



State Historic Preservation Office  
725 Summer St. N.E., Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

## MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** November 16, 2011  
**TO:** Rhonda Wright, preparer  
**FROM:** Ian Johnson, Historian, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
**RE:** Revisions for the IOOF Lone Balm Lodge #82 National Register nomination

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Thank you for submitting the IOOF Lone Balm Lodge #82 for listing in the National Register. Below are some required revisions to make and recommended revisions to consider before the nomination is forwarded to the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation (SACHP) for its February 2011 meeting in Portland, OR. An invitation and agenda will be mailed to you 60 days before the meeting. The nomination itself is informative and well written, but more specific information will be needed to support the argument for listing. See the comments below. In addition to these revisions, please take time to thoroughly address any typos, spelling and punctuation errors, etc. before resubmission. Please feel free to contact me with any questions at (503) 986-0678 or [ian.johnson@state.or.us](mailto:ian.johnson@state.or.us).

### General

#### *Required Revisions*

- Please complete all blanks within the nomination form, including checking the "nomination" blank in Section 1; enter the correct state and county codes in Section 2; add a "0" to the total number of non-contributing resources in Section 5; remove "government" as a current use in Section 6, and use only the categories in National Register Bulletin 16a; add the category "Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals" before the subcategory "Italianate" in Section 7; in Section 8, please use only the terms provided in Bulletin 16a for the areas of significance and list Criterion A items first and C second; briefly note the importance of each significant date in Section 8; check the appropriate reference sources at the end of Section 10; and fill in the full name of the historic property in the header.

#### *Requested Revisions*

- Consider changing the official name of the nominated property to the "Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall," or a similar shortened name. List the other name of the building in the "other names" blank.

### Section 7, Description

#### *Required Revisions*

- Please include a more complete description in the Summary by first discussing the exterior, including the general setting, building envelope, commercial storefront, and then fenestration, siding, details, and finally alterations. Include more detail about the

interior, especially the intact features on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor related to the building's use as an IOOF Hall.

- Please specify at the first mention of the container that it is attached to the building.
- Note the chimneys on the south side of the building, the lettering on the main façade, the wood stove on the first floor, and include a few sentences describing the interior of the addition. Please consider if other details could be added to the narrative.
- Please briefly note why it is believed that the buildings were constructed in 1900.
- Please comment on the trim, windows, doors, and other interior finished in greater details. A few sentences will be sufficient.

#### *Requested Revisions*

- Please include the definition from Section 7 for "ghost town" in the footnotes. These terms can also be defined in the text as appropriate.
- Consider combining the separate sections describing the secondary facades into a single paragraph to improve the flow of the document.
- Consider discussing the contributing outbuildings in the passage addressing the setting and noting the slope of the lot, which was a factor in designing the building.
- Consider referencing the appendixes and photos as appropriate throughout this section.

### **Section 8, Significance**

#### *Required Revisions*

- In the Summary, state the level of significance, each applicable area of significance, and the related period of significance. The period of significance for Criterion A should be noted as 1900-1946, and 1900 for Criterion C.
- Please clarify the chronology for the changing name of the town.
- Please include 3-4 sentences that discuss why the building was constructed in this location in 1900. If specific information is not available, an educated guess based on good primary research would be sufficient.
- Include a substantive paragraph discussing the Lone Balm Lodge's activities in the community and relate this to the general goals of the larger IOOF organization.
- As written, it is not clear why the tables of comparable buildings are included in the text. If including this information, please organize this information into a narrative paragraph and focus only on those buildings that are within Eastern Oregon or Morrow County to correspond with the building's local level of significance. Include an analysis that describes how this building compares to these other examples. Making such an argument would not be necessary if Criterion C was eliminated.

#### *Requested Revisions*

- Please consider using footnotes in Section 8, and throughout the text as needed.
- Consider referencing the appendixes and photos as appropriate throughout this section.

### **Section 10, Boundary**

#### *Required Revisions*

- For the boundary justification, please delete the current statement and insert the following text: "The nominated boundary includes the entirety of the tax lots historically associated with the subject historic property."

## **Photographs**

### *Required Revisions*

- Include two sets of printed photos, and a CD if using digital photography, that meet all aspects of the Oregon SHPO Digital Photo Checklist.
- Please include images of each of the interior spaces, including the addition. At least two images of the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, one facing each direction, should be included.

## **Attachments**

### *Required Revisions*

- Place all maps and other appendixes on National Register continuation sheets. Where possible, please provide clear digital copies of these documents in a formatted National Register nomination.
- Please outline the boundary of the nominated property on the tax lot map with a thick black line.
- Submit an original and unmarked paper 7.5 minute United States Geological Survey Map for the nominated property.
- In the floor plan, please differentiate between walls and other features, and mark the location of doors and windows.

### *Requested Revisions*

- Include any additional archival documents or photos that illustrate the argument presented in the text.

All required revisions must be thoroughly addressed in order for the nomination to move forward to the next regular meeting of the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation (SACHP). The preparer may or may not choose to address suggested revisions; however, a copy of this document will be made available to the SACHP. Please submit revised nominations electronically, in a Word document, to [ian.johnson@state.or.us](mailto:ian.johnson@state.or.us), or mail it in on a CD. Maps, drawings, or photographs must be submitted by mail in hard copy. The SHPO may make additional changes before submitting the draft to the SACHP. If questions arise, please do not hesitate to contact me.

**REVISIONS ARE DUE DECEMBER 2, 2011**

**NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION EVALUATION SHEET**  
**Certified Local Governments / Historic Landmark Commissions**

The following property is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and will be reviewed by the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation (SACHP) at its meeting on 2/9/2012.

PROPERTY NAME: **IOOF HALL**  
ADDRESS: **51186 MAIN ST**  
**HARDMAN, MORROW COUNTY**

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          **INTEGRITY:** Major alterations or additions? New materials? Altered setting? Moved? etc.  
OK Concerns

          **DESCRIPTION:** Is the property adequately described? Have contributing and non-contributing features been clearly identified?  
OK Concerns

          **SIGNIFICANCE and CONTEXT:** Has the appropriate criterion been used? Has it been justified? Is the context sufficient in breadth and depth to support the claims of significance?  
OK Concerns

          **FACTS AND SOURCES:** Are the appropriate and best sources used? Are key dates and facts accurate?  
OK Concerns

          **SUPPORTING MATERIALS:** Adequate photos, maps, drawings, etc.?  
OK Concerns

     The Commission recommends that the property or properties appear to meet the National Register criteria and should be listed in the National Register.

     The Commission recommends that the property or properties do not appear to meet the National Register criteria and should not be listed in the National Register.

Return to: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
ATTN: National Register Coordinator  
725 Summer Street, N.E., Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Commission Chairman (or Designee)      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Local Historic Preservation Commission

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 Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall  
other names/site number Lone Balm Lodge #82, Hardman Community Center

## 2. Location

street & number 51186 Highway 207, Hardman, Oregon, 97838  not for publication  
city or town Hardman  Vicinity - Heppner  
state Oregon code OR county Morrow code 049 zip code 97838

## 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 \_\_\_ 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

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
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 eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_ removed from the National Register  
\_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ 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	
3		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
3	0	<b>Total</b>

**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.)

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

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COMMERCIAL/TRADE: Department Store

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RECREATION/CULTURE:

Music Facility, Auditorium

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**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

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RECREATION/CULTURE: Museum

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS:

Italianate

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**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: ROCK

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walls: WOOD

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roof: WOOD; METAL

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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.)

Hardman IOOF Hall  
Name of Property

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County and State

## Summary Paragraph

The Hardman Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Lodge Hall is located at 51186 Highway 207 (historic Main Street) in the town of Hardman in Morrow County, Oregon. Completed in 1900, it is a good example of a wood-frame false-front Italianate style secret fraternal society building in northeastern Oregon. The east-facing building is two-stories tall with a one-story addition on the south side. The 1900 original two-story section is 30' by 66' in size; the first floor was used as a department store and is now the community center, and the lodge hall is located on the second floor; accessed by an interior stairway at the western end of the building. The one-story addition was constructed in 1946 as a community dining room and kitchen and measures 20' by 66'. It has two wood-frame double-hung windows on the east façade and four double-hung windows on the south side. It is accessed by an east-facing door and a south-facing door near the rear of the building. The front-facing gable roof building features a decorative wooden false-front on the main (east) façade with a prominent parapet and ornate cornice brackets typical of the Italianate style. It has a shed-roof porch with centrally placed recessed double-door entry at the street level, and two double one-over-one double-hung windows centered on the second story. A temporary small storage container is located on the southwest side of the building. The interior space encompasses 5,280 square feet, 3,300 square feet on the first floor and 1,980 square feet on the second floor. The interior retains its original lodge hall floor plan on the second story, and still has the original ceremonial raised platform at the east end, the restricted entrance areas with door and peep hole, and membership seating gallery along the north and south sides. The Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall, now known as the Hardman Community Center, retains much of its original integrity of design, materials, setting and craftsmanship, and is one of only three remaining downtown buildings in Hardman, and one of the few wood-frame false-front Italianate buildings to survive in Morrow County. There are two contributing wood buildings located behind (west) the IOOF Lodge, a 6' by 5' privy and a 12' 4" by a 12' 4" woodshed.

