



1059

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 instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Leon Grange #795

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Route 62 near Leon-New Albion Rd

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Leon

state New York code NY county Cattaraugus code 009 zip code 14751

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Ruth A. Purpant DSHPO 10/29/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- other (explain:)
- determined eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

Jon Edson H. Beall 1.15.14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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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.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone & concrete

walls: wood

roof: asphalt

other: _____

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Leon is a hamlet in the west central section of Cattaraugus County near the center of the town of Leon. The Leon Grange #795 building is located just north of two major roads through the town: State Route 62 and County Road 6 (Leon-New Albion Road/Cherry Hill Road). The town is largely rural in character and the hamlet of Leon is its only settled area. Buildings at the intersection of SR 62 and CR 6 include a handful of commercial buildings, the Leon Methodist Church (NR listed 2000), the grange building, just to the north, and several scattered residences, most of them dating from the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. These properties have suffered from loss of integrity, but have yet to be evaluated for a potential historic district. Sited on the west side of SR 62, the Leon Grange is a two-story wood frame building clad with wood clapboard and an end gabled asphalt covered roof. The east elevation is three bays wide with a centrally located entrance. The north and south elevations are four bays long, with two secondary entrances located on the north side. The west elevation has one window located in the upper story. The remaining elevations have evenly spaced fenestration. All windows are two-over-two double-hung sash set into surrounds with slightly projecting crowns. The main entrance is a wood paneled door and secondary doors are wood panels with single, large upper lights. The first floor interior is divided into one large room at the entrance and a kitchen and stair hall to the second floor on the west end. The second floor is one large open room with a stage on the west end. The building retains all original interior finishes of wood floors and stairs, plaster walls, beadboard ceilings and fluted window moldings with corner bull's-eye blocks and has a high degree of integrity.

Narrative Description

Sited on the west site of State Route 62, the Leon Grange is a two-story wood frame and clapboard building that currently houses the headquarters and museum of the Leon Historical Society. The building is rectangular in shape and is three bays across the façade (east elevation) and four bays along the north and south elevations (long sides of the building). An end gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and slightly overhangs the building. A plain frieze band runs along the lower edge of the overhang on all elevations. The building rests on a shallow stone and concrete foundation. A concrete step and short walkway extends from the main entrance in the façade to the end of SR 62. The entire property extends slightly beyond the footprint of the building.

Grounds surrounding the building consist of neighboring properties with large lawns and a slight rise to the west. To the south of the grange building is a large, privately owned property, which contains a mid nineteenth century building with an early twentieth century addition and an early twentieth century barn. This property is between the grange and the Leon United Methodist Church (NR listed 2000). The church is set back from the

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corner of SR 62 and the cross street of Leon-Albion/Cherry Hill Road and is also owned and maintained by the historical society. A former hotel and a tavern are across the street from the church and grange, each on a corner lot, and both date from the early twentieth century. The hamlet of Leon centers around this intersection. A handful of commercial properties are south of Leon Albion Road and scattered residences line the west side of SR 62.

As previously stated, the grange building faces east toward SR 62. When viewed from the road, the façade has a centrally placed ground level main entrance with a two-over-two double hung window on either side. Two more windows are located directly above each first floor window. Each window is tall and narrow and has a wide wood trim with a projecting plain window lintel. The trim around the door matches that of the windows. The door itself is wood with panels: two narrow panels in the upper portion are separated from two lower square panels by a long narrow central panel. A long, narrow black and white painted sign is over the door with the words *Historical Society est. 1978*. Over this is another sign of a quilt block with the words *Barn Quilt Project*. To the left of the door are museum signs, one with museum hours and a container with brochures and tourist information. To the right is a large framed map of the Amish Trail indicating that the trail runs south from Leon to Randolph along SR 62. A large concrete step is in front of the door with a non historic black metal railing on the left.

