



KING COUNTY LANDMARKS COMMISSION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM  
201 S. Jackson, Suite 5700  
Seattle, Washington 98104

Designated 11/21/2024

# Community Landmark Registration Form

## PART I: PROPERTY INFORMATION

### 1. Name of Property

*Historic Name:* Fall City IOOF Hall

*Other names/site number:* Fire District #27 Station

### 2. Location

*Street Address:* 4217 337th Place SE, Fall City, WA

*Parcel No(s):* 247590-0285

*Legal Description:* Fall City Addition, Block 3, Lots 20 and 21

### 3. Classification

*Ownership of Property:*

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

*Category of Property:*

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

### 4. Property Owner(s)

*Name:* Grand Lodge of Washington

*Address:* PO Box 377, Buckley, WA 98321

*Is the owner the sponsor of this nomination?* No

### 5. Form Prepared By:

*Name/Title:* Sarah J. Martin, SJM Cultural Resource Services

*Email:* SarahMartinCRS@gmail.com

*Organization:* Contracted consultant on behalf of  
Fall City Historical Society  
PO Box 293, Fall City, WA 98024

*Date:* July 26, 2024

## BACKGROUND & METHODS

On behalf of the Fall City Historical Society, consulting historian Sarah J. Martin completed research and drafted this report between February and April 2024. With this report, the applicant seeks Community Landmark designation for the Fall City IOOF Hall. Research repositories included Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), Washington State Archives Puget Sound Regional Branch, Fall City Historical Society, Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society, and Issaquah History Museums. Additional research included correspondence with King County Archives staff as well as review of secondary-source literature and numerous online collections, including Seattle Public Library's *Seattle Times* and *Post-Intelligencer* historical archives, and Newspapers.com. Importantly, this nomination expands on the information presented in previous landmark nominations, including the Fall City Historic Residential District, the Masonic Hall, and the Ronnei-Raum House.

Martin conducted a field survey of the property on February 8, 2024. Fieldwork included photographic documentation and visual inspection of the nominated property and setting. She wishes to thank the Fall City Historical Society and Rick Divers (president) for his assistance in gathering information and photographs, as well as Florence Harper, Secretary, Fall City Rebekah Lodge No. 59, and Cheryl Kenyon, Representative, Fall City Rebekah Lodge No. 59, for their willingness to share lodge history.

## PART II: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### 6. Physical Description Narrative

Describe the original (if known) and present physical appearance, condition, and architectural characteristics of the property, including information about the site and setting (context, location), exterior (all four walls), and interior layout and features. Please include a list of any known alterations and dates. Use additional sheets as needed.

#### INTRODUCTION

The nominated property is located at 4217 337th Place SE in the heart of Fall City, Washington. It includes a modest one-story building that was constructed in 1948 as the King County Fire District No. 27 Station garage. The building was expanded in 1955 and ca. 1976. Beginning in about 1962 it was repurposed to serve as the meeting hall for the local chapter of the International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) and its auxiliary organization, the International Association of Rebekah Assemblies. Today, it continues to function as the meeting hall for Fall City IOOF Lodge No. 59 and the Fall City Rebekah Lodge No. 59 and as a community meeting space.

#### LOCATION & SETTING

The property consists of 0.13 acres in Lots 20 and 21 of Block 3, placing it in the north-center portion of the 1887 Fall City plat (figures A1-A3, A5). This is just a short distance from two important commercial thoroughfares, the Redmond-Fall City Road and the Preston-Fall City Road. The building faces east onto 337th Place SE (formerly Main Street) and occupies the east portion of the lots, leaving an open, grassy area behind the building. There are no perimeter fences or plantings on the property. A graveled alley on the north side separates the property from the adjacent commercial district along Redmond-Fall City Road. A modest, mid-century residence occupies the adjacent lot to the south.

The adjacent, low-scale commercial district occupies the south side of the blocks lining the Redmond-Fall City Road. The one- and two-story buildings face north overlooking the Snoqualmie River. The surrounding historic neighborhood still consists primarily of turn-of-the-century and early 20th-century wood-frame residences, with some more recent construction in the mix (figures B1, B2, & B3). In general, early residential properties have spacious, wide-open lots with plantings and gardens. The entire original plat (originally 15 uniform square blocks) has a rural village feel, with wide streets; few sidewalks, curbs and fencing; grassy or graveled alleys; and distant vistas of the fir-clad, lower foothills of the Cascades.

Nearby, in the block to the south, stands the notably vertical 130-year-old Masonic Hall (listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and a designated King County Landmark, figures A6 & B2); the 1904 Ronnei-Raum House (King County Landmark); the 1899 Fall City Methodist Church; and the Neighbor-Bennett House (NRHP and King County Landmark).

#### EXTERIOR

The nominated building was built in four stages: the original 1948 garage (approximately 24' x 30'); a rear addition built in 1955 (approximately 24' x 16'); a front addition built around 1976 (approximately 24' x 10'); and a partially enclosed front porch entry built sometime after 1976 (figure A4). The one-story, concrete-block building faces east and rests on a concrete slab foundation. It has a long, rectangular footprint and is topped by a wood-frame roof with composition shingles and a front-facing gable. The walls within the front and rear gables are clad in horizontal wood weatherboard. Attached to the front of the building is a partially enclosed, wood-frame porch with an inset entry and a shallow-hipped roof with rolled asphalt sheathing. The porch exterior walls are clad in vertical wood panels, and the fascia is clad in wood shingles. A sign on the front of the building reads "Fall City Lodge No. 59 IOOF" with the organization's well-known symbol of a three-link chain representing friendship, love, and truth. This symbol is also visible above the secondary entrance located along the alley side, toward the rear of the building, and on a sign in the rear gable.

Close observation of the building exterior reveals evidence of the additions and infilled windows. For example, the original 1948 garage included four rectangular windows, two on each side, that have been filled in with

concrete blocks (figures B6 & B8). Additionally, to the left of the secondary entrance is a seam in the wall marking where the 1955 rear addition connects to the back of the original garage (figure B6). Lastly, the ca. 1976 addition to the front of the garage is marked by another seam in the wall as well as four vertical concrete block buttresses, two on each side (figures B5, B7, & B8).

## **INTERIOR**

The interior is comprised of three main spaces: an entry and vestibule, a spacious meeting hall, and a kitchen and dining area (figure A4). The spaces have wood-strip flooring with vinyl bases; a mix of painted pressboard, wood panel, and concrete block wall finishes; ceiling-mounted fluorescent lights; and pressboard tile ceilings. Hinged wood doors are between each of the spaces.

The entry and vestibule area includes a storage closet that is located opposite the primary entrance (figure B10). The walls of the entry are clad in wood panels. Beyond the entry, the vestibule space functions as a pass-through to the main meeting hall. It also includes two restrooms along the south wall. The interior walls are wood-frame construction.

