

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98000234 Date Listed: 3/30/98

Cold Spring Grange Hall Cape May NJ
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

3/30/98
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The building is nominated for its historical and architectural importance, but only "Social History" is listed as an Area of Significance. The form is amended to add Architecture as an Area of Significance to reflect the building's importance as a distinctive type of construction (grange hall).

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

22A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED

OCT 14 1997

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

RECEIVED 2280

FEB 13 1998

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions 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 classification, 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 Cold Spring Grange Hall

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 720 Seashore Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Lower Township

vicinity

state New Jersey

code 034

county Cape May

code 009

zip code 08204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews

3/30/98

Name of Property

County and State

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.)

- Ownership options: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- Category options: building(s), district, site, structure, object

Contributing/Noncontributing counts for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Social: meeting hall

Commerce/trade: restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

foundation masonry

walls clapboards

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Name of Property

Cape May County, New Jersey
County and State

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 N/A
(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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Period of Significance

1912 - 1947

Significant Dates

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Hoffman

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New JerseySection number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

Cold Spring Grange Hall is a 2 ½ story 3 bay frame structure with early twentieth century Colonial Revival detailing. The structure is located on the east side of Seashore Road near the northern end of the clustered community of Cold Spring, part of Lower Township. Situated on its original site, the Grange Hall currently serves as a restaurant and western entrance point for Cold Spring Village, a grouping of historic structures relocated primarily from sites throughout Cape May County. Immediately in front (south) of the Grange Hall is a clamshell driveway leading into a parking area for the Village. The nominated property includes the Grange Hall and the small lot to the west of the structure. The site primarily consists of grass, with some deciduous trees.

The frame Grange Hall is rectangular in plan with three bays on the front (south) and rear (north) facades, and five bays on the east and west side facades. The structure rests on a 21" stuccoed concrete base capped by a 9" fascia board with 5" clapboards above. The windows throughout the structure are 9/1 double hung wood frame, with black louvered shutters. There is an asphalt shingle gable roof, with a center cross-gable on the west side. There are two brick end interior chimneys with copper flashing: one to the south of the cross-gable on the west side, and one near the northeast corner of the building.

On the front elevation, a center six-tread stairway leads from the ground level to the first story porch. The porch wraps around to the beginning of each side facade, with a handicapped ramp on the east side elevation. The front stairway, porch, and handicapped ramp are adorned with a white wood railing with square posts, and white latticework underneath the porch.

The front facade (Photograph #1) of the Grange Hall consists of three bays. The first floor has a modern wood eight-paneled center double door flanked on each side by a wide window. Between the first and second floor is a semi-circular plaque which is inscribed with the words "Cold Spring Grange One Hundred and Thirty-Two Patrons of Husbandry". The second floor consists of three evenly spaced windows. The top of the front facade consists of a large gable-end pediment with a four-light semi-circular fan light in the center gable end. Above the fan light is a small rectangular louvered vent.

The first floor of the west side facade (Photograph #2) has five bays of windows, with a single five-panel wood door located between the first and second bays near the front facade. The second floor of the west side facade has five bays of windows. The facade is capped by a central pedimented cross-gable with a central four-light semi-circular fan light. At the rear (north) end of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

Section number 7 Page 2

the west facade there are three ground level air conditioning units which are obscured from view by a 48" high picket fence.

The rear (north) facade (Photograph #3) consists of three bays. The first floor has a door into the kitchen in the western bay and two windows in the center and east bays. A small one-story lean-to shed addition with vertical board siding and asphalt shingle roofing has been added at the extreme western end of the facade, and is accessed via a three-tread stairway. The second floor of the rear facade has three windows. The top of the rear facade consists of a large gable-end pediment with three square windows within it. The upper-most window has metal louvers; the lower two have 12-light windows. The entire rear facade is surrounded by an approximately eight-foot high picket fence which obscures from view a small yard utilized for storage and garbage.

The east side facade has five bays of windows and two doors: one located between the first and second southern bays (near the front facade), and one located between the first and second northern bays (near the rear facade). The door near the front facade is accessed from the handicapped ramp; the door near the rear facade is accessed via a small porch with four steps, and a white wood railing with square posts and white latticework underneath the porch.

The interior of the structure has a floor plan typical of Grange halls: a large open dining hall and kitchen on the first floor, and a large open meeting room with a stage on the second floor. The interior trim is fairly simple, wood trim.

The first floor of the Grange Hall is divided up into three sections: an entry foyer with an open staircase to the second floor; a large meeting/dining hall; and a kitchen. The foyer has a 9" wide wood baseboard capped by a 2" wood curved molding, and plaster walls. The doorway trim is simple wood trim with bull's-eye corner blocks. The staircase (Photograph #4) is divided by a 48" by 110" landing into two ten-tread segments. The plain wood stairs are adorned by a wooden railing with posts and a wooden newel post with decorative beading and capped by a carved urn.

The first floor dining room (Photograph #5) has a center north-south wood ceiling beam, with two wooden floor-to-ceiling posts. The walls have wainscoting to just above the base of the windows, and plaster above. Restrooms have been added at the south end of the dining hall, and the new walls have been constructed to match the historic fabric of the other walls in the room. In addition, a new north end wall was added to separate the dining room from a small service area. This wall was also constructed to match the existing historic fabric.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

The second floor is also divided into three areas: a small entrance foyer at the top of the steps (with three small storage or utility rooms), a large (31' by 44') meeting room, and a rear service or storage area with a rear staircase to the kitchen. At the top of the steps is a small (80" by 117") foyer. At the western end of the foyer are two small rooms used for storage and one newly added utility room which extends into the meeting room.