Both the north and south elevations of the building are clearly visible from SR 62. The south elevation has eight evenly placed windows (four on each level) that are the same style and design as the windows in the façade. The north elevation has seven more windows, six of them evenly spaced, but slightly off-center in the elevation. The east end of the wall has a first floor window with a wood panel and glass door placed above it. This door is accessed from the ground level by an exterior metal fire escape. The west end has another similar door at ground level, which provides access to the kitchen area and stair to the second floor. The west elevation has only one window in the south side of the second level, placed to provide natural light for the interior second floor staircase landing. All doors are painted green, as are the window surrounds. Window casings, sash and exterior wood clapboards are painted white. A small number of plants and bushes are planted along the north and west sides to obscure the foundation. The gradual rise of the lawn partially obscures the foundation on the north elevation.

Although the interior is crowded with museum display cases and exhibit partitions, the layout of both floors is clearly visible and follows the standard pattern adopted by many early twentieth century rural grange halls of a large open room with smaller divisions on one end. The first floor of the Leon Grange has a large space at the entrance and smaller division on the west end for a kitchen, pantry and narrow hall to the rear stair along the west wall. The wall separating the kitchen contains a large "pass-through" opening for food service. Cabinetry is all freestanding and not original to the building but the stove and sinks are original and were used by the

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grange. Flooring in the kitchen section has wide boards painted grey-green. Wall surfaces in the kitchen are beadboard, painted white. Ceilings are dark stained beadboard. Flooring in the main room is of stained narrow wood strips across the building, from north to south. Walls in this area are plaster, painted white and large stained baseboard moldings run along all walls. Two floor-to-ceiling turned wood support columns are placed roughly one-third of the way between the entrance and the kitchen. Interior door and window moldings consist of dark stained fluted casings with top corner bulls-eye blocks. The first floor is illuminated by non historic fluorescent lighting attached to the ceiling.

Along the west end of the building is the enclosed main stair to the second floor. Treads and risers are light stained wood with stringboards and hand rails of dark stained wood. The staircase ends at the upper landing and is illuminated by the single window in the west elevation. Wall surfaces in the stairwell are painted plaster with dark stained moldings. A door on the east side of the staircase landing opens into a large room. Like its first floor counterpart, the space is currently filled with exhibit cases, partitions and large freestanding artifacts. Wall surfaces are covered with non historic wall paper and the ceiling is painted white, although occasional worn sections reveal the dark stained beadboard and ceiling moldings underneath. Door and window moldings are the same style and design as the first floor, but are either painted white or bright blue (non historic). Places where the pieces of wall paper are missing reveal that the walls are plaster. Floors consist of the original unfinished narrow wood boards.

Situated along the west end is a slightly raised stage with a storage closet behind it (directly over the stairwell). The stage is wood, painted the same grey-green color as the kitchen floor on the lower level. The stage wall has the same decoration as the rest of the room: wide baseboards, painted door moldings and wall paper over plaster. A door in the stage wall opens into the storage closet. Looking out from the stage, flat conduit lines divide the ceiling into large rectangular sections. Early twentieth century glass lamps with decorated covers are suspended from where the metal intersects. A non historic fluorescent light provides illumination for the stage area and is hidden by the stage curtain valance.

Historic newspaper accounts state that the Leon Grange dedicated this building in 1904. The grange used and maintained it as a meeting space until 1977, when it was sold to the Leon Historical Society.¹ The historical society currently uses the building as a meeting space and a history museum. A period photograph shows the building much as it appears today with the exception of a darker exterior paint color and a chimney near the west end. Most of the changes made to the building are on the interior and consist of non permanent exhibit

¹ "Leon," *Cherry Creek News*, 29 June 1904; "Grange Letter," *Randolph Register and Weekly Courant*, 14 August 1903; "Leon News," *Randolph Register*, 9 November 1977 .