The meeting hall is one large open space. The front (east) wall that is shared with the entry vestibule is constructed of a wood frame and finished in a painted pressboard (figure B12). The two side walls of the meeting hall are finished in wood paneling over the concrete blocks. The rear (west) wall that is shared with the kitchen is painted concrete block (figure B11). The flat ceiling is finished in press-board tiles and includes two round louvered vents, six fluorescent panel lights, two ceiling fans, and one older hanging light fixture at the center of the space.

The kitchen and dining area is located at the rear of the building. A hinged door serves as a pass-through from the meeting hall. Kitchen cabinets and a sink occupy much of the space along the south wall (figure B14). Opposite the cabinets, on the north wall, is the building's secondary entrance (figure B13). The walls are clad in wood paneling, except for the wall that is shared with the meeting hall, which is painted concrete block. Mechanical units are housed in this space, including the water heater and heating system. The kitchen ceiling includes an opening that accesses the attic.

## **CHANGE OVER TIME & INTEGRITY**

Although the building was erected in 1948 to function as a fire station garage (figures C1-C3), it no longer reflects the physical characteristics of a fire station. Beginning in about 1962, the property began evolving to function as a lodge hall and community gathering space. The building had much of its current appearance as a lodge hall by about 1976, when the front addition and gable roof were completed (figure C4).

Known changes to the building are documented below.

- Concrete-block addition attached to the rear of the building, 1955
- Four former fire station windows in-filled with concrete block, between 1955 and 1976
- Gable roof added and concrete-block addition attached to the front of the building, ca. 1976
- Wood-frame porch and entry vestibule, after 1976

The building retains good integrity as a lodge hall. It remains at its original location in the heart of the original Fall City town plat, and thus its integrity of location is strong. The setting has been minimally impacted by the evolution of the adjacent business district and neighborhood. The building retains its one-story massing, scale, and materials, including the exterior claddings and general interior spatial arrangement from the lodge hall era. As a result, the building reflects the characteristics of a mid-to-late 20th-century, small-town meeting hall and conveys its historic associations with the local IOOF and Rebekah organizations.

## PART III: HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

### 7. Designation Criteria – Check all applicable criteria from the list below. (Ref KCC 20.62.040(B))

- ☐ C1 Property is an easily identifiable visual feature of a neighborhood, city or county and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of the neighborhood, city, or county.
- ☐ C2 Property is associated with important or prominent persons in the community, city, or county.
- ☒ C3 Property is associated with significant local historical events, patterns, or themes.
- ☐ C4 Property is recognized by local citizens for its substantial contribution to the neighborhood or community.

### 8. Historical Data (if known)

*Year(s) of Construction: 1948, 1955, ca. 1976*

*Other important dates: 1962*

*Builder: Unknown*

*Architect: N/A*

*Engineer: N/A*

### 9. Statement of Significance

Describe in detail the chronological history of the property and how it meets the criteria for community landmark designation. Please provide a summary in the first paragraph that references the criteria selected above. This section should include a thorough narrative of the property's history, context, occupants, and uses, explaining why it should be recognized as a community landmark.

#### INTRODUCTION

The Fall City IOOF Hall is located within the original townsite of Fall City, an unincorporated community situated along the banks of the Snoqualmie River where it converges with the Raging River in central King County. Built in 1948 fronting Main Street (337th Place SE), the modest, one-story, concrete-block building functioned first as the community fire station. It was later modified and repurposed to function as the meeting hall for the Fall City IOOF Lodge No. 59 and its auxiliary organization, the Fall City Rebekah Lodge No. 59.

The Fall City IOOF Hall is significant under King County Community Landmark **Criterion C3** for its association with the history and development of the community of Fall City following World War II. The property embodies important community history as Fall City's first purpose-built fire station and then as the longtime lodge hall for the Fall City IOOF and Rebekah organizations. As a meeting hall, the building has provided a place for lodge members and the greater Fall City community to gather for important events.

#### FALL CITY COMMUNITY CONTEXT

The Snoqualmie River Valley has long been an important place to Native peoples. Members of the Snoqualmie Tribe were early inhabitants of this area along the Snoqualmie River and where the three forks of the river converge to form the stunning falls that now bear their name. The earliest European-American activity in the Fall City area is traced back to the mid-19th century when surveyor Washington Hall and explorer Samuel Hancock visited Snoqualmie Falls in 1848 and 1851, respectively. Both men were aided and accompanied by members of the Snoqualmie Tribe. The 1855 treaty opened this area to white settlement, though many years would pass before the communities of Fall City, Snoqualmie Falls, North Bend, and others developed.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Alan J. Stein, "Snoqualmie – Thumbnail History," HistoryLink.org Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History, Essay #292, 1998. Accessed Mar. 4, 2024. <https://www.historylink.org/file/292>.

### *Historical/Cultural Significance (continued)*

Several histories credit Jeremiah Borst as the valley's first permanent white settler, who arrived in 1858.<sup>2</sup> In 1875, Borst purchased land along the Snoqualmie River from brothers Edward and George Boham, who had operated a trading post and post office there in the early 1870s. Borst cleared part of the land along the river. In 1887, in anticipation of the coming of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, Borst and his wife Kate filed the 15-block Plat of Fall City (figure A5).<sup>3</sup>

The town took shape in the 1890s as businesses and social and religious institutions were established. The business district—with stores, a livery, a restaurant, and a saloon—developed along River Street. Nearby developed a Lyceum Hall, a school, and an Oddfellows Hall.<sup>4</sup> Development along Main Street in the two blocks south of River Street picked up as well. The Masonic Hall was built in 1895 at the southeast corner of Cedar Avenue (now SE 43rd Street) and Main Street (now 337th Place SE); the Valley Hotel was built in the same block (Block 9) soon thereafter; and the Baptists built the Fall City Community Church in 1899 across the street (Block 8) at the northwest corner of what was Third and Main streets.<sup>5</sup> At the turn of the century, the small settlement included 337 residents.<sup>6</sup>

By this time, several fraternal and service organizations were active in Fall City. Among the earliest organizations was the Modern Woodman of America, which was “organized in 1882, primarily for purposes of insurance,” to protect families following the death of the primary wage earner.<sup>7</sup> The local chapter disbanded in the early 20th century. The Fall City Lodge No. 59, International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) was chartered in 1889, and its women's auxiliary Lone Star Rebekah Lodge No. 141 followed in 1903. The Fall City Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in 1890, and its women's auxiliary Palm Chapter No. 155, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in 1917.<sup>8</sup> (See figures C9 through C12 for images of early-day members, clippings, and ephemera.)

These and other local groups served important civic and social functions in the young, developing community of Fall City. With so many Americans and immigrants “constantly on the move, especially young men looking for work and entrepreneurial opportunities,” newcomers to places like Fall City “looked for familiar group meetings; members arranged ‘traveling cards’ or introductions from native lodges or clubs to allow them admittance to cognate units elsewhere.”<sup>9</sup> Membership in organizations like the Odd Fellows and Masons, as well as the women's auxiliaries, provided business connections and social bonds for both men and women seeking to establish roots, as well as a framework to organize around civic issues.<sup>10</sup> These organizations remained a vital part of the Fall City community well into the 20th century.