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## Narrative Description

### Setting

Hardman is located in northeastern Oregon on Oregon Highway 207 approximately 20 miles south of Heppner (the Morrow County seat), and 32 miles north of Spray. Morrow County is a very sparsely populated county, with only 11,173 residents (2010 US Census); most of the population is employed in agriculture, food processing, lumber, livestock, and recreation. Hardman is located at approximately 3,600 feet on a level table just west of the Blue Mountains. The historic town is surrounded by wheat, grain, produce, and stock raising land. The IOOF lodge building faces east on the eastern half of lots 5 and 6, Block D, Hardman Addition, Township 4 South, Range 25 East in the central western portion of the southeast 1/4 of Section 34 in Hardman, Morrow County, Oregon. The lot is 100' by 100' and is set back approximately seven feet from what is now US Highway 207 (historic Main Street). There is no sidewalk separating the building lot and the highway. Three medium size fir trees are located on the south side of the building. The IOOF Lodge Hall is the most prominent commercial building to survive on the historic Main Street in Hardman, which is officially recognized as a ghost town by Ghost Town USA, Inc.<sup>1</sup>

Two smaller buildings are located behind (west) of the IOOF/Community Center. A wood-frame horizontal sided 12' 4" by 12" 4" woodshed with east side opening and small window facing west, and a 6' 6" by 5' 5" wood-frame horizontal wood sided privy building with a central door facing east and small window facing west. The date of construction of both buildings is unknown, According to IOOF minutes indicating repairs to these buildings, it is known that they existed prior to 1891. They are no longer in use, but remain as visual reminders

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<sup>1</sup> Hardman has been designated an official Oregon Ghost Town according to Ghost Towns USA, <http://www.ghosttowns.com>. A ghost town is defined as a once thriving town that has lost the reason for its original "boom" but retains tangible reminders of the heyday of the town. Although Hardman is not a deserted town, it qualifies as a ghost town because it is lost its trade center status when the last store closed its doors to business (in 1968), but retains several buildings from the prosperous period of the old town. Morrow County zoning code classifies it as a class D ghost town, which means it is a ghost town with a small residential population and many abandoned buildings.

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of a time when out-houses and wood-storage buildings were a necessary part of a community building (please refer to photos No. 8, 9 and 10).

## **Exterior**

The IOOF Hall/Community Center is a two-story wood-frame building sheathed with unpainted horizontal wood shiplap siding. It is a good example of a false-front Italianate style secret fraternal society building that is sometimes referred to as "Boom Town" architecture because it was commonly built quickly with readily available materials when a town was just developing. The original two-story building is 50' wide by 66' long and has a medium pitched gable roof and a stone rubble foundation on the two story portion of the building and pad and post and concrete foundation on the one story addition. In 1946, a one-story 20' side by 66' long wood-frame shed-roof addition was added on the south side. A small one-story metal storage container is located behind the one-story addition on the southwest side of the building. Corrugated metal covers both the two-story and one-story roofs. A red brick chimney is located on the south side toward the rear of the building, connected to a wood stove on the first floor.

### *East Façade (front)*

The primary façade faces east and features a centrally placed 5' entrance with diagonally recessed 1 1/2' double doors flanked by two sets of window openings. Each window opening has three double-paned windows for a combined measurement of 10' wide on each side of the doors. The bottom windowpanes of the windows have been covered by a wood panel to protect them from potential flying rocks from the highway (please refer to photo No. 1). Decoratively trimmed diagonal wood panels are located under the windows along with a boxed diagonal wood vertical panel on the edges of the windows (please refer to photo No. 4). The wood sidewalk that remains now serves as a porch that is attached to the front of the building covered by a shed roof supported by two standard lumber columns. Three steps on the south side access the building. A large newer wooden decorative Eastlake bracket is attached to north column. The second story includes two sets of paired one-over-one double-hung windows with lambs tongues and classical surrounds. On the false front façade above the windows, horizontal wood siding covers the frame. A classical cornice with nine (9) decorative brackets tops the false front Italianate design. The Italianate cornice and brackets cover the east-facing gable roof. The gable extends approximately 6' above the cornice and features small vertical trim pieces and a king post in the gable end (please refer to photo No. 2). The east facade of the one-story addition has two double-hung windows. It has a one-step raised platform to access the building from the ground level.

### *North Façade*

The north facade of the IOOF/Community Center is sheathed with horizontal shiplap siding. There is one window on the second floor toward the west end and one window on the first floor also located toward the west end (please refer to photo No. 6).

### *West Façade*

The west façade of the IOOF/Community Center is covered with vertical wood panel siding. The paneling was added in 2003 to protect the shiplap siding and covers two second-story windows. The window openings are still present and can be seen from the inside of the building. A wooden rear entry door with glass window on the top is located at the north end of the building. It has a 4' by 4' three-step open porches with the ramp facing north (please refer to photo No. 6 and photo 7).

### *South Façade*

The south side of the IOOF Hall/Community Center has a one-story wood-frame shed roof addition that was added in 1946. It is sheathed with horizontal shiplap wood and vertical siding with four small wood-frame double-hung windows and two doors; one door faces the front of the building (east) and one door faces south

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toward the rear of the building. Behind the addition is a flat roof metal storage container connected to the addition by a temporary wood hallway (please refer to photo No. 7).

## **Interior**

The first floor is divided into two sections; on the north is the original 1900 30' by 66' area that was the location of the department store. It has a Fir floor and unpainted wood Masonite paneled walls and ceiling (please refer to photo No. 11). The Masonite was added in 1946 when the building was renovated and the south side addition was constructed. At the west end of the original two-story building is a 14' by 12' platform/stage and a 5' wide stairway that rises from the southwest side to the second floor, and a 5' 4" by 5' 4" men's restroom. The 1946 one-story addition is located on the south side. It contains a dining room and kitchen section with a 6' by 5' women's restroom located at the west end of the building using the "peephole door" recycled from the upstairs lodge area (please refer to photo No. 12). Two rather unusual old wagon wheel chandeliers hang gracefully centered over the carefully crafted hand-laid parquet floor in the socializing area of the large meeting hall. The walls are extensively decorated with photographs, posters, and written accounts of life in the community from local citizens who lived in Hardman during the late 1800s and early 1900s and up to the present time.

The second floor is accessed by an enclosed stairway at the southwest end of the original building. A 15' open area is located at the west end of the second floor with a wall with two doors entering into 2 rooms 11 feet wide, each with a closet (please refer to photo No. 13). The 34' by 30' IOOF Lodge meeting room is located beyond the anteroom with peephole. An 8'5" platform is located at the west end of the lodge with a one-step high 4' and a raised chair area along the north and south sides (please refer to photo No. 15). A 6'9" raised platform approximately six inches high is located at the front (east) end of the building with small windows located on each side (please refer to photo No. 14). The second floor retains many original features including the tall double-hung windows (that face the front of the building), the original unpainted wooden wainscoting along the walls (please refer to photo No. 16), and the coved ceiling and platforms on the east and west sides. Twentieth Century-style wallpaper reveals itself beneath a newer layer of wallpaper that has crumpled and curled in several places along the horizontal wood plank walls.

## **Alterations**

Most of the changes to the building occurred between 1942 and 1946, including the one-story kitchen/dinning room addition, the wood panels over the storefront windows, and the Masonite paneling. The IOOF elder members used the first floor area during WW II for regular meetings, as it was inadvisable to use the upstairs until improvement occurred in 1946. The first floor was then used for social gatherings. The upstairs was used for community meetings, as a dance hall, and for regular IOOF meetings after the war in the renovated upstairs lodge until 1964 when title passed to the Hardman Community Center (formed in December, 1961), and the Lone Balm Lodge merged with the Willow Lodge in Heppner. Most of the original wooden porch and awning was destroyed by a strong storm in 1962 and restored to the building in the mid 1980s. The west end exterior siding was added in 2003 to protect the original siding. The metal roof was added in 1986.

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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.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1900 to 1946 – Criteria A

1900 – Criteria C

**Significant Dates**

1900 – completion date of the lodge hall

1946, Completion of the south side addition  
and interior rehabilitation

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

None

**Architect/Builder**

W. J. Bennett, Supervisor

Ben Cox and Tom D. Colliver, Carpenters

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Period of Significance spans from 1900 when the building was constructed to 1946 when the south side addition was constructed. During this period, the building served as the social and entertainment center of the community from its opening until the town began to decline after World War II in 1946.

