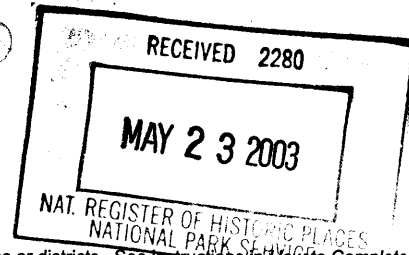


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Wood River Center Grange No. 87

other names/site number Wood River Grange

2. Location

street & number 375 West 4 Mile Road N/A not for publication

city or town Shoshone X vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Lincoln code 063 zip code 83352

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Susan Pengilly Neitzel 5/21/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
SUSAN PENGILLY NEITZEL, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or 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 this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 8/3/03

Wood River Center Grange No. 87
Name of Property

Lincoln County, Idaho
County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
CONCRETE
walls WOOD
CONCRETE
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

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

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Wood River Center Grange No. 87
Name of Property

Lincoln County, Idaho
County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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

1914-1953

Significant Dates

1914,

C. 1930, 1946

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Grange volunteers

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ 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

- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Wood River Center Grange No. 87

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Wood River Center Grange No. 87
Name of Property

Lincoln County, Idaho
County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/1 7/0/5/5/2/0 4/7/6/4/0/5/0 B 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The one square acre of land located at the spot commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section seven (7), Township five (5) South, Range seventeen (17) East, of the Boise Meridian, running thence east along the north line of said forty for a distance of nine (9) rods, thence south eighteen (18) rods, thence west nine (9) rods, thence north eighteen (18) rods to the place of beginning.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the property is the entire one-acre parcel that was historically donated to the Wood River Center Grange No. 87 in 1914.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Archambeault, Intern, and Tricia Canaday, Architectural Historian
organization Idaho State Historic Preservation Office date February 12, 2003
street & number 210 Main St. telephone 208-334-3861
city or town Boise state ID zip code 83702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Property Owner

name Wood River Center Grange No. 87 (C/O Jean Smith, Secretary)
street & number 581 North 450 West telephone 208-886-2962
city or town Shoshone state ID zip code 83352

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Name of Property Wood River Center Grange No. 87

County and State Lincoln County, Idaho

The Wood River Grange is located four miles north and three-and-a-half miles west of the town of Shoshone, in south-central Idaho. The simple, vernacular structure sits facing north on an austere, corner lot in rural Lincoln County. Surrounded by agricultural land, it is the epitome of a modest, local grange hall. The front two-thirds of the main body of the one-story building sits on a stone foundation and was built in 1914; the rear one-third, a c.1930 addition, sits on a poured-concrete foundation. This entire main body of the building is sheathed in white-painted drop siding with corner boards and a simple board frieze. An ell was added to the west elevation at the rear of the building in 1946; it sits on a poured-concrete foundation and is constructed with concrete block, also painted white. The Grange is topped with a hipped roof; the original wood shingles have been covered with asphalt shingles.

The primary elevation faces north and features a recessed entry flanked by two, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The windows have simple hoods/drip caps. In all likelihood, there was originally an outer door, as that outer entrance has a transom window above the door head. Above the outer doorway, a sign reads "Wood River Center Grange No. 87." The front of the building has a concrete stoop with simple pipe railings.

On the east elevation, the original portion of the building is differentiated from the c. 1930 addition by a single vertical board. The original portion has four, one-over-one windows that match those on the main elevation. The addition contains a five-panel door - accessed via four concrete steps - and a single one-over-one, double-hung sash window. This window is slightly smaller than the others and does not have a hood/drip cap. A metal chimney pipe pierces the east roof-plane near the front of the building.

The west elevation would originally have been identical to the east, with four symmetrically placed, one-over-one, windows; however, the 1946 ell addition interrupts the rear of the building, and the eave of the roof cuts slightly in front of the last window. The 1946 addition sits slightly lower than the original structure; its roofline, although hipped like the original, does not reach as high as the other and the windows sit closer to the ground. Like the windows on the c. 1930 portion of the building, these are smaller and lack the embellishment of the hood/drip cap. On the north-facing wall of the addition, there are three symmetrically spaced windows; on the west-facing wall, there are two windows; and on the rear/south-facing wall of the ell addition, a centered door is flanked by two windows. This addition has exposed rafter tails and a brick chimney.

The south/rear elevation of the Grange has a centered door that is flanked by two windows and is reached via four concrete steps.

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Name of Property Wood River Center Grange No. 87

County and State Lincoln County, Idaho

The interior of the Grange hall has undergone few changes over the years. The original configuration was essentially a single, large, open room, and it remains so. At the front of the room, flanking the entrance, are two "bullpens" with low walls. These areas are used for chair storage and as coat storage during social events. The perimeter of the room has wainscoting, which is original; but the pressed-fiber material at the upper walls and the ceiling tiles were added more recently.