By mid-century, Fall City remained a community rural in character, despite several key transportation developments in the region. The Sunset Highway through town had been paved and widened in 1929 and 1930 bringing both demolition and new construction to the commercial district. The subsequent opening of the Lake Washington floating bridge in 1940 shortened drive times between eastern King County and Seattle and brought

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<sup>2</sup> Clarence B. Bagley, *History of King County, vol. 1* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co, 1929), 781- 787; “Fall City, Washington,” (The Coast, vol. XVII, no. 6 (June, 1909): 411-13; “Father of Fall City,” *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, August 12, 1890, p. 3; Alan J. Stein, “Snoqualmie – Thumbnail History,” HistoryLink.org Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History, Essay #292, 1998; Jack E. Kelley, *Jack's History of Fall City, King County, Washington* (Fall City, WA: [Jack E. Kelley], 2006).

<sup>3</sup> Plat of Fall City, King County King County Recorder's Office, filed for record July 20, 1887.

<sup>4</sup> Kelley, *Jack's History of Fall City, King County, Washington*, 159.

<sup>5</sup> The Valley Hotel burned in 1910. Local Methodists purchased the church in 1919, and in 1929 they moved it to its present location, near the site of the former Valley Hotel.

<sup>6</sup> Florence K. Lentz, “Properties Associated with the ‘Plat of the Town of Falls City,’” (King County Landmarks Multiple Property Documentation Form. Adopted 2003), 4.

<sup>7</sup> Kelley, *Jack's History of Fall City, King County, Washington*, 292.

<sup>8</sup> Kelley, *Jack's History of Fall City, King County, Washington*, 286-87.

<sup>9</sup> Theda Skocpol, et. al., “A Nation of Organizers: The Institutional Origins of Civic Voluntarism in the United States,” *The American Political Science Review* 94, no. 3 (2000): 538-39.

<sup>10</sup> Skocpol, “A Nation of Organizers: The Institutional Origins of Civic Voluntarism in the United States,” 539.

more people and significant change to the East Side. The completion of the new highway in 1941 re-routed the automobile traffic away from Fall City and “signaled the end of an era as a valley crossroads.”<sup>11</sup> Fall City remained distant enough to avoid much of the suburbanization felt by other King County communities, although it experienced a wave of modernization projects from the late 1940s through the 1960s that included the construction of a community fire station.<sup>12</sup>

## **PROPERTY HISTORY**

The community’s location in the forested foothills of the Cascade Mountains made fire danger a threat to be taken seriously. In the decade prior, during the depth of the Great Depression, there had been a fire on River Street between Main and James streets.<sup>13</sup> While the community had good volunteer support, it lacked funds to purchase and maintain a fire engine and equipment. Recognizing this need, Fall City residents Allen Slott and Charlie Hanson put forth a petition to create King County Fire District No. 27. Voters approved the measure 157 to 8. Slott was appointed to serve as the District’s first fire chief. Hanson was elected to the District Commission along with Howard Stow and Calvin Keist. The District purchased its first fire truck for \$1,782 from the U.S. Government in October 1946. The truck, with its 300-gallon tank and high-pressure pump, was housed in the Bennett Garage, at today’s 33623 SE 43rd Street, until a permanent fire station could be built (figure A6).<sup>14</sup>

Fire District No. 27 purchased for \$600 two undeveloped lots in block 3 of the Fall City Addition from Delbert and Dorothy McGill in November 1947 (figure C14).<sup>15</sup> Work soon commenced on the construction of a purpose-built fire station garage. An unidentified local contractor poured the concrete floor and erected the concrete block walls. Wood used in the construction, for doors, windows, and framing, for example, was cut from donated logs in Skip Baldasar’s mill and installed by volunteer firefighters.<sup>16</sup> Once complete, in 1948, the two-bay garage served as storage space for the community’s fire trucks and equipment. Atop the building was a siren used to call the firemen when needed (figures C1 & C2).

In 1955, the Fire District constructed a concrete-block addition to the rear of the building, described in the King County Assessor records as a “loafing room” with a sink and hot water tank (figure C4). This space likely served multiple functions, including a place to store and stage such initiatives as the “Emergency Canteen,” sponsored by the Fall City Study Club in the late 1940s and 1950s “to furnish hot coffee and other necessary rations to the firemen or any other emergency workers in case of disaster in the environs of Fall City.”<sup>17</sup> In 1962, District 27 sold the property to the Lone Star Rebekah Lodge No. 141 (figure C15) and moved to its second fire hall, the aforementioned former Bennett Garage, where it remained until 1977 (figure A6).<sup>18</sup> It remains unclear as to why the local Rebekahs took the lead in acquiring the property rather than the Odd Fellows.

The Lone Star Rebekah Lodge No. 141 is a predecessor organization of today’s Fall City Rebekah Lodge No. 59. Then led by Noble Grand Elva Polley and Secretary Pauline McCaffree, the Lone Star Lodge had been affiliated with the Fall City Lodge No. 59 IOOF since receiving its charter in 1903 (figure C13). The Fall City Lodge No. 59 was chartered in 1889, and the organization erected its first hall at the west corner of Orchard Street (338th Place) and River Street (SE Redmond/Fall City Road). The two-story building had an upstairs

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<sup>11</sup> Florence Lentz, “Fall City Historic Residential District,” King County Landmarks Registration Form (Community Landmark Designation), adopted 2002, pp. 9-11.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, 11.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> The Bennett Garage, built in 1921, is in the Fall City Residential Historic District, a Community Landmark designated in 2002. Kelley, *Jack’s History of Fall City, King County, Washington*, 354-55. Alan J. Stein, “Fall City – Thumbnail History,” HistoryLink.org Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History, Essay #10345, 2013. Accessed Mar. 4, 2024. <https://historylink.org/File/10345>

<sup>15</sup> Kelley, *Jack’s History of Fall City, King County, Washington*, 355. King County Recorder’s Office, Statutory Warranty Deed, vol. 2719, p. 345. Nov. 7, 1947. King County Archives.

<sup>16</sup> Kelley, *Jack’s History of Fall City, King County, Washington*, 355.

<sup>17</sup> “Fall City Highlights,” *The Issaquah Press*, Mar. 3, 1949, p. 4.

<sup>18</sup> Kelley, *Jack’s History of Fall City, King County, Washington*, 357.

### *Historical/Cultural Significance (continued)*

meeting hall with a ground floor for commercial tenants (figures C6 & C7). The lodge met in this space until 1929, when the building was reportedly torn down.<sup>19</sup> Their second meeting hall was built at the same location but was situated farther south as a result of the highway widening. Like the original hall, this one was two stories, with a dance hall on the first floor (figure C8).<sup>20</sup> The hall was demolished in 1958. This may have been around the time the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs began meeting at the fire station, although they did not purchase the property until 1962.

To accommodate their organizations' needs, the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs expanded and modified the meeting hall. By 1976, they had filled in the fire station windows with concrete block, added an addition to the front of the building with restrooms and storage space, and installed a gable roof. Still later, they added a wood-frame porch and entry vestibule. The additional space allowed them to rent out the hall to others for events (figure C5).