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partitions, non historic wall paper, fluorescent lighting and are reversible. One change made to the exterior was to include a non historic metal staircase on the north side of the building from the second floor. The building exhibits a high degree of integrity, especially in terms of materials, workmanship, design and setting.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1903-1963

Significant Dates

1903, 1963

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period 1903 to 1963 indicates its historic period when used as a grange and community meeting hall.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

Constructed in 1903, the Leon Grange is significant under Criterion A in the area of agriculture for its role in the agricultural history of the hamlet of Leon as the primary meeting place for the larger local farming community and as the meeting place for the members of the local grange. For several years, the Leon Hotel was the main gathering place for the community, located at the main crossroads in the village. When it was first founded, the local chapter of the Patrons of Husbandry, commonly known as the Leon Grange #795, held regular meetings in the hotel until increased competition for use of the building made them consider owning their own hall. Although occasionally used for social functions, the Leon Grange quickly became the place for sharing and disseminating information on agriculture and concerns related to farming for the surrounding area. One of the groups that regularly met in the Leon Grange building was the local chapter of the Dairymen's League, a statewide organization founded in 1918 that assisted dairy farmers in finding reputable milk processors and in marketing milk products. Also significant under Criterion C in architecture, the Leon Grange is a modest, rectangular building that follows the form of other similar rural grange buildings. The two story building contains a large dining area and kitchen on the first floor for public functions and an auditorium style meeting room with a stage in the second floor. The Leon Grange continued in this role until 1977 when the building was sold to the Leon Historical Society.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

When it was officially set off from Niagara County in 1817, Cattaraugus County contained roughly 850,000 acres of land between the Cattaraugus River and the Pennsylvania State line.² The Allegany River in the southern portion of the county provided a major east-west transportation route through the region and literally marked a division in the land. According to the *Pioneer History of the Holland Land Purchase* (1850), the land south of the river was "mostly rough, covered by precipitous, rocky hills of considerable height...but by far the whole, is sterile, waste land or rocks covered at the interstices with mountain laurel, dwarf pines and other evergreen shrubs." Land north of the river was described as "hilly and rolling, but not mountainous" with soils well suited for growing grains, root crops and fruit orchards. These north lands were also well suited for raising livestock and the author reported that according to 1844 agricultural statistics, cattle outnumbered the adult population by a ratio of two to one and sheep by nearly three to one. Roughly one third of the cattle were dairy cows producing 1.3 million pounds of butter and half a million pounds of cheese.³ The 1860 *Gazetteer of New*

²Cattaraugus County was officially created in 1808 from Genesee County but merged with Niagara County until it formally separated in 1817.

³O. Turner, *Pioneer History of the Holland Land Purchase* (Buffalo, NY: Geo. Derby & Co., 1850; reprinted in Genesee, NY: Published by James Brunner, 1974), 571 & 579.

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York State reported that lumbering was the primary industry south of the Allegany River and that “stock and wool growing and dairying form the leading pursuits in the other parts of the county.”⁴

Leon, a town in the northwest section of the county, was one of these areas suited to agriculture. The 1860 *Gazetteer* described the town as being level and marshy in the north and northwest sections, and that the remaining parts were “moderately hilly.” It also stated that the first settlements were made along Mud Creek in 1819.⁵ When the town was formed in 1832, the name of Leon was credited to James Waterhouse, who moved to the area from Castile, Monroe County and thought that the name of the medieval Spanish kingdom of Leon would be a nice complement to Castile (also the name of a kingdom in medieval Spain). A few mills were built during the early settlement period, mostly grist and saw mills along streams and waterways. As dairying increased in the town and surrounding areas, creameries replaced the mills as the primary manufacturing operations. The earliest was the East Leon Factory in 1866, which had the capacity to process the milk of 1,000 cows. The Leon Centre Factory opened the same year, processing the milk from 500 cows into butter and cream cheeses. Six more factories opened between 1869 and 1878, with the largest being the “state of the art” Leon Creamery, with its 390 gallon churn powered by a fourteen horsepower engine. The factory covered three acres, which contained a spring for supplying water for its large milk-cooling rooms.