The construction of the stage area at the rear of the room was the impetus for the c. 1930 rear addition to the Grange. The recessed stage is slightly off center; a door to the east of the stage accesses the "green room," while a door to the west accesses the kitchen (which was also part of that addition). The kitchen wraps around the side and back of the stage and has various refrigerators, stoves, and other cooking items in it.

The 1946 addition can be reached through the main hall or the kitchen and requires two steps down. It consists of a single, open room with concrete floors and a wood-burning stove. Because it was constructed to serve as the Junior grange hall, there are two blackboards on the wall.

A small, cinder-block outhouse sits just south of the building; although it serves the Grange, it is of modern construction and, thus, does not contribute to the property.

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Name of Property Wood River Center Grange No. 87

County and State Lincoln County, Idaho

The Wood River Grange is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A, for its significance in the area of Social History. The Grange hall was an important local entity in the history of agricultural communities in the United States, serving many purposes, ranging from social to political, educational to recreational. Starting in the late 19th century, granges provided a social focal point for agricultural communities that had not previously existed, and more importantly, this new unity gave farmers the power and clout to accomplish much more than they ever could have as individuals.

Historical Background

"In Essentials, Unity - In Non-Essentials, Liberty - In All Things, Charity" (Grange motto)

The Homestead Act of 1862 promised up to 160 acres free to any settler who would claim a piece of land and improve it for five years. Unfortunately, due to speculators buying the best pieces and dishonesty on the part of the administering government officials, only one out of every six acres of Homestead Act lands passed directly from the government to farmers.¹ In addition, over a period of 20 years, beginning in 1850, the government gave 150 million acres to railroad companies to stimulate that industry. The railroads, like the speculators of the Homestead Act, in turn sold their excess acreage to farmers at inflated prices. Typically unorganized and geographically scattered, farmers were at the mercy of the merchant-middlemen who sold supplies to the farmers and then sold farm produce to others. Farmers were often at the mercy of the railroad companies that sold them their land and were the only avenue for shipping their crops to market.²

In 1867, the Civil War was recently over and the South was in the throes of reconstruction. Southern farmers, until recently a powerful force in politics and society, had been devastated by the war. Oliver Kelley, a farmer, activist, and writer for the Federal Department of Agriculture as well as for many farm papers, took a tour through the South at the request of President Andrew Johnson. There, he was to assess the condition of the post-war farmer, collecting statistics on the "character, quality and price of land, ...kind of crops generally produced, and quantity per acre, with the time of planting and gathering, and the facilities afforded in their production, as well as such statistics in reference thereto attainable; also the disposition of the Freedmen to labor, and the feelings of their former owners, and the citizens generally towards them."³ As a Northerner in the post-war South, Kelley may have received unfriendly treatment; however, as a member of the Masons, he found himself accepted by his Southern fraternal brothers. As he saw the division, caused by the War, the hardships experienced by the planters he met, and the friendly reception he received as a Mason, an idea began to form in his mind. In some of his notes from that trip, Kelley wrote, "From January until May I was in motion through the several states. The idea of an association was becoming fixed in my mind and I remember comparing the Mississippi River and its tributaries to a national organization and its subordinates."⁴

On returning home, Kelley continued thinking about his national organization. Realizing that the idea was too ambitious to carry out on his own, he began to recruit like-minded individuals with whom he

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could share his dream. As his idea progressed, he came to believe that a mere association of farmers would not be adequate to address the problems faced by the agricultural community. What was needed was a fraternity, similar to the Masons, bringing farmers across the country together with common rituals, brotherhood and democracy. With this in mind, he and his associates outlined the first agricultural fraternity and named it The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. At its first meeting in December of 1867, the basic elements of the ritual and constitution were created.⁵ In January 1868, Kelley announced his intention to quit his current job in the Post Office Department and to travel the country setting up local branches, or granges (from the Latin word for grain). With a salary of \$2,000 a year and a letter of introduction, Kelley began by visiting cities in the East and Midwest, but was not entirely successful until he reached his home state of Minnesota.⁶ Although other granges had been established on his journey, Minnesota's was the first to remain open and to adopt many of Kelley's more radical ideas. Although a compromise was necessary to resolve the differences between the ideas of those in Washington and of those being practiced by the grange in Minnesota, final adoption of the constitution of the national grange occurred in January 1873.⁷

