

# 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 **The La Grande Commercial Historic District**  
other names/site number **N/A**

933

## 2. Location

street & number **Roughly bounded by the U.P Railroad tracts along Jefferson St. on the north; Greenwood and Cove streets on the east; Washington St. on the south; & Fourth St. on the west.**  not for publication  vicinity

city or town **La Grande**  
state **Oregon** code **OR** county **Union** code **61** zip code **97850**

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
*Sam Hamrick* July 6, 2001  
Signature of certifying official/Title/Deputy **SHPO** Date  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
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 **Entered in the National Register** Date of Action **9/3/01**

Name of Property

City, County, and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

private

building(s)

Contributing

Non-contributing

public-local

district

56

35

buildings

public-State

site

sites

public-Federal

structure

structures

object

1 objects

57

35

Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

5

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: Warehouse, Office, Specialty shop

Department store, Financial

SOCIAL HALL: Fraternal Hall

GOVERNMENT: Federal Building

TRANSPORTATION: Depot

DOMESTIC: Hotel

RECREATION: Theater

COMMERCE: Warehouse, Office, Specialty shop

Department store, Financial

SOCIAL HALL: Fraternal Hall

GOVERNMENT: City Hall

TRANSPORTATION: Depot

RECREATION: Theater

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate, Gothic, Renaissance, Mission,

20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial, Vernacular

Foundation: Concrete, Brick, Stone

Walls: Concrete, Brick, Stone

Roof: Rolled roofing; built-up roofing

Other: N/A

**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

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## Summary

The La Grande Historic District is an irregular shaped area located in downtown La Grande, Oregon. The District encompasses 42.7 acres and covers portions of fourteen city blocks. The District is located in Township 3 South, Range 38 East, Section 5 in Union County, Oregon. Although primarily commercial in character, the District has other property types within the boundaries including public, transportation, religious, and fraternal resources.

The area encompassed in the District was platted on a grid system, although the grid is oriented to the railroad track and is not on a true north-south axis. The District is roughly bounded by the Union Pacific railroad tracks on the north, Cove Avenue and Greenwood Street on the east, Washington Avenue on the south, and Fourth Street on the west. The District encompasses only one addition: Chaplin's Addition.

There are 108 individual tax lots in the District: six of the tax lots have two resources; and one resource is located in the public right-of-way. There are 57 Contributing resources in the District dating from 1891 to 1948, and 35 Non-Contributing resources. The Non-Contributing resources include 20 Historic Non-Contributing resources and 15 Non-Contributing resources. There are 17 properties classified as Vacant and five resources have previously been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, therefore, not counted as contributing resources in the District nomination.

Almost all of the resources in the District are buildings, however one resource is the base of a clock tower. There are two auxiliary buildings associated with the railroad depot and six features associated with the fire hall/city building (fire engines and equipment).

## Setting and Topography

Union County, located in northeastern Oregon, is situated in the Grande Ronde River Valley. The valley lies in the rainshadow of the Blue Mountain to the west and the Wallowa Mountains to the east. The two mountain ranges are separated north-south by the Indian, Grande Ronde, and Powder Valleys. The Grande Ronde and the Indian valleys are bisected by the Grande Ronde River, one of Oregon's longest rivers. The Powder River runs through the southeast corner of the county near the town of North Powder. The Wallowa and Minam rivers enter the county to the north. Other small valleys, plains, and plateaus make up the county and are primarily used for agriculture, recreation, or grazing.

La Grande is located in central Union County which is bounded by Wallowa County on the north and east, Baker and Grant counties on the south, and Umatilla County on the north and west. Whitman, Umatilla, and Wallowa National Forest border the county on the east, west, and north. The Grande Ronde valley lies at the core of Union County, and is the largest and most populated region. The large valley, 35 miles long north-south, varies in elevation from 2,700 to 3,000 feet. The valley is known for its fertile black, sandy loam soil that sustains grasses, grains, vegetables, fruit crops, and a variety of other agricultural operations.

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Union County, population 25,000, spans 2,038 square miles and has eight incorporated towns within its borders: Cove, Echo, Imbler, Island City, North Powder, Summerville, Union, and La Grande. There are several unincorporated communities also in the county. State Highway 30, which becomes Adams Avenue in downtown La Grande, extends northwest to southeast through the city. Interstate 84 parallels Highway 30 through the City of La Grande and southeastward through the county. Highway 203 extends southeast from the center of La Grande and Highways 82/237 extends easterly. La Grande serves as the county seat and is the largest town in the county.

The City of La Grande, current population 12,500, is located approximately 52 miles southeast of Pendleton, Oregon, and 45 miles north of Baker, Oregon. The city is located on the western edge of the Grande Ronde Valley about 2,713 feet above sea level.

The La Grande Commercial Historic District is located in the center of La Grande on a flat parcel of land. Residential with newer commercial development surrounds the downtown core in all directions. The railroad tracks border the north side of the District. Eastern Oregon University is south of the downtown on a hill overlooking the City. U.S. Highway 30 or Adams Avenue is the main arterial through the Historic District.

### Boundaries

The factors in determining the boundaries for the La Grande Commercial Historic District are based on the interrelationship of historical and visual elements. The visual factors include building styles, uses, types, integrity, and streetscape. Changes in historic character, zoning, and use were also evaluated in making the boundary determination. Historical information and modern in-fill also played a role in the delineation of the District's boundaries.

The buildings in the District encompass both sides of Jefferson and Adams Avenues, and the north side of Washington Avenue; the main northwest to southeast arterial. The secondary cross streets in the District are Fourth, Chestnut, Depot, Elm, Fir, Greenwood, Hemlock streets, and Cove Avenue. The historic resources in the area represent the majority of the historic commercial buildings in downtown La Grande.

The northern boundary is defined by the railroad tracks and warehouse buildings, and the western boundary is defined by newer commercial buildings and residential dwellings. The southern boundary is comprised of both residential and commercial buildings, and the eastern boundary is characterized as a mixed use area with some residential and newer commercial buildings. The properties within the District boundary includes the majority of what was historically the center of La Grande's commercial and warehouse district.

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Plats/Zoning

There is one addition represented in the boundaries of the District: Chaplin's Addition. This addition was platted on a grid system, although the grid is oriented to the railroad track and is not on a true north-south axis. The addition was platted by Daniel Chaplin who had a donation land claim in the area and donated land to the railroad for development.

There are several different block sizes represented in Chaplin's Addition. The majority of the rectangular blocks are 240 ft. wide by 270 ft., 330 ft., or 510 ft. long, and have 20 ft. wide alleyways extending west to east. The other blocks along the outer edges of the District are irregular in size; especially the blocks along the north side of Jefferson Avenue bounded by the railroad tracks. Generally, the blocks are divided into multiple 30 ft. wide by 110 ft. deep lots. The primary and secondary streets in the District measure 80 ft. wide (including the sidewalks).

The majority of the properties in the District are in the Central Business Zone; the area on the north side of Jefferson Avenue is zoned Light Industrial and the area east of Greenwood Street is zoned General Commercial. The downtown Historic District is part of the City's larger Urban Renewal District and Tax Increment Financing District (adopted in the fall of 1999).

Streetscape

La Grande's streetscape is characterized by wide street and uniform building facades. The main arterial through the District is Adams Avenue which is flanked by Washington and Jefferson Avenues. Adams Avenue is U.S. Highway 30 and extends east-west through the District. The western end of Adams Avenue is anchored by the original Federal Building, now City Hall. This building is set back from the sidewalk and has a grassy lawn area, unlike the other buildings along Adams. Directly across the street is Max Park, a newly completed public space.

The majority of the buildings along Adams Avenue are flush with the sidewalks (10 ft. to 12 ft.), however, some of the newer buildings do not conform to the historic setback. The buildings generally abut one another although some buildings have been demolished and the sites used for parking lots. Ranging from one to seven stories in height, the most common building heights are one and two-stories.

A downtown streetscape project was completed along Adams Avenue in recent years that included new curb cuts on the corners, concrete paving, and contrasting brick-patterned concrete delineating the crosswalks. Street trees have been planted sporadically along the street. Adams Avenue is lit by cobra-head metal light standards attached to wooden utility posts.

Generally, the buildings at the west end of Adams Avenue reflect the early development of the town. These date from the 1890s to the 1910s. Some of the larger one-story buildings, built in the automobile

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era, are located at the east end of Adams Avenue. These buildings abut one another and are either brick or concrete structures with large display windows.

Jefferson Avenue is located north of Adams Avenue. The street is less formally organized; the north side of the street particularly. The north side of Jefferson is characterized by the railroad depot and yards at the west end, and warehouses at the east end. Generally, there are no sidewalks on this side of the street; the street pavement gives way to gravel or paved parking areas in front of or on the side of the buildings. The buildings are not aligned with each other nor abut one another as they do on Adams Avenue; the setbacks are irregular. Most of the buildings do not have large storefront windows that face the street; this reflects their use as warehouses. The buildings generally extend from the street to the railroad tracks on the north.

The east end of Jefferson Street dead ends at Cove Avenue. Historically, Cove Avenue was a through street which connected Adams Avenue with Island Avenue; the major route to Cove. In the 1930s, an underpass was built on Island Avenue for the railroad, and Cove Avenue was closed off at the railroad tracks north of Jefferson Avenue. Hemlock Street was then cut through diagonally to Jefferson Avenue, forming a triangular parcel.

The south side of Jefferson Avenue resembles Adams Avenue in its setbacks and facades. The buildings are generally flush with the sidewalk, abut one another, and are more commercial in character. Cobra-head light standards along the street are attached to wooden utility poles.

Washington Avenue is a transitional street. Solid blocks of commercial buildings define the two most westerly blocks along the north side of Washington Avenue. These buildings are one and two-stories in height; only a few of the buildings have large display windows that front Washington (most front the side streets). The eastern end of the street is anchored by the National Register Roesch Building (Sacajewa Hotel Annex), a seven story building. There are few trees on the north side of the street. The properties on the south side of Washington, not in the District boundaries, have been altered or are of new construction. This south side of Washington Ave. begins the transition to the residential neighborhood.

The major connecting side streets that include Chestnut, Depot, Elm, Fir, Greenwood, and Hemlock Streets, generally have buildings that abut one another, are flush with the sidewalk, and have storefronts facing the street. There are some street trees on these side arterials. The buildings are generally two-stories in height.

### Building Types, Architectural Styles, and Condition

The buildings in the La Grande Commercial Historic District show a progression of architectural styles and resource types ranging from smaller brick commercial style buildings to larger two to seven-story brick or concrete buildings.

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Resource types in the District include commercial buildings, theaters, a city hall, warehouses, auto-related buildings, a church, a garage, and a fraternal halls. There is one object in the district: a cast-iron base to a clock located on the sidewalk on the 1000 block of Adams Avenue. Two auxiliary buildings associated with the railroad depot are also located in the district and six contributing features related to the fire department (engines and hose carts). More recent commercial buildings have been constructed in the District, and several parking lots have been built on sites previously occupied by commercial buildings. Max Park was built at the northwest entrance to town on Adams Avenue.

Most of the buildings in the District are simple in design with only elements of various styles including 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial, Italianate, American and Italian Renaissance, Mediterranean, Gothic Revival, Mission, Art Deco, and Art Moderne styles. Many of the buildings were constructed in the Vernacular style representing retail buildings with very little architectural details. Several pre-1900 buildings were remodeled in the first three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to reflect newer more "modern" design. A good example of this is the Foley-Bouvy Building (#84a) which was originally a decorative Queen-Anne style building that was later remodeled into a simpler streamline commercial style popular in the 1920s. The most ornate buildings are the Foley Building (#44), the Slater Building (#26a), the U.P. Railroad Depot (#1), and the Roesch Building - Sacajawea Hotel Annex (#111). Many of the buildings have the building name in the parapet as evident in the Mackey Building (#70), the Melville Building (#64), the Grace Building (#60a), Lottes Building (#61), and the Spaeth Building (#99).

The buildings are generally in fair to good condition with the exception of a few resources which are in fair to poor condition. Although a majority of the buildings maintain their architectural character, some buildings have lost integrity due to non-compatible alterations such as resurfacing and removal (or covering) of the original storefronts, windows, and transoms.

**Physical Development of the La Grande Commercial District**

***Period of Significance (1891-1948)***

The District has resources dating from 1891 to 1948 which defines the dates for the Period of Significance (POS). The Commercial buildings constructed within this POS reflect three general historic periods: Railroads and the Reform Movement (1884-1913); The Motor Age (1914-1940); and WWII & Post War Era (1941-1967).

***Railroads and the Reform Movement (1891-1913)***

The buildings associated with the Railroads and the Reform Movement represent the early settlement and growth in what is now downtown La Grande (known as "New Town"). "New Town" La Grande was settled in the early 1880s after the railroad was completed through the region in 1884. Merchants from "Old Town" La Grande, established in the 1860s along the Oregon Trail route in the southwest corner of the city, moved their businesses northeast to be closer to the newly completed railroad. This second period of development became known as "New Town" La Grande.

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A series of fires changed the face of La Grande in the 1880s and 1890s. Much of the downtown was destroyed in 1891 as two fires consumed the commercial core. New brick buildings were constructed replacing smaller wooden buildings; these are the earliest resources in the District. Twenty-five of these pre-1900 buildings remain in the District. At this time, a shift started occurring. These new edifices were built along Adams Avenue a block south of the railroad depot; not along Jefferson Avenue or Depot Street as the earlier development occurred. La Grande grew steadily as surrounding agricultural lands developed and produced. The town became the transportation and retail center for Union County. La Grande was also a divisional point for the railroad, one of the major employers, and the county seat.

The turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought more change to La Grande, ushering in reform movements or the progressive era. Many substantial brick buildings including hotels, saloons, and warehouses were built during this period. Theaters, the new Federal Building, a bank, fraternal halls, and library (not in district) were erected. The majority of the resources were built in the Vernacular or 20<sup>th</sup> Commercial styles, or had stylistic details of historic periods reflecting the different architectural styles.

The commercial buildings were generally one to two-stories in height, had flat roofs with parapets, constructed of brick, and had one over one double-hung wood sash windows and/or single pane storefront windows with transoms. Other building materials used in the construction of these early buildings include cast iron and other types of masonry. The buildings generally lack ornate detailing and have had modifications to the storefronts. The end of this period marks the start of the prosperous automobile era.

### *The Motor Age (1914-1940)*

The buildings erected in the automobile era, 1914-1940, reflect the period in La Grande's history when the automobile changed the face of the community. Amenities such as electricity, telephone systems, and better transportation corridors mark this period of the downtown's development. Many of the buildings erected during this time were directly related to the auto industry; including service and gas stations, and car dealerships. Other buildings constructed were commercial establishments (hotels) and warehouse buildings. Many of the pre-1900 buildings were remodeled into more "modern" edifices in the late teens and 1920s. La Grande firmly established its position as the leading trading and shipping center of Union County during this period.

The dominant building type was a one-story concrete building. These buildings generally had flat roofs with decorative parapets, large single pane storefront windows with transoms, and raised pilasters separating the bays. Smaller two-story brick buildings, often hotels (#23, #25), were erected to accommodate the increase in travelers and railroad workers. The Salvation Army, one of the more stylized buildings in the District, was constructed in the early 1920s in the Mission style. Many buildings were constructed at the end of the 1920s; twenty buildings were erected from 1925 to 1929 in the District. This building boom gave way to the national depression of the 1930s.