**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.)

The Hardman IOOF/Community Center (Lone Balm Lodge #82) building qualifies under Criterion A, Social History because of its strong association with the early development of the small Eastern Oregon town of Hardman. It is a tangible reminder of the broad pattern of United States history that relied on the establishment of secret societies to advance the cultural and social needs of new communities. The IOOF Lodge played a significant role in the civic and social development of the town at a time when fraternal organizations were an integral part of a community's life and identity. The building is also eligible under Criteria A, Entertainment/Recreation for its use as a dance hall and music center for the area. The 1900 building also qualifies for recognition under Criteria C, Architecture as a good example of a wood-frame false-front Italianate style secret fraternal society building. It demonstrates the first type of commercial building to be constructed during the settlement of a town when wood was the only or most readily available and inexpensive building material allowing citizens to quickly construct a building that resembled an impressive commercial building in a larger town. It also exhibits most of the characteristic features of secret fraternal society buildings designed expressly to meet perceived societal needs and not erected for an economic purpose. In addition, it is the only active downtown building left standing in Harman, Oregon. It was and is an important landmark for the people who live and visit this part of northeastern Oregon.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### Historic Setting<sup>2</sup>

From 1882 to 1904, the current town of Hardman was located in what was then the Umatilla County town of Dairyville established on land platted by W. Henry Royse. According to local history, it was named Dairyville for an early cheese factory located at this site. Prior to the formation of Morrow County from Wasco and Umatilla counties in 1885, the post office for the area was moved from the near-by town of Adamsville (nicknamed Yeller Dog) to the prospering freight center at Dairyville (nicknamed Raw Dog).<sup>3</sup> After the post office moved, the locals merged the postal location name of Adamsville/Dairyville to "Dogtown," although the official name remained Dairyville until 1904. Due to the unlimited water supply and fertility of the soil, this area attracted many farmers and merchants who sought financial gain and permanent habitation. In 1904, the name was changed again to Hardman after David N. Hardman who had a homestead one mile east of the town in 1882. He was instrumental in organizing the Dairyville town site and served as the postmaster, justice of the peace, agriculturalist, general merchant, educational advocate, and founder of the Hardman IOOF (Lone Balm Lodge #82). The town of Hardman was a social and commercial center for goods for the surrounding smaller communities, and served as a stage line stop and freight center for the lumber from the Blue Mountains and the wheat and stock areas of eastern Oregon and eastern Washington.

According to the US census, the town's population peak was between 1900 and 1930 when there were approximately 900 people living in Hardman. By 1900, the town included a skating rink, two racetracks, a jailhouse, a dance hall, four stores, four hotels, four churches, a school, and a newspaper. Currently approximately fifty buildings remain but only ten are occupied. The IOOF Lodge is one of three surviving downtown buildings amid the fifty-five structures and buildings that are in various degrees of neglect in the "ghost town" of Hardman. Free-ranging animals and abandoned old vehicles and remnants of a once-lively town add to the atmosphere of abandonment. Morrow County considers Hardman is a class D ghost town, which means it is a semi ghost town with a small residential population and many abandoned buildings.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Very little written information is available about the history of Hardman and most of the lodge records burned in a fire after the lodge was closed.

<sup>3</sup> It is not known why the towns were nicknamed after dogs.

<sup>4</sup> Rhonda Write, historical records at the Hardman museum and Sunset Magazine, 1971.

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### Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall (Lone Balm Lodge #82)

The lodge order was established in May 1886, with eight members, with David Hardman installed as the Grand Noble Master. According to Rhonda Wright, Hardman Community Center secretary, it was supposedly named Lone Balm Lodge #82 after the Lemon Balm plant, which grows wild, within a 12 mile radius of Hardman<sup>5</sup>, #82 refers to it being the 82<sup>nd</sup> IOOF to be established in Oregon. The meeting place for the lodge was at approximately the current site in another building, and in the late 1890s, construction of the lodge was started. The structure was one of the town's two most modern structures at the turn of the century and was noted in the Illustrated History of Umatilla and Morrow Counties, published in 1902.<sup>6</sup> In addition to housing the IOOF Lodge, the building served as a social center that aided in contributing to the community spirit as well as providing a permanent facility on the first floor for commerce necessary to the formation of the vitality of the town. The lower portion of the building, rented to local merchants, housed various enterprises such as a store, a dance hall, and a meeting place for various community functions as such as an annual Fourth of July celebration, family reunions, concerts, weddings, and funerals. The IOOF Lodge building's first floor retail space was run by the Kahler Brothers, then by Prophet and Brannon, and last by Archie Bechtold. The first floor of the IOOF building had merchandise on the first floor that carried just about everything from food to building supplies, textiles and notions, and shoes. In the years following the Depression, the building was used for commercial business, the regular lodge meetings, a dance hall, and Opry house, as well as for community reunions, weddings and funerals.

Medford historian Ben Truwe, author of W. J. Bennet, Medford's First Architect, indicates that the building was likely constructed under the supervision of W. J. Bennet (1851 – 1921). Bennet moved to Hardman after he retired as a building designer in 1899 after working in Roseburg, Medford, Canyon City, Baker City, La Grande, Enterprise, and Union, Oregon, as well as Yreka and Sisson, California and Lewiston, Idaho. He designed four buildings in Oregon that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places including Curry Manor in Roseburg, the Shone-Charley House, the Baker-Ish House, and the Wilkinson-Swem Building, all in Medford. Local carpenters Ben Cox and Tom D. Colliver are credited with constructing the building.<sup>7</sup>

Minute books show that the lodge had a relief committee, investigative committee, finance committee and cemetery committee. The Mistletoe Rebekah Lodge #25 was formed the same year as the main lodge (1886). The Rebekah's are the international women's fraternal and social organization associated with the men's fraternal organization. According to Robert Lovgren, a member of the Hardman lodge, during the "heyday" of the lodge (1900 to 1930) there were 68 men and 50 women for a total of about 120 adults. The Lone Balm Lodge merged with the Willow Lodge in Heppner in 1964. Unfortunately, most of the records and artifacts from the lodge were lost in a tragic fire, but many books and notes remain that discuss the lodge meetings and the Loan Balm Lodge 82 Cemetery. The IOOF Willow Lodge cemetery commission in Heppner recently took over the care of the cemetery. The Willow Lodge in Heppner is in possession of the Lone Balm member robes and some limited remaining artifacts. The Lone Balm Lodge documents, including several volumes of minutes are on loan to the Morrow County Museum. The IOOF furnishings were sent to Heppner or other destination at the time the lodge closed, with the exception of one wall sconce that remains at the Hardman IOOF Hall.

In 1946, to accommodate social gatherings at the IOOF Lodge building, a one-story dining room/kitchen section was added. Materials from the old Hardman Hotel, located next door, was used to build the 1946 addition. In 1968, the last of the first floor business closed. The IOOF Cemetery, located nearby, was a special project carried out by the lodge members to fulfill the organization's specific edict to provide care for citizens of the community.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Lemon Balm is an herb with a minty citrus aroma that is commonly used in teas, tonics, and skin care creams.

<sup>6</sup> Parson and Schiach, History of Hardman, 1902.

<sup>7</sup> Truwe, Ben, W. J. Bennet, Medford's First Architect

<sup>8</sup> Rhonda Write, Secretary of the Hardman Community Center conversations with local residence.

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### IOOF Lodge Hall Context

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was started in 17<sup>th</sup> Century England to help deal with ordinary people's challenges of sickness, orphaned children, widows and people unable to afford to pay for a decent burial for the dead. People grouped together and contributed some of their wages to help the unfortunate. Such an altruistic and friendly society came to be known as "Odd Fellows" because it was odd to find people organized for the purpose of giving aid to those in need and of pursuing projects for the benefit of all mankind<sup>9</sup>. The first IOOF founded in the United States was in Baltimore, Maryland in 1819. Odd Fellowship became the first national fraternity to include both men and women when it adopted the Rebekah Degree in 1851. Odd Fellows and Rebekahs were the first fraternal organization to establish homes for senior members and for orphaned children. The symbol of the organization is three links, which stand for Friendship, Love and Truth.<sup>10</sup> The IOOF's mission is captured in their motto, "Visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan."

The IOOF Hall is symbolic of the era when secret fraternal societies built some of the largest buildings to show their influence and status in the community. The IOOF Hall in America was significant in caring for the welfare of the community before social services were available through government agencies. It also served the role of social center for community meetings, meals, dances and other activities.

The Hardman IOOF Lodge Building meets Criteria A, Entertainment/Recreation by playing a significant role in the civic and social development of the town serving as the social center for dances, funerals, and special events that aided in contributing to the community spirit, and by providing a permanent facility on the first floor as a department store.

### Secret Society Fraternal Lodge Hall Architectural Context

The seven (7) most common secret society fraternal lodge halls were built by the Masons, IOOF, Grange, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Loyal Order of the Moose, with the Masons, and Odd Fellows being the principal secret society fraternal organization building lodges until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.<sup>11</sup> The fraternal orders are generally defined as groups a club or organization whose activities and inner functions are concealed from non-members, and "whose members are usually bound by oath and who make extensive use of secret ritual in the conduct of their meetings." Some groups have initiation of new members, offer different levels of achievement within the organization, and have secret gestures and handshakes. Typically, membership is limited to one gender, usually men, with women forming auxiliary groups.<sup>12</sup> Members in fraternal orders enjoyed an early form of networking that allowed businessmen to afford each other's services. Some organizations offered social outlets for like-minded people, while other groups provided mutual aid or charity to members as well as nonmembers.<sup>13</sup> The lodge building became the basic organizational unit of the organization where regular meetings were held at fixed times.