Like other fraternal organizations, the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is based on religion, ritual, and hierarchy, with influences drawn from the Bible, patriotism, and mythology. Each meeting begins with a ritual involving prayer, the placement of an open Bible in the center of the hall and a salute to the United States' flag. The actors in this ritual are all of specific positions and have been voted into their station.⁸ Sixteen officers run each grange, taking their names either from Roman mythology or from those of members of feudal English estates. Meetings are open only to members, and each member, man and woman, has one vote. The meetings open to a member are dependant on the degree the member holds. Every member of a local, or Subordinate, grange can attend meetings of that grange, witnessing or participating in and, thereby, advancing through the first four degrees. The Pomona Grange, a group of members from local granges in a region, can confer a fifth degree. Only those of the fifth degree may attend the meetings of the Pomona Grange. The State Grange confers the sixth degree and is an assembly of sixth-degree members in that state. The seventh degree can only be awarded by the National Grange. The National Grange speaks for the entire organization and for the agricultural community in America. All members are welcome to attend and even speak in meetings of the National Grange, but only members of the seventh degree are able to vote at this level.⁹

Issues needing attention are first debated in the local grange. The meetings of the grange include initiation, debate, and ideas for the resolution of issues. If the matters are statewide or nationwide, they are carried to the next levels for action. However, if they are purely local in nature, the Subordinate or Pomona grange may seek their resolution. In general, the grange organization was immediately successful, and their numbers increased rapidly.¹⁰

In 1874, the grange came to Idaho. The Moscow Grange was the first to organize, with a second grange in the Lewiston area following soon after. In May of that year, Frank Shelton, a deputy master from Walla Walla, Washington, wrote the *Idaho Statesman* to announce that he would soon be visiting Idaho

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Name of Property Wood River Center Grange No. 87

County and State Lincoln County, Idaho

“to organize ten or twelve Granges in your country.” Traveling throughout Idaho, Shelton organized six granges with 109 members within two weeks. By the time he left the state in July, he had added ten more local granges to the organization.¹¹

At first meeting wherever they could find space (often schools), and later in their own simple halls, these local, or Subordinate, granges discussed and influenced legislation and community well-being. Seeking to better the lives of farmers by eliminating the profits taken by the middlemen, Idaho farmers bought the Middleton Mill, and the Boise Grange bought the War Eagle flour mill which enabled them to mill their own grain. The *Idaho Statesman* remarked that “it looks a good deal as if the Grangers will have the control of the wheat market and milling business since they had bought the two best mills in the country.”¹²

Since then, Idaho granges have been a powerful political force, influencing legislation that has paved roads, provided busing for rural school children, and supplied mail delivery, electricity, and telephone service to rural areas. They have also provided an important social link for rural communities. Dances, weddings, receptions, potluck dinners, voting, and political rallies are regular occurrences at granges across the State. For many of the older members, monthly meetings supply the only link to old friends.¹³

Wood River Center Grange No. 87

The Wood River Center Grange first began to organize in 1911, drawing its membership from a 15-mile radius around Shoshone. As part of the national movement to bring farm families and the issues important to them together, the organization was formally chartered by the state Grange Master on January 12, 1912. The first meetings were held at the local school, but on December 7, 1912, the members voted to build a meeting hall of their own. A one-acre parcel of land was given to the Grange by local farmer H. A. Sandy with the stipulation that should the property cease to be used by the Grange for Grange purposes, it would revert back to Sandy, or his heirs.¹⁴ With this gift of the land, and using all volunteer labor, the Grangers estimated that construction costs for a new building would run only \$400 for materials.

The original portion of the building was completed in December 1914, and immediately became a center of social gatherings in rural Lincoln County. In addition to Grange meetings, the hall was the site of frequent dances, parties, weddings, holiday events, etc. As the Grange became a more important social center, the members recognized the need for building enhancements. These social events would be better served by a building with a kitchen, so c. 1930, a stage/kitchen addition was constructed to the rear of the building. The stage allowed for plays and musical concerts, and the kitchen allowed for more complex events. In 1957, water pipes were laid to the Grange hall; Grange members donated 320 hours of their time on the labor, lowering the cost of the project to just \$200 for materials. Grange reports for the year indicate that the addition of water was a big help, not only to the Grange, but also to the whole community, as it was the “center of all community activity, with hardly a week going by without

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Name of Property Wood River Center Grange No. 87

County and State Lincoln County, Idaho

something being held there.”¹⁵

Of course, while the Grange proved a welcome and popular site for social gatherings of various kinds, it was primarily built for Grange business. The Wood River membership, like that of other granges, was a force to reckon with on local political issues. Upon formation, the members immediately began cooperative buying and selling, and they lobbied for issues that were significant in their rural “neighborhood.” Wood River Grange efforts were instrumental in getting roads paved, bringing telephone and electrical service to parts of the community, and organizing rural fire departments. The Grange has also served as the local polling place for decades.