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The Depression brought low agricultural prices and, as a result, La Grande's downtown businesses suffered. Only a few buildings were erected during the Depression in the District, reflecting the state of the local and national economy. These buildings, however, were some of the most monumental structures including the Union Pacific Railroad Depot (#1) and the Roesch Building - Sacajewea Hotel Annex (#111); both built in 1930. By the end of the 1930s, the agricultural prices once again increased as the nation began coming out of the Depression and into World War II.

### *WWII & Post War Era (1941-1967)*

The buildings constructed after WWII are all directly related to the automobile industry. Large service and auto dealerships were constructed of concrete with large display windows. They often replaced smaller properties dating from an earlier era. Only five buildings were erected in the 1940s. Most of the later development in the District occurred in the 1970s, when six new buildings were constructed (mainly on Jefferson and Adams Avenues). There has been no new building constructed in the District since 1979 with the exception of Max Park which was constructed in the late 1990s.

### Classification of Properties

The classification of Contributing and Non-Contributing properties within the La Grande Commercial Historic District is based on a number of considerations including building style, type, number of alterations, building material, massing, setbacks, and the historic development of the District.

***Historic Contributing:*** Resources built between 1891 and 1948 which reflect the style, traditions, and/or patterns of buildings typically constructed during this period. The property retains a high degree of integrity with the historic fabric intact and few alterations. This period extends from the construction date of the earliest extant building, 1891 until 1948 (inclusive), to the year the last building was constructed.

***Historic Non-Contributing:*** Resources constructed during the period of significance which have been altered over time and do not currently convey the historic period. Changes in scale, massing, materials, fenestration, details, or a combination thereof compromise the integrity and historic character of the resource. Restoration of the elements lost due to non-compatible alterations would allow the building to be re-classified as a Contributing resource to the District.

***Non-Contributing:*** A resource in this classification may have two definitions. One, the property was constructed after 1948, the end date of the period of significance, and does not fit within the period of significance. Secondly, the property may not have retained any historic integrity due to numerous alterations and its historic character is irretrievable. Consequently, the property would not contribute to the potential of the historic district.

***Vacant:*** Properties are classified as vacant if there are no buildings sited on them and they are unimproved.

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**Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>Major Resources</b>	<b>Auxiliary Resources</b>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	57	8
<b><u>Non-Contributing</u></b>	35	0
Historic Non-Contributing	(20)	0
<b><u>Non-Contributing</u></b>	(15)	0
<b><u>Total Resources</u></b>	92	8
<b><u>Vacant</u></b>		
Vacant Lots	17	0
<b><u>National Register</u></b>		
Previously Listed on National Register	5	0

*Note: See supplemental information for listing of all resources by classification, date, and inventory number.*

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## Property Descriptions

The resources within the La Grande Commercial Historic District are described on the following pages.

*Note:* Some of the dates of the building were estimated from oral interviews, the assessor's construction date, and other sources (denoted by the use of circa). The "Historic Name" of the property most generally reflects an early owner or business in the building and the "Common Name" often refers to long-time owners/business of the properties or the current name of an established business.

#1	<b>Address:</b> 1150 Jefferson Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> LG RR Depot <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> 1930 <b>Architect:</b> Gilbert Stanley Underwood <b>Style:</b> Mediterranean/Moderne <b>Use:</b> Transportation <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Union Pacific Railroad 1700 Farnam St., 10 <sup>th</sup> Fl Omaha, Nebraska 68102 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5 CD <b>Reference No:</b> 15161 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> NA <b>Lot:</b> NA <b>Tax Lot:</b> ND <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> N/A
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## **DESCRIPTION:**

### Site

Located one block north of downtown La Grande, the depot is a linear building - 223 ft. by 34 ft. - sited along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. The blocky, two-story building sections have shallow gable roofs paralleling the tracks with a taller intersecting block defining the depot entries at the north and south, again with a shallow gable roof.

### Plan

In plan, the building sections define the interior uses. The waiting room, accessed from track side at the north and Jefferson Avenue from the south; ticket office and news stand directly to the east of the waiting room; men's and ladies restrooms directly to the west of the waiting room; agents' offices and conference room at the east end; and freight and baggage rooms at the west end. Being a Division Point on the Union Pacific system, the upper level was used as offices.

### Grounds

The trackside area is finished with brick pavers laid in a herringbone pattern. Planting and landscaped areas immediately surround the building. The Jefferson Avenue side of the depot is asphalt paved parking lot with a few larger planter areas. The tracks are north of the building. Historically, most of the railroad yards were north of the tracks including the round house.

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## Exterior

The exterior is finished in variegated red brick with a rug texture. Glazed terra cotta is used to define the main entries at the north, south, east, and west, as well as the baggage entries and at the exterior ticket window. The projecting, blocky, terra cotta panels incorporate details blending classical motifs – cartouches and triglyphs - with stylized pioneer elements – buffalo heads and American eagles – all in an art deco quality.

A band of terra cotta wraps the building at the window sill level of the second story and is used again as an entablature at the north and south facades. Terra cotta panels are also used between the windows at the east and west wings of the second story level. The roof is finished with red clay tile.

Fenestration is primarily original double-hung windows; one-over-one and eight-over-eight units and remain in good condition. Door openings have been compromised; many have been partially infilled and aluminum framed doors installed.

## Interior

As the depot has remained in continuous use for the past 60 years, the interior has been modified in some areas, but has largely retained its spatial arrangement, historic finishes, and details. The waiting room has its original scored concrete floor, wood wainscoting, plaster walls and ceiling with wood beams at the ceiling. Original Art Deco style light fixtures and benches remain also. Office spaces have wainscoting, plaster walls and ceilings, and wood panel doors with transoms.

## Auxiliary Buildings #1 and #2

Of the dozens of auxiliary buildings associated with the La Grande railroad operations – a roundhouse, maintenance shops, tool houses, oil tanks, water tanks, ice house, freight houses - only two small buildings still remain.

**Building #1:** Located immediately to the east of the depot is a one-story, narrow, rectangular structure. Built in 1944, the CTC (Centralized Traffic Control) Building is of brick construction with a flat roof. A concrete bond beam wraps the building above the windows. A narrow concrete band wraps the building at the window sill level and at the top of the parapet as well. Windows are one-over-one double-hung, some being replacements.

**Building #2:** To the east of this CTC building, built c. 1947, is a small, square office building constructed of similar materials. All features are the same, except the windows have individual concrete sills and some windows have been replaced with sliding units.

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## **HISTORICAL DATA**

### Previous Depots

The present depot is the fourth in La Grande since 1884. The first depot, built in 1884, located north of the main track, was destroyed by fire c. 1890. The second, dates unknown, was also destroyed by fire. By 1904, a passenger station had been constructed about 80 feet back from Jefferson Avenue at Depot Street and served until 1930. The present Mediterranean style depot was designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood, and opened on December 31, 1930, replacing the last wood frame depot.

### Gilbert Stanley Gilbert

The La Grande Depot represents one of many depots in Underwood's long list of railroad projects. Underwood's on-the-job architectural training began in 1911 in the offices of various California architects. He later attended the University of Illinois and Yale, graduating in 1920. He received a Master's Degree from Harvard in 1923.

His academic connections led him to a working relationship with the National Park Service developing projects at Zion and Bryce canyons in Utah. At this time the Union Pacific Railroad was also involved in developing park concessions operations. Underwood was recommended as an architect for designing lodges and other facilities for the National Parks and this led to his involvement with UP. Between 1924 and 1930. He designed twenty small and moderate size train depots for Union Pacific as well as the large Art Deco style depot in Omaha.

The La Grande depot was one of his last, the onset of the Depression ended any new railroad projects. Underwood then worked for the Federal government designing post offices and courthouses and the San Francisco mint. His government job did not prevent him from performing other outside work. His projects for the National Park Service led him into resort development in Idaho where he designed the Sun Valley Inn and Challenger Inn at Sun Valley.

<b>#2</b>	<b>Address:</b> 1301-05 Jefferson Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> A. Secured Properties
	<b>Historic Name:</b> La Grande Grocery Co.	P.O. Box 578
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1920	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1117
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> NA
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> NA
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 15900
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> N/A

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**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, vernacular, brick building (108 ft. by 110 ft.) was erected as a warehouse with a full basement. The five bays are separated by brick pilasters; each pilaster ending in a rounded top with lighter brick detailing. A covered, wooden loading dock extends across the Jefferson Ave. façade. The window openings have been altered with smaller windows being installed and infilled areas finished with shingles. Loading dock doors are located on the west elevation; the small southern most door has a transom above. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This building was constructed c. 1920 for La Grande Grocery Co. as a warehouse, and was owned by the Golan Epling in the 1920s-30s. In 1928, Huff Service Station is also listed as operating from this address. It changed owners in the 1940s, and was used as a lumber and coal company; the coal storage bins exist near the railroad tracks to the west. It was used for cold storage in the 1950s, and now serves as a distributing warehouse.

<p>#3    <b>Address:</b> 1315 Jefferson Ave.  <b>Historic Name:</b> Mountain West  <b>Common Name:</b> N/A  <b>Year Built:</b> 1979  <b>Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Altered  <b>Use:</b> Commerce  <b>Alterations:</b> NA  <b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>  <u>Non-Contributing</u></p>	<p><b>Owner:</b> A. Secured Properties  P.O. Box 578  La Grande, OR 97850  <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC  <b>Reference No:</b> 1115  <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition  <b>Block:</b> NA  <b>Lot:</b> NA  <b>Tax Lot:</b> 15800  <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> N/A</p>
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**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story structure (160 ft. by 110 ft.) was built as a warehouse. It has a shallow sloped gable roof and is finished with standing seam metal siding. The office area on the corner is sheltered with a projecting roof. This area is finished with stucco panels and a band of narrow, vertical, fixed windows on both faces. The corner of the upper level is fenestrated in a similar manner on both faces as well. On the Jefferson Avenue façade, at the far west, are three large garage doors. On the Fir Street façade, at the far east, is another large garage door. The building remains in excellent condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site remained vacant until the O.R.&N. Company's employee clubhouse was constructed between 1910 and 1923. It was a bungalow style building that faced Fir Street. The clubhouse was moved (date unknown) to 1108 N. Avenue. The site was then occupied by the La Grande Lumber Company's Sales Office, the main warehouse being located on the lot to the west (1301-05 Jefferson). This sales office structure was also moved, and is now located at the Tum-A-Lum Lumber Company yard on Madison between Fir and Greenwood streets.

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<b>#4</b>	<b>Address:</b> 301 Fir Street	<b>Owner:</b> American Legion Post #43
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Saloon	301 Fir Street
	<b>Common Name:</b> American Legion Post No.43	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1900	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CD
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1191
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 116
	<b>Alterations:</b> Moderate-Major	<b>Lot:</b> 1-4 and N. 10 ft by W. 28 ft of lot 5
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 6600
	<b>Historic Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> N/A

**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, brick, vernacular building (28 ft. by 91 ft.) has a streamlined parapet of stepped brick courses. The Jefferson Avenue façade is divided into five bays irregular in size. Projecting brick pilasters define the bays. The bays appear to have been infilled with stucco and the Fir Street façade has been coated with stucco. The brick is exposed on the north elevation. The north portion of the tax lot has been made into an outdoor area for the American Legion Post. A 36 ft. by 90 ft. concrete slab surrounded by chain link fence provides the outdoor patio area. The railroad tracks are directly north of the property, and the building abuts the public right-of-way on the west and south elevations. The building remains in excellent condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This building, constructed c. 1900, is the only one remaining from a group of five long, brick structures with 18 ft. – 20 ft. frontages facing Fir Street between Jefferson Avenue and the railroad tracks. In 1903, this building was a saloon with an ice house at the rear. By 1910, it was used as a furniture store. In 1928, it was known as the "Furniture Exchange". The possible former location of the ice house has a slightly ramped sidewalk on Jefferson, and the now blind façade's high cornice suggests that it once had a large door entry. The building was sold to the American Legion in 1965.

This building is a good free standing example of a type of commercial building common around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in La Grande. Others exist in the 1100 block of Adams, but many are renovated, and only the front façade is visible. The Fir Street building, visible as a free standing corner structure, is representative of neighboring buildings as well as a period building type.

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#5      **Address:** 1405 Jefferson Ave.  
**Historic Name:** Cigar Store  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** c. 1900  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Vernacular  
**Use:** COMMERCE  
**Alterations:** Minor  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Elmer L. & Barbara Beickel  
P. O. Box 1481  
La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CD  
**Reference No:** 1193  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 116  
**Lot:** S. 28 ft. lots 4 and 5  
**Tax Lot:** 6800  
**1999 Inventory No:** N/A

**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, single bay, brick vernacular building (28 ft. by 28 ft.) was possibly built along with the property at 301 Fir in c. 1900. The façade has the same streamlined parapet and brick drip corbelling. The storefront has been infilled with wood framing and siding. The extra height of the original one-story ceiling space has been utilized and divided into two stories. A single entry is offset to the west with a sliding window to the east and two windows above. The brick east elevation has not openings. The building is flush with the sidewalk and has a vacant lot to the east. The building remains in fair condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The small commercial storefront was used as a cigar factory in 1903. By 1910, it had been incorporated into the furniture business of 301 Fir, and continued to function in that capacity at least until 1928. Remodeling of the façade is dated c. 1975.

#6A      **Address:** 1415 Jefferson Ave.  
**Historic Name:** N/A  
**Common Name:** Progressive Paint  
**Year Built:** c. 1930  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Highway Commercial  
**Use:** COMMERCE  
**Alterations:** Major  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Bert Kirby  
1415 Jefferson Ave.  
La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CD  
**Reference No:** 1195  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 116  
**Lot:** 6-7  
**Tax Lot:** 7000  
**1999 Inventory No:** N/A

**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, building (110ft. by 116 ft) was completely altered after a c. 1995 fire. It is now clad with metal siding, most likely over the original brick. The facade has a canopy sheltering



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the large metal storefronts. A garage door is located on the west end of the front façade. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site remained vacant until this structure was built c. 1930. Its earlier use is unknown, but was used was Roy Farnam Supply Co. in more recent years.

#6B	<b>Address:</b> 1417 Jefferson Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Bert Kirby
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Blue Mt. Fruit Exchange	1415 Jefferson Ave.
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1915	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CD
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1195
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> COMMERCE	<b>Block:</b> 116
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> 8-9
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 7000
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> N/A

**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, vernacular brick building (50 ft. by 110 ft.) is another of the many warehouses built along the railroad tracks. The brick storefront is plain in design. The facade has a centered entry with two, 9/1 double-hung windows to the west and two replacement sliding windows at the east. A canopy shelters the windows at the right. Daylight basement windows are centered under the first story windows. The east elevation is a solid brick wall with only one freight door opening. Freight openings are on the north elevation (railroad side). Head-in parking is located in front of the building; there is no sidewalk on this portion of Jefferson Avenue. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site remained vacant until this structure was built 1915. Its earlier use was probably a warehouse. In 1928, the warehouse was used by the Blue Mountain Fruit Exchange. The building has been altered for commercial uses.