According to Dennis Brownridge in his dissertation "Secret Societies and Their Impact on the Architectural Landscape of the West," the first building designed expressly for a secret fraternity was a Masonic Hall likely erected in London in 1775. The first building in the United States was likely built by the Masons in Boston in 1832, and the first IOOF lodge was erected in 1832 in Baltimore.<sup>14</sup> The golden age of fraternal lodge hall building in America was between 1840 to 1930, with the biggest expansion after the Civil War.<sup>15</sup> Oregon achieved statehood at about the time secret societies were beginning to gain in popularity, so it is no surprise that many of Oregon's business and political leaders were members of one organization or another.

<sup>9</sup> Independent Order of Odd Fellows, [www.ioof.org/aboutus.html](http://www.ioof.org/aboutus.html))

<sup>10</sup> The IOOF "three links" symbol was located in the center of the second floor of the building under the cornice and between the windows. Currently the building has a sign reading 1870 Hardman Community Center located above the shed roof porch.

<sup>11</sup> Brownridge, "Secret Societies and Their Impact on the Architectural Landscape of the West", p. 30

<sup>12</sup> Wilson, Linda, "Fraternal Orders", Oklahoma Historical Society's Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, Linda Wilson

<sup>14</sup> ibid. p. 21

<sup>15</sup> ibid p. 32

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The first Masonic Lodge was formed in Portland in 1851 and the first IOOF Lodge in Oregon was established in 1852 in Salem.<sup>16</sup> Ultimately, there were 223 Masonic Lodges and 257 IOOF lodges established in Oregon. By 1881, about 33 percent of Oregon's Odd Fellow lodges had buildings and by 1909, most had their own lodge building.<sup>17</sup>

Lodge halls fall into a group of buildings whose function is neither domestic nor commercial, and they are perhaps best described as "institutional," a term which the Oxford English Dictionary defines as of or "pertaining to an organized society, or the building in which its work is carried on." Although most early lodge hall buildings have commercial use on the first floor, they stand apart because they were located and designed expressly to meet perceived societal needs and were not erected for economic considerations.<sup>18</sup>

Characteristics of secret society halls between 1850 and 1920 (excluding Grange Halls)<sup>19</sup>

1. Located in the commercial core.
2. Built and owned by the society.
3. A two-story building that devoted the first floor to commercial space that could be rented out.<sup>20</sup>
4. The Lodge Hall is located on the second floor.
5. The Lodge building is oriented east and west (with the Master's station in the east).<sup>21</sup>
6. Designed with a gable front façade, often with tall "false-fronts," parapet walls, or cornices.
7. The lodge room is a rectangle approximately twice as long as wide.<sup>22</sup>
8. A raised dais at the end of the room with member's benches or chairs located along the wall.
9. An anteroom in which to greet visitors or "test" strangers located at the end of the hall.
10. An entrance door that allows secrecy.
11. A tall ceiling in the lodge room.

Because of the social significance of fraternal organizations to the development of towns, IOOF lodges that have integrity of location, materials and design, usually meet the National Register Criteria A. Although a detailed survey of fraternal buildings in Oregon has not been conducted, a query of the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Database indicates that nine (9) IOOF lodge halls listed on the National Register and five (5) have been surveyed and considered eligible for the NRHP.<sup>23</sup> One Hundred and eleven (111) IOOF Lodge Halls are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>16</sup> ibid Appendix A Oregon IOOF Lodges (Chronological) and Halls

<sup>17</sup> ibid p. 22

<sup>18</sup> Ibid p. 1

<sup>19</sup> ibid p. 38 Grange Halls differed from the other societies and do not have the following characteristics

<sup>20</sup> ibid p. 41 After World War II, new buildings were also just one story tall

<sup>21</sup> ibid. p. 47 usually the Master's Station is the Street façade and the anteroom in the back.

<sup>22</sup> ibid p. 43, Masons call it the "double Cube"

<sup>23</sup> Oregon SHPO Historic Database IOOF Halls, November 2011.

1898, IOOF Hall, wood Italianate, Drewsey,

1898, IOOF Hall, Brick Italianate, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Gold Hill,

1883, IOOF Hall # 24, wood, Italianate, Main Street Buena Vista,

1880, IOOF Hall, wood Italianate, 7485 McCoy Road, Rickreall,

1885, IOOF Hall, Brick Italianate, and 1889 IOOF Hall, Stone, Italianate, 165 E. Street, North Powder. IOOF

**Halls are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:**

1926, Clatskanie IOOF, brick (soon to be listed), 95 South Nehalem Street, Clatskanie;

1920, Enterprise, IOOF (soon to be listed), concrete, 103 NE 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Enterprise;

1879-1880, Ashland IOOF Hall, brick, 49-59 Main Street, Ashland;

1900, Chemeketa IOOF Lodge #1, brick, 185 – 195 High Street NE, Salem;

1890 IOOF Hall, wood Italianate at 295 Durham Street, Lake Oswego;

1882, IOOF Hall, Brick Italianate, 190 Smith Street, Harrisburg;

1890, IOOF-Paris Fair Building, 315 Oak Street, Hood River;

1922, IOOF Building, Portland, 1019 SW 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue,

1886, IOOF Adams, 190 Main Street, Adams.

<sup>24</sup> Wikipedia, List of Odd Fellows Buildings

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## False Front Italianate

The Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall is a good example of a vernacular style commonly referred to as a false front Italianate. False-front Italianate style buildings are a subset of the Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals, Italianate buildings.<sup>25</sup> As described in *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture* a false front is, “a façade falsifying the size or importance of a building”.<sup>26</sup> Constructed primarily between 1870 and 1915, this style was found not only in the Old West, as seen in “Cowboy Western” movies, but built all across the United States. They had a vertical extension of the front of the building behind the roofline that concealed a more modest structure. Typically the false front (often flat on the top) is taller than the roof and hides the gable from view.

Character defining features of a false front Italianate commercial building include:

1. a simple rectangular shape arranged symmetrically
2. gable roof
3. false front main façade over street-facing gable (typically taller than the gable)
4. wood trim around doors and windows
5. sash windows
6. open shed roof porch at ground level
7. outward opening or recessed double-glassed doors
8. shiplap or board and batten siding
9. parapet or front of the building used as a signboard<sup>27</sup>

They were typically the first commercial buildings constructed when building materials other than wood were scarce and expensive. A false front added to a very plain building provided a way for quick and cheaply constructed buildings to look more impressive and suggest a more sophisticated commercial center. This version of an Italianate style building was employed in smaller towns as a means to create a more urban atmosphere.<sup>28</sup> The wooden façade, complete with windows and cornices, suggested a more permanent, two-story building when in reality they fronted very plain vernacular buildings. False fronts also provided a large space for a business to advertise its name. False front building ornamentation usually echoed the architectural style popular on the day, which included Italianate and Jacobean.<sup>29</sup>

## False Front Italianate Style Commercial Building Context

A comprehensive survey of false-front Italianate commercial buildings in Oregon has not been conducted at this time but a query of the SHPO Database reveals that the style appears to be a rare survivor as most early buildings were either burned down or replaced by masonry buildings. The query of the database indicates that there are only seven (7) wood Italianate commercial buildings surveyed in the state of Oregon and only Adel and Pendleton are in Eastern Oregon.<sup>30</sup>

Under Criteria C, Architecture, The Hardman IOOF it is a good example of a wood-frame false front Italianate style secret fraternal society building featuring the character defining elements of a false front Italianate including; a simple wood frame, front facing gable, rectangular shape with a vertical fake Italianate façade that makes the building appear to be taller and more refined. It also exhibits most of the characteristic features of

<sup>25</sup> a Jacobean false front that differs by have a stepped and sometimes curved middle parapet

<sup>26</sup> Ching, Francis D., *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture*.

<sup>27</sup> Design Guidelines for San Juan Bautista, CA

<sup>28</sup> Old House Web

<sup>29</sup> Dictionary of Wisconsin History

<sup>30</sup> Oregon SHPO Historic Database, November 2011. 1905 commercial building at 11008 SE Main in Milwaukie; 1894 commercial building in Adel; 1901 commercial building at 1297 Bay Street in Florence; 1890 commercial building at 331-335 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave W. in Albany; 1880, commercial building at 741 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Halsey; 1890 commercial building at 3300 SE Belmont Street in Portland and; 1884 commercial building at 369 S. Main Street in Pendleton.

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secret fraternal society building by being an east facing two-story building with commercial space on the first floor and lodge hall on the second floor, located in the historic commercial core, built by and owned society members. On the interior, the lodge room was designed and used as a non-public meeting space separated from the second story stairs by an anteroom and door. The Lodge room still exhibits the ritual-dictated designed of a raised dais at the east end of the room and members benches or chairs located along the wall.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

### Bibliography

#### Books

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2000.

Ching, Francis D., A Visual Dictionary of Architecture, A VNR Book. New York, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.