The meeting room is entered via a wide doorway (Photograph #6) with a 60" wide six-panel sliding door which operates on an overhead track. The meeting room (Photograph #7) is carpeted; has plaster walls with a 9" wide wood base board capped by a 2" wide wood curved molding, and a 7" chair rail at 31" up from the floor; and has a stuccoed ceiling. At the northern end of the room is a 96" by 217" wood stage. There are four doorways on the wall behind the stage: a western-most wood paneled door which leads to the rear staircase; an adjoining wood paneled door which leads into a small storage area; center wood pocket doors which lead into a larger storage area; and an eastern-most wood paneled door which leads to a small storage area.

The Cold Spring Grange Hall is in excellent condition and has had only a few changes since it was first built: enlargement of the front porch, two alterations to the first floor dining room (addition of restrooms at the southern end, and construction of a new wall into the kitchen serving area at the north end), and addition of a small utilities room in the second floor meeting room. Also, although the structure is now in close proximity to Cold Spring Village, the Grange Hall still retains its original relationship with Seashore Road, a major north-south artery through the area. Overall, Cold Spring Grange #132 retains an excellent degree of integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, design, and association.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cold Spring Grange #132 is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for its representation of a national agrarian social movement, and under Criterion C as a representative example of Grange hall architecture. From 1903 until ca. 1970, the Cold Spring Grange functioned as a political/civic, business, educational, and social organization for the farmers and residents of Cold Spring and the surrounding rural area.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized on December 4, 1867, and quickly spread throughout the Midwestern states. Formed during the reconstruction years following the Civil War, the Grange organization was created to address farmers' economic and social discontent. According to Professor Solon Justus Buck's 1913 analysis, the Grange was created "to demand fairer treatment from the railway corporations and to enforce it with the help of the state; it could use its immense influence to secure more favorable legislation on such matters as the tariff, currency, and taxation; by means of a widespread local organization it could gather and disseminate useful information concerning the crops and the markets; and in general it could foster a beneficent spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance among its members."¹

The first local or "subordinate" Grange was formed in New Jersey by January, 1872. During the next few years, the movement spread quickly. By the time that the state Grange organized on November 25, 1873, there were already approximately twenty-five subordinate Granges in New Jersey.² The Grange movement continued to spread rapidly in New Jersey from ca. 1873 to 1877.³ By 1875, there were 103 local or subordinate Granges in the state. After 1877, the Grange began to decline in New Jersey. This decline continued until the early twentieth century.⁴

According to agricultural historian Carl Raymond Woodward, the development of the Grange in New Jersey represents the fourth phase of the organization of agricultural societies. During this phase, ca. 1865 - 1880, two concurrent developments occurred: the spread of the Grange movement, and the establishment of the State Board of Agriculture.⁵ As local Granges developed, they took over many of the social and educational roles of earlier local farmers clubs and societies (Woodward, p. 179).⁶ However, the Grange worked closely with the State and county boards of agriculture, and with the Farmers' Institute. Late nineteenth and early twentieth century records of these organizations indicate that they supported each others' common goals, frequently held joint meetings, and shared speakers.

The records of the National Grange indicate that Cold Spring Grange #132 was organized on March 13, 1903.⁷ The annual reports of the State Board of Agriculture, which include reports

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

from the State Grange as well as from each county board of agriculture, help place the establishment of the Cold Spring Grange into the context of events occurring at both the state and local levels. At the state level, the New Jersey Grange declined in popularity in the 1880's and 1890's. In the 1890's, the State Grange Master's annual reports indicated the low number of new subordinate Granges: three in 1895, one in 1896; and two in 1898. However, in the early twentieth century, the reports indicate that the Grange movement was increasing in popularity in New Jersey. In 1901, the Secretary of the State Grange indicated that "the standing of the Subordinate Granges throughout the State (is) the best since he had held the office, and that covers a period of seventeen years." In 1902, the State Master reported that "At the meeting of the State Grange one year ago it was decided to make a special effort to extend the Order, and we believe our efforts have been fairly successful, as we have added eight more Granges to our official list...In all, we have gained about 600 members." The year that Cold Spring Grange was established, 1903, the State Master reported that "during the year past the Grange of this State has increased its membership more than any other year since the early seventies."⁸

These reports of early twentieth century growth in the New Jersey Grange are substantiated by historian Hubert G. Schmidt who reports that in 1901, there were fifty subordinate Granges and seven regional or "Pomona" Granges in the state. By 1914, there were one hundred and thirty-seven subordinate Granges and fourteen Pomona Granges. During this period, the individual membership increased from 4,300 to 16,720 members.⁹