#7	<b>Address:</b> 1400 Blk. Jefferson	<b>Owner:</b> Tony's Heating & Air Conditioning
	<b>Historic Name:</b> N/A	P.O. Box 729
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> N/A	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CD
	<b>Architect:</b> N/A	<b>Reference No:</b> 1196
	<b>Style:</b> N/A	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> N/A	<b>Block:</b> 116
	<b>Alterations:</b> N/A	<b>Lot:</b> 10-11
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 7100
	<b><u>Vacant</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> N/A

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**DESCRIPTION:** This is an unpaved parking lot for the two flanking businesses.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Historically, this site was vacant.

#8	<b>Address:</b> 1419 Jefferson Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> Freight Warehouse <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> 1948 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Moderne <b>Use:</b> COMMERCE <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Tony's Heating & Air Conditioning P.O. Box 729 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CD <b>Reference No:</b> 1197 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 116 <b>Lot:</b> 12-13 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 7200 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> N/A
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**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, concrete building (60 ft. by 60 ft.) is vernacular in style with Moderne detailing along the roof line. Parallel grooves at the concrete parapet is the only decorative feature: a detail found on other buildings in La Grande of this era. The facade has a projecting flat roof sheltering the loading dock. An unpaved loading area is south of the loading platform. Three large garage doors open on to the loading dock.. Loading dock doors are also located on the east elevation. The building remains in fair condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site remained vacant until this structure was built in 1948 as a freight warehouse. Eastern Oregon Freight once occupied the building. The building still functions as a freight warehouse.

#9	<b>Address:</b> 1433 Jefferson Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> Sawyer & Holmes Mercantile Co. <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> c. 1905 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Altered <b>Use:</b> COMMERCE <b>Alterations:</b> Moderate <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Non-Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> George & Carla Butler 7501 Cardwell Ave. Orangevale, CA 95662-2520 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CD <b>Reference No:</b> 1198 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 116 <b>Lot:</b> 14-17 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 7300 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> N/A
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**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, vernacular brick building (60 ft. by 110 ft.) anchors the northwest corner of Jefferson and Greenwood streets. It has had recent (1990's) alterations. The roof line has had a mansard roof added to the two facades. The Jefferson facade has two segmentally arched, double-hung windows with sidelights at the right and two pairs of fixed windows with divided sidelights at the left. Above the west windows is a band of brick detailing. The corners and base of the building have had a stucco veneer applied. At the west is a covered platform. Some of the original detailing is evident on the east side of the building including the stepped parapet finished with decorative brickwork, and the segmentally arched windows. Freight doors are also located on the rear elevation (railroad side). The building remains in excellent condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site remained vacant until this structure was built in c. 1905 as a wholesale grocery & produce distributor with scales in the street on the Jefferson side and a platform on the Greenwood side. In 1923, it was used for flour, feed & grain, cement, baled hay, and household goods. Sawyer & Holmes Mercantile Company occupied the building by 1928.

<p>#10    <b>Address:</b> 1501 Jefferson Ave.  <b>Historic Name:</b> Pacific Fruit &amp; Produce Co.  <b>Common Name:</b>  <b>Year Built:</b> c. 1900  <b>Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Italianate  <b>Use:</b> COMMERCE  <b>Alterations:</b> Minor  <u><b>CLASSIFICATION:</b></u>  <u><b>Historic Contributing</b></u></p>	<p><b>Owner:</b> Globe Furniture Co.  P. O. Box 880  La Grande, OR 97850  <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CD  <b>Reference No:</b> 1199  <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition  <b>Block:</b> 117  <b>Lot:</b> 1-2  <b>Tax Lot:</b> 7400  <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> N/A</p>
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**DESCRIPTION:** This one-and-a-half story, vernacular, brick building (40 ft. by 110 ft.) anchors the northeast corner of Jefferson and Greenwood streets. The gable roof is revealed as a peak in the brick false front facing Jefferson. This false front is enhanced with corbelled brick. The gable end is punctuated with a louvered vent set in a segmental arch. The roof itself is also vented with four louvered cupolas. Many layers of painted advertisements are evident on the face of the false front above the shed roof that shelters the wooden loading dock. Fenestration is eight-light, double-hung windows; some of the windows have been covered with plywood. The basement access is visible at the east, and a arched loading dock door flanked by two boarded over windows is at the north (railroad) elevation. The building rests on a basalt foundation. There are no sidewalks on this section of Jefferson Avenue. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site remained vacant until this structure was built in c. 1900 as a produce warehouse. In 1928, it was Ryan Fruit Co. and later Baker Distributing Company. The building was

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purchased by Globe Furniture to use as a warehouse in the 1950s. Not only has it played an historic role in the life of La Grande, but its distinctive character as a building type for perishable foods makes it a valuable building.

#011 **Address:** 1505 Jefferson Ave. **Owner:** Greg R. & Veronica Williamson  
**Historic Name:** N/A 161 Lupine Dr.  
**Common Name:** N/A Sequim, WA 98382  
**Year Built:** N/A **Map No:** 3S 38 5CD  
**Architect:** N/A **Reference No:** 1200  
**Style:** N/A **Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Use:** Vacant Lot **Block:** 120  
**Alterations:** N/A **Lot:** 3  
**CLASSIFICATION:** **Tax Lot:** 7600  
**Vacant** **1999 Inventory No:** N/A

**DESCRIPTION:** This lot is vacant and used for access to the property at 1501 Jefferson. The unimproved area slopes down to the north.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In the early 1900s, a small wood frame dwelling occupied this site.

#12 **Address:** 1507 Jefferson Ave. **Owner:** Greg R. & Veronica Williamson  
**Historic Name:** Pacific Fruit & Produce Co. 161 Lupine Dr.  
**Common Name:** Sequim, WA 98382  
**Year Built:** c. 1928 **Map No:** 3S 38 5CD  
**Architect:** Unknown **Reference No:** 1201  
**Style:** Vernacular **Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Use:** COMMERCE **Block:** 117  
**Alterations:** Minor **Lot:** 4-6  
**CLASSIFICATION:** **Tax Lot:** 7600  
**Historic Contributing** **1999 Inventory No:** N/A

**DESCRIPTION:** This one story, vernacular, brick building (60 ft. by 110 ft.) with basement was built c. 1928. The clean, simple, straight-lined brickwork is reminiscent of many of the 1920s-style buildings found in La Grande's downtown area. At the parapet is a long horizontal panel, possibly used for the business name, which has been painted over. The three bays at the façade once served as garage bays. The center and west bays have been recently (1990s) infilled with windows and doors. The east bay still functions as a service bay. A multi-light window is the only feature on the east elevation; the north (railroad) side has a large freight door flanked by windows (now enclosed). The building remains in good condition. There are no sidewalks on this section of Jefferson Avenue; parking is in front of the building.

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**HISTORICAL DATA:**

The building was constructed c. 1928 as an auto garage.

#13A **Address:** 1517-25 Jefferson Ave.

**Historic Name:** N/A

**Common Name:** N/A

**Year Built:** c. 1906

**Architect:** Unknown

**Style:** Vernacular

**Use:** COMMERCE

**Alterations:** Minor

**CLASSIFICATION:**

**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Fallow Properties Inc.

P. O. Box 1219

La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CD

**Reference No:** 1202

**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition

**Block:** 117

**Lot:** 7-12

**Tax Lot:** 7700

**1999 Inventory No:** N/A

**DESCRIPTION:** This one story, vernacular, masonry building (60 ft. by 45 ft.) was built c. 1906. The stuccoed façade exhibits centered signage at the roof line. An entry, offset to the west, is flanked by a multi-pane window on the west and a horizontal fixed window on the east. Concrete stairs lead to the front floor. The west elevation has a series of recessed windows (because of the masonry construction). A recessed wooden freight door is located on the east elevation. The exposed foundation on the sides is made of basalt. There are no sidewalks on this portion of Jefferson Avenue. The original building remains in good condition.

A one story, vernacular, concrete loading dock and warehouse addition (120 ft. by 50 ft.) was added to the building c. 1935. The addition's exposed east side is essentially an open loading dock with a shed roof above. The interior is lit via a band of monitor windows at the roof. The addition extends along the north side of the original building and has large freight doors on its west and north elevations.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In 1903, the track side of the property contained C. J. McLean's Chop Mill and Grain elevator. This building was razed by 1910. The present building, which covered half of the site, was constructed c. 1906, and served as a hay and feed store. It possibly included a mill powered by electricity in 1910. It had a boiler for steaming grain and a four-foot platform on the Jefferson Avenue side. The office was on the southwest corner as it is today. By 1928, the building was being used as a warehouse. The building is distinctive for its foundation being constructed of basalt stone. If it was a mill, this is also important as it would be the only one left in our research area.

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#13B **Address:** 1517-25 Jefferson Ave.  
**Historic Name:** N/A  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** c. 1906  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Vernacular  
**Use:** COMMERCE  
**Alterations:** Minor  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Fallow Properties Inc.  
P. O. Box 1219  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CD  
**Reference No:** 1202  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 117  
**Lot:** 13-14  
**Tax Lot:** 7700  
**1999 Inventory No:** N/A

**DESCRIPTION:** This one story, vernacular, brick building (78 ft. by 94 ft.) was built c. 1906 anchoring the corner of northwest Jefferson and Hemlock. At that time Hemlock was a through street connecting across the tracks. The present loading dock on the eastside originally wrapped the corner and the Jefferson façade. The Jefferson Avenue façade has a centered entry with a small shed roof. To each side is a segmentally-arched one over one, double-hung window. A freight door flanked by windows is on the north elevation (rear). The foundation is basalt. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The building was constructed as a warehouse. It originally was used for the storage of "flour, produce and cement" at the south half facing Jefferson Avenue. "Sash, doors and hardware" were stored in the north half facing the tracks. In 1923, it was owned by C. W. Bunting & Son, and was used as a warehouse for groceries, fruit and produce. By 1928, it was Erickson and Durland Dealers, and by 1930 Erickson and Lottes Feed Dealers were using the building.

#14 **Address:** 1529 Jefferson Ave.  
**Historic Name:** N/A  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** c. 1916/c. 1955  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Vernacular  
**Use:** COMMERCE  
**Alterations:** Minor  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Normar Inc.  
P. O. Box 477  
Baker City, OR 97814  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CD  
**Reference No:** 1203  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 118  
**Lot:** NA  
**Tax Lot:** 7800  
**1999 Inventory No:** N/A

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**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, irregularly shaped, vernacular, brick building (approx. 125 ft. by 94 ft.) is a combination of three building sections built at various times. Together, they anchored the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Cove Avenue; formerly, Cove was a through street intersecting Jefferson diagonally. The original rear building, c. 1923, was constructed to the north with a dock facing Cove Avenue. The one-story corner portion has an entry facing Jefferson with a window to the right. The west portion of the property faces Jefferson and exhibits two garage bays. The building remains in fair-good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The rear building was used as a general warehouse in 1923, but was not readily accessible by the railroad spur. The front of the building was a retail store – grocery and confectionery probably with a gas pump outside. The garage addition was possibly built in the mid-1950s. This corner, prior to the closing of Cove Avenue, would have been a good business location, being on the road from downtown to the community of Cove.

<p>#15    <b>Address:</b> 1528 Jefferson Ave.  <b>Historic Name:</b> Associated Gas  <b>Common Name:</b> N/A  <b>Year Built:</b> c. 1920  <b>Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Mission  <b>Use:</b> COMMERCE  <b>Alterations:</b> Moderate  <u><b>CLASSIFICATION:</b></u>  <u><b>Historic Contributing</b></u></p>	<p><b>Owner:</b> Susan L. Morrison &amp;  Shirley A. Peppley  PO Box 326  La Grande, OR 97850  <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CD  <b>Reference No:</b> 1209  <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition  <b>Block:</b> 110  <b>Lot:</b> 11  <b>Tax Lot:</b> 8300  <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> N/A</p>
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**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, irregular-shaped, brick building (approx. 58 ft. by 30 ft.) was built as a gas station c. 1920. The original, taller building section, has Mission style detailing reflected in its stucco finish and inset terra cotta tile vents at three sides. This was the former gas station section. An historic photo (1932-33) indicates a flat roof at this section; a hipped roof was added later. The north and south facades are identical; originally having a band of three windows enhanced by a cornice molding. The windows have since been infilled and door openings installed at the center window position. A one-story, wedge-shaped addition completes the east corner.

The original, hip-roofed drive-through gas service area at the west was later enclosed with wood framing (1940s). Still later, a concrete block addition extended the building further to the west. A lower mansard roof wraps the west end of the building. Fenestration includes fixed and casement windows. The surface finishes vary, but all is painted a uniform color to bring cohesiveness to the building. The building remains in fair-good condition.

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One remaining artifact is the signpost from the former drive-in/restaurant in the 1950s. Located on the west corner is a steel post with a five-point star atop. On each side, starting at the center, are four concentric stars outlined in neon.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Built as a gas station c. 1920, this triangular corner, prior to the closing of Cove Avenue, would have been an ideal location with auto traffic on the road from downtown to the community of Cove. An historic photo indicates "Associated Gas" occupied the corner in 1932-33. In the early 40s, a coffee shop occupied the building. In the 1950s, a restaurant (the "Colonial Hut") operated on this corner. A bank/loan-brokerage firm may also have been tenants of the building.

### #16-19 Deleted

<p>#20    <b>Address:</b> 1426-32 Jefferson Ave.  <b>Historic Name:</b> Bunting Tractor  <b>Common Name:</b> Golden Harvest Chinese Restaurant  <b>Year Built:</b> 1925  <b>Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular  <b>Use:</b> COMMERCE  <b>Alterations:</b> Minor  <b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>  <u>Historic Contributing</u></p>	<p><b>Owner:</b> George Butler  7501 Cardwell Ave.  Orangevale, CA  95662-2520  <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC  <b>Reference No:</b> 987  <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition  <b>Block:</b> 111  <b>Lot:</b> 14-17  <b>Tax Lot:</b> 3400  <b>1999 Inventory No:</b>38</p>
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**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, one-story concrete commercial building (110 ft. by 120 ft.) has brick veneer facades and a raised, stepped parapet fronting Greenwood Street and Jefferson Avenue. A concrete stringcourse caps the multi-pane storefront transom windows that are separated by concrete and brick pilasters. The bulkhead is covered with stucco. Some of the storefronts have been altered by enclosing the openings with brick or wood siding. The building was rehabilitated in 1991-92.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In 1888, a lumber shed was located on the site but was demolished by 1889. The site was then occupied by a wooden dwelling by 1903, however, by 1910, the site was again vacant. The current building was erected in 1925, to house a tractor sales and service shop. Bunting Tractor and Caterpillar was housed in the building. C.W. Bunting moved to La Grande in 1911 and was employed as a salesperson for Holt Manufacturing. Bunting sold Holt combined harvester tractors and later Caterpillars tractors. C.F. Bunting's son, Clyde also worked in the family business. The building was later (1960s) purchased by Claude Hand who use the structure for his paint and parts warehouse.





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**DESCRIPTION:** This 10 ft. by 27 ft. lot is located behind (east) of the Hotel Paris (221 Fir Street). The lot is vacant.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This lot was historically associated with the Hotel Paris.