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McArthur, Lewis L., Oregon Geographic Names (7<sup>th</sup> ed.), Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society Press, 2003.

Parsons, Colonel William and Schiach, W. S., An Illustrated History of Umatilla County and of Morrow County, W. H. Lever Publisher, 1902.

#### Magazines

Sunset Magazine, "Sunset Special Edition Travel Book." Hardman, Oregon, October 1, 1971.

#### Web sites

Dictionary of Wisconsin History; [www.winconsinhistory.org](http://www.winconsinhistory.org)

Ghost Towns USA, <http://www.ghosttowns.com>

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, [www.ioof.org/aboutus.html](http://www.ioof.org/aboutus.html)

Old House Web; [www.oldhouseweb.com/architecture-and-design/false-front-1860-1905.shtml](http://www.oldhouseweb.com/architecture-and-design/false-front-1860-1905.shtml)

Old House Web; [www.oldhouseweb.com/architecture-and-design/false-front-1860-1905.shtml](http://www.oldhouseweb.com/architecture-and-design/false-front-1860-1905.shtml)

Oregon SHPO Database, <http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/>

Roots Web. History of Hardman, 1902

San Juan Bautista, CA Design Guidelines, [http://www.san-juan-bautista.ca.us/PDFs/Planning/Design\\_Guidelines\\_Chapter\\_3.pdf](http://www.san-juan-bautista.ca.us/PDFs/Planning/Design_Guidelines_Chapter_3.pdf).

Truwe, Ben, W. J. Bennet, Medford's First Architect, Medford, Oregon, [http://id.mind.net/\\_tuwe/tina/bennet.html](http://id.mind.net/_tuwe/tina/bennet.html)

Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Odd\\_Fellows\\_buildings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Odd_Fellows_buildings).

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**Bibliography Continued:**

Wilson, Linda, "Fraternal Orders", Oklahoma Historical Society's Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/F/FR007.html>

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Allen, S (2011, August 31), Morrow County Museum Archive Materials from HCC/IOOF #82 (R. Wright, Interviewer).

Brownridge, Dennis Reed, "Secret Societies and Their Impact on the Architectural Landscape of the West," A Dissertation Presented to the Department of Geography and the Graduate School of the University of Oregon, June 1976.

Jones, Blanch Howell, "Hardman – As I Remember It." Morrow County Museum, Historical Documents. Heppner: Blanch Howell Jones, 1913.

Morrow County Museum archive materials from HCC/IOOF #82

**Photographs**

Maxwell, Ben, "Oregon Historic Photographic Collections-Salem Public Library," Old Post Office at Hardman, Morrow County, Oregon 1961.

**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: N/A

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1                                   
Zone Easting Northing

3                                   
Zone Easting Northing

2                                   
Zone Easting Northing

4                                   
Zone Easting Northing

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

Legal Description to wit: Lots 5 & 6 in Block D, Hardman Addition, in the Town of Hardman, County of Morrow, State of Oregon. Morrow County Tax Lot # 3400, Tax Map 4S 25 34DD.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the entirety of the tax lots historically associated with the subject historic property.

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rhonda Wright, Hardman Community Center Secretary and Rosalind Keeney ( OR SHPO)  
organization Hardman Community Center date November 11, 2011  
street & number 54955 Willow Street, Hardman telephone (541) 620-1394  
city or town Heppner state OR zip code 97836-6262  
e-mail Rhonda.wright@wildblue.net; roz.keeney@state.or.us

### 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.)

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**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:** Hardman IOOF Hall/ Hardman Community Center

**City or Vicinity:** Hardman, Heppner vicinity

**County:** Morrow **State:** OR

**Photographer:** Rhonda Wright and various professional and amateur photographers,  
1885-present, many unknown

**Date Photographed:** Collected July, 2010 through September 1, 2011

**Location of Original:** 54955 Willow Street Hardman, OR 97836-6262

**Digital Files**

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

**Photo 1 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0001)  
Looking northwest at the east façade (front) of the Hardman IOOF Lodge Building.

**Photo 2 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0002)  
East façade of the Hardman IOOF Lodge showing second story windows, cornice detail, decorative brackets, and gable end detail.

**Photo 3 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0003)  
East façade showing close up of rubble foundation and lower storefront windows detailing.

**Photo 4 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0004)  
East façade looking north at a close up of the storefront windows and bulkhead.

**Photo 5 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0005)  
East Façade looking southwest with trees on the south side.

**Photo 6 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0006)  
Looking east at the north and west sides of the lodge.

**Photo 7 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0007)  
Looking north at the south and west sides of the Hardman IOOF Lodge building. Note red storage area in the rear of the one-story kitchen/dining addition and the woodshed on the left side of the photograph.

**Photo 8 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0008)  
Looking southwest at the outhouse and woodshed behind the lodge building.

**Photo 9 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0009)  
Looking northwest at the woodshed behind the lodge building.

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**Photos Continued:**

- Photo 10 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0010)  
Looking west at the outhouse behind the lodge building.
- Photo 11 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0011)  
Interior of the first floor of the Harman Community Center looking west toward the back of the room.
- Photo 12 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0012)  
Looking east from the kitchen toward the dining room on the first floor in the one story addition.
- Photo 13 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0013)  
Looking east toward the IOOF Lodge meeting room from the west end of the building.
- Photo 14 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0014)  
Looking east toward front of the building on the second story in the IOOF Lodge hall.
- Photo 15 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0015)  
Looking west toward the rear of the Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall on the second floor showing the raised seating area on the sides and the central raised platform.
- Photo 16 of 16:** (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0016)  
Detail of the wainscoting in the lodge hall.

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**Property Owner:** (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

---

name Hardman Community Center

street & number 51186 HWY 207 telephone N/A

city or town Hardman state OR zip code 97836

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Documents:

- Figure 1:** General Location Map
- Figure 2:** Satellite image of subject property
- Figure 3:** Morrow County assessors map
- Figure 4:** Site Map prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011
- Figure 5:** First floor plan, prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011
- Figure 6:** Second floor plan, prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011
- Figure 7:** 1971 photograph of Hardman IOOF Building taken by Sunset Magazine showing location of the IOOF symbol on the front façade centered above the windows
- Figure 8:** Historic photographs of Hardman and map of the location of the buildings on Main Street as remembered by Blanch Howell Jones

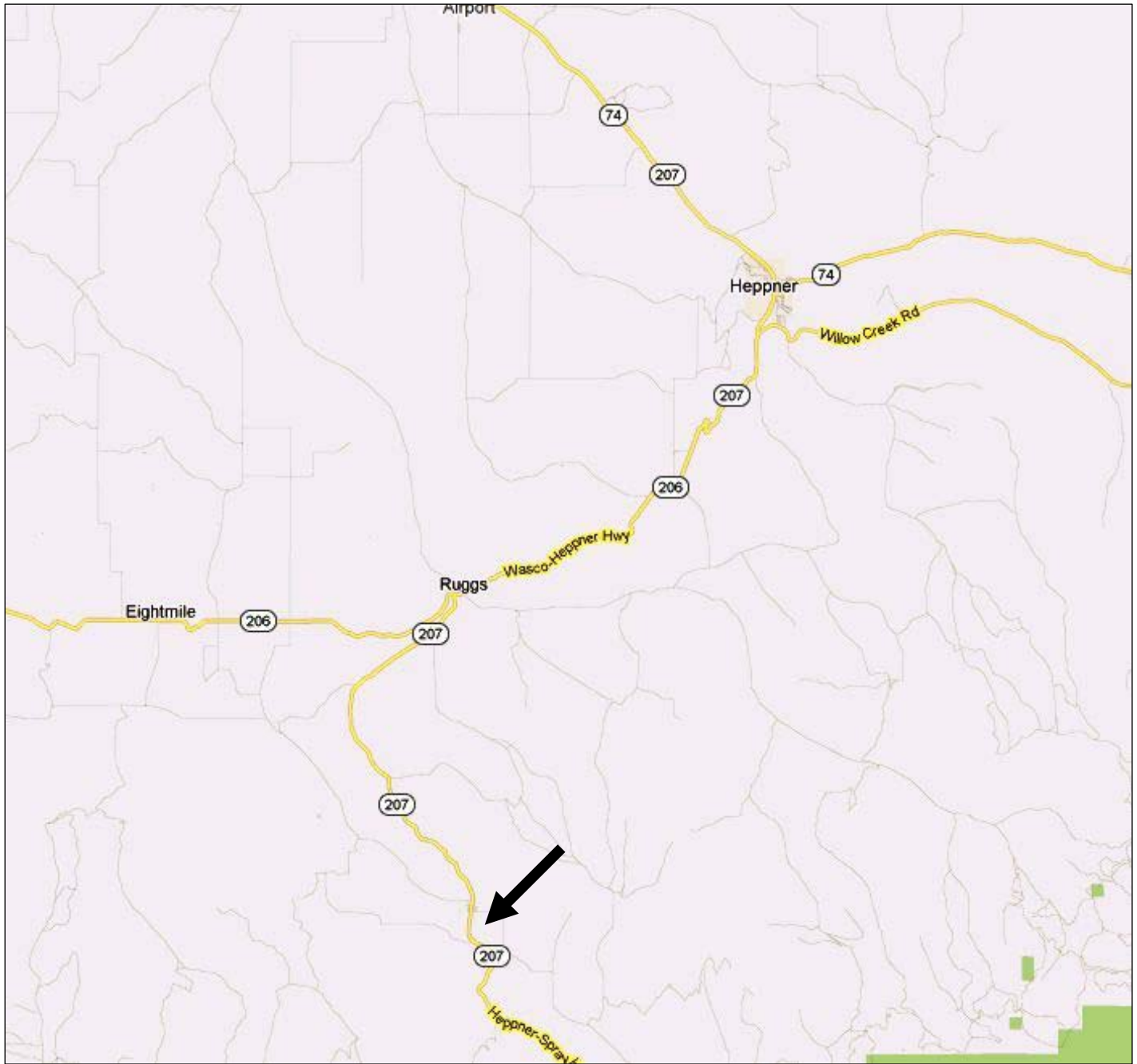
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Figure 1: General Location Map, location of property marked with arrow