While the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs have remained vital to the Fall City community into the 21st century, membership has declined along with that of the state organization. This trend stretches back to the mid-century. The period following World War II witnessed an era of consolidation among local chapters throughout the country.<sup>21</sup> Today, faced with a dwindling membership and aging members, the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs sold the lodge hall property in 2023 to the Grand Lodge of Washington, although the hall continues to function as the primary meeting space for the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, as well as rental event space.

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<sup>19</sup> Kelley, *Jack's History of Fall City, King County, Washington*, 283-84.

<sup>20</sup> Kelley, *Jack's History of Fall City, King County, Washington*, 284.

<sup>21</sup> Skocpol, "A Nation of Organizers: The Institutional Origins of Civic Voluntarism in the United States," 542.



## PART IV: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

### 10. Documentation & Research Sources

Please use the boxes to indicate existing property documentation utilized for nomination development, and cite the books, articles and sources accessed for research in the bibliography below. Use continuation sheets if needed. Any common citation style may be used as long as it is consistent throughout the nomination form.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> King County Historic Resource Inventory (HRI)   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records from King County HPP    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WISAARD (State historic resources database)                | <input type="checkbox"/> Records from DAHP                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Already designated a city/county landmark                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Records from other State/local agency      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Already designated a community landmark                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Puget Sound Regional Archives   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Listed in the Washington State Register of Historic Places | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> King County Archives            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on the National Register of Historic Places         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Historical Society/Museum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Determined eligible as city/county landmark                | <input type="checkbox"/> University Archives/Collections            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Determined eligible for the National Register              |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)      | Other: Click or tap here to enter text.                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)    |   |

### 11. Bibliography

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Statutory Warranty Deed, vol. 4356, p. 77. Oct. 27, 1962. King County Archives.

King County Tax Assessor Property Record Cards, 1947-2002. Washington State Archives, Puget Sound Branch, Bellevue, Washington.

Lentz, Florence. "Fall City Historic Residential District," King County Landmarks Registration Form (Community Landmark Designation). Adopted 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Properties Associated with the 'Plat of the Town of Falls City,'" King County Landmarks Multiple Property Documentation Form. Adopted 2003.

No Author, "Fall City, Washington." *The Coast*, vol. XVII, no. 6 (June, 1909): 411-13.

Skocpol, Theda, Marshall Ganz, and Ziad Munson. "A Nation of Organizers: The Institutional Origins of Civic Voluntarism in the United States." *The American Political Science Review* 94, no. 3 (2000): 527-46.

*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*

"Father of Fall City." Aug. 12, 1890, p. 3.

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Stein, Alan J. "Fall City – Thumbnail." *HistoryLink.org Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History*, Essay #10345, 2013. Accessed Mar. 4, 2024. <https://historylink.org/File/10345>.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Snoqualmie – Thumbnail." *HistoryLink.org Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History*, Essay #292, 1998. Accessed Mar. 4, 2024. <https://www.historylink.org/file/292>

## **PART V: EXHIBITS & APPENDICIES**

### **12. Photographs, Maps, and Site Plans**

Historic and present-day photographs, maps and available site plans or architectural drawings are required supporting documentation for all landmark nominations. Other relevant ephemera, such as historic newspaper clippings, advertisements, property documents (etc.) may be included as well. Include captions under each item. Please begin this section with an index, noting the figure number, a short description of the item, and the year. Example provided below.

#### **Section A – Maps, Aerial Images, and Floorplan**

Figure A1. Map of King County region showing location of Fall City

Figure A2. Map of Fall City showing location of IOOF Lodge

Figure A3. Aerial image of neighborhood surrounding IOOF Lodge

Figure A4. Property site plan

Figure A5. Plat of Fall City, 1887

Figure A6. Aerial image of Fall City, 2021

#### **Section B – Recent Field Photographs**

Figure B1. Facing north on 337<sup>th</sup> Place toward the commercial district and river

Figure B2. Facing south along 337<sup>th</sup> Place toward the two-story Masonic Hall

Figure B3. Primary elevation of the IOOF / Rebekah Lodge, facing west

Figure B4. Primary and north (side) elevation of the IOOF / Rebekah Lodge, facing west

Figure B5. Primary entrance on east elevation, facing southwest

Figure B6. Secondary entrance on north elevation along alley, facing southeast

Figure B7. West (rear) elevation, facing east

Figure B8. Close-up of south (side) façade, showing front addition, facing northwest

Figure B9. Overview of property from 337<sup>th</sup> Place, facing northwest

Figure B10. Interior view of primary entry and addition with restrooms, facing southeast

Figure B11. Interior view of meeting hall with the kitchen beyond, facing west

Figure B12. Interior view of meeting hall with restroom addition beyond, facing east

Figure B13. Interior view of kitchen addition, facing north

Figure B14. Interior view of kitchen addition, facing south

#### **Section C – Historic Photographs & Clippings**

Figure C1. King County Tax Assessor Photo, 1948

Figure C2. Photo of Fall City Fire Department with trucks at station, ca. 1950

Figure C3. Photo of Fall City Fire Department interior, ca. 1950

Figure C4. Fall City IOOF Hall, King County Tax Assessor Photo, 1976

Figure C5. Fall City IOOF Hall, 2005

Figure C6. First Fall City IOOF Hall (1890-1929), undated

Figure C7. Fall City Main Street, IOOF Lodge on the left, ca. 1908

Figure C8. Fall City IOOF Lodge, ca. 1940

Figure C9. Early 20th-century photograph of Fall City Lodge No. 59 members

Figure C10. Early 20th-century newspaper clipping advertising local lodge meetings

Figure C11. Jesse Kelley's participation ribbon

Figure C12. Artie Kelley's Rebekah ribbon

Figure C13. Articles of Incorporation, Lone Star Rebekah No. 141, 1956

Figure C14. Warranty Deed, 1947

Figure C15. Warranty Deed, 1962

**Section A – Maps, Aerial Images, and Site Plans**

Figure A1. Current map of region, with Fall City circled at right. King County iMap, 2023.