#23	<b>Address:</b> 221 Fir Street	<b>Owner:</b> James Weaver
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Hotel Paris	2010 N. Greenwood Ave.
	<b>Common Name:</b> Rivers Hotel	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1927	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 980
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> COMMERCE/Hotel	<b>Block:</b> 111
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor-Moderate	<b>Lot:</b> N. 27' Lts. 1-4
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 2700
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 34

**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story, red brick building (27 ft. by 100 ft.) has a brick parapet detailed with recessed brick panels, a row of header bricks, and a decorative drip course. The second floor windows are segmental-arch, one-over-one double-hung wood sash. Brick beltcourses extend around the primary facades separating the stories. The Fir Street façade has one bay and the Jefferson Avenue elevation is broken into five bays separated by brick pilasters. All the storefronts of this vernacular style brick commercial block have been altered; many have had display areas covered with brick or wood siding. An exterior wooden stairway extends to the second floor of the east elevation. The building has a basement and is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In 1888, the site was occupied by a one-story frame wagon shop; the principal building on the block. By 1903, a two-story, frame building housing a saloon occupied a portion of the lot. This building was replaced by 1923, with a two-story brick building housing a woodworker's shop.

Prominent La Grande entrepreneur Julius Roesch erected the hotel in 1927. The August 31, 1927, *La Grande Observer* states, "Julius Roesch has erected a two-story brick building on the south corner of Fir and Jefferson intersection. The Orange Blossom Confectionery occupies the lower floor and the Hotel Paris, with 25 rooms, is located in the second floor. Both are new businesses in La Grande." In 1928, the building housed the Hotel Paris, a Piggly Wiggly Grocery Store, and the Sprouse-Reitz Company.



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wood siding. A non-historic concrete block addition was added to the south elevation that contains a stairway to the second floor. The building is in fair-good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In 1893, a frame dwelling occupied the site. By 1903, the dwelling was replaced by a wooden structure housing a saloon and barber shop. It later housed a creamery, tailor shop, and a barbershop. The present two-story brick building was constructed in 1927, and housed the Angelus Hotel (known to have been a brothel) on the second floor, and the Fir Street Barbershop on the first floor. The building was built by Mrs. Mildred Butts.

#26a	<b>Address:</b> 214 - 224 Fir Street	<b>Owner:</b> Margaret A. Ball
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Slater Bldg.	7130 Horseshoe Lane
	<b>Common Name:</b> Lyman Building	Placerville, CA 95667
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1891	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Thornton/Mesker Brothers	<b>Reference No:</b> 972
	<b>Style:</b> Italianate	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> COMMERCE	<b>Block:</b> 112
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> N. 2/3, Lts. 8-9
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 2200
	<b><u>National Register</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 29a

**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story building is a strong anchor on the southwest corner of Fir and Jefferson streets with facades that differ greatly. The dominant Jefferson Avenue façade is rich in architectural detail relying upon the standardized Mesker Brothers storefront system of cast iron columns and decorative sheet metal panels, brackets, and cornice elements. The parapet displays two higher pediment sections atop the bracketed cornice. The entablature exhibits courses of decorative elements diminishing to panels above the eight double-hung windows. Each window is separated by paired pilasters and panels. These components complete the corner with one window on the Fir Street façade.

The first floor storefront is divided into five bays defined by slender pilasters. Many of the bays retain their windows and doorways, though many have been painted over or blocked out in some manner. The Italianate elements of the Jefferson Avenue façade complete the narrow corner bay facing Fir Street with a recessed doorway located at the first floor. This bay contrasts with the simpler design of the other five bays of the Fir Street façade.

The five bays are defined by two-story brick pilasters ending at the cornice which is the only unifying feature of the two facades; the decorative cornice completes the roof line here also. Two narrow bays are located to the left and three wide bays to the right. A raised decorative parapet adorns the middle wide bay.

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Fenestration details vary per bay. At the second story, the narrow end bays display semi-circular arched windows with heavy brick arch. The wide bays have sets of three double-hung windows, separated with slender pilasters, set into segmental-arched openings; the middle set again has a heavy brick arch with keystone, the other sets of windows in the flanking wide bays have simple keystones.

The first floor level of the Fir Street façade has a recessed entry at the far left. Each of the other bays has segmental-arched, wood-framed storefronts, some modified and some retaining the original re-lights and details.

Building changes occurred in the 1924-25 when ground floor commercial spaces were subdivided and the upstairs was remodeled into apartments. The building retains much of its original character, and is in good condition.

**HISTORIC DATA:** The Slater Building was nominated to the National Register in 1983 under criteria "C" and "B". The building represents a fine example of the use of the cast iron "Mesker Brothers" storefront system incorporating galvanized sheet metal panels and details. It is the only all-metal building façade remaining in La Grande.

The building is associated with James H. Slater, and was completed in 1891. Slater was a Territorial and State legislator prior to coming to eastern Oregon during the gold rush era of the 1860s. He also served in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate. Slater and his sons maintained legal offices in the upper story of the building. Building construction is attributed to John Lyman Slater, son of James, who was a contractor.

#26b **Address:** 212 Fir Street  
**Historic Name:** Slater Bldg.  
**Common Name:** Lyman Apt. Annex  
**Year Built:** 1924-25  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Vernacular  
**Use:** COMMERCE  
**Alterations:** Minor  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**National Register**

**Owner:** Margaret A. Ball  
7130 Horseshoe Lane  
Placerville, CA 95667  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 972  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 112  
**Lot:** S. part of Lots. 8-9  
**Tax Lot:** 2200  
**1999 Inventory No:** 29b

**DESCRIPTION:** The Lyman Apartment Annex is a two-story, red brick addition adjoining the Slater Building to the north. The building has a side stepped parapet and a slightly corbelled front parapet that is decorated with a soldier course of buff-colored brick. The entire façade is recessed within brick pilasters.

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One-over-one double-hung windows are on the upper floor. The front façade features a storefront with a recessed doorway flanked by display windows. A band of eight, smaller transom windows are located above the storefront windows. The storefront windows flank the recessed central entrance. Board and batten covers the bulkhead. This building is connected internally to the Slater Building in the basement and the upper story. The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as an addition to the adjacent Slater Building.

**HISTORIC DATA:** Lyman Apartments Annex is an addition to the Slater Building. The building was constructed in 1924-25 by George R. and Rural Pearl Lyman after the Lymans purchased the Slater Building in 1923 in a sheriff's sale. The second floor of the building was used as an annex to the Lyman Apartments which were located in the upper floor of the Slater Building. The first floor housed commercial businesses which included automobile dealerships (Union Motor Co., Southard and Shinn, Getting and Hanks, & Lynch Motor Company) and more recently, a jewelry store.

The Lyman's son-in-law, Doyle Zimmerman and daughter, Emma, assisted in the management of the apartment building, and in 1937, the Zimmerman's were granted one-half interest in the property. The property stayed in the Zimmerman family until 1972.

#27	<b>Address:</b> 1312 Jefferson Street	<b>Owner:</b> Kurt & Loretta Peterson
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Union Motor Co.	1605 Adams Ave.
	<b>Common Name:</b> Gettings & Hanks	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1891	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 971
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Italianate	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> COMMERCE	<b>Block:</b> 112
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor-Moderate	<b>Lot:</b> 6-7
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 2100
	<b>Historic Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 28

**DESCRIPTION:** The original asymmetrical articulation of elements in the facade is unusual. The two-story building (60 ft. by 159 ft.) has a brick parapet adorned with a corbelled brick drip course that features a central shallow gable. The central gable mimics the gable above the first floor entrance. The first floor gable, however, is offset and does not align with the upper gable. Corbelled end pilasters extend above the parapet. Two over two double-hung, wood sash segmental arch windows span the second story façade; a long panel, outlined in raised brick, is above the upper floor windows. Windows at the ground level, which are in their original positions, have been enlarged. The wide principal entrance is framed in brick with a pair of pilasters supporting a form suggesting a gabled temple pediment. A garage door and passage door is on the west end of the front bay door. The garage door opens onto a wooden ramp leading to the upper floor. The building has a one-story rear addition and is in poor-fair condition.

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**HISTORICAL DATA:** The earliest structure on the site dates from 1888/89 and housed Frawley & McClures Livery. The present building, built c. 1891, was originally an agricultural implement store. By 1923, it was the Union Motor Company Garage and by 1927, E.G. Getting, of Getting and Hanks Overland Garage, took over the building for their car dealership. They also had space in the first floor of the adjacent Slater Building. Part of the building was occupied by Zweidfel Plumbing who started his business about 1907. He moved his plumbing business to the building in 1922. After World War II, the building was used as an auto showroom (Leighton Automobile Company), sales office, and auto repair. Autos were stored on the second floor.

<b>#28</b>	<b>Address:</b> 215 Elm Street	<b>Owner:</b> Larena Hallmark, Trustee
	<b>Historic Name:</b> La Grande Radiator Works	215 Elm St.
	<b>Common Name:</b> Furniture West	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1914	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 970
	<b>Style:</b> Altered	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> COMMERCE	<b>Block:</b> 112
	<b>Alterations:</b> Major	<b>Lot:</b> 1-5
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 2000
	<b><u>Historic Non-Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 27

**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story building with basement has been altered. Corrugated metal paneling has been added at the roof line, and stone veneer has been added to the corner pilasters. Aluminum-frame display windows have been installed. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The earliest building on the site was a wood-frame dwelling (1888– 1910). By 1923, the present building served as a machine shop/car repair and plumbing shop. According to the 1928 directory, the La Grande Thermold Brake Station and La Grande Radiator Works were located in the Jefferson Avenue elevation.

Originally, the building occupied only about 60 ft. of Jefferson (addresses 1302 and 1304), and many shops faced onto Elm Street. Five bays existed on the Elm Street side, all of which have casement windows except one which is a garage door. The building has been added to over the years.

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#29    **Address:** 1212 Jefferson Ave.  
      **Historic Name:** Fred Holmes Building/Hotel  
      Savoy  
      **Common Name:** Eagles Lodge  
      **Year Built:** 1910  
      **Architect:** Unknown  
      **Style:** Altered  
      **Use:** COMMERCE  
      **Alterations:** Major  
      **CLASSIFICATION:**  
      **Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** L. G. Aerie #259  
              P. O. Box 337  
              La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
      **Reference No:** 965  
      **Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
      **Block:** 113  
      **Lot:** 10 ft. of 3, 4-8  
      **Tax Lot:** 1600  
      **1999 Inventory No:** 22

**DESCRIPTION:** The one-story building is five bays wide from east to west along Jefferson Avenue with the bay at the west end being narrower than the others. Four bays line the Elm Street elevation, with the southernmost bay having a door. Two other window openings in this southernmost bay have been boarded over. All storefronts at all other bays have been covered with wood framing and diagonal paneling. Above the storefronts is vertical metal paneling installed to the roofline. The only historic fabric remaining are the stone pilasters that define the bays. The second floor of this building was removed. The building is in fair-good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In 1888-89, this site was a small, two-story frame building known as the La Grande Hotel. From at least 1893 to 1903, the space was vacant (perhaps the Hotel perished in the 1891 fire). The Fred Holmes Building, constructed in 1910, housed a hardware store on the first floor and the Savoy Hotel on the second floor. The hotel, with the entrance on Jefferson Avenue nearest Depot Street, was outfitted with electric lights and steam heat, and had over 50 rooms. The hotel continued at least until the 1930s. By 1961, the structure had become the Eagles Lodge Building. Sometime in the late 1960s/70s, the height of the building was modified: approximately half of the second floor was removed.

#30    **Address:** 1202 Jefferson Ave.  
      **Historic Name:** N/A  
      **Common Name:** N/A  
      **Year Built:** N/A  
      **Architect:** N/A  
      **Style:** N/A  
      **Use:** Parking Lot  
      **Alterations:** N/A  
      **CLASSIFICATION:**  
      **Vacant**

**Owner:** L. G. Aerie #259  
              P. O. Box 337  
              La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
      **Reference No:** 964  
      **Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
      **Block:** 113  
      **Lot:** 1-2, 20 ft. of Lt. 3  
      **Tax Lot:** 1500  
      **1999 Inventory No:** 21



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**DESCRIPTION:** The tax lot (80 ft. by 110 ft.) is used as a parking lot. The surface is asphalt.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In 1888-1889, this corner supported a string of businesses located in small, wood-frame structures facing Depot Street: a saloon on the corner, furnished rooms, a barber shop, restaurant, a notions, variety store, and a sample room adjacent to the alley. The 1891 fire apparently affected this block; many of the buildings perished. By 1903, only the corner businesses remained. The following few years witnessed a grand rebirth of the block with brick structures lining the street. In 1961, the brick structures remained, but were subsequently demolished for a parking lot.

#31	<b>Address:</b> 212-214 Jefferson Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Jerome Collman
	<b>Historic Name:</b> N/A	P. O. Box 1086
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> N/A	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> N/A	<b>Reference No:</b> 957
	<b>Style:</b> N/A	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Parking Lot	<b>Block:</b> 114
	<b>Alterations:</b> N/A	<b>Lot:</b> S. 30 ft. of Lts. 10 & 11
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 800
	<b><u>Vacant</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 14

**DESCRIPTION:** The tax lot is used as a parking lot for the adjacent business to the west. The open lot is surfaced with asphalt.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** A small, wood-frame saloon occupied this site facing Depot Street in 1889. Subsequently, the lot remained vacant until c. 1910 when a one-story structure housed a saloon and restaurant, and continued to do so until at least the 1920s. By 1961, other unknown businesses occupied the building. The building was demolished for use as a parking lot.

#32	<b>Address:</b> 216-222 Jefferson Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Jerome Collman
	<b>Historic Name:</b> N/A	P. O. Box 1086
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> N/A	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> N/A	<b>Reference No:</b> 956
	<b>Style:</b> N/A	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Parking Lot	<b>Block:</b> 114
	<b>Alterations:</b> N/A	<b>Lot:</b> N. 80 ft. of Lts. 10-11
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 700
	<b><u>Vacant</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 13

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**DESCRIPTION:** The tax lot is used as a parking lot for the adjacent business to the west. The open lot is surfaced with asphalt.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** From 1888 to 1889, the corner of this site supported the foundation of a building destroyed by fire. In 1893, a two-story brick structure with a clipped corner anchored the corner of the lot. By 1903, a two-story structure immediately to the south joined the first. These structures catered to the railroad traffic offering food, lodging, and spirits. Both structures remained until the 1960s and subsequently made way for a parking lot.

#33	<b>Address:</b> 1118 Jefferson Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Gary K. & Irene A. Elhart
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Lottes Tavern	2013 Adams Ave
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1904	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 955
	<b>Style:</b> Altered	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 114
	<b>Alterations:</b> Major	<b>Lot:</b> E. 20 ft. Lt. 9
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 600
	<b><u>Historic Non-Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 12

**DESCRIPTION:** The one-story, brick building (20 ft. by 110 ft.) has a flat roof with shallow parapet. The brick's east elevation has been preserved; paint lines and rafter notches identify the location of an adjacent building (demolished for parking lot). Two windows on this elevation have been enclosed with concrete blocks. The building's facade has been altered extensively and rebuilt with brick and wood shingles. A recessed door located at the right. Inside, the original bar remains and is said to be over one hundred years old, as well as the back bar and half of the back mirror including its columned, stained glass framework. It is said to have been brought from Alaska in 1904. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site of a saloon since at least 1903, the first building was one-story, and probably frame. The present building most likely built c. 1904, and at least by 1907, it was known as Lottes Tavern. Ulrich Lotte, a German immigrant, came to La Grande in 1888 and became friends with of prominent entrepreneur, Julius Roesch. After prohibition was enacted, Lottes opened the Lottes Resturant and the upper floor served as The Lottes apartments. The apartments were also called the Lux or which "...were rented by the hour." The structure was partially destroyed by fire in 1975.