In addition to political issues, the Grange functioned as a local support group, holding fund-raisers and providing assistance for local farm families in need, especially during the Depression. During World War II, Wood River Grangers organized home-front volunteer activities, such as sewing and rolling bandages for the war effort. Educational sessions were sponsored by the Grange, which brought in nurses to discuss topics such as cancer, polio, and tuberculosis. Grange members also developed a comradery together and they often came together to help each other dig ditches, lay pipes, and build houses or barns.

While the men typically busied themselves with farming and political issues, the female members of the Wood River Center Grange had a “Home Economics” committee, which thrived for decades. The women raised money for local causes, conducted sewing projects (such as sewing curtains for the local school so that movies could be shown there), and cooked for and served at banquets. The focus of their efforts was often the youth of the community as they realized that since “the youth of today are our citizens and Grangers of tomorrow, our greatest aim has been directed at giving them a helping hand in every way possible.”¹⁶ Dances were held twice a month at the Grange hall, as fund-raising events, but primarily to provide entertainment for the local youth.

The youth themselves were also involved in the Grange, forming a Junior Grange at the Wood River Center. In 1946, in memory of two local members who were killed in WWII, the Wood River Center Grange constructed “Memorial Hall,” the ell-addition on the west side of the building. This new room was used for the meetings of the Junior Grange members, and it allowed them to hold their meetings concurrent with the regular Grange. Local Future Farmers of America (FFA) and 4-H groups also often held their meetings and events at the Wood River Grange, as there was frequent overlap in the organizations.

Nationwide, grange membership has declined in recent decades as small farms are consumed by larger, corporate farms and social and entertainment options become more plentiful. Children leave the farm and farm life, often leaving only the older generations to carry on the grange traditions. The Wood River Center Grange is no different; in recent years its membership has declined significantly, but those who remain continue to keep it alive.

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Name of Property Wood River Center Grange No. 87

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Like most granges in Idaho and across the country, the Wood River Grange has proven to be an important part of the local agricultural community for many decades. The family-oriented organization championed the rights and causes of farmers and sought to improve the economic well-being of its members. The building served as a central meeting spot for local farmers, while the organization served to meet the communal and social needs of the population.

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Name of Property Wood River Center Grange No. 87

County and State Lincoln County, Idaho

ENDNOTES

1. David H. Howard, People, Pride and Progress: 125 Years of the Grange in America (Washington, D.C.: The National Grange, 1992), 39.

2. Ibid., 31.

3. Ibid., 37.

4. Charles M. Gardner, The Grange: Friend of the Farmer 1867-1947 (Washington, D.C.: The National Grange, 1949), 23.

5. Ibid., 5.

6. Howard, 46.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid., 17.

9. Idaho State Grange. Boise, Idaho. November, 2002 <<http://www.idahogrange.org/>>.

10. Howard, 25.

11. Arthur Hart, "Grange History Told," Idaho Grange News (April, 1978), 12.

12. Ibid.

13. Howard, 23.

14. Warranty Deed No. 49598. Lincoln County, Idaho, 1918.

15. "Wood River Center Subordinate Economics Recognition Report," (Wood River Center Grange No. 87), 1955-56.

16. Lula Hall, Secretary, "Community Service Report," (Wood River Center Grange No. 87), 1957.

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Section number 9 Page 1

Name of Property Wood River Center Grange No. 87

County and State Lincoln County, Idaho

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Idaho State Grange. Boise, Idaho. November, 2002 <<http://www.idahogrange.org/>>.

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PHOTO LOG

Wood River Center Grange No. 87
Lincoln County, Idaho
Photographs by Tricia Canaday
January, 2003
Negatives on file at the Idaho SHPO

Photo #1 of 6	Main elevation - view looking south
Photo #2 of 6	Side facade - view looking southwest
Photo #3 of 6	Jr. grange hall addition - view looking southeast
Photo #4 of 6	Rear of building - view looking northeast
Photo #5 of 6	Interior - stage - view looking south
Photo #6 of 6	Interior - Jr. grange hall - view looking southwest



WOOD RIVER CENTER
GRANGE NO-87

Wood River Center Grange NO. 87
Lincoln County, ID.

View looking South
Photo # 1 of 6



Wood River Center Grange No. 87

Lincoln County, ID

View looking SW

Photo #2 of 4



Wood River Center Grange No 87

Lincoln County, ID

view looking SE

Photo #3 of 6



Wood River Center Grange No. 87
Lincoln County, ID
View looking NE
Photo #4 of 6



Wood River Center Grange No. 87
Lincoln County, ID
View looking South - toward Stage
Photo #5 of 6



Wood River Center Grange No. 87
Lincoln County, ID
view looking SW - inside jr. Grange Room
Photo # 6 of 6