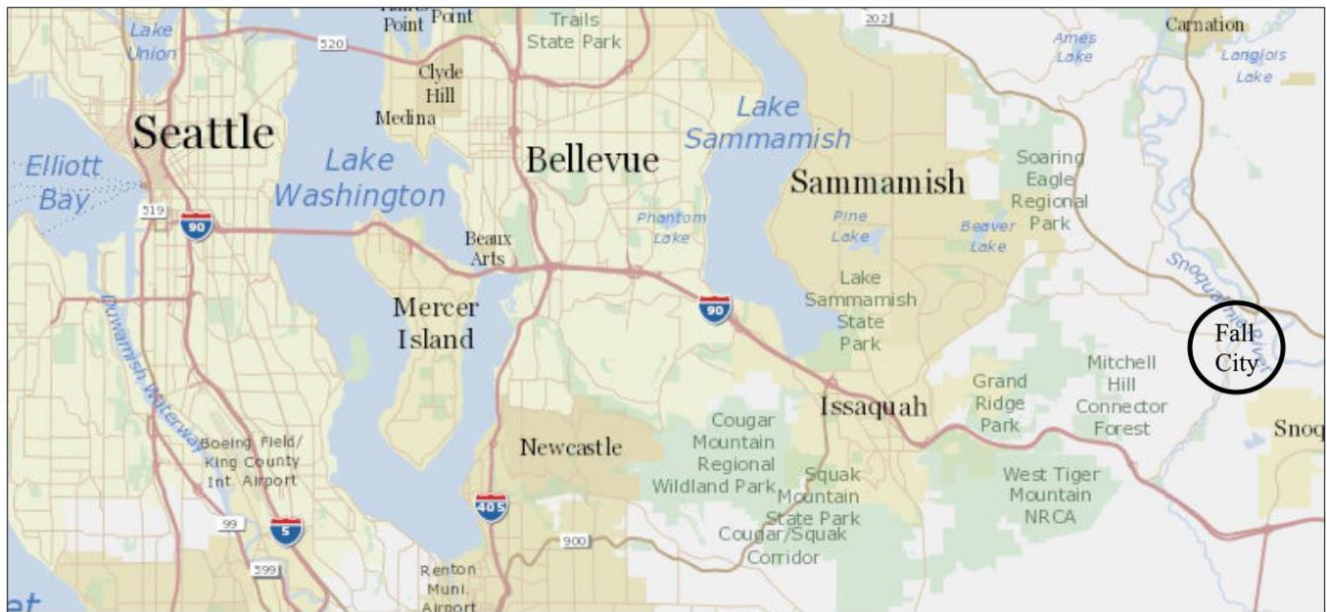


Figure A2. Current map of Fall City. The location of the IOOF Lodge is circled. King County iMap, 2023.

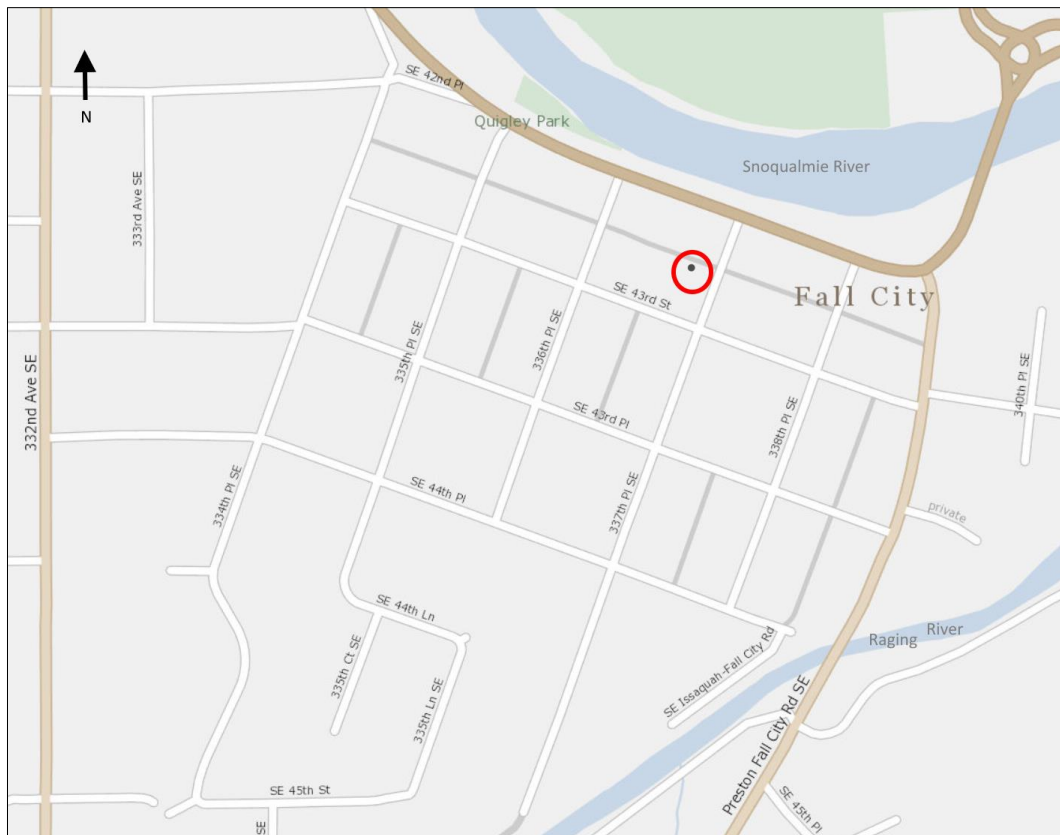




Figure A3. Aerial image of neighborhood surrounding IOOF Lodge. King County iMap, 2023.



Exhibits and Appendices (continued)

Figure A4. Building sketch plan. Measurements are approximate. Not to scale. 2024.

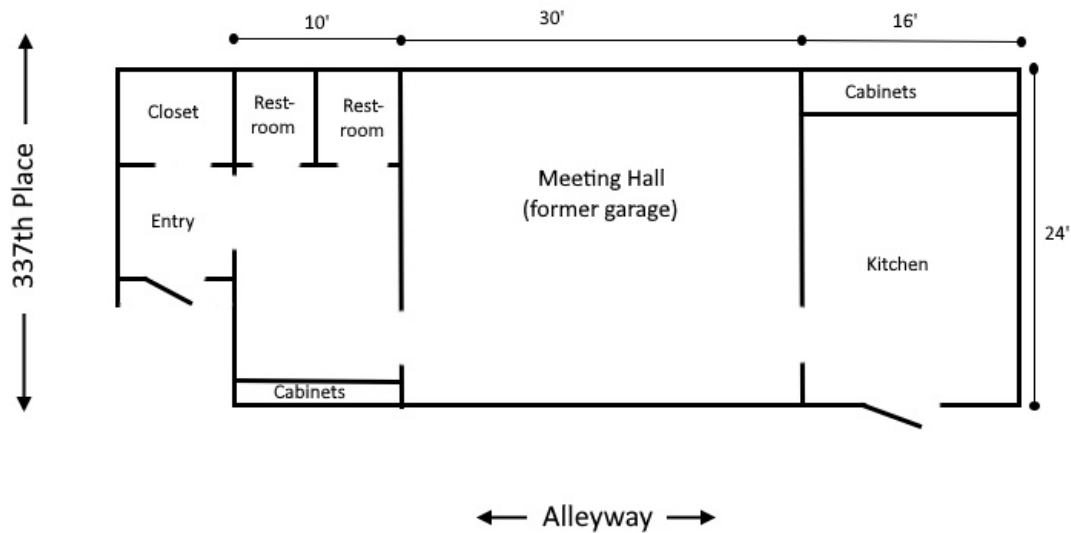


Figure A5. Plat of Fall City, 1887.