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#34    **Address:** 1116 Jefferson Ave.  
      **Historic Name:** The Oregon Bar  
      **Common Name:** NA  
      **Year Built:** c. 1900  
      **Architect:** Unknown  
      **Style:** Vernacular  
      **Use:** Commerce  
      **Alterations:** Moderate-Major  
      **CLASSIFICATION:**  
      **Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Kenneth Presler  
          1116 Jefferson Ave.  
          La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 954  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 114  
**Lot:** E. 10 ft. Lot. 8; W. 10 ft. Lot. 9  
**Tax Lot:** 500  
**1999 Inventory No:** 11

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, brick commercial block (20 ft. by 110 ft.) is two stories, but the upper front story is not visible from the street. The parapet and west pilaster is slightly corbelled. The entire storefront has been filled with brick. It features a small window and recessed door at the right. The building is in fair condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:**

Built sometime between 1893 and 1903, this building originally housed a saloon. From at least c. 1915 to the mid-1920s, it was known as "The Oregon Bar" owned by Richard K. Kelley. Kelly, an Irish immigrant, was proprietor of the Crystal Saloon on Depot and Adams streets as early as 1893. By 1928, the Pure Foods Restaurant was housed in the building.

#35    **Address:** 1114 Jefferson Ave.  
      **Historic Name:** Stage Depot  
      **Common Name:** Boswell Stage  
      **Year Built:** c. 1913/1926  
      **Architect:** Unknown  
      **Style:** Vernacular  
      **Use:** Commerce  
      **Alterations:** Minor-Moderate  
      **CLASSIFICATION:**  
      **Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Lee Flower  
          1114 Jefferson Ave.  
          La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 953  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 114  
**Lot:** Lot. 7, W. 20 ft. Lot. 8  
**Tax Lot:** 400  
**1999 Inventory No:** 9-10

**DESCRIPTION:** The one-story, brick vernacular building (50 ft. by 100 ft.) has a tall parapet embellished with a brick drip course and recessed spandrel panels. The west bay of this commercial block is larger than the east bay. The west storefront has been infilled and a garage door added. The east bay has retained its early storefront with a recessed entrance with transom and sidelights and large display window. The original storefront transom window is still intact although obscured. The building is in fair-good condition.

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**HISTORICAL DATA:** The building was constructed in two phases. The eastern portion was constructed in about 1913 and the western portion built in 1926 (*Observer*, 27 August 1927). Originally, the eastern part was a cigar store and pool hall (the Oregon Pool Hall). In 1925, a stage depot (the Oregon Trail and Motor Transit stages) moved into the building; it later become the Boswell Stage Depot. An article in the August 31, 1927, *La Grande Observer* states of the building, "The stage line serving a number of auto stage passenger lines occupies a large floor space in the center including a large waiting room and inside depot." The auto stage business began in La Grande in about 1922 in association with the completion of the Oregon Trail Highway connecting La Grande with east and west coasts cities. As demand increased, the company built the addition to the stage depot. Constructed in 1926, the depot included room for a repair shop, storage of the motor stages, and a service station.

<p>#36    <b>Address:</b> 1112 Jefferson Ave.  <b>Historic Name:</b> City Brewery Bottling  Building Site  <b>Common Name:</b> N/A  <b>Year Built:</b> N/A  <b>Architect:</b> N/A  <b>Style:</b> N/A  <b>Use:</b> Parking Lot  <b>Alterations:</b> N/A  <b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>  <u>Vacant</u></p>	<p><b>Owner:</b> Jem Reed Co.  1104 Jefferson Ave.  La Grande, OR 97850  <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC  <b>Reference No:</b> 952  <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition  <b>Block:</b> 114  <b>Lot:</b> 6  <b>Tax Lot:</b> 300  <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> NA</p>
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**DESCRIPTION:** The parking lot (30 ft. by 110 ft.) is surfaced with asphalt and has a chain link fence along edges of the property.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The 1889 Sanborn witnessed the growth of a brewery on the site; known as the "City Brewery". The complex was erected by German immigrant Julius Roesch. By 1893, an addition expanded the Brewery, and within the next ten years, the ice house had expanded onto the property at the west. By 1910, the enterprise had been renamed the "La Grande Brewery and Ice Factory". The enactment of state prohibition in 1916, and national prohibition in 1920, ended Roesch's career as a brewer and a new operation took over the building.

This lot was the site of the bottling works for the brewery and after the business folded, a creamery (Union Creamery Co.) moved into the building. By 1961, the brewery had been razed, but the creamery still existed. Part of the east wall of the creamery can still be seen, attached to the neighboring building at the east (1114 Jefferson). The site is now a parking lot.

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#37	<b>Address:</b> 1108-10 Jefferson Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> City Brewery Site <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> N/A <b>Architect:</b> N/A <b>Style:</b> N/A <b>Use:</b> Parking Lot <b>Alterations:</b> N/A <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Vacant</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Jem Reed Co. 1104 Jefferson Ave. La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 951 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 114 <b>Lot:</b> 4-5 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 200 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 8
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**DESCRIPTION:** The parking lot (60 ft, by 110 ft.) is surfaced with asphalt. There is no landscaping on the lot.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The 1889 Sanborn shows the growth of the brewery enterprise; a "one-story brick brewery on the course of erection" known as the "City Brewery" was in the process of being constructed by German immigrant Julius Roesch. By 1893, an addition expanded the Brewery, ice house, beer storage, and kiln. Within the next ten years, the ice house had expanded. The beer business continued to expand with malt and keg sheds being erected to the west and south with the ice portion of the brewery gradually taking precedence over the beer manufacturing. The adjacent lots contained malt storage bins, a shed for kegs, a barley separator, and a kiln. By 1910, the enterprise had been renamed the "La Grande Brewery and Ice Factory". The enactment of state prohibition in 1916, and national prohibition in 1920, ended Roesch's career as a brewer and a new operation took over the building. By 1923, the Grande Ronde Meat Packaging Company had taken over the property. By 1961, the brewery had been razed, but the creamery still existed (1112 Jefferson). The site is now a parking lot.

#038	<b>Address:</b> 1104 Jefferson Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> NA <b>Common Name:</b> Blue Mtn. Motor <b>Year Built:</b> 1945 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Art Moderne <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor-Moderate <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Jem Reed Co. 1104 Jefferson Ave. La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 950 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 114 <b>Lot:</b> 1-3 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 100 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 7
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**DESCRIPTION:** The one-story, concrete and wooden truss building (90 ft. by 108 ft.) has a vaulted ceiling punctuated by skylights. Metal corrugated siding covers the exterior of the vaulted ceiling. A satellite

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system is mounted on the alley side of the roof. The Jefferson Avenue side has multi-pane metal windows and a recessed entrance. Large showroom windows wrap around the diagonal corner of the structure. The west elevation has multi-pane metal windows and a more modern garage door. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Probably the first structure on the site, taking about sixty feet of frontage by 1888, was the Kamela Hotel. In 1889, it became the Golden Rule Hotel. When repairs were made on the eastern wall of the auto body shop, remains of the industrial equipment associated with the neighboring brewery and icehouse were found at the alleyway.

Built in 1945, the Blue Mountain Motors building displays some characteristics of the Art Moderne style of mid-century. The building served as a Chrysler and Plymouth dealership. In the 1950s-1960s, the building was used as the adjacent business' auto body shop operated by the Hand Ford Sales. This auto body works bears a similarity in construction as well as style to the Walker-Hand building on the opposite corner, and the two make a compatible pair.

#39	<b>Address:</b> 216 Chestnut Street	<b>Owner:</b> Eildean F. Hand
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Walker-Hand Building	P. O. Box 1106
	<b>Common Name:</b> NA	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1947-48	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CB
	<b>Architect:</b> NA	<b>Reference No:</b> 943
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Art Moderne	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 115
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> 6-13
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 800
	<b>Historic Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 2

**DESCRIPTION:** The Walker-Hand Building consists of a one-story, concrete garage covering a quarter block (90 ft. by 164 ft.). Still largely in its original form, it displays a glazed facade on Chestnut Street. This entire window grouping composes the principal commercial part, once the show room. Both front corners were built at forty-five degree angles and also have large display windows. The spandrel has a slightly projecting stringcourse over the large metal sash display windows. Five grooves, resembling a comb, are over each diagonal corner. The secondary facade, on Jefferson Avenue, is composed of multiple bays separated by raised pilasters. The bays have door and window openings; some have been altered or enclosed. The large windows at the west end of the facade are large metal sash windows. The same arrangement exists on the alley side. It is covered by a low, vaulted roof intended to cover a large, open space. The building is in good condition.

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**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site was the first location of The Golden Rule Hotel (1888), which within a year had moved across Chestnut Street. The property then housed a printer who hand set The La Grande Journal in 1889, and by 1903, the building had become the Blue Mountain Hotel, which operated until at least 1910. By 1923, it had become a car garage, with structural pilasters of brick. Prior to the Depression, the VFW purchased the property. It has been reported that a partially erected foundation, built before the War by the bankrupt VFW, was reused in the construction of the Walker-Hand Building.

The current garage was built in 1947-48 by the McCormick Construction Company of Pendleton for Chauncey Walker as his Ford dealership. Walker operated the business until 1955 when Hand Ford Sales took over ownership of the building. The company occupied the building until 1981 when Tamarack Ford moved into the garage. They maintained the business until 1986. Part of the building is still used as a auto repair shop.

#40	<b>Address:</b> 1000-1010 Jefferson Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Eildean F. Hand
	<b>Historic Name:</b> NA	P. O. Box 1106
	<b>Common Name:</b> Frontier Motor	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1977	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CB
	<b>Architect:</b> N/A	<b>Reference No:</b> 942
	<b>Style:</b> Highway Commercial	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> COMMERCE	<b>Block:</b> 115
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> 1-5
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 700
	<b>Non-Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 1

**DESCRIPTION:** The tax lot is used as an auto sales lot. The concrete block building (21 ft. by 21 ft.) has a flat roof with an overhang. Large office windows are on three sides of the building. A wrought-iron railing lines the entrance steps on the north elevation. An asphalt-paved car lot surrounds the building. Globe lights, around the perimeter, illuminate the parking lot. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In 1888-89, the corner of this site featured a wood-frame structure in association with the Chinese culture of La Grande. By 1893, additional "Chinese" wood-frame structures occupied the corner and "Female Boarding" houses occupied another cluster of wood-frame buildings at the east end of the site. The deportation of the Chinese in the mid- 1890s reduced this significant population of La Grande and until at least 1910 "Female Boarding" houses lined Jefferson Avenue at this site. By the early 1930s some of the structures had been removed and the site became vacant. The current building was constructed in 1977 as a sales office for the car lot.

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#41a **Address:** 2003 Fourth Street  
**Historic Name:** Blue Mt. Motors  
**Common Name:** Cy Perkins Ford  
**Year Built:** c. 1929  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Vernacular  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Major  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** City of La Grande  
P. O. Box 670  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CB  
**Reference No:** 949  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 115  
**Lot:** Pt. of Lt. 23  
**Tax Lot:** 1300  
**1999 Inventory No:** 6

**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, irregular shaped building (30 ft. by 75 ft.) is constructed of concrete with a buff colored brick veneer. The high parapet has a contrasting dark brick corbelled cornice and a row of soldier brick in the spandrel. A dark band of projecting brick extends across the tops of the bays between the raised pilasters. Three windows, partially enclosed, are on the north elevation and wood siding covers the bays on the south elevation. This portion of the building retains integrity although the other portion of the building was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1987. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In the late 1880s and 1890s, small wood-frame dwellings occupied this site. By 1903, the "City Stables" covered a large part of the lot with a buggy shed being added by 1910. The east end of the lot was occupied by "Chinese Lodgings", a wood-frame structure that blended with the adjacent Chinese enterprises located to the east. The current building was constructed c. 1929 for use as Blue Mountain Motors, a Chevrolet dealer. In about 1934, Cy Perkins Ford Dealership moved into the building. The City of La Grande has recently constructed a park on the southern portion of the site after the 1987 fire destroyed a large portion of the building on the site.

#41b **Address:** 2003 Fourth Street  
**Historic Name:** Blue Mt. Motor  
**Common Name:** Max Park  
**Year Built:** 1995-1999  
**Architect:** NA  
**Style:** NA  
**Use:** Park  
**Alterations:** NA  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** City of La Grande  
P. O. Box 670  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CB  
**Reference No:** 949  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 115  
**Lot:** 19-22; pt. of Lt. 23  
**Tax Lot:** 1300  
**1999 Inventory No:** 6



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**DESCRIPTION:** The park covers the southern portion of the lot. The area is paved with a brushed concrete paving and decorative red brick work breaking the concrete surface into large squares. The western part of the park has a curvilinear, concrete sign wall stating "MAX PARK"; the other side of the wall is a tiered concrete seating area. A flag pole is near the western edge of the park along with scattered benches. Perimeter planting lines the north and east edges of the park. Classic light poles are placed at various locations in the park. A small sheltered stage area is on the east side of the park. A gable roof structure supported by brick posts is attached to the concrete block wall of the neighboring building. A curved concrete stage area is under the gable roof.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site was once part of Blue Mountain Motors (constructed c. 1929), a Chevrolet dealer. In about 1934, Cy Perkins Ford Dealership moved into the building. The building partially burned in 1987. The City of La Grande has recently constructed a park on the southern portion of the site. The park was planned and built in phases over a ten year period. Some of the additions include the gable roof stage area on the east side of the park. The park is named after Maxine Cook who was active in many civic activities.

#42	<b>Address:</b> 1005 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Robert A. Stuart
	<b>Historic Name:</b> N/A	1005 Adams Ave.
	<b>Common Name:</b> Dr. Stuart's Office	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1961	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CB
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 948
	<b>Style:</b> Modern	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 115
	<b>Alterations:</b> Major	<b>Lot:</b> 19
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 1200
	<b><u>Non-Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 5

**DESCRIPTION:** The present masonry, single-story building has a brick veneer façade and features three fixed windows with a door on the south elevation. A brick pilaster is located on the southwest corner of the building. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site was originally the location of a Chinese laundry, built c. 1903, and continued to be so at least through 1910. Sometime between 1910 and 1923, the laundry building was converted into a Chinese restaurant. This structure was probably the last wooden building associated with the nineteenth century Chinese presence in downtown La Grande to be demolished. It stood until 1961 until the current building was erected for professional office use.

The events of March 13, 1917, are associated with the site and the adjacent site just to the north. It was thought that the murderer of Billie Eng (in the 1000 block on Adams Avenue) fled into the building where

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Mary Young, known as "Chinese Mary," was found seated at a sewing machine. The alleged killer was found hiding beneath the floor of the building in a "cave" approximately three feet by three feet by eight feet.

#43	<b>Address:</b> 1009 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Eagle Cap Investments
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Home Independent Telephone Co.	P. O. Box 3153
	<b>Common Name:</b> Telephone Bldg.	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1923	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CB
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 947
	<b>Style:</b> Altered	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 115
	<b>Alterations:</b> Major	<b>Lot:</b> 17-18
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 1100
	<b>Historic Non-Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 4

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, two-story, concrete commercial building is finished with stucco. The flat parapet is slightly corbelled. The second floor has tripartite windows with a recessed panel. The second level served as office or living space. The first floor level is divided into three bays for commercial use with pilasters defining each end.