By the turn-of the-twentieth century, new technologies such as improved milking machines allowed dairy farmers to greatly increase milk production without increasing the size of the herd. One of the unfortunate results of increased production was an oversupply of milk, leading to a decline in milk prices. Farmers began looking for ways to work together in dealing with economic and political issues, such as the decline in prices and difficulties with shipping products and began looking to the grange organization. Formally known as the Patrons of Husbandry, it was founded in 1867, but it was mostly considered a Midwest organization with the bulk of the membership and activities focused in that region. After 1875, grange membership began to decline, but the Panic of 1893 renewed interest, especially in the Northeast. The New York State Grange was founded in 1874 and a renewed effort in membership resulted in several new granges being founded in Western New York, including one in Leon in 1895.

Plagued by dropping prices, poor roads and limited access to the railroad, a group of Leon farmers met at the Ackler Cheese factory to discuss possible solutions and decided to organize a grange. Soon after, Grange Number 795 (Leon Grange) was founded on October 7, 1895 with twenty-two charter members after meeting with an officer of the Pomona (county-wide) Grange organization. From the records that survived documenting

⁴ J. H. French, *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State* (Syracuse, NY: R. P. Smith, Publisher, 1860), 186.

⁵ *Ibid*, 191.

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the activities of the organization, the Leon Grange was more active in keeping the membership informed about agricultural matters rather than taking an active role in advocating for improvements such as better roads, etc. Newspaper accounts of meetings at the grange included addresses by the membership on new developments in cultivation and addresses by a number of outside speakers from the Farm Bureau, county government offices and the Cornell Agricultural Station in Geneva. During World War II, a number of presentations from the membership were on patriotic themes and in 1915, the Leon Grange debated the Ross Valley Grange over the issue of going to war.

One of the groups regularly sending speakers to the Leon Grange was the Buffalo Chapter of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, a group founded in 1918 to advocate in political and economic matters for the membership.⁶ By the 1930s, nearly half of the dairy producers in the state belonged to the league (42,000 members from 85,000 producers statewide).⁷ It also introduced innovations such as contracting with members each year to deliver milk at no settled price but introduced an "equalization plan," in which surplus sales were used to provide even prices to all producers, whether a farmer's milk was used or not. The league also contracted with producers, had its own outlets, trucks, and eventually, its own processing plants. One of the largest outlets the league sold to was the Borden Company, which had a large condensery south of Leon in the village of Randolph. The organization was at the forefront of price wars during the Great Depression and campaigned for legislation that would ban the sales of oleo margarine in the state. At a meeting at the Leon Grange in 1949, the speaker addressed a large crowd stating that oleo and all foods with milk substitutes were a menace to milk producers.⁸ In the 1960s, the league changed its name to the DairyLea Cooperative League, Inc. and joined with the Dairy Farmers of America in 1999 to create the Dairy Marketing Services group which handles marketing for members in the northeast United States.

In addition to hosting the Dairyman's League, the Leon Grange was the site of regular meetings of the Cattaraugus County 4-H, and meetings and presentations of the Farm and Home Bureaus, and hosted frequent gatherings of the Pomona (county wide) Grange. In spite of all the meetings and activities, membership in the Leon Grange declined to the point that in 1977, the members met, and after a lengthy discussion, voted to sell the building for one dollar to the newly formed Leon Historical Society. The grange retained the right to meet in the building and have the museum store any regalia and items used for meetings.

⁶The first dairy cooperative (DairyLea) was formed in Orange County in 1907 and became part of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association in 1917.

⁷Paul Abrahams, "Agricultural Adjustment during the New Deal Period in the New York Milk Industry: A Case Study," *Agricultural History*, vol. 39, no. 2 (April 1965), 93.

⁸"League Director Talks at Leon." *The Ellicottville Post*, 18 May 1949, 4-4.

