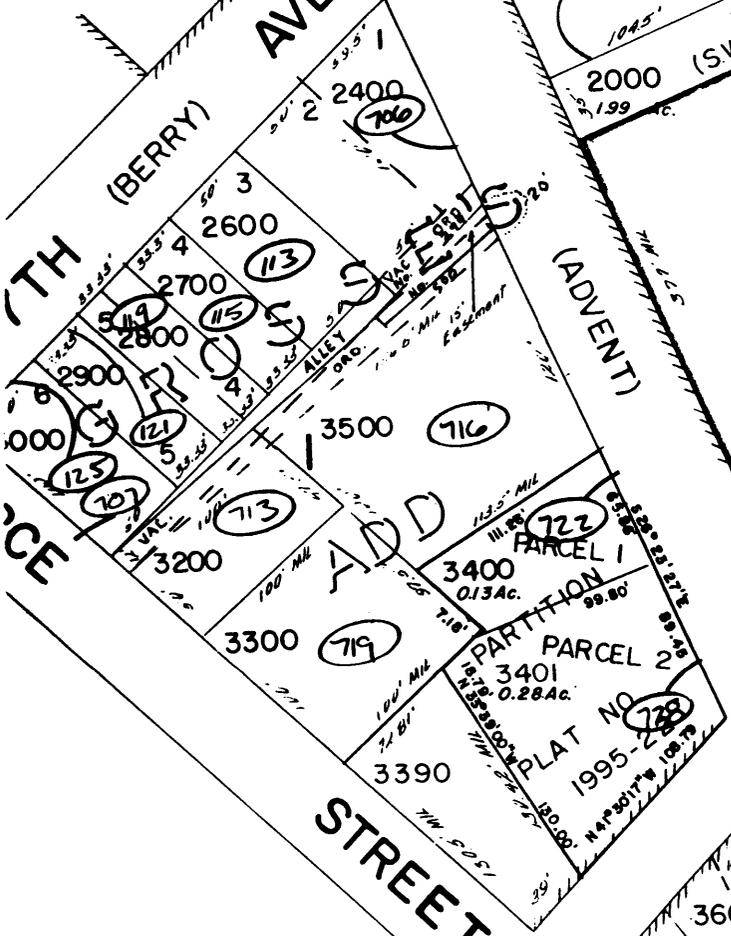
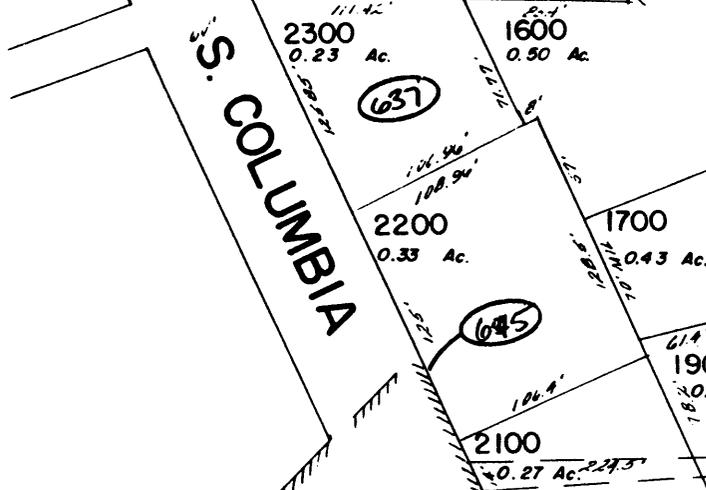
(QUARTZ)

N.P.R.R.