The building originally had a stepped roofline at the façade with a higher central section. Raised details once adorned the pilasters. The roofline has been straightened and simplified, as well as the pilasters. The storefronts have been remodeled as well. A metal canopy has been added across the entire first floor level of the façade.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Small wooden frame shops once occupied part of the site: 1888-9, a stove shop; 1893-03, furnished rooms, and in 1910, "Japanese lodgings," which in that year housed seventeen Japanese men. The present structure has been standing since about 1916. It may be associated with Blue Mountain Motors on the adjacent lot to the west, as the rear of the first floor was used for auto repair in 1923. The 1923 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates that the upper story was not finished.

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<b>#44</b>	<b>Address:</b> 1011 Adams Ave./206 Chestnut Street	<b>Owner:</b> Five Hundred Seventeen, LLC 206 Chestnut Street La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Foley Bldg.	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CB
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	<b>Reference No:</b> 946
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1912/1921	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Block:</b> 115
	<b>Style:</b> Italian Renaissance	<b>Lot:</b> 14-16
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 1000
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 3
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	
	<b><u>National Register</u></b>	

**DESCRIPTION:** The Foley Building, was built in two phases; the five-story corner block in 1912, and the three-story wing to the west in 1921. The building is designed in the Italian Renaissance Commercial style and constructed of white brick with ochre brick detailing.

The corner block features seven bays facing Chestnut Street and two bays facing Adams Avenue. The center entry bay features a stepped parapet defining the main door at Chestnut Street. The parapet is detailed with a band of panels outlined in ochre brick with diamonds centered in each panel. Pairs of five-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows comprise the fenestration in each bay.

The fourth story is defined with a cornice in the ochre brick. Pairs of segmental arch, one-over-one, double-hung windows in each bay are separated with rusticated pilasters that terminate at the ochre cornice. The ground floor is again defined with rusticated pilasters terminating at a plain bond beam. The ground level has storefronts with multi-pane, re-lights at each bay. The main entry at Chestnut Street also has segmental arch windows above the balcony.

The west addition continues in the same details and materials. The roofline is finished with a cornice of ochre brick. The building remains in excellent condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The Foley Building was nominated to the National Register in 1985 under criteria "A", "B", and "C". The site was originally associated with the Chinatown section of La Grande. The Foley Building exemplifies a shift in the major commercial development of the area towards larger office – commercial structures in the 1910s. This displaced the Chinese district further to the west towards the present Safeway Store.

The property is associated with J. E. Foley, a contractor, engineer, and proprietor of the Foley Hotel immediately across Chestnut Street. He is credited with being the designer/builder of the Foley Building.

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The Italian Renaissance style Foley Building is also credited as being the first structure in La Grande to accommodate an elevator and was heralded as the first "skyscraper" in the city.

<p>#45    <b>Address:</b> Adams Ave. &amp; Chestnut  <b>Historic Name:</b> N/A  <b>Common Name:</b> GTE Building  <b>Year Built:</b> 1971  <b>Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Modern  <b>Use:</b> Commerce  <b>Alterations:</b> Minor  <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>  <b><u>Non-Contributing</u></b></p>	<p><b>Owner:</b> GTE Northwest  P.O Box 152206,  MC HQC02E26  Irvine, TX 75015 - 2206  <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC  <b>Reference No:</b> 963  <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition  <b>Block:</b> 114  <b>Lot:</b> 17-22  <b>Tax Lot:</b> 1400  <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 20</p>
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**DESCRIPTION:** This modern, two-story concrete and brick commercial building was built in the 1971. The building has a flat roof with a band of rectangular windows on the south and west elevations. The majority of the first floor is utilized for parking. A one-story wing extends to the east. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In 1888-89, wood-frame enterprises faced Adams Avenue on this site. For the next seventy-some years, the site supported the Foley Hotel. The three-story, turreted structure anchored the corner and housed commercial enterprises at the street level. The hotel was demolished in May 1971 to make way for the telephone company building.

<p>#46    <b>Address:</b> 1115 Adams Ave.  <b>Historic Name:</b> Stitching Shop  <b>Common Name:</b> N/A  <b>Year Built:</b> c. 1905  <b>Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Altered  <b>Use:</b> Commerce  <b>Alterations:</b> Major  <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>  <b><u>Historic Non-Contributing</u></b></p>	<p><b>Owner:</b> Sydney Gleeson  1115 Adams Ave.  La Grande, OR 97850  <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC  <b>Reference No:</b> 962  <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition  <b>Block:</b> 114  <b>Lot:</b> 16  <b>Tax Lot:</b> 1300  <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 19</p>
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**DESCRIPTION:** The one-story building has a stepped side parapet. The facade has been completely altered and none of its brick detailing is visible. On each side of the central recessed door are three fixed windows. The bulkhead made of newer brick. The spandrel is covered with corrugated metal siding.

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Flanking pilasters were once capped by additional detailing and are now reduced and covered (east end). The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This vernacular, one-story brick building was built between 1903 and 1910, and supported a variety of commercial enterprises including a plumbing and electrical shop (1910), L.H. Norton's Stitching Shop (1923), the Royal Barber Shop (1928), and the Rainbow Café (1928). The building was divided into two storefronts historically.

#47	<b>Address:</b> 1117 Adams Avenue	<b>Owner:</b> Troyer Investment, LLC
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Western Union	P. O. Box 1024
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1892	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 961
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Italianate	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 114
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor-Moderate	<b>Lot:</b> 26 ft. of Lt. 15
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 1200
	<b>Historic Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 18

**DESCRIPTION:** The vernacular two-story, brick building (26 ft. by 68 ft.) has a corbelled brick cornice with recessed rectangular panels. The second story has three segmental-arched windows with stone sills and keystones. The first floor windows are large fixed panes with horizontal siding and brick bulkheads. The first floor level storefront has been altered. Corrugated metal siding covers the storefront transoms. The building is in fair-good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This building was constructed between 1891 and 1893. It appears to have been built in a Queen Anne style similar to the Sommer Block, and altered sometime after 1923. Early occupants of the buildings include a tobacco shop and restaurant (1910), Lederley's Cleaners and Tailors, and the Western Union Telegraph office (mid-1910s). By 1928, La Grande Shoe Shining Parlor and Anthony Café were housed in the building.

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#48	<b>Address:</b> 1119 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> Sommer Block <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> 1891 <b>Architect:</b> Calvin Thornton <b>Builder:</b> Aaron Sommer <b>Style:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Commercial <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Troyer Investment, LLC P. O. Box 1024 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 960 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 114 <b>Lot:</b> S. 67.5 ft. Lots. 12-14 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 1100 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 17
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**DESCRIPTION:** This is an example of one of La Grande's earlier Queen Anne style buildings that was later remodeled into the Commercial Style in the 1920s. The two-story, blond brick building (68 ft. by 94 ft.) has a projecting cornice supported by brackets. The upper windows have cast concrete sills and lintels with keystones. All the windows have been altered to metal sashes with bottom sliders. The first floor is divided into bays separated by stone pilasters, and the transoms are covered over.

Photos from the fire that occurred on May 18, 1966, indicate the decorative frieze and cornice from the earlier Queen Anne period was replaced by the current projecting cornice, in keeping with its 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial style. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The two-storied, wood-frame general store of the late 1880s was replaced after the fire of 1891, by a new masonry two-story, commercial block. A drug store, as well as a meat market and saloon, occupied the ground level, and the upper floor was used as offices. This new Sommer Block was built for Aaron Sommer who also erected one of the early hotels in La Grande, the Sommer Hotel. Sommer was one of the first merchants in La Grande establishing a general store in "Old town" in 1863.

This building was designed by Calvin Thornton, local La Grande architect. Calvin R. Thornton, designed many of the early buildings in downtown La Grande. Thornton, a native of Iowa, moved to Weiser, Idaho where he entered the drug store business for a short period of time. In 1886, Thornton moved to La Grande where he started an architecture practice. He is credited with designing Hawthorn Building (c. 1890, razed 1973), Buzzini Building (1898), the IOOF Hall (1898), the Farmers' and Traders' National Bank (1900), and the Bohnenkamp Building (1900). Thornton most likely designed other buildings in La Grande during this tenure in the city. In 1909, Thornton moved to Enterprise to supervise the construction of the Wallowa County Courthouse and the Litch building. In December of that year, Thornton fell from scaffolding on the Litch building and sustained severe head injuries and died a short time later on December 16, 1909. He was buried in La Grande.

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#49      **Address:** 208 Depot Street  
          **Historic Name:** Scenic Theatre  
          **Common Name:** Imperial Cafe  
          **Year Built:** c. 1905  
          **Architect:** Unknown  
          **Style:** Altered  
          **Use:** Commerce  
          **Alterations:** Major  
          **CLASSIFICATION:**  
          **Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Knute Stoneberg  
          P. O. Box 726  
          La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 959  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 114  
**Lot:** 49  
**Tax Lot:** 1000  
**1999 Inventory No:** 16

**DESCRIPTION:** The one-story building (21 ft. by 94 ft.) has a concrete block parapet, wood shingle shed roof, concrete block storefront with plateglass windows and a central recessed entrance. The structure has been completely modified and altered due to a fire in 1966 which destroyed the oriel window and the second floor. The building in fair-good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** A single story gambling saloon occupied the site in 1903 but was replaced by a two-storied stone and brick structure between 1903 and 1910. This building was initially used for "moving pictures." It was probably the building that Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Gardinier bought just after the turn of the century, and remodeled it into a movie house, "The Scenic Theater." The theater lasted until at least 1910. Gardinier, an entrepreneur in the theater business, went on to own and operate the Liberty and Star Theaters in La Grande.

This building was known as the Imperial Billiards and Taxi by 1928, and later, the Imperial Café by 1966. The upper floor, which was a brothel, featured an ornate oriel window. The entire second floor was destroyed in the May 18, 1966 fire.

#50      **Address:** 210 Depot Street  
          **Historic Name:** Silver Grill  
          **Common Name:** N/A  
          **Year Built:** c. 1907  
          **Architect:** Unknown  
          **Style:** Vernacular  
          **Use:** Commerce  
          **Alterations:** minor  
          **CLASSIFICATION:**  
          **Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Mark & Patti K. Hankel  
          P. O. Box 726  
          La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 958  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 114  
**Lot:** N. 22 ft. Lts. 12-14  
**Tax Lot:** 900  
**1999 Inventory No:** 15

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**DESCRIPTION:** The two-story brick building with basement (22 ft. by 94 ft.) has a stepped parapet at the side. The parapet at the façade is decorated with a brick drip course and recessed panel. The second floor has one over one double-hung windows with masonry sills. The first floor features stone pilasters flanking a remodeled storefront – infill of wood framing and horizontal siding. The building has a concrete foundation and is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** According to the 1910 Sanborn map, this was a one-storied stone building. The basement walls were of cut basalt. By 1923, it had received a second story. Since at least 1923, the building has served as a restaurant with a bowling alley on the second floor. The restaurant was known as the Silver Grill by the late 1920s. By 1966, the restaurant was called “Herman's Tavern”.

#51	<b>Address:</b> 1201 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Fallow Properties
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Rogers Building	P. O. Box 1219
	<b>Common Name:</b> Phoenix Bldg.	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1892	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Calvin Thornton	<b>Reference No:</b> 969
	<b>Style:</b> Modern	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 113
	<b>Alterations:</b> Major	<b>Lot:</b> 14-16
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 1900
	<b>Historic Non-Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 26

**DESCRIPTION:** The Rogers Building, roughly a square in plan, lays a strong corner accent to the block. The upper story of the street façades have been covered with a ribbed paneling system. Each panel between the windows are finished with stucco. The band of second story windows are sandwiched between a ribbed paneling system. The ribs create a vertical and streamline effect. The second floor windows have been replaced with small metal frame casements. The first floor storefronts are finished in a variety of surfaces; travertine panels or glazed panels. A metal canopy shelters the storefront windows. The façade, however, appears to have been updated in the 1970s using modern materials. At this time, it was given the name “The Phoenix Building.” The only original features that have survived the numerous renovations are the angled corner and the location of the windows in the upper story. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Three, one-story buildings on the site in 1888-89 were replaced when the Rogers building was erected in 1892. Calvin Thornton designed the building (see #48 for biographical information on Thornton). The corner business in the building, a drug store, had the prominent corner entrance. By 1903, the corner store served as a hardware store operated by Mrs. T.M. Murphy. Frank Lilly opened his hardware store in the building in 1906 and remained in that location until 1922 when the Equitable savings Bank moved into the storefront. Professional offices were on the second floor. The



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original two-story building, designed in the Queen Anne style, was similar to the building in the corresponding location diagonally across the intersection (The Ralston Building).

#52	<b>Address:</b> 1209 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> N/A <b>Common Name:</b> State Farm <b>Year Built:</b> 1978 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Modern <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Non-Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Robert & Cheryl Mason 1209 Adams Ave. La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 968 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 113 <b>Lot:</b> 13 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 1802 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 25
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**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story commercial building is of modern construction built in 1978. The façade has a recessed entry flanked by a large fixed window. The concrete block building is faced with a stone veneer. The parapet is clad with standing-seam metal paneling. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site was once partially occupied by the Steward Block and Opera House from at least 1893 to 1923. It later served as a commercial enterprise before it gave way to the adjacent paved parking lot and this small office building.

#53	<b>Address:</b> 210 Depot Street <b>Historic Name:</b> N/A <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> N/A <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> N/A <b>Use:</b> Parking Lot <b>Alterations:</b> N/A <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Vacant</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Pioneer Bank P. O. Box 988 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 967 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 113 <b>Lot:</b> 11-12 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 1800 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 24
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**DESCRIPTION:** The asphalt-paved lot serves as a parking area and for circulation through the bank drive-up window at the east. A low jumbo brick retaining wall lines the west side of the lot and junipers are in a planting strip on Adams Street and the alley.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site was once occupied by the Steward Block and Opera House from at least 1893–1923. It later served as a commercial enterprise before it was removed for use as parking lot.



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double-hung sash, except at the second floor level facing Adams Avenue where large fixed windows have been installed (c. 1930s).

The first floor level, facing Adams Avenue, has been altered to incorporate large display windows and wall surfaces have been painted or clad with stone veneer. The façade retains the recessed entrance. A 1930s metal canopy shelters the display windows at Adams Avenue. The transom windows above the canopy have been covered.

The Elm Street side, consisting of six bays, has maintained its original form on the ground level in the second and fifth bay, which appear to be zones framed by brickwork which could be used for painted advertisements. Smaller windows are in the upper portion of the remainder of the first story bays. The north elevation (rear alley) displays some original detailing in the segmental arch windows and an advertising sign which states "Bohnenkamp Furniture". An exterior boom lift on the alley side is extant. The building apparently has the only functioning water lift in La Grande (water counterbalances the weight). The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Originally, the building was a three-story Queen Anne style commercial block that was erected in 1897. The building was entirely rebuilt above the first floor in 1913-14 after a disastrous fire on September 26, 1913 destroyed much of the structure. A fourth floor was added to the new building. Bohnenkamp secured a stairwell easement between the Masonic and Bohnenkamp buildings from the Masons for \$1; the first floor of the Masonic Hall was used as Bohnenkamp's furniture store for many years.