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Criterion C: Architecture

In 1903, the *Ithaca Daily News* reported that the Leon Grange purchased a building for meetings.⁹ Conflicting local histories stated that the grange building was either an old barn sold to them by Thomas Caneen or that the Grange bought a property from Caneen in the hamlet of Leon. Caneen operated a store in Leon for several years before selling his share of the business to his partner. He and his wife were in the process of selling their properties, as they were elderly and planned to move out of the area. If indeed the Grange bought a barn, they would have had to dismantle and move it from the Caneen property in the south end of the hamlet and rebuild it at the new location. What can be clearly stated is that the Leon Grange moved into a new meeting hall in 1903 and that the building survives to the present. Furthermore, if the grange started out as a barn, it was completely remodeled when it assumed its new function in 1903.

When compared with other similar buildings, the Leon Grange was clearly built following a common pattern found in such buildings by being divided into three main spaces: a dining hall, a kitchen and a large meeting room with a stage. Regardless of the size or wealth of the local chapter, halls required at least one large room with a raised platform for grange rites and meetings and the Leon Grange had a large upper room with a raised platform on the west end. The building occupied nearly all the footage of the lot, with its entrance facing the main road which opened into the dining area. This served as the main social room for grange and non-grange functions, a role that was emphasized by the adjacent kitchen with a large pass-through section for service in the separating wall. Along the west end of the building was an enclosed staircase that led to the grange meeting space in the second floor. The location and ability to close off the kitchen and dining area from the social hall provided some security for the second floor meeting space. With the grange adopting rites based on other fraternal organizations, it was important for the meeting space to be secure and to be a safe place to store regalia. The open meeting room plan with a raised platform was also essential to meetings and rituals as different degrees or ranks were awarded to members, who were then arranged around the room according to degree.

Adding to the evidence that the grange was built as a meeting hall rather than a barn were interior features that included lath and plaster walls, stained wall and baseboard moldings and decorative moldings around doors and windows. Wide plain baseboards ran along the walls and narrow quarter-round moldings hid the seams between the walls and the beadboard ceilings. Interior doors and windows were surrounded with fluted moldings and corner "bull's-eye" blocks. All floors were wood of narrow tongue and groove boards. This level of detail was typical of a meeting hall or even a residence, but generally absent in a common barn.

⁹ "Grange Notes." *Ithaca Daily News*, 6 August 1903, 7-2.

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When viewed from the exterior, the building conveyed the message that it was a meeting hall with its main entrance facing the road and a secondary door and stair exiting the building from the second floor on the north side of the building. Windows were large and evenly spaced along the north, south and east sides of the building to allow for adequate light and ventilation. A window was carefully placed in the west end to provide naturally lighting for the landing of an enclosed staircase. It was the only window on the west side since no other windows were needed.

Throughout its use as a meeting hall, the Leon Grange made few changes to the building other than to add electric lighting to the second floor meeting space. In 1977, the grange sold the building to the Leon Historical Society, which has only made cosmetic changes to the building. The walls in the second floor meeting space were wallpapered and the window and door moldings painted (second floor only). Per the agreement with the grange, the historical society left the raised platform in the meeting area west end unaltered, retaining its original height and gray paint. Under the care of the historical society, the building has a high degree of integrity, especially in terms of retaining the building's original form, workmanship, materials and feeling. The main function of the building is now as a museum, but the historical society is careful to construct and install exhibits so as not to alter the building and to be reversible. The historic role of the building can still be discerned through the surviving floor plan of large open structural spaces, a kitchen and the raised platform in the second floor.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Abrahams, Paul. "Agricultural Adjustment during the New Deal Period in the New York Milk Industry: A Case Study," *Agricultural History*, vol. 39, no. 2 (April 1965), 92-101.

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Tonz, Robert L. "Memberships of General Farmers' Organizations, United States, 1874-1960." *Agricultural History*, Vol. 38, No. 3 (July 1964), 143-156.

Turner, Orsamus, Prof. *Pioneer History of the Holland Land Purchase*. Buffalo, NY: Geo. Derby and Co., 1850 (reprinted in Geneseo, NY: Published by James Brunner, 1974).