SW 9TH

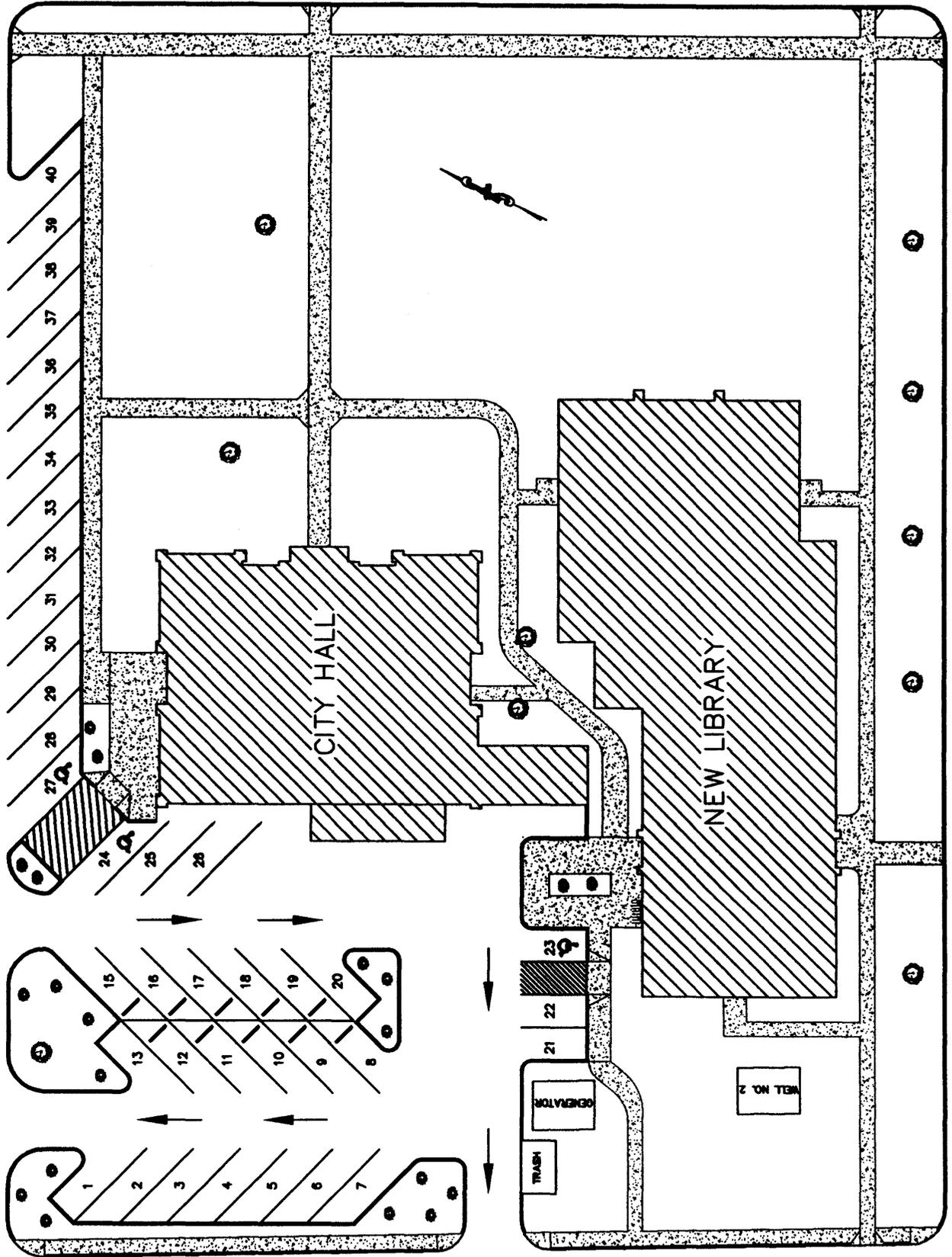
(FAIR)