W.H. Bohnenkamp started the furniture/hardware store in 1896 in a small building on the south side of Adams Avenue between Fir and Elm streets. Bohnenkamp purchased this building on February 28, 1900 from William Ericson, an investor, for \$3,000 (Deed Bk. 32, p. 464). He purchased the lot from H.R. and Mary Kemp in 1888 for \$2,000 (Deed bk. L p. 544).

The building was designed by Calvin Thornton (see #48 for biographical information on Thornton). The sign that reads "1900" in the cornice was most likely installed on the building when the building was completed (may have been started in 1897). In September 1913, the building suffered severe damage from a fire; the building at that time was rebuilt adding a fourth story. Bohnenkamp's three sons, entered the business in the late 1920s and continued the family business for years.

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<b>#56</b>	<b>Address:</b> 1303 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> Masonic Temple/ J. C. Penney Co. <b>Year Built:</b> 1900/1930 <b>Architect:</b> W.A. Samms <b>Style:</b> Vernacular <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Moderate <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> La Grande Masonic P. O. Box 3025 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 978 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 112 <b>Lot:</b> 14-16, east 20 ft. of Lt. 17 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 2500 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 32 a-b
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**DESCRIPTION:** This structure was built in two sections; the original section (1900), the western portion, and the later matching section (1930) to the east. The two-story building (110 ft. by 110 ft.) has five equal bays with one narrow bay at the far west (containing a stairway to the upper stories). Pilasters extending beyond the roof line form a chimney effect; these pilasters define the bays. The narrow entry bay originally displayed a Moorish horseshoe-arched entrance. Segmental-arch windows with brick keystones articulate the upper story facade. All of the windows have been replaced with modern sliding and fixed sash. The storefronts at the street level have been altered including stucco cladding of the brick surface up to the sills of the second story windows. Modern canopies shelter the display windows. A fire escape is located on the back of the building.

Above the windows are bands of decorative brickwork providing subtle shadows. The roof line is capped with stone. The building is constructed of brick or "pressed brick", and bears ironwork on its rear windows—hinges, and grates. Cast iron from Baker City Iron Works was brought in for its thresholds. Only the brick color evident at the upper floor distinguishes the earlier building from the later construction. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** By 1893, the Masonic Fraternal Organization had a hall in the second level of a frame building on this site. That building was removed to make space for the new Masonic Hall. Baker City architect, W. A. Samms, designed the Masonic building that was completed in 1900 for a cost of \$20,000. From 1903 to at least 1910, it housed businesses - a grocery, a milliner shop, and a furniture shop on the first floor. In 1923, its ground level was a telephone office with fraternal hall above.

The eastern section of the building was constructed for use by J.C. Penny Company in 1930. J.C. Penny Co. was established in La Grande about 1914 and was originally located on Depot Street (#102). The addition was designed in an identical style and detail as the original Masonic Hall to the west. The building is thought to have been designed by local architect Charles Miller in 1930. The pre-existing frame structures on this part of the site were razed. The east upper floor provided space for expansion for the Masons.

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#57    **Address:** 1311 Adams Ave.  
      **Historic Name:** Star Theater  
      **Common Name:** Granada Theater  
      **Year Built:** c. 1900  
      **Architect:** Unknown  
      **Style:** Modern  
      **Use:** Commerce  
      **Alterations:** Major  
      **CLASSIFICATION:**  
      **Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** La Grande Theatres LLC  
              P. O. Box M  
              La Grande, OR 97850  
      **Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
      **Reference No:** 976  
      **Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
      **Block:** 112  
      **Lot:** 12-13  
      **Tax Lot:** 2400  
      **1999 Inventory No:** 31

**DESCRIPTION:** The one-and-a-half story theater building (60 ft. by 110 ft.) has been remodeled numerous times. The latest renovation subdivided it into two theaters, destroying all its former interior splendor. The façade has been simplified and finished in stucco with a projecting marquis and recessed entry. The alley wall is of concrete block. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Built between 1893 and 1903, the first building on this site featured a clothing and dry goods store. The structure was one story, in a Gothic Revival style, with a center gabled pediment flanked by three pinnacles on each side. The lower level consisted of glazed display windows. By 1927, the building had been modified, its upper pinnacles removed, and lower facade remodeled with a protected entrance and vestibule housing billboard ads for the Star Movie Theater. In 1930, architect Charles Miller had designed a new facade for the theater. Featuring a "Spanish style facade", a suspended canopy marquis, and a vertical neon sign with its new name, the "Granada".

It was again remodeled in 1952 featuring 800 staggered seats, cry rooms for babies, new heating and ventilation systems, 20' veneer plastic screen and advanced camera and lighting systems, the Granada was considered one of the "largest and most modern theaters in eastern Oregon." The building was remodeled into its current design in 1974.

#58    **Address:** 1315 Adams Ave.  
      **Historic Name:** Henry Building  
      **Common Name:** Carr Furniture  
      **Year Built:** 1923  
      **Architect:** Unknown  
      **Style:** Vernacular/American Renaissance  
      **Use:** Commerce  
      **Alterations:** Minor  
      **CLASSIFICATION:**  
      **Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Brad & Jeanne Trisler  
              2006 Highland Drive  
              La Grande, OR 97850  
      **Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
      **Reference No:** 974  
      **Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
      **Block:** 112  
      **Lot:** 10-11  
      **Tax Lot:** 2300  
      **1999 Inventory No:** 30

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**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story vernacular building (60 ft. by 100 ft.) is constructed of brick with commercial space on the first level; the lack of fenestration on the second level suggests warehouse space above. The facades facing Adams Avenue and Elm Street are symmetrical with two-story pilasters at the corners and openings. At the far right of the Elm Street façade are two entries. A modern metal canopy shelters the display windows at the Adams Avenue façade.

The flat brick surfaces of both facades are detailed with frames of various sizes outlined in soldier courses of brick with tiles highlighting each corner. These framed areas serve to display advertisements and murals. A stepped parapet, finished with a concrete cap, wraps the building. Centered at the Adams Avenue façade, in the shadow of the cornice, is the name block "HENRY BUILDING." The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The present, commercial block was built in 1923 by James C. Henry who started a furniture business with his partner, William Burke, in 1871 at another location on Adams Avenue. The business continued until 1895 when the partnership was dissolved and continued by Henry at the same location. Henry moved the business to this site around 1903. In 1908, Henry formed a partnership with J.J. Carr and continued in partnership with him until he retired in about 1914. Carr changed the name to the Carr Furniture Company. In December of 1922, the store burned and Carr rebuilt the present building in the spring of 1923, naming the building after the founder of the company, J.C. Henry. Carr retired in 1927. The business continued under different ownership until the 1980s when the furniture store went out of business.

#59 **Address:** 211 Fir Street  
**Historic Name:** Salvation Army Bldg.  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** 1924  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Mission  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Minor-moderate  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Schwab Family Partnership  
475 10<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lake Oswego, OR 97034  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 994  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 111  
**Lot:** West 27 ft. of lots 32-34, northwest corner  
of lot 31  
**Tax Lot:** 4100  
**1999 Inventory No:** 45

**DESCRIPTION:** The two-story structure (27 ft. by 65 ft.) is finished in stucco with brick detailing and features a curved parapet, suggestive of the Mission style. The façade is asymmetrical in its location of fenestration, though the curved parapet is centered at the roof line. Fluted pilasters adorn each corner and extend to the height of the cornice that defines the first story. The façade at the ground level features a doorway at the right and a set of triple one-over-one double-hung windows with transoms to the left. Minor

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alterations have occurred at the second story. Window placement is the same as at the first floor, though the openings have been infilled and sliding sash installed. Above the second story windows is a rectangular panel outlined in brick that probably served to display signage. In a 1920s photo, the building had a pair of spheres visible atop metal posts on the corner piers. A graveled parking lot is located behind the building. The Salvation Army building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The Salvation Army, originally operating at 1421 Adams Avenue, moved into a frame building, formerly a saloon that occupied this site before the present building was constructed. The current Salvation Army Building, which was "Erected to the honor and glory of God and the good of Humanity..." was completed in March of 1924 (cornerstone). The Salvation Army was instrumental in helping the needy during the depression and World War II.

#60A **Address:** 1401-09 Adams Ave.  
**Historic Name:** Grace Bldg.  
**Common Name:** Moon Drug  
**Year Built:** 1928  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Vernacular  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Minor  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Ica B. Dolven  
1202 Alder Street  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 993  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 111  
**Lot:** South 83 ft. Lts. 32-34, portion Lt. 31, & all of Lt. 30  
**Tax Lot:** 4000  
**1999 Inventory No:** 44A

**DESCRIPTION:** The one-story Grace Building (56 ft. by 120 ft.) fronts Adams Avenue and Fir Street with an angled corner to create a main entry to the building. A metal and glass canopy, a later addition, shelters this entry. Storefronts are defined by brick pilasters capped with concrete capitals. Storefronts have been altered, with display areas infilled; one bay filled in on the Fir Street facade, but many of the original windows and tile work remain in the storefronts. Above the large display windows is a band of narrow transom windows divided by decorative paired carved wood mullions. A band of brick detailing wraps the building above the windows, as does a band at the parapet. Today, the building looks much the same as it did in the late twenties, even the manual-roll, rainbow canvas awnings remain. The building is an excellent example of a late-1920s building and is in good condition.

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**HISTORICAL DATA:** The present structure replaces the earlier Missouri Boarding House of 1888-89 that became the Clifton House by 1893. By 1903 it had been remodeled to become the Grande Ronde Valley House with a gabled front facade and office facing onto Fir Street. The two-story, frame building occupied about 80 feet of Adams Avenue frontage, as well as the adjacent two-storied property on 205 Fir. This successful hotel lasted into the 1920s, when it was razed.

The one-story brick Grace Building, built in 1928, was the home of Moon Drug for many years. The drug store was operated by the Snyder brothers (Ed, Harry, and Elmer) who all received their degrees in pharmacy. The family sent each brother to pharmacy school one at a time; each brother received their degree before sending the next brother to school. The fourth brother, Eugene, went to school to be a doctor. The building was named after their mother, Grace Snyder. Anderson's Shoe repair occupied one of the storefronts for a long time, moving into the building in 1935.

#60B **Address:** 207 Fir Street  
**Historic Name:** Viking Services  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** 1974  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Modern  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Minor  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Ica B. Dolven  
1202 Alder Street  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 993  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 111  
**Lot:** Middle 30 ft. of lots 31-34  
**Tax Lot:** 4000  
**1999 Inventory No:** 44B

**DESCRIPTION:** This modern, one-story concrete block commercial building (27 ft. by 120 ft.) was built in 1974. An entry storefront is located to the right and a three-part display window is at the left. At the upper wall is a band of raised diamond-shaped concrete blocks. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** A two-story wood-frame structure occupied this site from 1893 to the 1920s. The current structure is a recent construction and housed Viking Services for years.





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received a major alteration with infill of large garage door openings with modern windows. The exterior is finished with stucco. The parapet steps up to the center. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** An assortment of frame dwellings and a commercial business occupied the site since 1903. These structures burned down not long before November 1910. In 1903, the Salvation Army (until 1910) was located on the Goss site.

The building was constructed in 1926-27 for use as an auto dealership by Julius Roesch. Ledbetter Garage and Motor (Hudson & Essex autos), and Jennings & Shumate Garage (Oakland and Pontiac autos) shared the building. E.R. Ledbetter had been a dealer in La Grande since 1923 and started his first dealership in North Powder in 1917. By 1936, Goss Motors had moved into the building; they still occupy the structure.

#63	<b>Address:</b> 1423 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Louise Charles
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Curry Building	1423 Adams Ave.
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1926	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 990
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 111
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> 22-23
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 3700
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 41

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, one-story brick commercial block (60 ft. by 60 ft.) was built in 1926. The parapet, capped with concrete, steps up at the center. Above the windows is a band of brick detailing and three panels outlined in lighter brick. The three-bay storefront has been altered, but the original narrow transom windows above the large display windows remain, though painted over. The original metal awning mechanisms and roll-up striped awnings are intact. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The present building is the first brick building to occupy the site, which had previously been occupied by a frame dwelling. The building once housed Leighton Welding and Service Shop and was erected by George H. Curry. The building currently is occupied by an auto parts store.

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#64	<b>Address:</b> 1429 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> Melville Bldg. <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> 1926 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Commercial/Vernacular <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> M. J. Goss Jr. P. O. Box 519 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 989 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 111 <b>Lot:</b> 20-21 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 3600 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 40
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**DESCRIPTION:** The vernacular, two-story Melville Building (60 ft. by 110 ft.) was built in 1926. At the roofline is a deep cornice of simple design. Within a narrow panel, that extends the width of the façade beneath the cornice, is a title block inscribed "MELVILLE BUILDING". The fenestration at the second story is arranged symmetrically with two sets of three windows at the center. To each side is a single window and a pair of windows to the far left and far right. All windows are double-hung sash; the top part of the window is divided into four, narrow vertical panes.

The three-bay storefront has been altered, but the original narrow re-light windows above the large display windows remain. The original entrance to the upstairs apartments is at the extreme right. A modern metal canopy shelters the storefronts. Above the windows is a band of concrete, creating the window sill for the upper level windows. To the rear is a one-story extension that, according to the 1961 Sanborn map, accommodated a sign painting business. The building has a basement and remains in very good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The Melville Building is the first commercial building to occupy the site, following a series of frame dwellings which were set back from the street. The Melville Building was completed in October 1926, and housed the Melville Hardware Plumbing Company, the Baldwin Piano Company, and Cox Electric. The upstairs was used as apartments.

John Melville was one of the early merchants in La Grande, starting business in the 1890s. He first started a plumbing company but throughout the years added more hardware merchandise. His sons, Richard and Victor joined their father in business (*Observer*, 31 August 1927). The Melville Building housed both his plumbing and hardware businesses.

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#65 **Address:** 210 Greenwood St.  
**Historic Name:** N/A  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** c. 1925  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Bungalow  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Minor  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** M. J. Goss Jr.  
P. O. Box 519  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 988  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 111  
**Lot:** 18-19  
**Tax Lot:** 3500  
**1999 Inventory No:**39

**DESCRIPTION:** This garage (28 ft. by 38 ft.) is situated at the rear of a vacant asphalt lot facing Greenwood Street. Currently, the site is being used as an automotive display lot for Goss Motors. The shingled gable ends with exposed rafter tails are suggestive of the Bungalow style. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. Three garage bays face Greenwood Street, the right bay having been filled with wood framing and small windows. The walls are constructed of alternating courses of hollow clay tile and brick. The garage is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The remaining domestic auto garage may have been associated with the frame dwelling that occupied the site (1433 Adams); the house may have been on the site since 1888 (later became a boarding house). The boarding house was still in existence in the early 1960s.

Built in 1948, the garage is the only remaining residential garage in the district.

#66 **Address:** 1432 Adams Ave.  
**Historic Name:** N/A  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** N/A  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** N/A  
**Use:** Parking Lot  
**Alterations:** NA  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Vacant**

**Owner:** Goss Investment Co.  
P. O. Box 519  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 967  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 108  
**Lot:** North 80 ft. lots 16-17  
**Tax Lot:** 4900  
**1999 Inventory No:** 52

**DESCRIPTION:** This asphalt-paved site serves as an automotive display lot and for Goss Motors.

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**HISTORICAL DATA:** From the early 1900s until the mid-1950s, a two-story frame lodging house occupied this site.