The formation of the Cold Spring Grange was undoubtedly influenced by the local conditions facing farmers in Cape May County in addition to the statewide push to spread the Grange movement. The Cape May County Board of Agriculture's annual reports indicate the growing importance of farming in the county, and the issues challenging farmers. In 1893, the County Board predicted that "farming will become the main occupation of the County as the old occupations of oystering, fishing, and cultivating timber for fuel are declining." Over the next few years; however, the County Board reported on numerous concerns affecting farmers' ability to make a living: the needs for cheaper seeds and fertilizers, better roads, connections to the railroad, irrigation systems, and protection from injurious insects. Throughout this period, there was also a push to encourage poultry and dairy farming and promote agricultural education. The year that Cold Spring Grange was formed, 1903, the County Board reported on a poor crop year due to extremes of wet and dry weather.¹⁰

For the first ten years of its existence, Cold Spring Grange #132 met in the former Lower Township Hall (now the Cold Spring Village Visitors' Center). In their 1906 report at the annual meeting of the State Grange, Cold Spring reported that "we labor under a great disadvantage in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

not owning our own hall." In 1910, they reported that they had had a successful year and that they had established a building fund supported by several festivals and oyster and pot-pie suppers.¹¹

On January 3, 1912, Cold Spring Grange #132 purchased from the Cold Springs Land Company Lots 27, 28, and 29 in Section 6 on the plan of Cape May Heights, a failed late nineteenth housing development.¹² Under the guidance of Building Committee Chairman Robert E. Hand and architect William Hoffman, Cold Spring Grange Hall was built for "something over \$4000." The new 32'-by 60' structure, described at the 1912 annual state Grange meeting as an "ornament to Cold Spring Heights", was dedicated on November 21, 1912.¹³

Over the next few years, the Cold Spring Grange proudly reported on two additional building accomplishments. At the 1913 annual meeting of the State Grange, Cold Spring reported that their building was more than half paid for already. In 1914, they reported that they had continued to reduce their indebtedness and had purchased three additional lots on which "we have built sheds and accommodations for both horses and automobiles, costing \$1,100 which amount was contributed to our Grange by two of our esteemed members, Brother and Sister John W. Wilbraham."¹⁴ This real estate transaction, as recorded in the Cape May County Clerk's Office, consisted of the March 21, 1914 purchase of Lots 10, 11, and 12 in Section 6 on the plan of lots of Cape May Heights from the Cold Springs Land Company.¹⁵ In 1916, Cold Spring Grange reported that they had been "able to pay off the largest part of our indebtedness on our Grange Hall... with the aid of our workers and by a very substantial gift from one of our good members."¹⁶

Cold Spring Grange #132 provided local residents with an opportunity to organize on political/civic and economic issues, as well as opportunities for training and socializing. Each of these functions was an important component of the Grange movement.

The political issues which the Grange participated in can be seen through a review of the State Grange's annual reports. Legislative issues discussed at the annual meetings included support of the following legislative issues: regulation of the manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products, establishment of parcels post, national aid to road building, forest preservation, extension of rural telephone service, women's suffrage, pure food law, regulation of the speed of cars, use of criminals to drain swamps and reclaim lands, the proposed new Department of Agriculture, provision for farmers to get food garbage for fattening pigs from hotels and restaurants, additional funding for mosquito control, income tax, the creation of a Department of State Police, the Public Utilities Commission's rate-making powers, reduction of taxation on rural

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

properties used in the production of food, release of woodlands from all taxation, the true-to-name fruit bill, and flashing signals at all at-grade railroad crossings. Legislative issues which the Grange opposed included: the creation of a Bureau of Animal Industry, the Primary Election Law requirement to declare a political party, bonding for road funding (vs. "pay as you go"), the Teachers' Tenure of Office Act, Daylight Savings Time, the sales tax, price fixing in the fertilizer code, and farm labor being included under Social Security laws.¹⁷

The Grange also served as a civic center in several ways. First, during World War II, Cold Spring Grange reported to the State Grange that they were "buying stamps and war bonds to the best of our ability".¹⁸ Also, according to a history of the Cold Spring Grange given by Mrs. Florence Foster on the Grange's fifty-eighth anniversary, the first floor of the Grange Hall was used by service men during the War.¹⁹ Finally, in more recent years, the Grange Hall was utilized as a local voting place.²⁰

In addition to serving a political/civic role, the Grange also assisted farmers economically. Cold Spring Grange #132 provided area farmers with three services: cooperative buying, insurance, and a rural telephone company. According to Weiss' history of the New Jersey Grange, numerous agricultural organizations, including the Grange, tried cooperative purchasing at various times in order to "make their members more efficient commercially and in particular to eliminate or partially control that long-time bogeyman, the middleman"²¹ At the annual meetings of the State Grange, Cold Spring Grange #132 reported in 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1913 that the Grange had done cooperative purchasing for its members.²² According to Weiss, the Granges' cooperative buying increased during the period of 1900 to 1920, but declined after 1920 when other non-Grange cooperatives were formed.²³ According to Mrs. Foster's history, the Cold Spring Grange's cooperative buying ended when a farmers' cooperative association was formed in Rio Grande.²⁴

In 1904, only a year after its inception, the Cold Spring Grange reported to the State Grange that they offered their members "the advantage of the cheap rate of fire insurance that is offered to our members by the Farmers' Reliance".²⁵ The Farmers' Reliance of West Jersey was organized by the Granges of Camden, Gloucester, and Salem counties in 1879 in order to provide fire protection to its members. On June 7, 1904, the company was incorporated as The Farmers' Reliance Insurance Company of New Jersey.²⁶