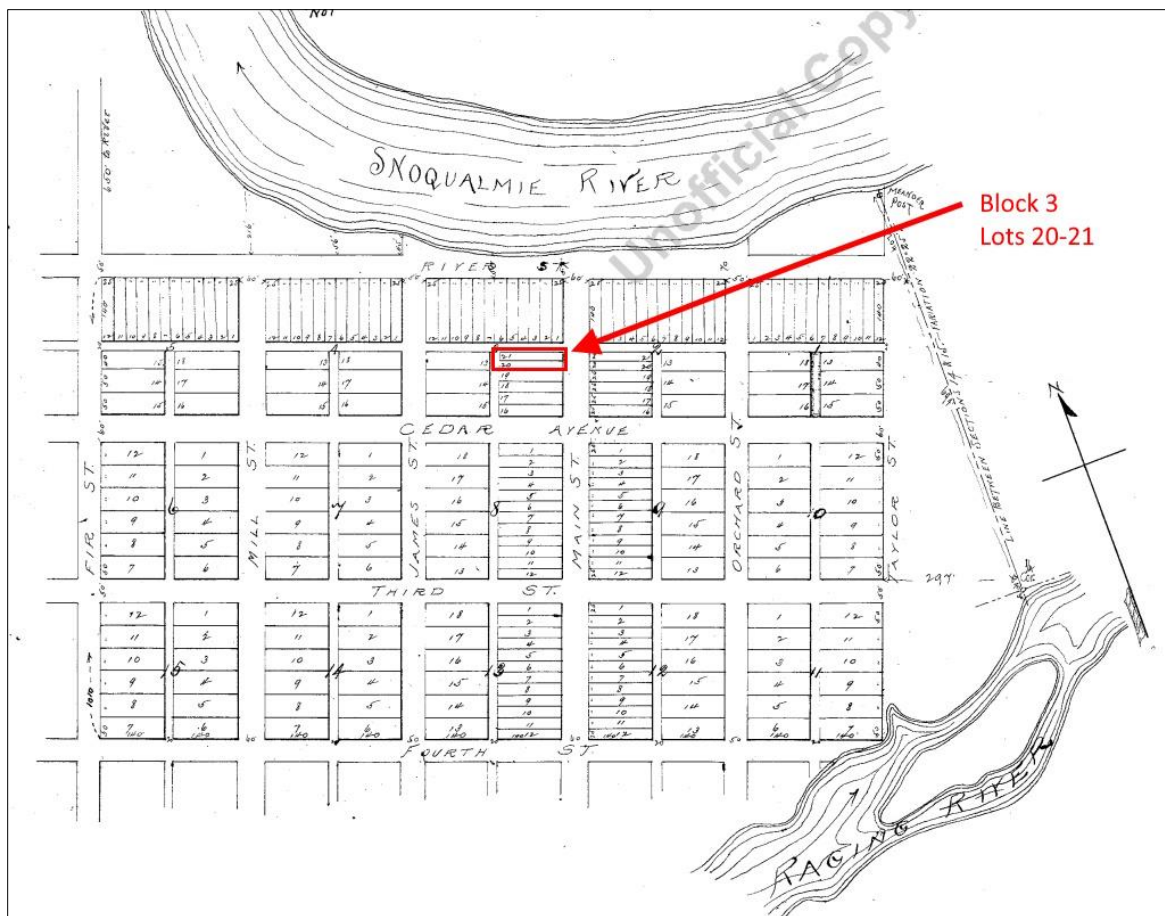




Figure A6. 2021 aerial image. Photograph by Carson Maesta.





**Section B – Recent Field Photographs**

Figure B1. Facing north on 337<sup>th</sup> Place toward the commercial district and river, with the IOOF Hall at left.



Figure B2. Facing south along 337<sup>th</sup> Place toward the two-story Masonic Hall (left), with the IOOF Hall at right.





Figure B3. Primary elevation of the IOOF Hall, facing west.



Figure B4. Primary and north (side) elevation of the IOOF Hall, facing west.





Figure B5. Primary entrance on east elevation, facing southwest.



Figure B6. Secondary entrance on north elevation along alley, facing southeast.



Figure B7. West (rear) elevation, facing east.



Figure B8. Close-up of south (side) façade, showing front addition, facing northwest.





Figure B9. Overview of property from 337<sup>th</sup> Place, facing northwest.



Figure B10. Interior view of primary entry and addition with restrooms, facing southeast.



*Exhibits and Appendices (continued)*

Figure B11. Interior view of meeting hall with the kitchen beyond, facing west.



Figure B12. Interior view of meeting hall with restroom addition beyond, facing east.





Figure B13. Interior view of kitchen addition, facing north.



Figure B14. Interior view of kitchen addition, facing south.



**Section C – Historic Photographs & Clippings**

Figure C1. King County Tax Assessor Photo, 1948.



Figure C2. Photo of Fall City Fire Department with trucks at station, ca. 1950. Source: Snoqualmie Valley Museum.





*Exhibits and Appendices (continued)*

Figure C3. Photo of Fall City Fire Department interior, 1950. Source: page 356 of *Jack's History of Fall City, King County, Washington*. Fall City, WA: [Jack E. Kelley], 2006.

When recently asked about this photograph by Rick Divers, former fireman Gene Stevens confirmed that this picture was taken in the original fire hall. The concrete block wall was still exposed and had yet to be covered. He thought the photo was at the back of the garage before the rear addition was added in 1955. The door behind the man standing is now the doorway to the kitchen area.



*Fig. 22-7 Fall City volunteer fireman playing cards, 1950 Seattle Times Rotogravure.*

Figure C4. Fall City IOOF Hall. King County Tax Assessor Photo, 1976.





Figure C5. Fall City IOOF Hall, 2005. Source: Fall City Historical Society.



Figure C6. First Fall City IOOF Hall (1890-1929), undated. Source: Fall City Historical Society.

