

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Caledonia #9 Grange Hall

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 88 Church Street

City or town: East Hardwick

State: Vermont

County: Caledonia

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Title :</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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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.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

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.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Stone

Clapboards: Wood

Roof: Corrugated metal

Porch roof: Standing-seam metal

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Caledonia #9 Grange Hall is located in East Hardwick, an unincorporated village in the town of Hardwick. The building sits on a steep incline on the east side of East Church Street, between the road and the Lamoille River. Standing two-and-a-half-stories tall, the three-by-four-bay, gable-front, wood-frame building measures approximately 40 feet long and 24 feet wide. It was built in 1909 to house the East Hardwick Subordinate Grange (a.k.a. "Caledonia #9"), the ninth subordinate grange organization established in Vermont. As such, both the group and their building are referred to as "Caledonia #9." The focal point of the otherwise simple exterior of the building is a single-story, Queen Anne-style porch with a hipped roof spanning the façade. It features turned posts, scroll-sawn brackets, and a balustrade. Significant interior spaces on the upper and lower levels of the building remain intact and reflect their historic uses. The building is in good condition and retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

The Caledonia #9 Grange Hall is clad with wood clapboards, has a metal roof, and sits on a stone foundation. The building is built into a hillside that slopes down towards the Lamoille River at the rear of the property and, as a result, the primary entrance is on the upper level because it is at-grade on the front of the building. This is unusual in grange hall design; a typical grange hall, built on a flat site, has the main entry leading into the ground-level event space, with the limited-access grange meeting hall on the second floor.

In addition to the elaborate porch on the front of the building, decorative elements include scroll-sawn decorative eave brackets at each corner of the building. Elements such as these, when applied to a simple underlying structure, are characteristic of folk Victorian architecture.¹ The primary exterior entry into the lower level was on the south elevation, partway down the hillside, toward the front of the building. This entry had a porch like the one on the façade, but it was dismantled in the late-20th century due to deterioration. Salvageable components, including the turned posts, are stored inside the building. An early photograph of the hall shows a wooden

¹ As described by Virginia and Lee McAlester as having "porches with spindlework detailing (turned spindles and lace-like spandrels) or flat, jigsaw cut trim appended to National Folk (post-railroad) house forms." Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006), p. 309.

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platform projecting from the right third of the porch on the front of the building, which was most likely used by carriage passengers.² This feature is no longer extant.



Figure 1. Undated, early photograph of the Caledonia #9 Grange Hall. Note the projecting platform on the right side of the front porch, and the porch sheltering the entry into the lower level. Courtesy of the Hardwick Historical Society.

The paired entry doors on the front of the building open into an antechamber. From this space an interior staircase leads down to the lower level, and there is access into the meeting hall via a wide doorway. In order to keep the meeting hall private and prevent non-members from observing the secret grange rituals, however, this wide doorway can be closed by lowering a vertical wooden pocket door that is counter-balanced and slides up into the attic when not in use.³ The meeting hall has wood floors, stained bead-board wainscoting, and painted, pressed tin paneling on the upper walls and ceiling. Behind the tin paneling and ceiling is wood lath, a remnant of when these surfaces were plastered.⁴ At the east end of the meeting hall is a low wooden stage, and the space is filled with movable tables and chairs to accommodate a variety of uses. The meeting hall was the focus of restoration work in 2011 and is in good condition.

² Hardwick Historical Society archives, Stroll IV binder.

³ Interview with Rachel Kane, Master of the East Hardwick Grange, October 12, 2016.

⁴ Interview with John Buscemi, October 13, 2016. A short notice in the *Hardwick Gazette* in February 1912 noting that “work has begun on the Caledonia Grange hall, the plaster being replaced by a steel ceiling,” potentially contradicts this oral history; or, since it does not mention the walls, may corroborate the local lore in that the metal ceiling may have been added two-and-a-half years later to match the walls. *Hardwick Gazette*, February 29, 1912, p. 4.

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The lower level was the more public portion of the building, used for special events and large meals. Like the meeting hall, the lower level has wood floors, stained bead-board wainscoting, painted, pressed tin paneling on the upper walls and ceiling. The tin paneling is discolored and rusting, and the lower level is used primarily for the storage of building components, including the side porch posts and the original wood sash windows. A major carrying beam runs the length of the room and is support by two wooden posts. The original kitchen was in the southwest corner of the lower level, and while no longer in use, the original wood cabinetry remains intact.

The windows throughout the building are modern, 1/1 replacement units. Fortunately, all of the original wood sash have been saved and, following rehabilitation, can be re-installed in the existing window openings. A newer kitchen is in the antechamber on the upper level.

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.

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Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or 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.)

Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance

1909

Significant Dates

1909

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Caledonia #9 Grange Hall is locally significant under Criterion A for its historical association with the Grange movement in rural East Hardwick, Vermont and under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a distinctive building type, the Grange Hall, as described in a 1928 publication titled *Grange Hall Suggestions* by Benton M. Stahl. Founded in 1872, one year after the first Grange organization in New England was established in St. Johnsbury, VT, the East Hardwick Subordinate Grange (a.k.a. "Caledonia #9") is now the oldest extant Grange organization in Vermont and New England and the oldest in New England still operating under its original charter.⁵ The period of significance is 1909, the date of construction. The building remains in use for its originally intended purpose.

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

Formally known as the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, the Grange is a national organization comprised of local and state chapters. The organization was founded on December 4, 1867, in Washington, D.C., as a means of addressing the devastation of the Civil War and recent droughts and to improve the economic and social well-being of farmers.⁶ The first Subordinate Grange was established in Fredonia, NY, in 1868. Three years later, in 1871, the first Subordinate Grange in New England was established in St. Johnsbury, VT. Other New England states followed suit: New Hampshire and Massachusetts (1873); Maine (1874); Connecticut (1875); and Rhode Island (1887).

The Grange in Vermont developed not only as an offshoot of the national Grange movement, but it also stemmed, in part, from a tradition of agricultural organization dating back to the early 19th century when Vermont's first agricultural societies were organized. Like its predecessors, the Grange served an important social and educational function on the state and particularly the local levels. It also served a brief political function, especially during the late 1880s and 1890s. Four years after its founding in 1871, the number of Subordinate Granges in Vermont had risen to 160 with approximately 6,300 members. Although membership grew quickly during the early years, the Vermont Grange was maintained on somewhat shaky ground, and after 1875 it experienced a period of decline when a number of granges were discontinued. Beginning in the late 1880s, however, the Grange was revived and developed into a significant social and, briefly, political organization for Vermont's agricultural community. In 1911 the Vermont Grange reached its highest level of membership at 20,000, and although it experienced a second decline after the First World War, it was once again revived and in 1945 constituted the largest agricultural

⁵ While there are other pre-1909, purpose-built Grange halls still in use, Caledonia #9 is the oldest active Grange organization. See Vermont State Grange website for information on other Granges in the state: "Vermont Granges," <http://www.vtstateGrange.org/vermont-Granges.html>, accessed November 14, 2016.

⁶ National Register of Historic Places, Vinland Grange Hall, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas, National Register #00000037.

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organization in the state.⁷ In 2017, the Vermont Grange has approximately xxx members in nineteen Subordinate Grange organizations.

The first Grange hall built in Vermont was constructed in 1876 in Bridgewater Corners, Windsor County. It was built as a combination Grange hall/cheese factory, and it continues to be used as a Grange hall to this day. However, the building of Grange halls appears to have been relatively rare. More often, the local grangers might purchase a building, or borrow the local town hall, the church vestry, or some other public building for their meetings and various other social gatherings. As grange membership grew during the late 19th century, local granges began to acquire existing public buildings such as town halls, churches, schools or stores whereupon they might alter the interiors as necessary.⁸

Like many Grange organizations in Vermont, the East Hardwick Subordinate Grange operated out of borrowed space for its first several decades, using the Jewett Chapel on Church Street for most of this time and then the Village Hall in the years immediately preceding construction of the Grange building.⁹ Discussions about acquiring a parcel and building a hall began in 1905¹⁰ and proceeded slowly, with a final decision on the matter not made until 1908.¹¹ The secretary minute books for the Grange meetings show that Charles J. Bell, Master of the State Grange from 1894 to 1906, Governor of Vermont from 1904 to 1906, and an executive committee member and secretary of the National Grange¹² as well as a founding member of the East Hardwick Subordinate Grange, served on committees related to constructing the building and spoke at several meetings on the subject.

The Caledonia #9 Grange Hall is significant under Criterion A for local history because it is a substantially intact early purpose-built Grange hall still used by the order and representative of the Granger movement that swept the Midwest and Northeast of the United States in the final third of the nineteenth century. The East Hardwick Subordinate Grange is the oldest Grange chapter in New England, a rare survivor from the first wave of Grange founding in New England that still operates according to its 1872 charter. The Caledonia #9 Grange Hall's historic integrity is substantially intact, thus providing insight into the history of purpose-built Grange halls in the state. Various accouterments of the order, including sashes, badges, staffs, tables designated for various officers, and other paraphernalia, some dating to the 19th century, remain in the hall and are still used in ceremonies, offering an exceptional example of cultural continuity dating back more than a century.

Grange organizations were important community centers for men, women, and children 14 and over, especially in smaller towns and villages like East Hardwick, which had (and has) a population numbering in the hundreds. A look at the membership of the East Hardwick Subordinate Grange since its founding shows, in the first few decades, that a substantial portion

⁷ National Register of Historic Places, Agricultural Resources of Vermont MPS, National Register #64500686.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ See Caledonia Grange Secretary books. The minutes of each meeting note where the meeting was held.