The final service which Cold Spring Grange provided to its members was telephone service. In 1905, Cold Spring Grange reported to the State Grange that they had organized an independent telephone company, the Citizens' Local Telephone Company, to provide service for \$14 per year

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

from one end of the Township to the other.²⁷ According to the Company's incorporation papers on file at the Cape May County Clerk's office, the Company was incorporated on May 22, 1905. Many of its directors were also members of Cold Spring Grange #132: David McPherson, Enos Tomlin, Robert E. Hand, Frank E. Bate, Joseph P. MacKissic, and Howard Hoffman.²⁸ According to a brief history of the telephone company in the Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy, the company only successfully operated for about ten years. At that time, damage by a bad storm forced the directors to liquidate the company and sell the interest, equipment and facilities to the Keystone Telephone Company.²⁹

A third important component of the national, state, and local Grange movement, besides political organizing and economic services, was support for education. In 1899, the State Grange Master reported that "What the farmers need now is not more physical labor, but more thought. The farmer who expects to keep to the *front* must do so by the power of *knowledge, cultured brain, not muscle.*" In 1893, the Cape May County Board of Agriculture identified the need for people in the county to "become interested in agriculture and industrial education, and introduce their study in their public school".³⁰ The Grange's support for education was expressed in supporting educational legislative issues, testifying on behalf of funding for educational programs, and encouraging speakers at local meetings to educate farmers. At the state level, the Grange supported funding for Rutgers' extension service and agricultural programs.³¹ At the Cape May County level, the local granges actively supported funding for the County Vocational School. In the January 25, 1919 issue of the *Cape May Star and Wave*, it was reported that the regional or Pomona Grange in Cape May County had passed a resolution endorsing and commending the County Vocational School and asking the County Freeholders for increased funding.³² Finally, the Cold Spring Grange actively encouraged the education of its members through lectures on topics such as poultry raising, potato growing, manure saving, and building up a dairy herd.³³

The final key role that the Grange played was to provide an opportunity for social interaction. According to Marie Kelly Garretson's book, The Bicentennial History of Lower Township, New Jersey, the Cold Spring Grange was used for "meetings, dinners, and old-time parties".³⁴ Listings of events in local newspapers and the annual reports to the State Grange include activities such as dinners, picnics, debates, parties, Halloween frolic, card parties, sports for young people, lectures, musical performances, recitations, and game evenings.³⁵

Starting out with 32 members in 1903, the Cold Spring Grange quickly increased its membership to 104 by 1904. By 1913, they had grown to 148 members. During the 1920's and 1930's, the membership fluxuated somewhere between 120 to 160 members. The first sign of a drastic change in the membership was in 1941 when the Cape May County Deputy Master reported that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

“all Granges in this county have increased in membership, except Cold Springs, which is going through a process of weeding out dead wood, striving for a firmer foundation on which to get a new start.” In that year, the Cold Spring Grange reported a membership of only 68. In 1942, the Cold Spring Grange continued to report a drop in membership, and the County Deputy reported on the effects of the gas and rubber shortage on attendance at Grange meetings. He proceeded to report that Cold Spring had “been hardest hit by the new canal across the lower part of the county; several members having to drive many miles to get to the Grange Hall”. By 1945, the Cold Spring Grange reported having only over 50 members.³⁶

Following the War, the Cold Spring Grange was able to increase its membership again. In 1946, they reported having over 100 members. In 1947, the County Master reported that “Cold Spring Grange is progressing nicely, and is regaining the place it formerly held.” Mrs. Foster’s 1949 history confirms that the post-War years were a time of growth for Cold Spring Grange and that as of 1949, they had a membership of 183.³⁷ After this time, unfortunately, the Annual Reports of the State Grange no longer contain reports from the individual subordinate Granges, so it is difficult to determine membership figures. What is known is that Cold Spring Grange only continued to function until ca. 1970, when it disbanded.³⁸

Cold Spring Grange #132 is architecturally representative of Grange hall structures built throughout the country. A review of other Grange halls nominated to the National Register of Historic Places indicates that they were generally simple, frame structures, 3 bay elongated plan, with a dining room and kitchen on the first floor, and a meeting or lodge room with a stage on the second floor.³⁹ According to the National Park Service’s *Historic Themes and Resources within the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail*, “In South Jersey, grange buildings closely resemble one-story schools and community centers, as plain frame gable-roof structures painted white.”⁴⁰ It appears, therefore, that the Cold Spring Grange was representative of Grange halls being built in other parts of the country, but somewhat larger (two versus one story) and more ornate than what was typical for South Jersey. It is not surprising, then, that in 1923 the Cape May County Deputy Master reported to the State Grange that the Cold Spring Grange was “one of the finest Grange halls in the county.”⁴¹

The Grange Hall is therefore significant under both Criterion A for its representation of a broad pattern in history and under Criterion C for its representation of a type of structure built throughout the country.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

FOOTNOTES

1. Robinson, pp. 25-27.
2. Weiss, pp. 17-18.
3. Weiss, p. 13.
4. Ibid.
5. Woodward, p. 166.
6. Woodward, p. 179.
7. Charter for Cold Spring Grange #132 (on file at the National Grange Office, Washington, D.C.).
8. Annual Reports of the State Board of Agriculture, 1893 - 1905.
9. Schmidt, p. 202.
10. Annual Reports of the State Board of Agriculture, 1893 - 1903.
11. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1903 - 1910.
12. Deed of land, 1912.
13. *Cape May County Gazette*, November 29, 1912; and Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1912, p. 144.
14. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1913 - 1914.
15. Deed of land, 1914.
16. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1916.
17. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1903 - 1956.
18. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1944, p. 116.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