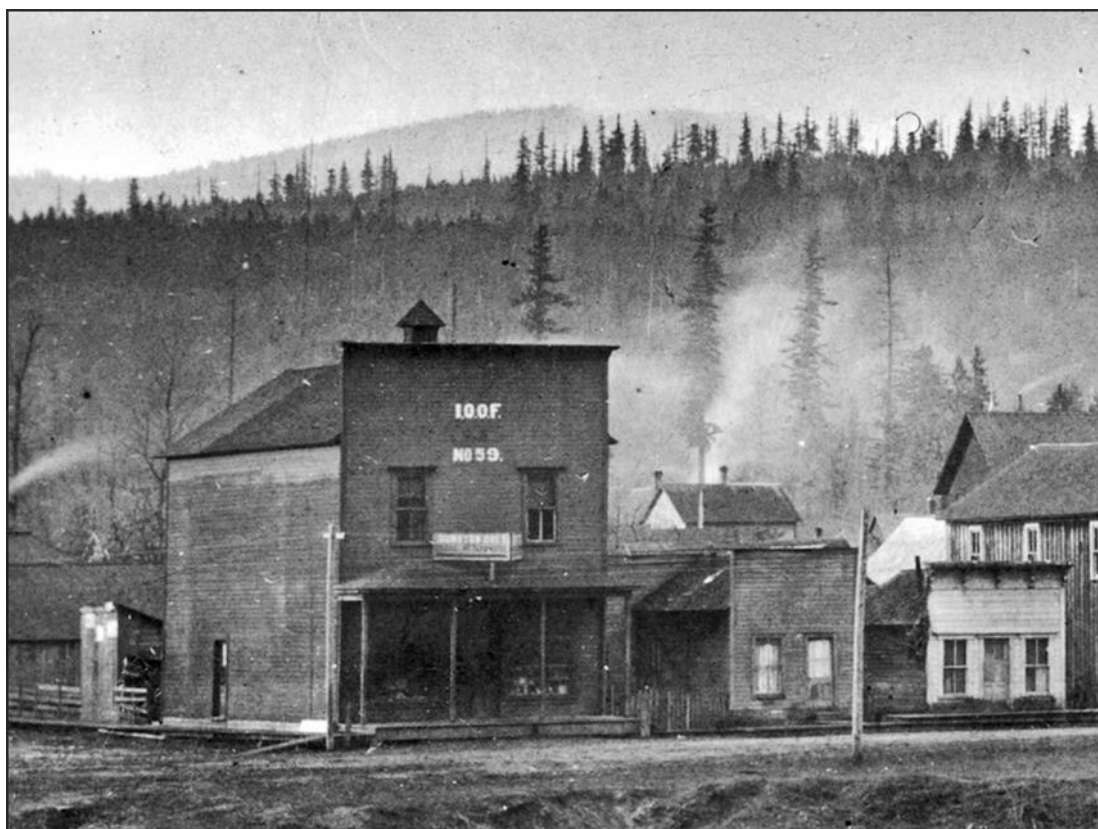


Figure C7. Fall City Main Street, IOOF Hall on the left, ca. 1908. Source: Snoqualmie Valley Museum.



1940  
Figure C8. Fall City IOOF Hall (1929-1958), ca. 1940. Source: King Co. Property Record Card (Block 2, Lots 11-12).

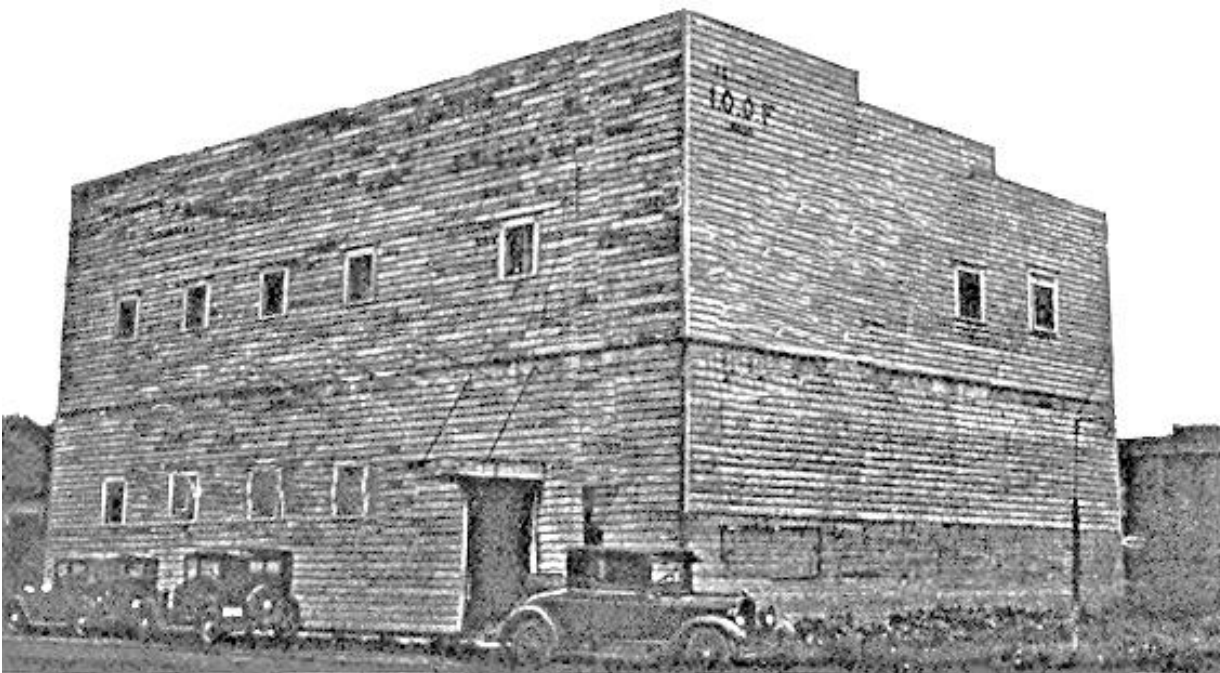
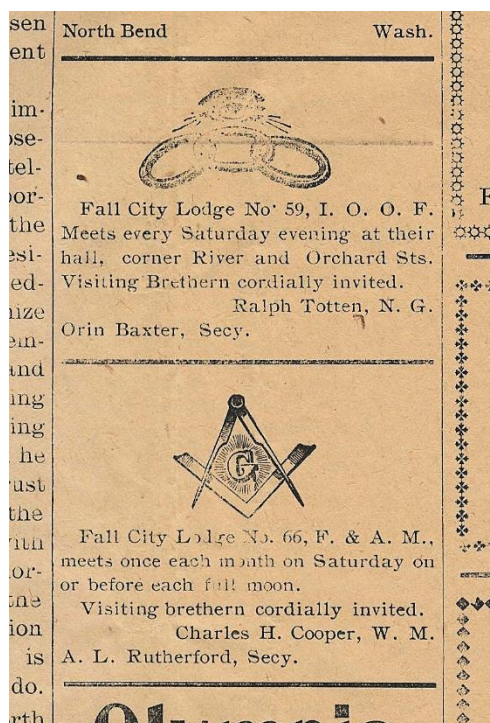




Figure C9. Undated, early 20th-century photograph of Fall City Lodge No. 59 members. Source: Fall City Historical Society.



Figure C10. Early 20th-century newspaper clipping advertising local lodge meetings, undated. Source: Fall City Historical Society.



*Exhibits and Appendices (continued)*

Figure C11 (left). Jesse Kelley's participation ribbon.

Figure C12 (right). Artie Kelley's Rebekah ribbon.

Source: Fall City Historical Society, from the collection of Jack Kelley.