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Figure 2: Satellite image of subject property, location marked with arrow



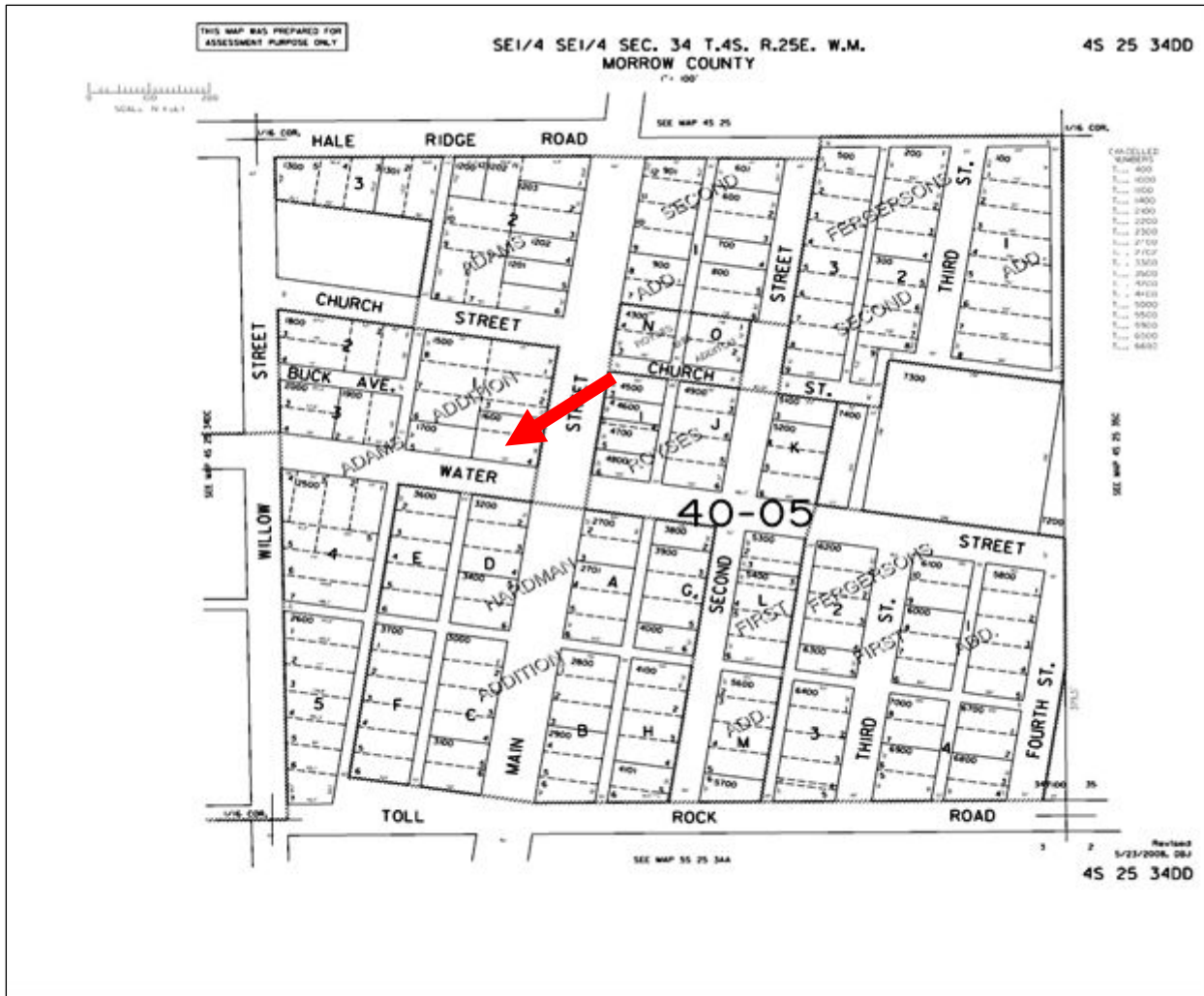
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3: Morrow County assessors map, location of subject property marked with arrow



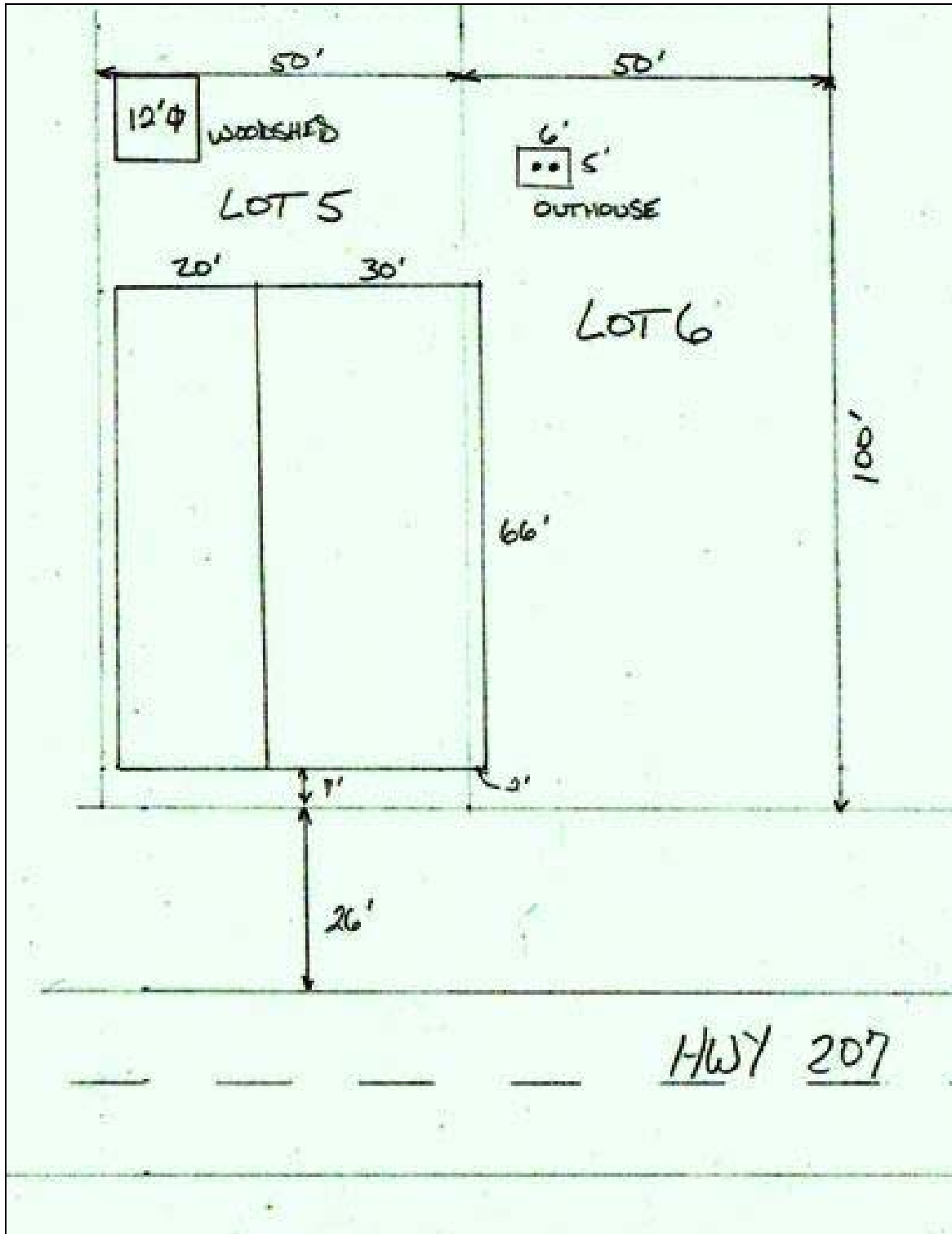
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 4: Site Map prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011, north to right margin