COLUMBIA



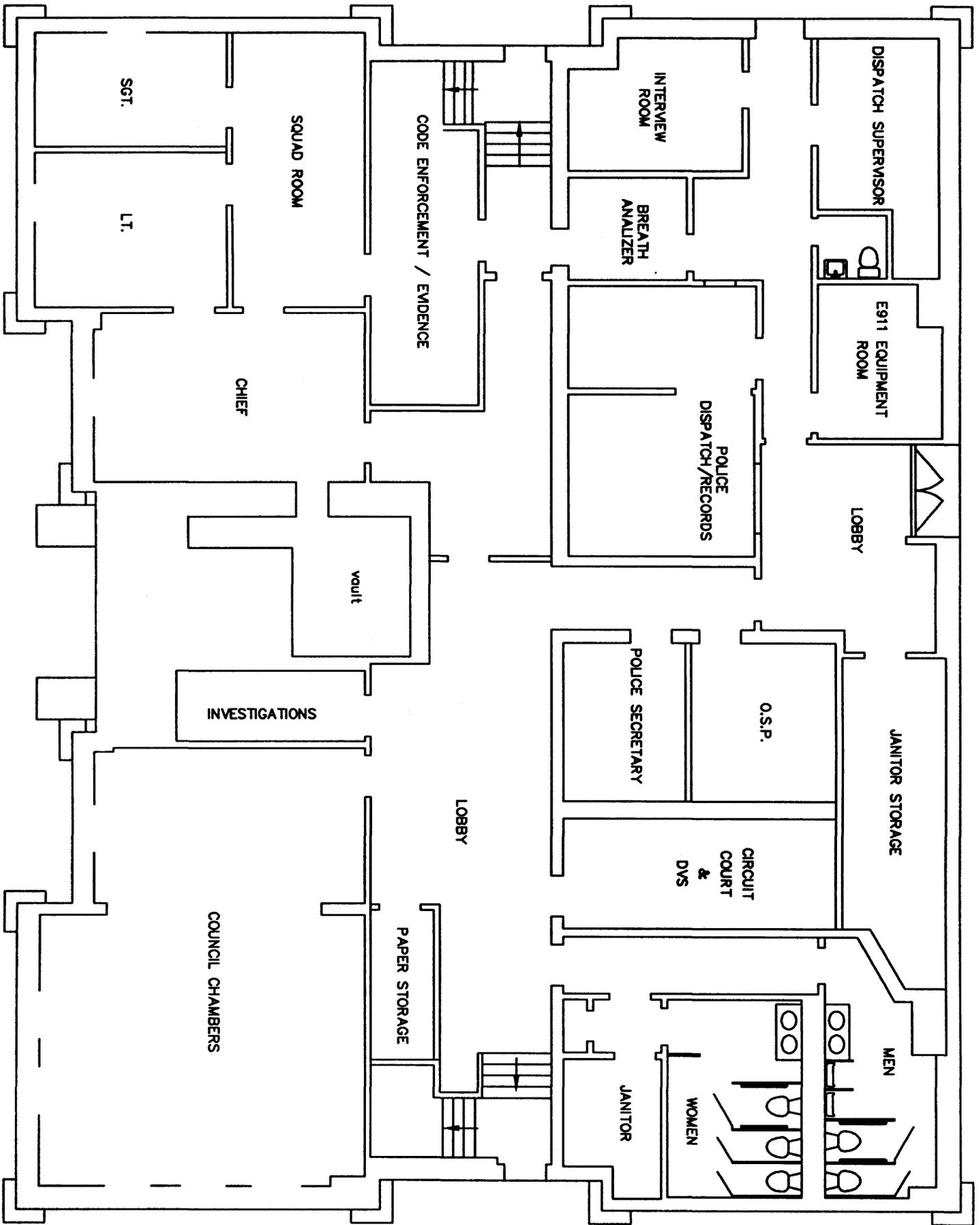
SOUTH MAIN STREET

S. W. SEVENTH AVENUE