U.S. Department of Commerce. *United States Census of Agriculture, 1935*. Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1936.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Leon Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>168862</u> Easting	<u>4690241</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundary is the same as during the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D., Historic Preservation Program Analyst
organization NYS OPRHP date 19 September 2013
street & number Peebles Island State Park/PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188
e-mail virginia.bartos@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Leon Grange

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City or Vicinity: Leon

County: Cattaraugus State: NY

Photographer: Leon Historical Society

Date Photographed: 1 February 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photo 0001 of 0011. East and south elevations of Grange building, view from road looking northwest.
- Photo 0002 of 0011. Setting and south elevation of building, view looking north along SR 62.
- Photo 0003 of 0011. West and south elevations, view from rise looking northeast.
- Photo 0004 of 0011. North and west elevations, view looking southeast.
- Photo 0005 of 0011. First floor view looking from north to south.
- Photo 0006 of 0011. South west corner of first floor dining room/exhibit area.
- Photo 0007 of 0011. Kitchen in west end of building (first floor), view from north to south.
- Photo 0008 of 0011. Stage area, west end of second floor.
- Photo 0009 of 0011. South side of second floor viewed from stage.
- Photo 0010 of 0011. North side of second floor, viewed from stage.
- Photo 0011 of 0011. Historic image of Leon Grange 795, ca 1910.

Property Owner:

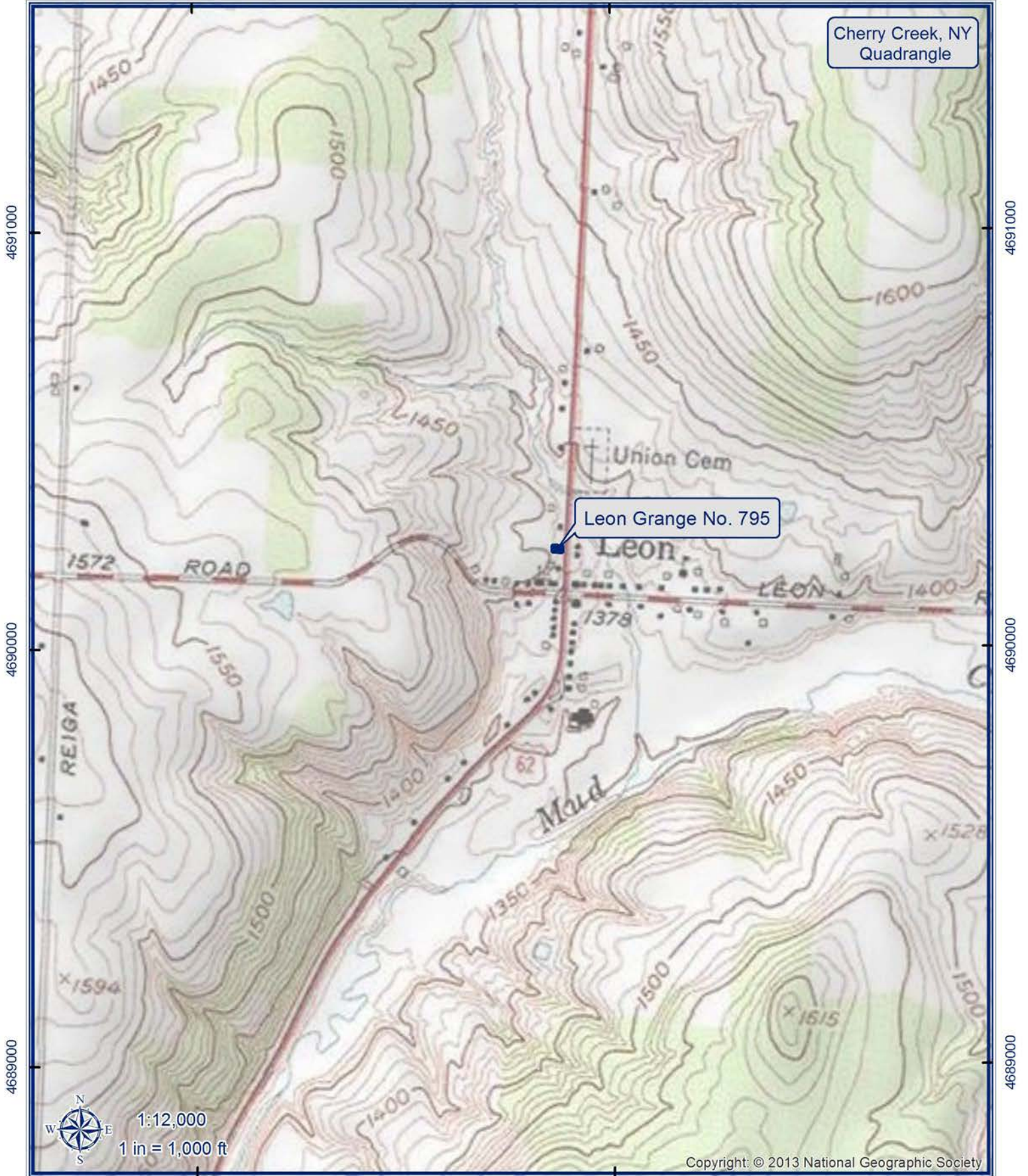
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Leon Historical Society
street & number Route 62 telephone N/A
city or town Leon state NY zip code 14751