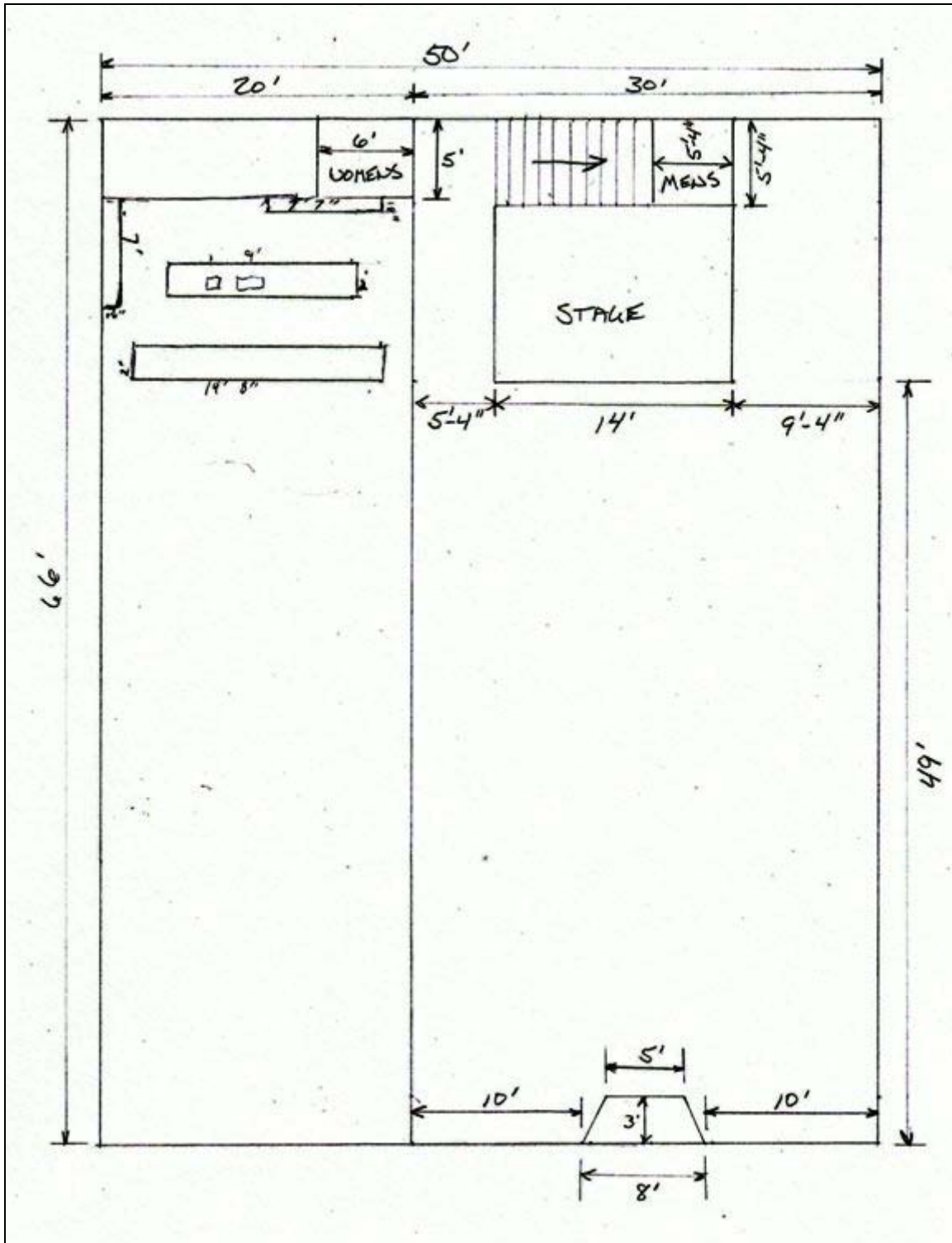
United States Department of the Interior  
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Figure 5: First floor plan, prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011



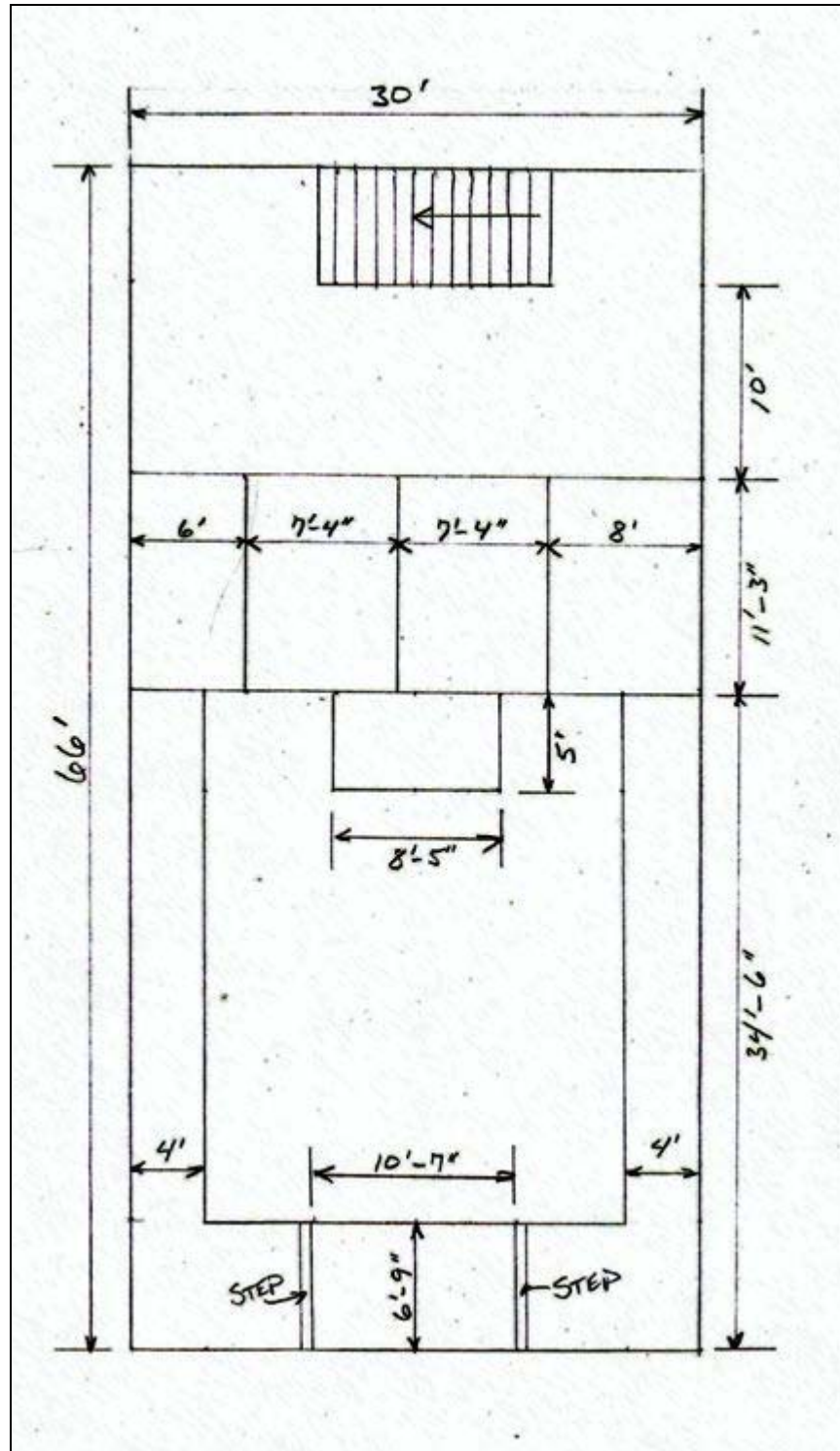
United States Department of the Interior  
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Figure 6: Second floor plan, prepared by Scott Smythe, August 24, 2011