Section number 8 Page 8

19. Foster.
20. September, 1997 interview with Dr. Joseph Salvatore.
21. Weiss, p. 210.
22. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1903 - 1956.
23. Weiss, p. 210.
24. Foster.
25. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1904, p. 48.
26. Weiss, pp. 70-71.
27. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1905, p. 101.
28. Incorporation papers for The Citizens Local Telephone Company.
29. "Citizens Local Telephone Company", p. 301.
30. Annual Reports of the State Board of Agriculture, 1893 - 1903.
31. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1903 - 1956.
32. *Cape May Star and Wave*, January 25, 1919.
33. Topics taken from newspaper announcements and reports to the State Grange.
34. Garretson, p. 16.
35. Events taken from newspaper announcements and reports to the State Grange.
36. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1903 - 1956.
37. Ibid.
38. September, 1997 interview with Dr. Joseph Salvatore.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Cold Spring Grange Hall

Cape May County, New Jersey

39. Three National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for: Griggs Grange #1467, Jefferson, Ohio; Golden Rod Grange #114, Swanzey, New Hampshire; and Mountainville Grange Hall, Cornwall, New York.

40. Sebold, p. 63.

41. Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1923, p. 53.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Annual Reports of the State Board of Agriculture, 1893 - 1905. Trenton: The John L. Murphy Publishing Company (copy available at the Cape May County Extension Office).

Charter for Cold Spring Grange #132 (copy on file at the National Grange office, Washington, D.C.).

Cape May County Gazette newspaper, various issues. (on microfilm at the Cape May County Clerk's Archives and Records Room).

Cape May Star and Wave newspaper, various issues. (on microfilm at the Cape May County Clerk's Archives and Records Room).

Deed of land from Cold Springs Land Company to Cold Spring Grange #132, January 3, 1912, Volume 273, Page 234 (on file at the Cape May County Clerk's Archives and Records Room).

Deed of land from Cold Springs Land Company to Cold Spring Grange #132, March 21, 1914, Volume 297, Page 431 (on file at the Cape May County Clerk's Archives and Records Room).

Incorporation papers for The Citizens Local Telephone Company (on file at the Cape May County Clerk's Archives and Records Room).

Proceedings of the Annual Sessions of the State Grange, 1903 - 1956. (copy on file at Alexander Library, Rutgers University).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

Secondary Sources

"Citizens Local Telephone Company". The Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy. Volume VII, No. 4, June, 1976, pp. 300-301.

Foster, Florence M. Untitled history of Granges in Cape May County, September, 1949.

Garretson, Marie Kelly. The Bicentennial History of Lower Township, New Jersey. Erma, 1976.

"Grange Order of Patrons of Husbandry" undated brochure. Washington, D.C.: The National Grange.

National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for: Griggs-Grange #1467, Jefferson, Ohio; Golden Rod Grange #114, Swanzey, New Hampshire; and Mountainville Grange Hall, Cornwall, New York.

Robinson, W. L. The Grange 1867-1967. Washington, D.C.: The National Grange, 1966.

Schmidt, Hubert G. Agriculture in New Jersey: A Three-Hundred-Year History. Trenton: Rutgers University Press, 1973.

Sebold, Kimberly R. and Sara Amy Leach. Historic Themes and Resources within the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.

Weiss, Harry B., Sc.D. The New Jersey State Grange Patrons of Husbandry 1873-1954. Trenton, NJ: New Jersey State Grange, 1955.

Woodward, Carl Raymond. The Development of Agriculture in New Jersey 1640 - 1880. New Brunswick: New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, May, 1927.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, NJ

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property being nominated includes a portion of Block 505, Lot 13.02. The nominated property includes all of the property on Lot 13.02 which is northwest of the fence dividing the Grange from Historic Cold Spring Village, and northeast of the northern edge of the driveway leading to the Grange.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes land immediately surrounding the Grange Hall which was historically associated with the structure, but excludes the area now encompassed into the historic village.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photograph Page 1

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

PHOTOGRAPHS

For all photographs:

Property Name: Cold Spring Grange Hall #132
Property Location: Lower Township, Cape May County,
New Jersey
Location of original negatives: Offices of Nancy L. Zerbe Historic
Preservation Consulting, Inc.
81 Rector Street
Metuchen, NJ 08840-1540
Photographer: Nancy L. Zerbe
Date: September, 1997

Photograph No. 1 of 7:

View: Front (south) and east side facades, looking north.

Photograph No. 2 of 7:

View: West side facade, looking northeast.

Photograph No. 3 of 7:

View: Rear (north) facade and partial east side facade, looking southwest.

Photograph No. 4 of 7:

View: Front (south) stairway to second floor, looking east.

Photograph No. 5 of 7:

View: First floor dining room, looking south.