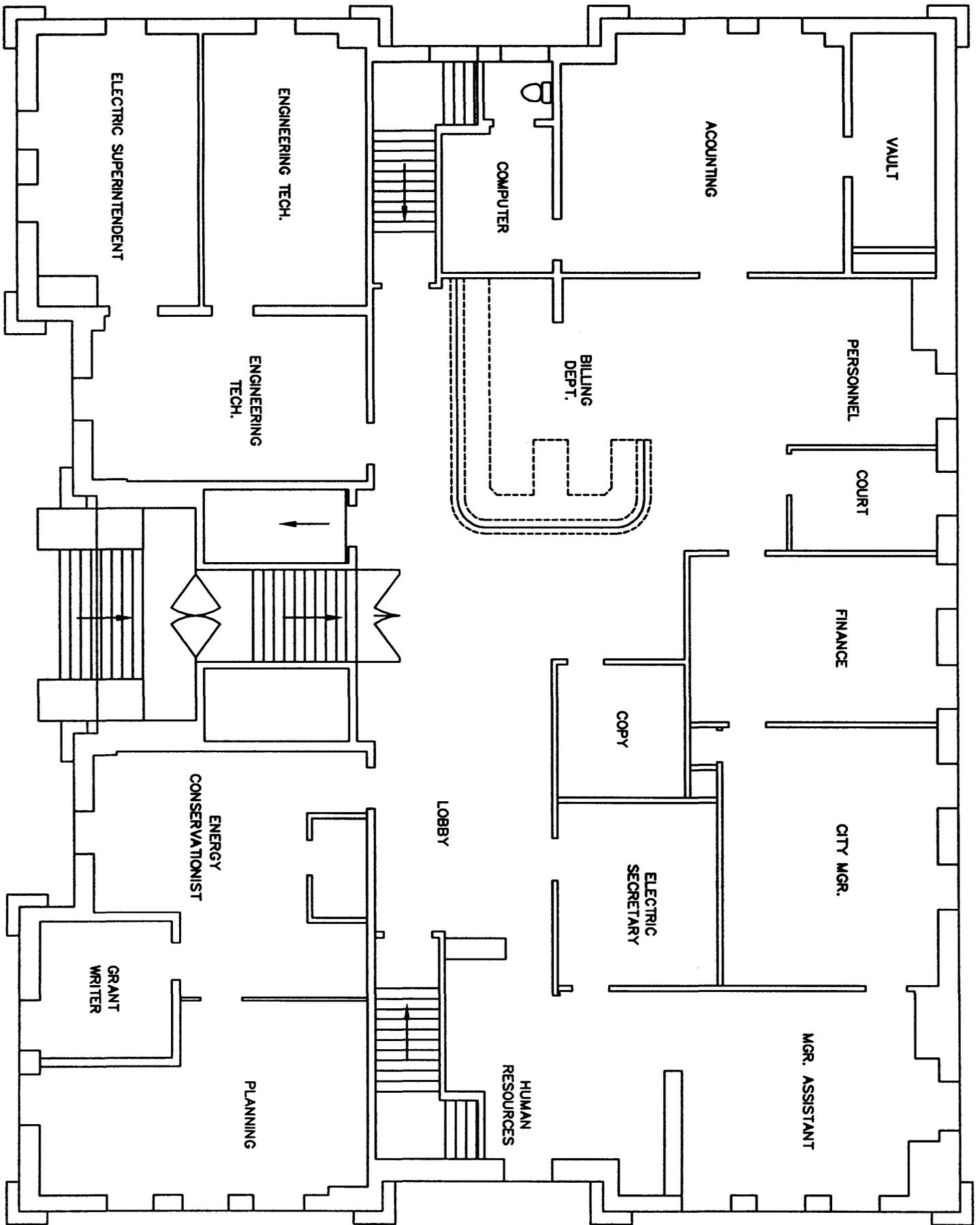


S. W. EIGHTH AVENUE

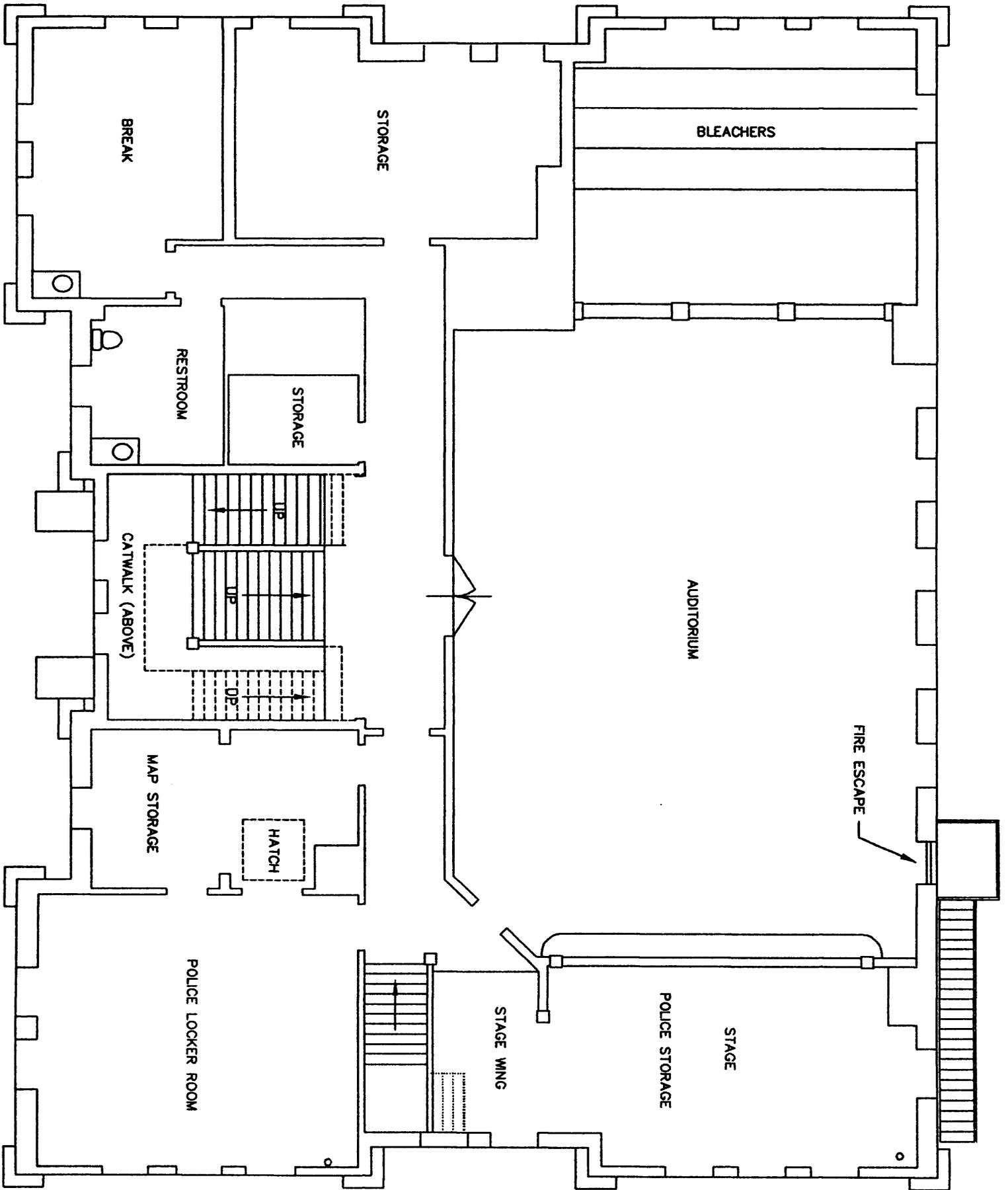