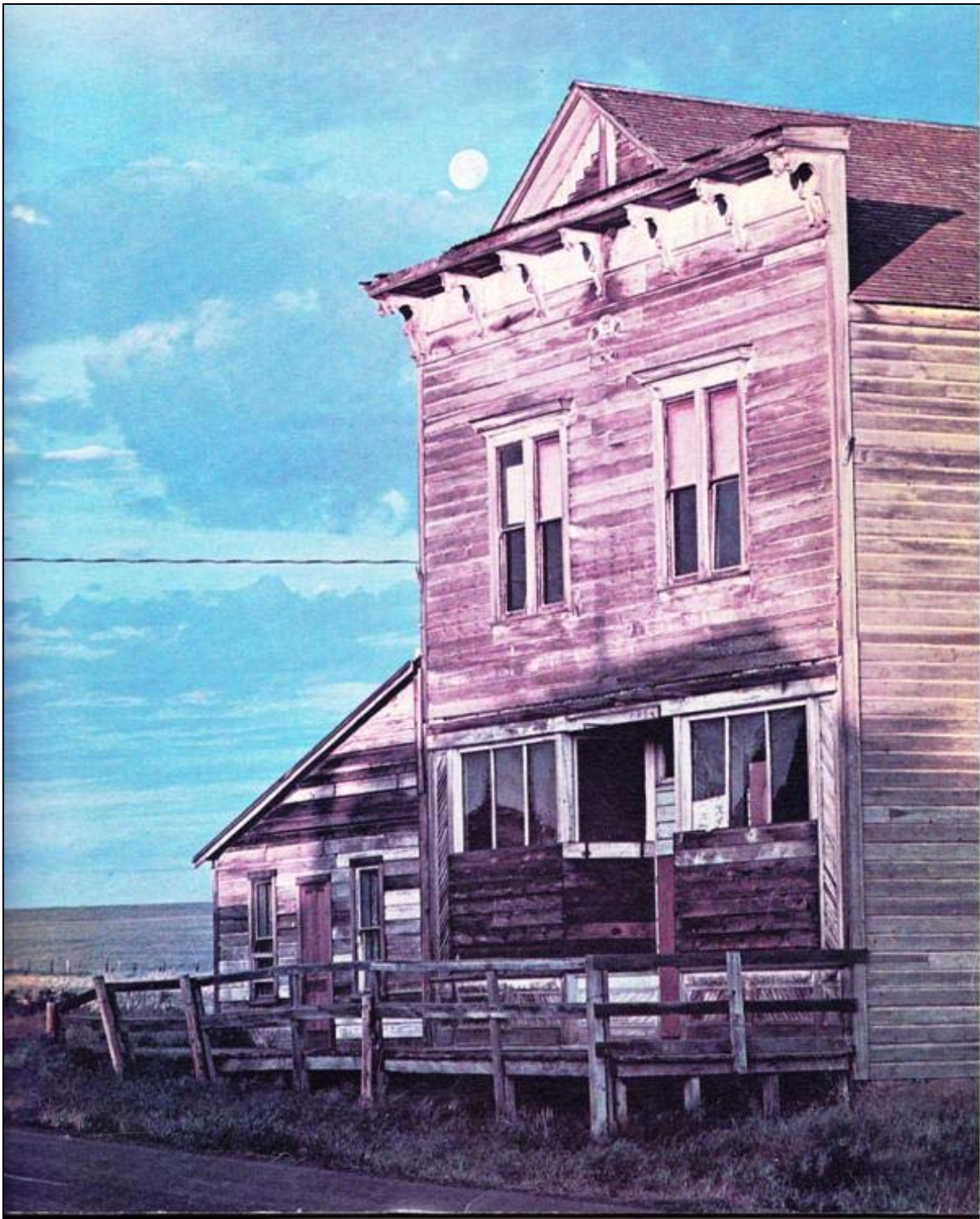
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Figure 7: 1971 photograph of Hardman IOOF Building taken by Sunset Magazine showing location of the IOOF symbol on the front façade centered above the windows



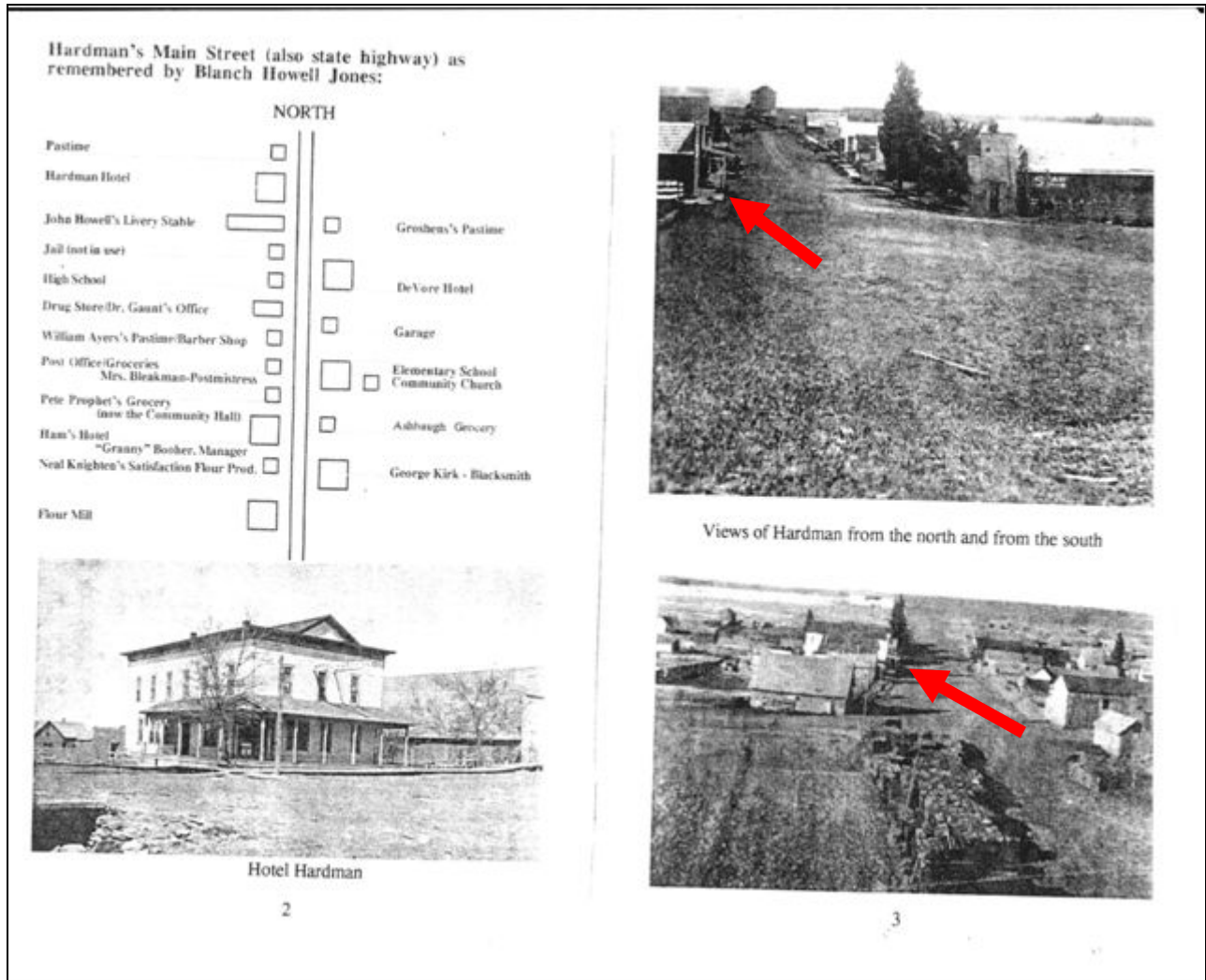
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Figure 8: Historic photographs of Hardman and map of the location of the buildings on Main Street as remembered by Blanch Howell Jones, location of subject property marked with arrow



**Hardman IOOF Hall**  
Hardman, Morrow Co., OR  
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Photo 1 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0001)  
Looking northwest at the east façade (front) of the Hardman IOOF Lodge Building.



Photo 2 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0002)  
East façade of the Hardman IOOF Lodge showing second story windows,  
cornice detail, decorative brackets, and gable end detail.

**Hardman IOOF Hall**  
Hardman, Morrow Co., OR  
National Register Photos



Photo 3 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOLodge\_0003)  
East façade showing close up of rubble foundation and lower storefront windows detailing.



Photo 4 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOLodge\_0004)  
East façade looking north at a close up of the storefront windows and bulkhead.

**Hardman IOOF Hall**  
Hardman, Morrow Co., OR  
National Register Photos



Photo 5 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0005)  
East Façade looking southwest with trees on the south side.



Photo 6 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0006)  
Looking east at the north and west sides of the lodge.

**Hardman IOOF Hall**  
Hardman, Morrow Co., OR  
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Photo 7 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0007)  
Looking north at the south and west sides of the Hardman IOOF Lodge building. Note red storage area in the rear of the one-story kitchen/dining addition and the woodshed on the left side of the photograph.



Photo 8 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0008)  
Looking southwest at the outhouse and woodshed behind the lodge building.

**Hardman IOOF Hall**  
Hardman, Morrow Co., OR  
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Photo 9 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0009)  
Looking northwest at the woodshed behind the lodge building.



Photo 10 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0010)  
Looking west at the outhouse behind the lodge building.

**Hardman IOOF Hall**  
Hardman, Morrow Co., OR  
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Photo 11 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0011)  
Interior of the first floor of the Harman Community Center looking west toward the back of the room.



Photo 12 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0012)  
Looking east from the kitchen toward the dining room on the first floor in the one story addition.

**Hardman IOOF Hall**  
Hardman, Morrow Co., OR  
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Photo 13 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0013)  
Looking east toward the IOOF Lodge meeting room from the west end of the building.



Photo 14 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0014)  
Looking east toward front of the building on the second story in the IOOF Lodge hall.

**Hardman IOOF Hall**  
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Photo 15 of 16: (OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0015)  
Looking west toward the rear of the Hardman IOOF Lodge Hall on the second floor showing the raised seating area on the sides and the central raised platform.



Photo 16 of 16: OR\_MorrowCounty\_HardmanIOOFLodge\_0016)  
Detail of the wainscoting in the lodge hall.