Photograph No. 6 of 7:

View: Door at entrance to second floor meeting room, looking southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

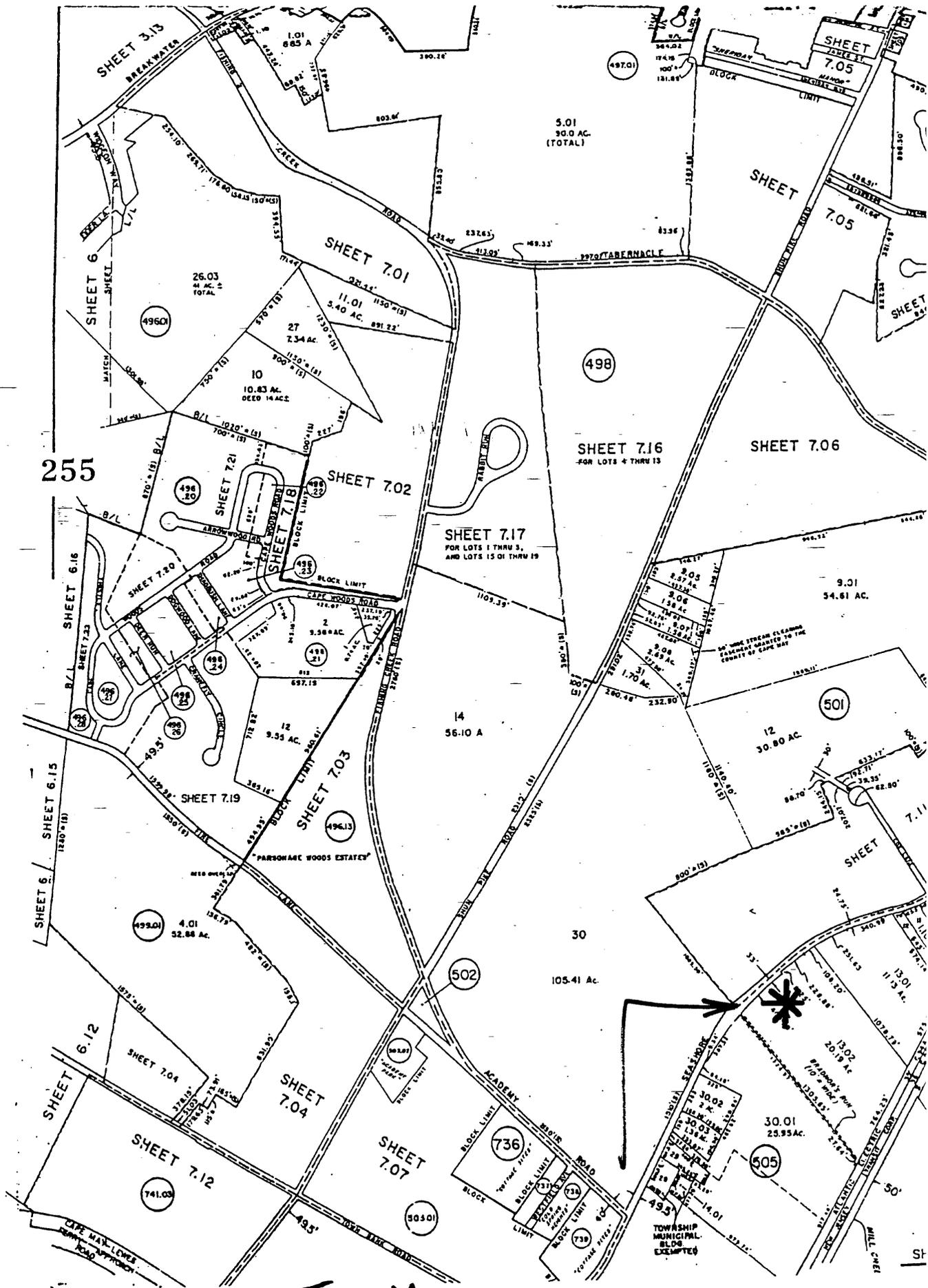
Section number ~~Photograph~~ Page 2

Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, New Jersey

PHOTOGRAPHS, con't.

Photograph No. 7 of 7:

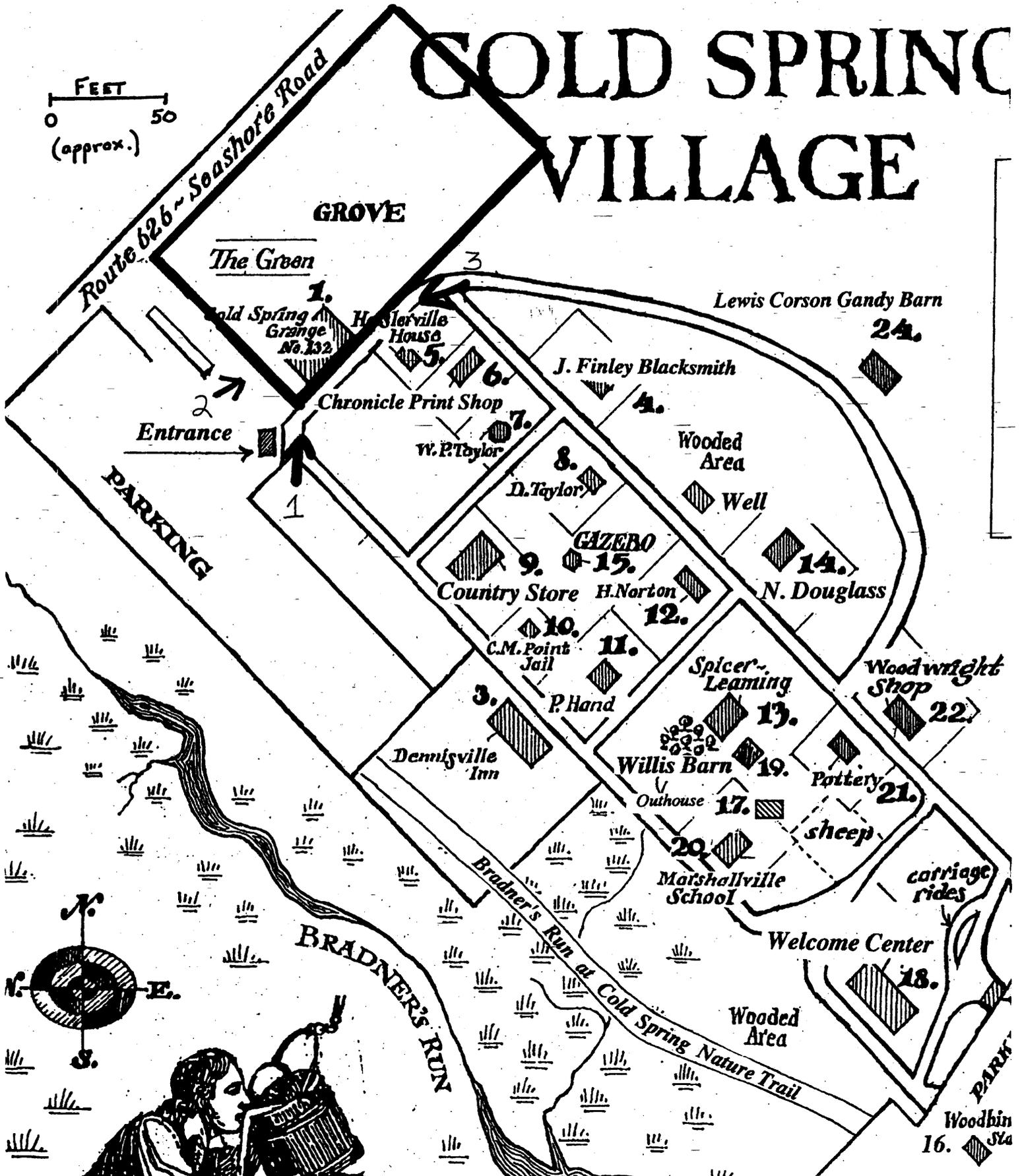
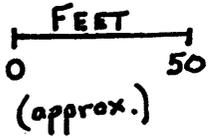
View: Second floor meeting room, looking northeast.