SOUTH COLUMBIA STREET



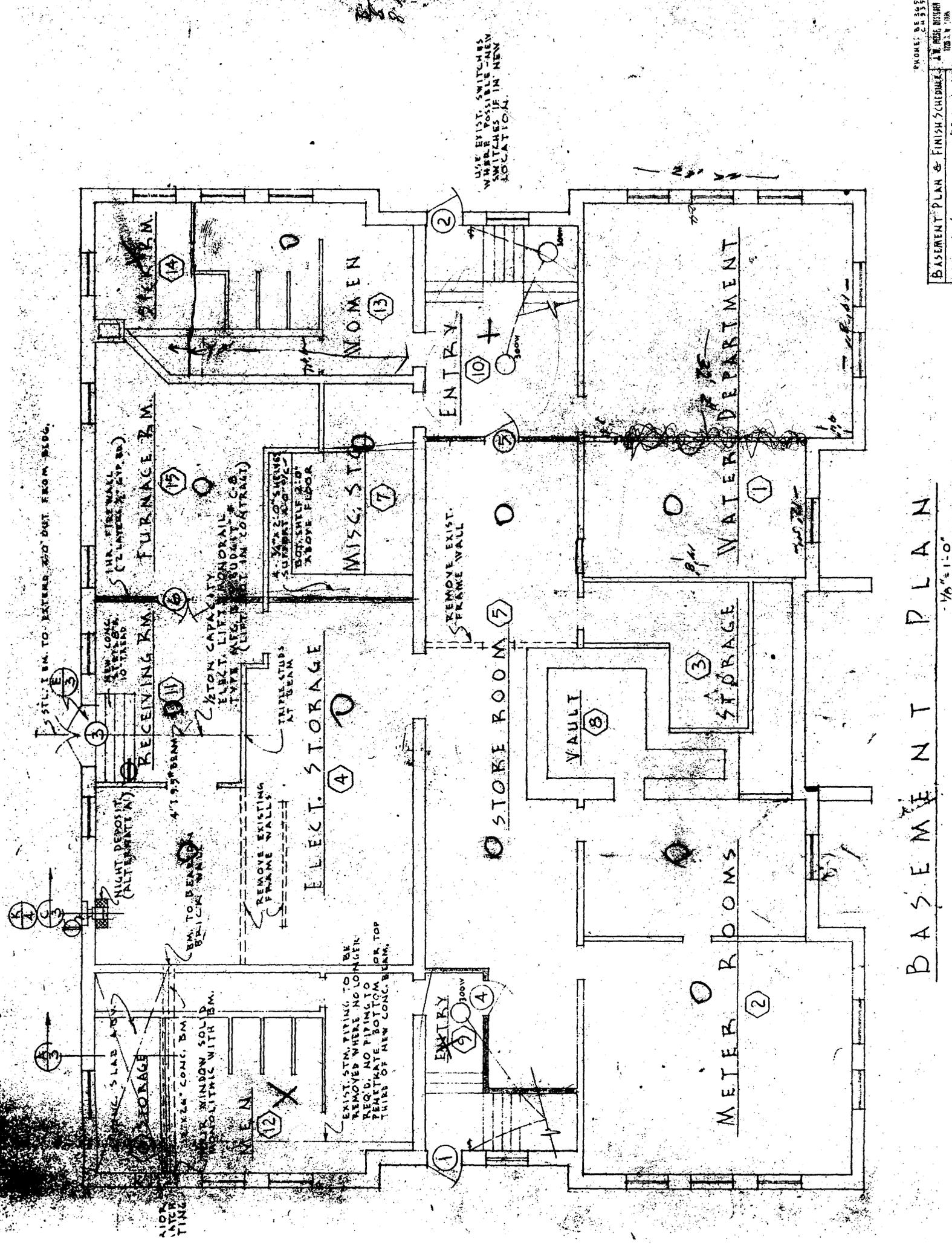
Existing
Basement Floor