¹⁰ "Meeting minutes of December 7, 1905," Caledonia Grange Secretary book September 21, 1905 to May 18, 1909, p. 6.

¹¹ "Meeting minutes of September 17, 1908," "Meeting minutes of January 9, 1909," Ibid. pp. 80 and 89-90.

¹² "Ex-Gov. Bell Dead," *Deerfield Valley Times*, October 1, 1909. Accessed on Vermont in the Civil War: <http://vermontcivilwar.org/units/1/obits.php?input=9141>.

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of the adult population of the village were members: 114 members in 1917¹³ and 131 in 1921.¹⁴ While membership began a long decline from the 1930s on, mirroring a national trend, the records show the East Hardwick Subordinate Grange served an important community function throughout the 20th century, and it continues to do so today.

Grange halls serve as more than meeting venues; they are spaces for dinners and other social events as well as the site of discussions and lectures, often with an educational purpose. In this way, the Grange serves to connect its members to the wider world, beyond even the sphere of agriculture. The first important event to occur at Caledonia #9 Grange Hall was a memorial service for Governor Bell, who had died a few weeks before the dedication event on October 16, 1909. The dedication ceremony took place in the morning, and in the afternoon the grangers held a memorial service for the governor. This day of events was covered in a front-page story of the *Hardwick Gazette*, which noted:

Last Saturday was a time of mingled happiness and sorrow for the members of Caledonia grange, No. 9, of East Hardwick. The new grange hall, the reward of many months of earnest effort stood completed and members of the Hazen Road Pomona grange had assembled to witness the dedication ceremony. An element of sadness, however, pervaded this otherwise joyful occasion. The grangers from the surrounding towns had all known Charles J. Bell and those members of the community of which he had long been a guiding spirit felt keenly the absence of one they had known as a friend and as a neighbor and who would, had he lived, have been a prominent speaker at the dedication of the new hall.¹⁵

Since its dedication in 1909, the Caledonia #9 Grange Hall has continued to regularly offer discussions or presentations by members and visitors. Examples include a January 1915 decision to invite a member to lecture on dairy feeding;¹⁶ a March 1922 meeting where a letter from the National Grange on a coal and railroad strike was read, prompting the chapter to vote to write letters on the subject to send to county newspapers;¹⁷ a June 1933 radio show held in the hall by a local radio station;¹⁸ a March 1939 debate on whether “Federal aid is the answer to the problem of millions of American boys and girls now receiving education or none at all”;¹⁹ four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the members discussed buying defense bonds and closed the session with “God Bless America”;²⁰ an August 1943 presentation on the history of making maple sugar; an August 1953 presentation on Canada featuring three films and a talk by a guest affiliated with Canada’s Department of Interior Affairs;²¹ and a February 1964 lecture by a Vermont State Trooper on vehicle safety.²²

¹³ “Meeting Minutes of June 30, 1917,” Caledonia Grange Secretary book January 21, 1915 to December 17, 1923, p. 82.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 209.

¹⁵ *Hardwick Gazette*, October 21, 1909, p. 1.

¹⁶ “Meeting Minutes of January 21, 1915,” Caledonia Grange Secretary book January 21, 1915 to December 17, 1923, p. 3.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 233.

¹⁸ “Meeting Minutes of June 15, 1933,” Caledonia Grange Secretary book December 5, 1932 to December 7, 1935, p. 28.

¹⁹ “Meeting Minutes of March 2, 1939,” Caledonia Grange Secretary book January 5, 1939 to October 2, 1941, unnumbered page.

²⁰ “Meeting Minutes of December 11, 1941,” Caledonia Grange Secretary book 1941 to 1942, unnumbered page.

²¹ “Meeting Minutes of August 20, 1953,” Caledonia Grange Secretary book October 2, 1952 to December 16, 1954, unnumbered page.

²² “Meeting Minutes of February 6, 1964,” Caledonia Grange Secretary book May 17, 1962 to December 31, 1964, p. 100.

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The Caledonia #9 Grange Hall is significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a distinctive building type, the Grange Hall, as described in a 1928 publication titled *Grange Hall Suggestions* by Benton M. Stahl. While no architectural plans have been discovered, the building largely conforms to standard grange hall construction as described and depicted in *Grange Hall Suggestions* and is unusual in that not very many purpose-built grange halls were constructed in Vermont.²³ Local oral history describes the building being built to plans provided by the order,²⁴ but this cannot be confirmed. However, *Grange Hall Suggestions* notes that in the early days of the order, the National Grange “appointed a committee to consider plans for Grange halls, but it was decided that it was better to leave this matter to the states and communities.”²⁵ It is thus possible that the State Grange provided a plan for the hall, possibly through Governor Charles J. Bell, Master of the State Grange from 1894 to 1906 and Governor of Vermont from 1904 to 1906, who was a charter member of the East Hardwick Subordinate Grange.