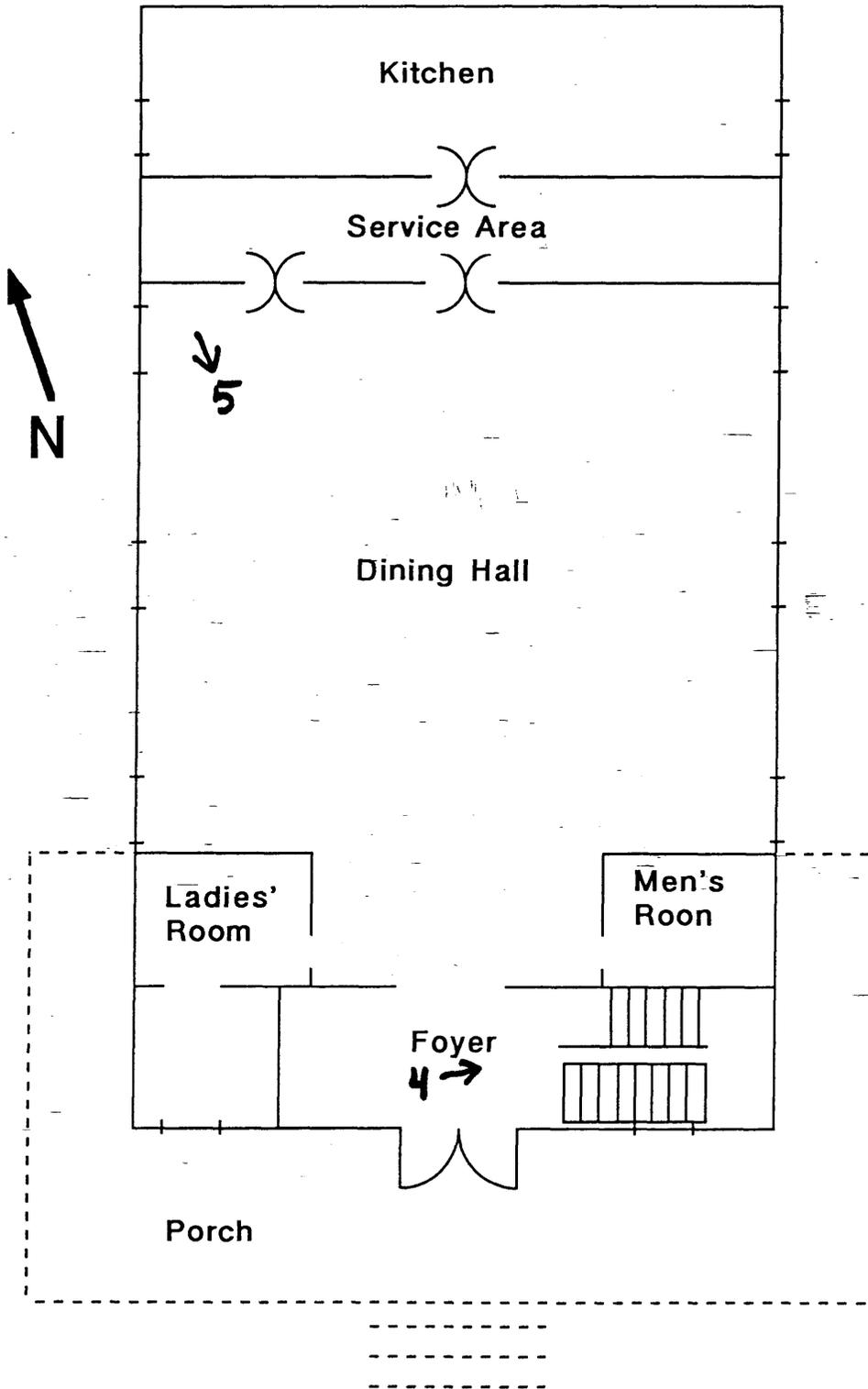


Tax Map
 Cold Spring Grange Hall Cape May Co, N.J.

Site Map
 Cold Spring Grange Hall
 Cape May County, New Jersey
 Approximate Scale: 1" = 55'

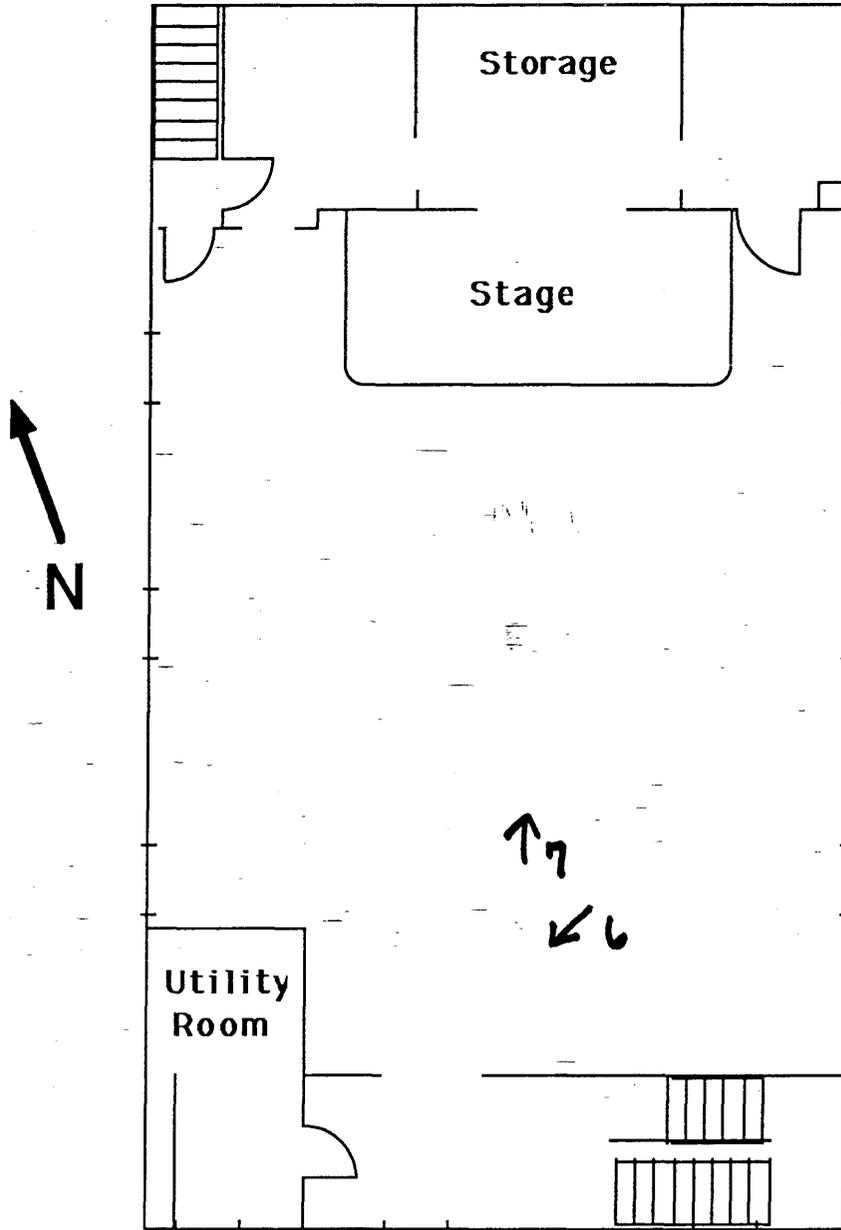
HISTORIC COLD SPRING VILLAGE





**Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, NJ
First Floor**

(No Scale Provided)



**Cold Spring Grange Hall
Cape May County, NJ
Second Floor**

(No scale provided)



Order of Malcontents of Husband
COLD SPRING GRANGE, NEW JERSEY

Cold Spring Grange Hall, Lower Township, Cape May County, New Jersey