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

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

Cherry Creek, NY
Quadrangle



Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



 Leon Grange #795

Tax Parcel Data:
Cattaraugus Co, RPS
<http://maps.cattco.org>





Σ = .04 acres

168862E 4690241N

Leon New Albion Rd

Fox Turn Rd

Route 62

1:4,000
1 in = 333 ft

0 115 230 460 Feet

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

 Leon Grange #795

Tax Parcel Data:
Cattaraugus Co, RPS
<http://maps.cattco.org>





History of the Quilt



HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1978

MUSEUM





A two-story white wooden building with a grey shingled roof. The building features eight windows arranged in two rows of four. The windows have dark green frames. The building is situated on a grassy hillside. A small wooden bench is visible in front of the building on the right side.

ELIN

Yield sign









Do You Know
what This is?

Do You Know
what This is?

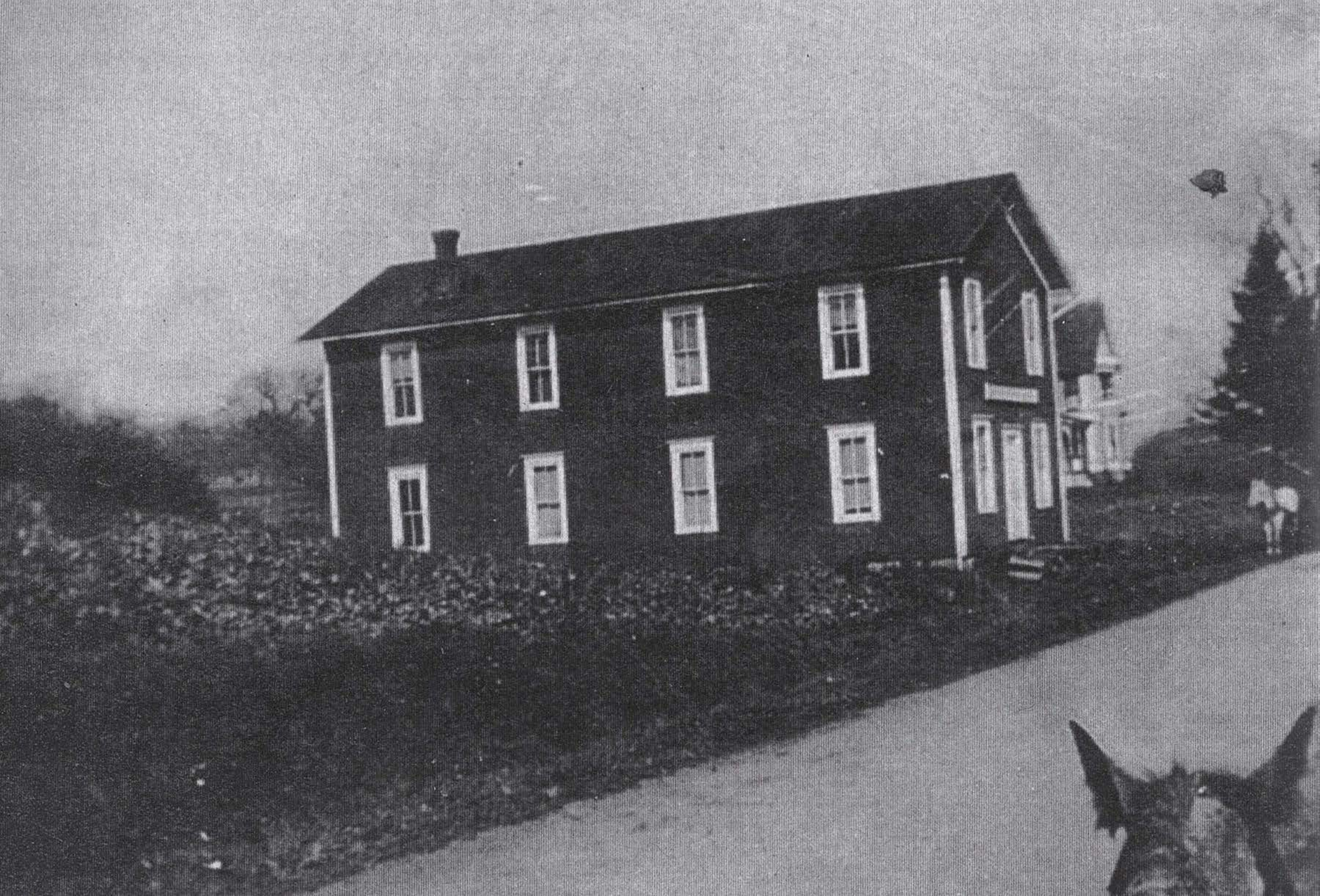
Do You Know
what This is?











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Leon Grange No. 795
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Cattaraugus

DATE RECEIVED: 11/29/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/15/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13001089

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1.15.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

21 November 2013