The arrangement of the hall’s interior spaces includes several features presented in Stahl’s *Grange Hall Suggestions*. Although not an exact imitation of any of the plans, the key features—the ground-floor dining/event space and kitchen, and upper floor meeting hall with stage and ante-room—are common to most of the grange hall plans, indicating that the Caledonia #9 Grange Hall is representative of a distinctive building type. The interiors contain standard early 20th-century interior decorative features such as wooden floors and stained bead-board wainscoting, above which tin-coated steel covers the rest of the walls and ceilings. The doorway to the meeting hall is a large, vertical pocket door that can be raised or lowered into the wall and ceiling as necessary.

²³ Agricultural Resources of Vermont Multiple Property Documentation Form: Agricultural Social, Educational, and Political Institutions, 1800-1941 (historic context), p. 136.

²⁴ Interview with John Buscemi, longest-serving member of the East Hardwick Grange, October 13, 2016.

²⁵ Stahl, Benton M., *Grange Hall Suggestions* (publisher and location unknown, presumed to be published in Washington, DC, by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, 1928), p. 1.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Buck, Solon J. *The Granger movement; a study of agricultural organization and its political, economic, and social manifestations, 1870-1880*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1913.

C.J. Bell Family Diaries, 1878-1932. Vermont Historical Society, MSA 608-609.

Deerfield Valley Times.

Hager, Laurence Michael. *The Granger Movement in New England*. Unpublished Harvard University thesis, 1960.

Hardwick Gazette.

Hardwick Historical Society archives, Stroll IV binder.

Horton, Guy B. *History of the Grange in Vermont*. St. Johnsbury, VT: Cowles Press, 1968. Reprint and updated edition of a 1926 publication.

Interviews with John Buscemi and Rachel Kane of East Hardwick, Vermont.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Minute books of the Caledonia #9 Grange, various dates from 1905 to 1964.

Potash, P. Jeffrey. *Freedom and Unity: A History of Vermont*. Barre: Vermont Historical Society, 2004.

Robinson, William Louis. *The Grange 1867-1967: first century of service and evolution*. Washington, DC: National Grange, 1966.

Stahl, Benton M. *Grange Hall Suggestions*. Publisher and location unknown, presumed to be published in Washington, DC, by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, 1928.

Vermont Division of Historic Preservation, Agricultural Resources of Vermont Multiple Property Documentation Form: Agricultural Social, Educational, and Political Institutions, 1800-1941 (historic context).

Wilson, Harold F. *The hill country of northern New England; its social and economic history, 1790-1930*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1936.

Woods, Thomas A. *Knights of the plow: Oliver H. Kelley and the origins of the Grange in Republican ideology*. West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University Press, 2002.

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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: Vermont Historical Society
Hardwick Historical Society
Hardwick Gazette
Caledonia #9 Grange Hall

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 44.52235° N Longitude: 72.30715° W

Or

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundary corresponds to the historic lot dimensions that existed when the property was acquired by the Grange. The lot measures 100' deep and 61.4' wide.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds to the tax parcel ID for Caledonia County, VT: 06041-00040

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Benjamin Haley
organization: University of Vermont Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 133 South Prospect Street
city or town: Burlington state: VT zip code: 05405
e-mail benjamin.w.d.haley@gmail.com
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date: December 15, 2016

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Caledonia #9 Grange Hall

City or Vicinity: Hardwick

County: Caledonia

State: VT

Photographs 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Photographer: Benjamin Haley

Date Photographed: October 12, 2016

Photographs 3, 4, 5

Photographer: Devin Colman

Date Photographed: June 2, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 10. View looking east at façade.

2 of 10. View looking northeast at façade and south elevation.

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- 3 of 10. View looking north at west (rear) and north elevations.
- 4 of 10. View looking southeast at façade and north elevation.
- 5 of 10. View looking south, with detail of front porch construction and decorative elements.
- 6 of 10. View looking east at upper (second) floor. Stage is at the far end of the room. Note pressed metal wall and ceiling finishes and original furnishings.
- 7 of 10. View looking west at upper (second) floor. The large opening on the left can be closed off with a vertical pocket door. Note pressed metal wall and ceiling finishes and original furnishings.
- 8 of 10. View looking east at lower (first) floor. Note pressed metal wall and ceiling finishes.
- 9 of 10. View looking west at lower (first) floor. Original kitchen was located behind wood paneling on the left. Note pressed metal wall and ceiling finishes.
- 10 of 10. Detail of the stairs leading to the attic. Note the plaster keys between the wood lathe, indicating that wall surfaces were plastered prior to the installation of the pressed metal wall and ceiling finishes.

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 100 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.