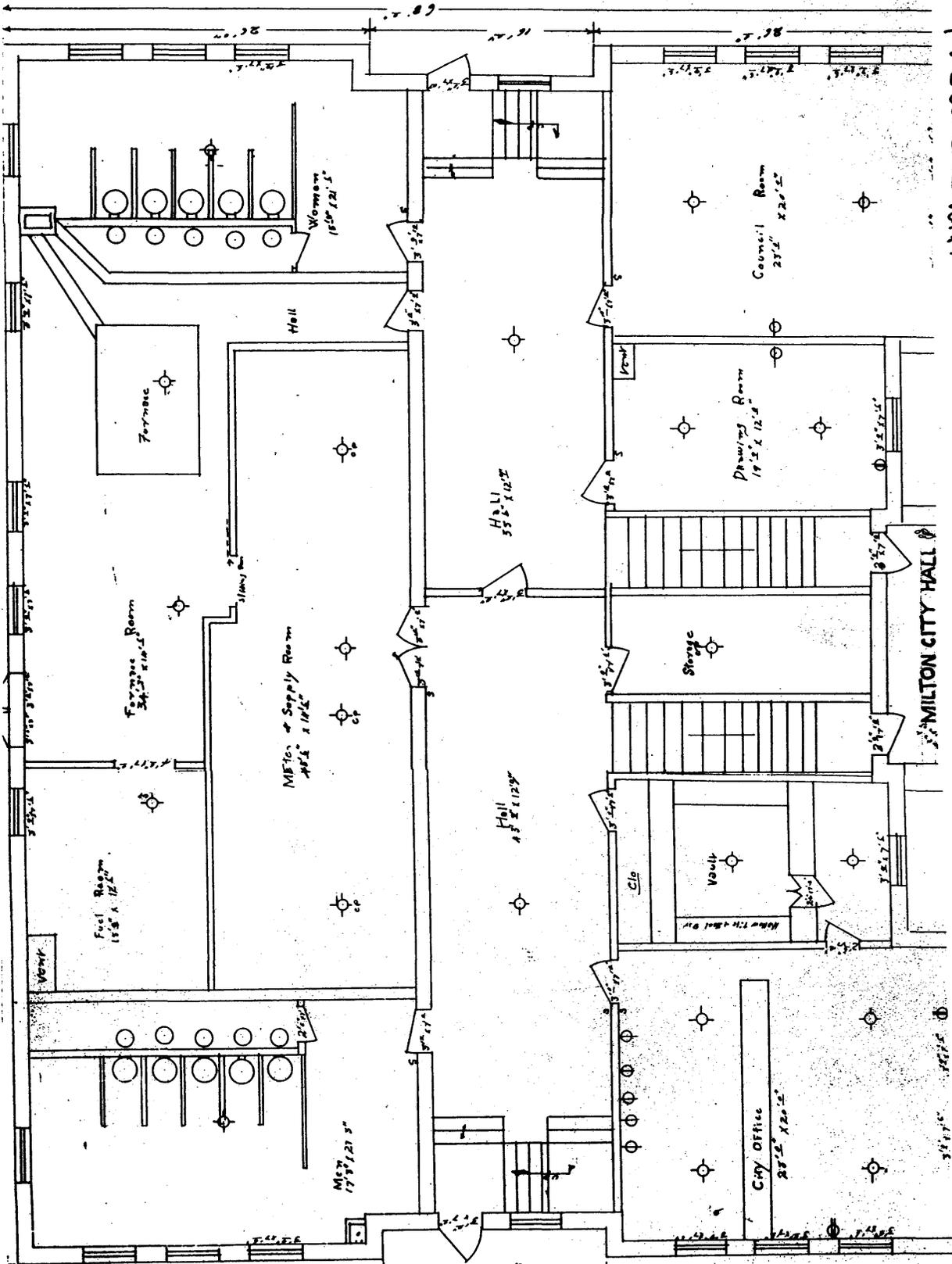
Existing
Main (Second) Floor



Existing
Third Floor

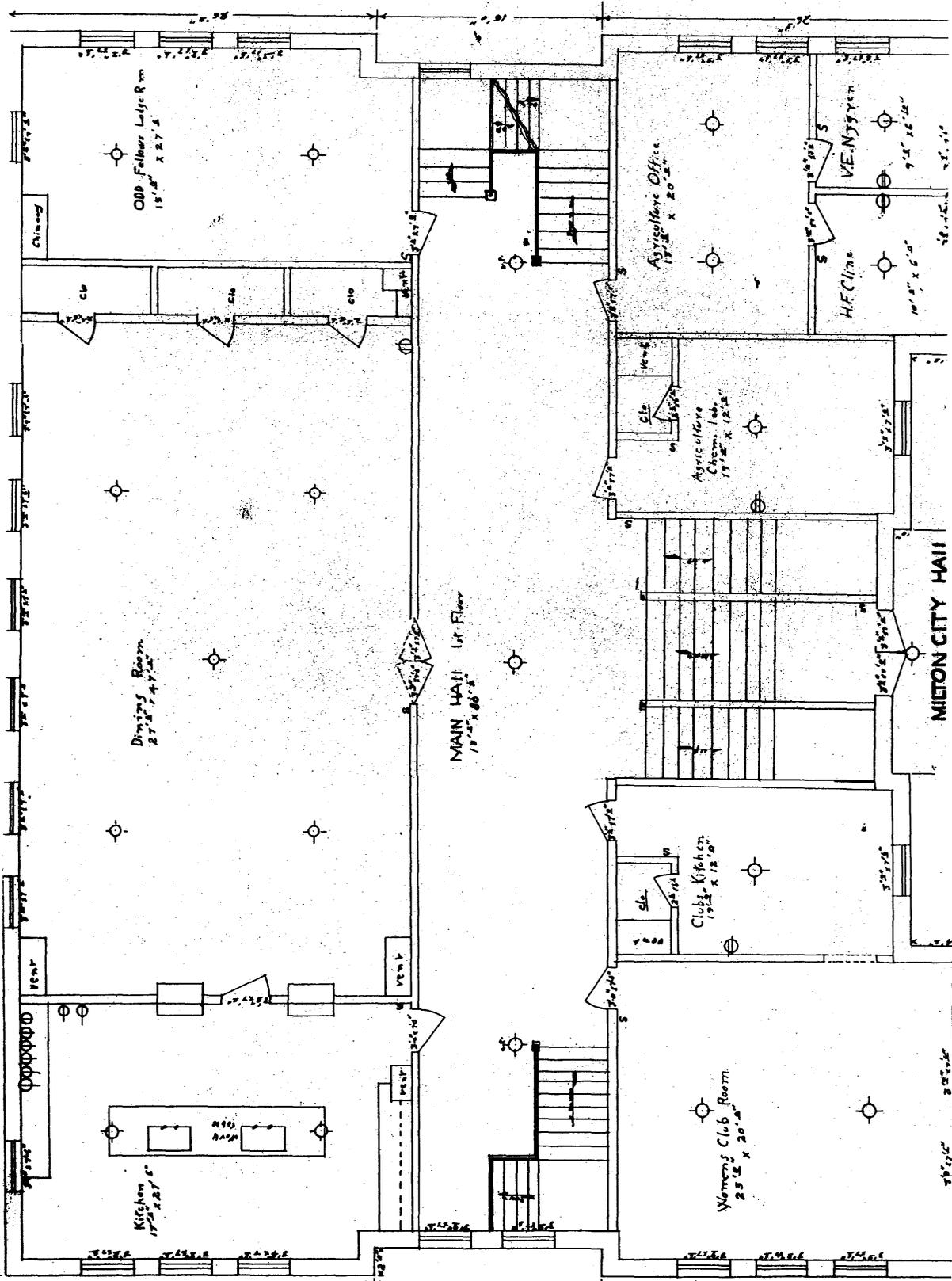