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nomination

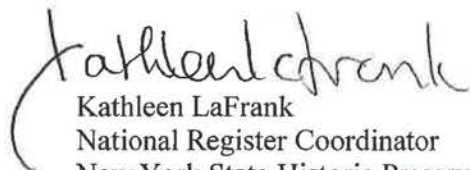
Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose seven National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register: All are submitted on discs:

John and Chauncey White House, Monroe County
Leon Grange #795, Cattaraugus County
Riverside Cemetery, Tioga County
James Keith House and Brown-Morey-Davis Farm, Herkimer County
Textile Factory Buildings in Troy, New York, 1880-1920, Multiple Property Cover
Document – and one individual nomination under this cover:
Searle, Gardner and Company Cuff and Collar Factory, Rensselaer County
Irvington Historic District, Westchester County

I have also enclosed 45 notarized objections to the Irvington nomination. This is a relatively small percentage of the 316 property owners in the district. Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:


Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

I, Leon Historical Society am the owner of the property at
(print or type owner name)

Rt 62 / Box 133, Leon, N.Y. 14751
(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Pres. - Bill Scherman *Bill Scherman*
Vice Pres. - Sandy Prior *Sandra Prior*
Secretary - Judy Stevens *(talked with her out of town. Pat B)*
Treasurer - John Reukarf *John P Reukarf*
Town Historian - Pat Bromley
(signature and date) FEBRUARY 7, 2010

LEON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ROUTE 62 BOX 133
LEON, NY 14751
(mailing address)