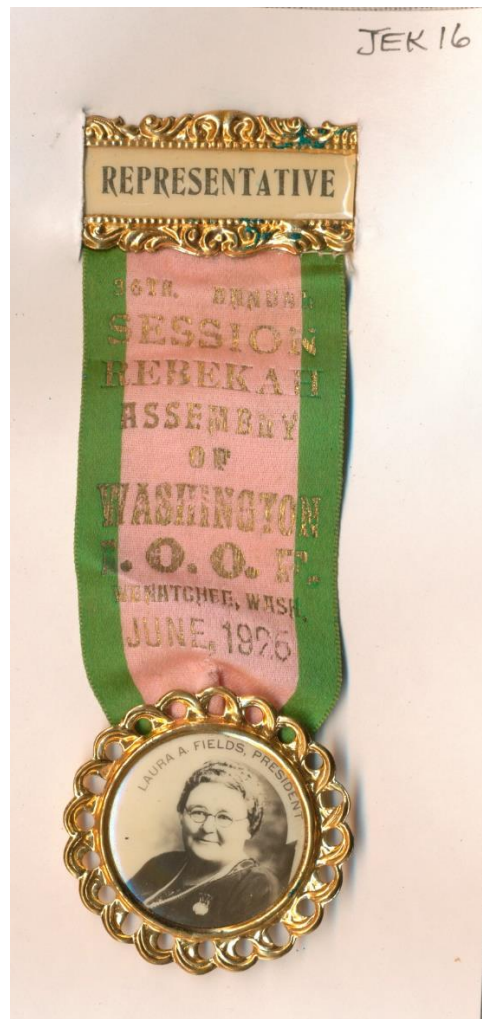
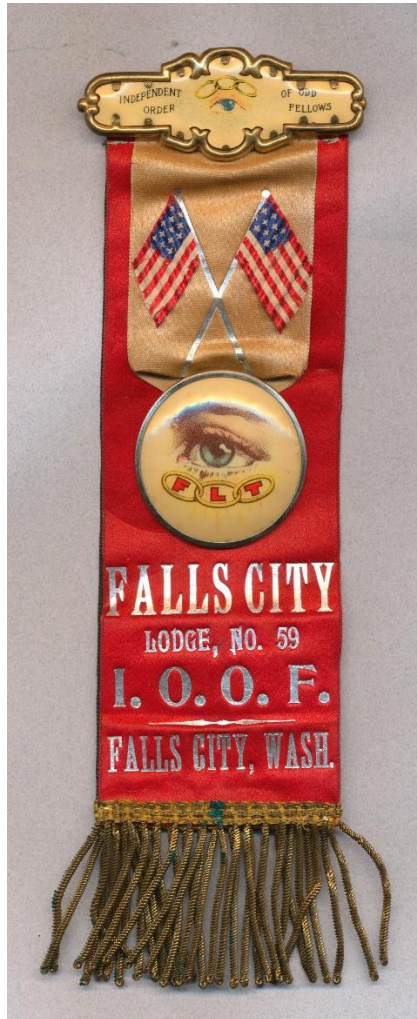


Figure C13. Articles of Incorporation, Lone Star Rebekah Lodge No. 141, 1956. Source: WA Secretary of State

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION  
of  
LONE STAR REBEKAH LODGE NO. 141, I.O.O.F.

We, the officers of LONE STAR REBEKAH LODGE NO. 141, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Fall City, Washington, having been duly authorized by said Lodge, for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Washington, execute these Articles of Incorporation in triplicate:

I.

The name of this corporation shall be LONE STAR REBEKAH LODGE NO. 141, I.O.O.F., located at Fall City, King County, Washington.

II.

The name of the Grand Body from which it derives its right and power is within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge and the REBEKAH ASSEMBLY OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS of the State of Washington.

III.

The name of the presiding officer and Secretary having the custody of the Lodge Seal is NOBLE GRAND Elva Polley, and SECRETARY is Pauline McCaffree.

The Noble Grand and Secretary shall join in the execution of any contract, deed, or other legal document by such Lodge to

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to give it force and effect in accordance with the usage and the laws of such Lodge or Body.

LONE STAR REBEKAH LODGE  
No. 141 I.O.O.F.

By Elva Polley  
Noble Grand

LODGE  
SEAL

By Pauline McCaffree  
Secretary

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
COUNTY OF KING ) SS

This is to certify that on this 27th day of June, 1956, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Elva Polley Noble Grand, and Pauline McCaffree Secretary of FALL CITY REBEKAH LODGE NO. 141, I.O.O.F., of Fall City, Washington, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation in triplicate and acknowledged to me that they executed same as their free and voluntary action and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and that they were duly authorized so to do.

As witness whereof I have set my hand and Notarial Seal the date in this certificate first above written.

P. V. Howe  
Notary Public in and for the State  
of Washington, residing at Seattle,  
Washington Fall City

-2-

1086



WASHINGTON  
TITLE INSURANCE  
COMPANY

3778202

Statutory Warranty Deed

THE GRANTOR <sup>2</sup> DELBERT A. MCGILL AND DOROTHY F. MCGILL, his wife,

for and in consideration of the sum of Ten (\$10.00) Dollars

in hand paid, conveys and warrants to KING COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT NO. 27

the following described real estate, situated in the County of King, State of Washington:

Lots 20 and 21, block 3, Fall City, according to plat thereof recorded in volume 2 of plate, page 80, records of said county.

ONE DOLLAR

7th. day of November 19 47.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, ss.  
County of King

On this day personally appeared before me Delbert A. McGill and Dorothy F. McGill, his wife,  
to me known to be the individual <sup>2</sup> described in and who executed the within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they signed the same as their free and voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

GIVEN under my hand and official seal this 7 day of November 19 47

Donald E. Keating  
Notary Public for the State of Washington,  
residing at Snoqualmie

May 1 1948  
Notary Seal #27

5521452

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RECORDED  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ OF  
PAGE \_\_\_\_\_ REQUEST OF

1962 DEC 19 AM 8 30

ROBERT A. MORRIS AUDITOR  
KING COUNTY WASH.  
DEPUTY

4 of 8

NO SALES TAX  
REQUIRED  
\$454880  
DEC 13 1962  
AFF. BY [Signature]  
A. J. [Signature]

SEATTLE WASHINGTON  
TITLE INSURANCE  
COMPANY

BELLEVUE MORTGAGE CO.  
Bellevue, Wash.

Statement to

Statutory Warranty Deed  
(CORPORATE FORM)

THE GRANTOR KING COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT NO. 27, a municipal corporation

for and in consideration of TEN and NO/100 ----- Dollars

in hand paid, conveys and warrants to LONE STAR REBBKAH LODGE No. 141, I.O.O.F.

the following described real estate, situated in the County of King , State of Washington:

Lots 20 and 21, Block 3, Fall City, according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 2 of Plats, page 80, records of King County, Washington.

SUBJECT TO all easements, restrictions and reservations of record, if any.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said corporation has caused this instrument to be executed by its proper officers and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed this 27 day of October, 1962

KING COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT NO. 27

By Charles V. Hanson President

By Kirby B. Brownman Secretary

STATE OF WASHINGTON

County of KING

On this 27th day of OCTOBER 1962, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Charles V. Hanson and Kirby B. Brownman known to be the President and Secretary, respectively, of Fire District No. 27 of said county, the corporation that executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me said instrument to be the free and voluntary act and deed of said corporation, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and on such stated that they are authorized to execute the said instrument and that the seal affixed is the corporate seal of said corporation.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

[Signature] Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at FALL CITY.