BASEMENT PLAN

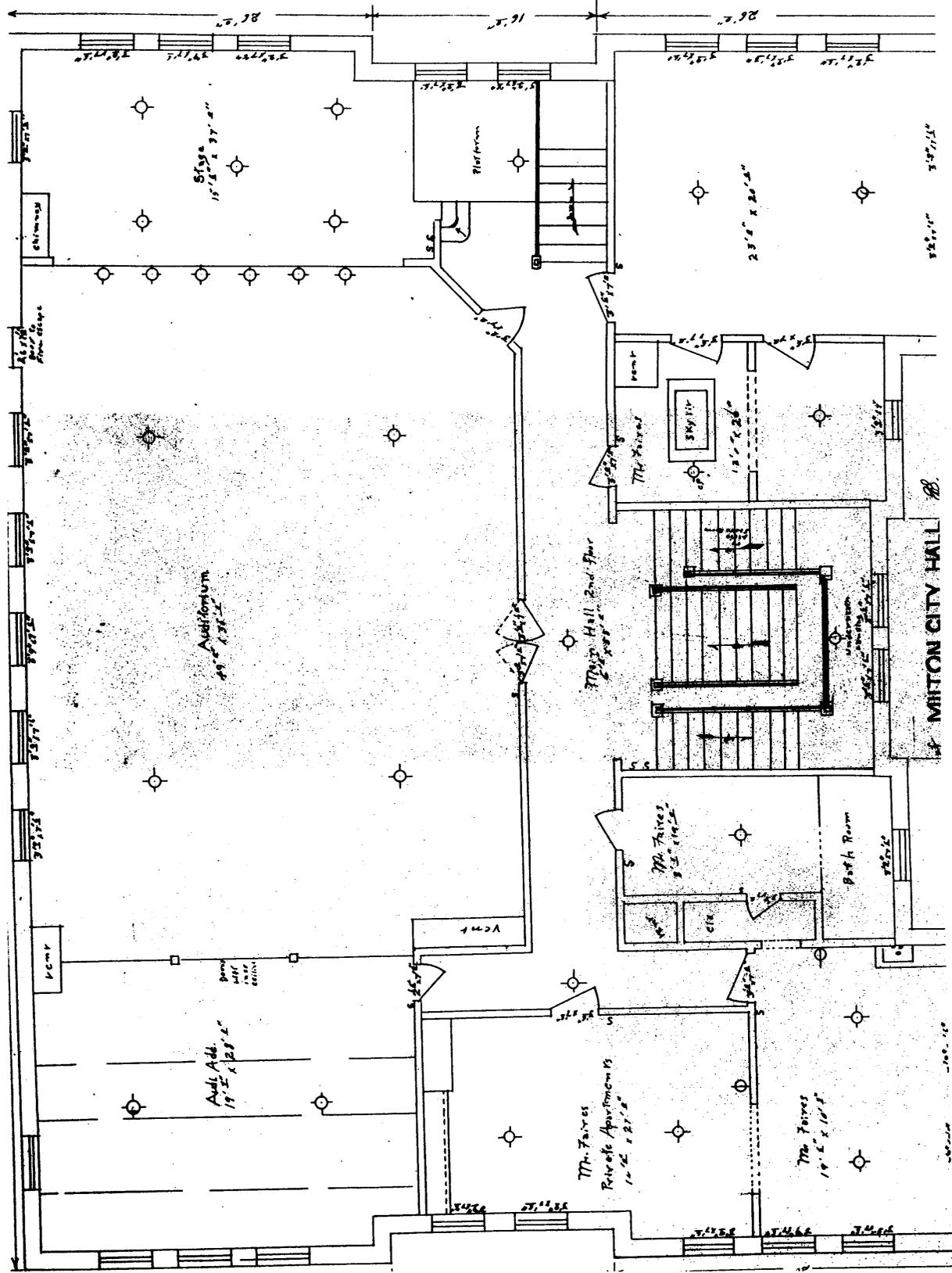


UNDATED FLOOR PLAN
BASEMENT

MILTON CITY HALL



UNDATED FLOOR PLAN
MAIN FLOOR



UNDATED FLOOR PLAN
THIRD FLOOR

MILTON CITY HALL