#67	<b>Address:</b> 1434 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> N/A <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> N/A <b>Architect:</b> N/A <b>Style:</b> N/A <b>Use:</b> Parking Lot <b>Alterations:</b> NA <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Vacant</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Goss Investment Co. P. O. Box 519 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 967 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 108 <b>Lot:</b> South 30 ft. lots 16-17 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 4901 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 53
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**DESCRIPTION:** This asphalt-paved site serves as an automotive display lot and for Goss Motors.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** From the early 1900s until the 1960s a one-story frame dwelling facing Greenwood occupied this site.

#68	<b>Address:</b> 1434 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> N/A <b>Common Name:</b> Goss Motors <b>Year Built:</b> c. 1955 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Highway Commercial <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Non-Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Goss Investment Co. P. O. Box 519 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 1004 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 108 <b>Lot:</b> 14-15 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 4800 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 51
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**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, commercial building (24 ft. by 42 ft.) is constructed of concrete. A mansard roof that wraps the north, east, and west sides is finished with corrugated fiberglass panels. Large, metal-framed display window areas wrap the north, east, and west sides of the building as well. Two auto bays at the south have garage doors. The structure remains in good condition and is surrounded by an asphalt parking area for cars.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site remained vacant until this structure was built c.1955 as an auto service station.

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#69	<b>Address:</b> 1432 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> N/A <b>Common Name:</b> Goss Motors <b>Year Built:</b> c. 1940 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Vernacular <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Goss Investment Co. P.O. Box 519 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 1001 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 108 <b>Lot:</b> 12-13 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 4700 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 50
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**DESCRIPTION:** This large, barrel-vaulted garage, located at the rear of the site, was constructed for automotive purposes. The vernacular, one-story, brick and concrete industrial building (40 ft. by 60 ft.) has an open facade revealing numerous automotive bays. Windows on the east and south elevations are metal framed, multiple-paned sash. The structure remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Numerous wood-frame shops and dwellings were located on this site until the 1930s/1940s when it was established as an outdoor auto sales lot.

#70	<b>Address:</b> 1422 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> Mackey Bldg. <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> c. 1930? <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Vernacular <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Vance & Patricia Higdon P. O. Box 1003 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 999 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 108 <b>Lot:</b> 11 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 4600 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 49
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**DESCRIPTION:** The current vernacular, one-story, brick Mackey Building (30 ft. by 110 ft.) was built as a "Furniture" store. The parapet steps up at the center to create a space for the building name "MACKEY" in lighter colored brick. A band of decorative brickwork extending across the façade is located above the storefront. Above this band is a narrow panel outlined in lighter brick. The current storefront has an entrance offset to the left with large display windows to each side. Each pilaster features a diamond design in lighter brick. Below the display windows are narrow panels also outlined in lighter brick. The re-light windows have been covered with signage. The building remains in good condition.

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**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site was vacant until 1910 when a large "Feed" store was established. An historic photo dated 1915 depicts this to be the "C. L. Mackey Farmer's Feed Barn." This barn, was a wood frame, gabled structure with flanking lean-tos, and was built on the site between 1903-1910, and was still thriving in 1923. Claude L. Mackey built the current structure c. 1930 for use as a furniture store. The Piggly Wiggly grocery later occupied the structure.

#71	<b>Address:</b> 1416-1418 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Donna Jo Fitzgerald
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Larison-Frees Chevrolet Company	805 O Ave.
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1929	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 998
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 108
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> 9-10
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 4500
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 48

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, one-story, brick commercial building (60 ft. by 100 ft.) was built as a "Used Car Sales" showroom. The parapet steps up at the center of the facade to not only emphasize the symmetry of the building and provide a place for signage, but also to serve to mask the vaulted garage roof. A band of decorative brickwork above the doors extends across the facade. The facade is divided into three large bays, each accessed with a folding, original wooden showroom door that slides back into the building. Each door is divided into six panels with large windows. The doors at the center bay are higher with solid panels above and below the windows. The doors at the right and left bays have transom windows that have been boarded over. The building remains in excellent condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The earliest establishment on this site was a blacksmith shop that existed from 1888 - 1923. A wagon shop was located behind the shop at the alley. An early occupant of the building was Larison-Frees Chevrolet Company. By 1961, Goss Motors was using the building as a display area. Today, this space still functions as an auto showroom.

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#72    **Address:** 1414 Adams Ave.  
      **Historic Name:** Observer Publ. Co./P.O.  
      Daniels Auto  
      **Year Built:** 1916  
      **Architect:** Unknown  
      **Style:** Vernacular/American Renaissance  
      **Use:** Commerce  
      **Alterations:** Moderate  
      **CLASSIFICATION:**  
      **Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** GK Farms, Inc.  
          P. O. Box 995  
          La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 997  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 108  
**Lot:** 6-8  
**Tax Lot:** 4400  
**1999 Inventory No:**47

**DESCRIPTION:** The vernacular, two-story, commercial building (90 ft. by 110 ft.) is constructed of brick. The second floor level has nine small, square windows, two at each bay with one at the narrow bay. Each window is divided into eight triangles. Above these windows are bands of decorative brickwork along the parapet which is capped with a metal cornice.

The storefront is divided into four large bays with one narrow bay at the far right that probably accesses the upper level. All bays have been altered. The far left bay has been infilled with only a single passage door. The next bay has three large display windows. The third bay has a recessed entry with double doors. The fourth bay has large display windows. The first floor level has a stucco finish. The recessed entry bay is framed with a higher storefront that flares upward. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site was occupied by small dwellings before the present wood-trussed building was established as an "Agricultural Implements" business by 1923. In 1928, three businesses occupied the site: P.O. Daniels; the observer Publishing Co.; and the Service Motor Company. Goss Motors purchased the building in 1941 from Jay Brooks (Deed bk. 102, p. 427). The structure is currently subdivided into a series of small shops.

#73    **Address:** 1402 Adams Ave.  
      **Historic Name:** N/A  
      **Common Name:** U.S. Bank  
      **Year Built:** 1971  
      **Architect:** Unknown  
      **Style:** Modern  
      **Use:** Commerce  
      **Alterations:** Minor  
      **CLASSIFICATION:**  
      **Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Thomas & Nancy F. Stack  
          Lake 0012  
          Minneapolis, MN 55406  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 995  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 108  
**Lot:** 1-5  
**Tax Lot:** 4200  
**1999 Inventory No:**46



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**DESCRIPTION:** The present modern, one-story bank building (27 ft. by 65 ft.) was constructed of brick and concrete was built in 1971. A mansard roof of standing seam metal roofing wraps the north and east elevations. The Adams Avenue façade has nine projecting bays defined by brick wings. The bay at the far right and far left are entrances. The other bays feature large windows. The Fir Street façade is finished in ribbed concrete. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site was occupied by small dwellings and a paint/wall paper shop. In 1900 a "Hay, Flour & Feed" business was located on this site. Between 1910 and 1923 Hilton's Garage occupied the entire corner. In 1927, the Sacajawea Hotel, designed by architect Charles B. Miller, was constructed on this site. The seven-story hotel occupied this site until 1970, when it was demolished for the current bank building.

#74	<b>Address:</b> 1320 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> First Interstate Bank of Oregon
	<b>Historic Name:</b> N/A	P. O. Box 63931
	<b>Common Name:</b> First Interstate Bank	San Francisco, CA 94163
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1974	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1014
	<b>Style:</b> Modern	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 107
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> 4-9
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 6100
	<b>Non-Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 63

**DESCRIPTION:** The current one-story, brick and concrete bank building was built in the 1974. The roofline is defined by a concrete bond beam wrapping the entire building. The Adams Avenue façade is divided into five bays of varying size; each bay defined by concrete columns. The recessed bay at the right is the entrance. The Fir Street façade is four bays wide, each bay alternating with windows and brick infill. The building is in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site was occupied by a variety of small wood frame buildings that supported numerous businesses throughout the years. By 1910, the "Golden Rule Store," located in the Huntington Block, was situated at the west end of this site. The older buildings were gradually demolished and the entire east end of this block was vacant by the early 1970s.

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#75    **Address:** 1308 Adams Ave.  
         **Historic Name:** Heidenrich Building  
         **Common Name:** N/A  
         **Year Built:** 1893  
         **Architect:** Unknown  
         **Style:** Modern  
         **Use:** Commerce  
         **Alterations:** Major  
         **CLASSIFICATION:**  
         **Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Frances M. Lenon, Trustee  
         P. O. Box 3351  
         La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 1013  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 107  
**Lot:** 3  
**Tax Lot:** 6000  
**1999 Inventory No:**62

**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story building (30 ft. by 110 ft.) was built about 1893. The entire façade has been altered. The upper part of the façade is finished with metal panels. A metal-shingled canopy shelters the entire storefront. Each storefront has a recessed centered door with large display windows to each side. Reflective black glass panels have been installed at the façade. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This corner was occupied by a small meat market from 1888-1889. The fire of 1891 destroyed this enterprise and the site was vacant until this one-story, commercial block was constructed in 1893 by J.K. Heidenrich. The Heidenrichs, J.K. and Pauline purchased the lot from John Davy in January 1892 (Deed bk. R, p. 57). The property was mortgaged in 1901; the mortgage was satisfied in 1905. Heidenrich was a "Leader in Real Estate", sold insurance, and was a notary (1893 business directory). The building housed a variety of businesses throughout the years—a meat market, harness shop, and confectionery.

#76    **Address:** 1302-06 Adams  
         **Historic Name:** West-Jacobson Building  
         **Common Name:** N/A  
         **Year Built:** 1913  
         **Architect:** Unknown  
         **Style:** 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial  
         **Use:** Commerce  
         **Alterations:** Minor  
         **CLASSIFICATION:**  
         **Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Ronald & Jennifer Williams  
         602 O Ave.  
         La Grande, OR 97850

**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 1012  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 107  
**Lot:** 1-2  
**Tax Lot:** 5900  
**1999 Inventory No:**61

**DESCRIPTION:** The two-story commercial building (60 ft. by 110 ft.) is designed in the 20th Century Commercial style and finished in blonde brick. A heavy, dentilated cornice finishes the roofline. A band of simple brickwork below the cornice wraps the two facades. A concrete bond beam defines the second floor

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level. Fenestration at the second floor is single one-over-one, double-hung windows symmetrically arranged.

The first floor of the Adams Avenue façade is three bays wide; the west-most storefront wrapping the corner. The storefronts have recessed entries with large display windows and transoms above. The Elm Street façade has three storefronts at the extreme right and a recessed doorway accessing the upper level at the center. This recess is finished with marble veneer. Above this doorway is a sign reading "West-Jacobson Building". These storefronts are also arranged with a recessed entry and display windows to each side. Transom windows have been infilled in some storefronts. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This corner was occupied by a "General Store" from 1888-1889. The 1891 fire probably destroyed the building and the site remained vacant until this two-story, commercial block was constructed in 1913 by Jacobson and West. In 1927, the building housed Jack Allen's Supply Company, A.W. Root Beer stand, a cigar store, and the National Serve-Yourself Store. James Slater moved his law office from the Slater Building to this building after it was constructed. The structure has been occupied by a variety of shops and businesses through the years and is one of the anchor buildings on Adams Avenue.

#77	<b>Address:</b> 1216 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Tiss Family
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Anson Building	12120 Ave. 264E
	<b>Common Name:</b> NY Clothing Store	Visalia, CA, 93277
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1892	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1030
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 106
	<b>Alterations:</b> Major	<b>Lot:</b> East 20 ft. lot 8
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 7700
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 74

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, two-story commercial block (30 ft. by 90 ft.) is built of brick. The parapet displays a metal, bell-shaped cornice creating a heavy shadow. Below this is a band of decorative brickwork; three deep panel areas have been created with corbelled brick on the Adams Avenue façade and two on the Elm Street façade. Vertical stacks of rowlock bricks divide each panel. The east elevation is defined by a stepped parapet and three openings at the southern end of the façade. These openings have segmental arches.

The storefront has been altered by recessing the entry and display windows so that a column has been created at the corner (most likely in the historic period). The Elm Street façade has a small storefront at the far left. A door is centered between two large windows which have been boarded over. The building remains in good condition.

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**HISTORICAL DATA:** The building was most likely constructed by Henry Anson, an early settler in La Grande. The building was used as a "General Store" until the early 1900s when it became a "Clothing" shop with a cleaning and pressing operation located at the rear. Additions occurring to the rear extending the building towards the alley testify to this function.

A long time tenant of the building was the New York Clothing Store. The business moved its clothing store into the building in 1924. The store was part of a larger chain which was established in 1910. French and Scranton, and later Scranton & Short occupied the building prior to the New York Clothing Store's occupancy. The building was later used by Harding Family Shoe store.

#78	<b>Address:</b> 1214 1/2 Adams Ave.	<b>Owners:</b> Mary I. Hearing, Trust
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Richards Art & Gift Store	P. O. Box 1063
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1892	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1029
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 106
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> E. 10 ft. Lt. 7 & W. 10 ft. Lt. 8
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 7600
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 72

**DESCRIPTION:** This building appears as one structure and are identical in design, however, the east and west sections are divided into two tax lots with two different owners. The following description describes the two buildings as one. The projecting brick pilasters dividing the bays extend to the roof. The parapet displays a band of decorative brickwork. A checkerboard effect has been created with double courses of rowlock bricks in an alternating projecting/recessed pattern. The storefront has been partially altered. The east bay has a large display window with six transom windows above. The west bay has a central recessed entry with display areas to each side. This bay has five larger transom windows. The bulkhead has been modified with the addition of a stone veneer. Smaller additions have occurred to the rear, extending the building to the alley. In 1925, a fire destroyed much of the interior; the exterior may have been modified at that time. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This vernacular, one-story, brick commercial block was constructed c. 1892 by Henry Anson, an early settler to La Grande. The 1910 and 1923 Sanborn maps indicate that a picture framing shop was located in the building. Richards Art & Gift Store occupied the space in 1928.

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<b>#79</b>	<b>Address:</b> 1214 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> Ross & Andrews <b>Common Name:</b> The Toggery <b>Year Built:</b> c. 1892 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Vernacular <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor to Moderate <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owners:</b> Sarah & Robert Bohnenkamp P.O. Box 1063 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 1028/1029 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 106 <b>Lot:</b> W. 20 ft. lot 7 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 7500 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 72
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**DESCRIPTION:** This building appears as one structure and are identical in design, however, the east and west sections are divided into two tax lots with two different owners. The following description describes the two buildings as one. The projecting brick pilasters dividing the bays extend to the roof. The parapet displays a band of decorative brickwork. A checkerboard effect has been created with double courses of rowlock bricks in an alternating projecting/recessed pattern. The storefront has been partially altered. The east bay has a large display window with six transom windows above. The west bay has a central recessed entry with display areas to each side. This bay has five larger transom windows. The bulkhead has been modified with the addition of a stone veneer. Smaller additions have occurred to the rear, extending the building to the alley. In 1925, a fire destroyed much of the interior; the exterior may have been modified at that time. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This vernacular, one-story, brick commercial block was constructed c. 1892 by Henry Anson, an early settler in La Grande. The two-bay structure was home of a tailor shop for many years. According to the 1928 city directory, the Andrews Brothers' Toggery was housed in the building.

E.T. Andrews came to La Grande in the 1890 to play baseball for the community. In 1901, Andrews moved his tailor business into the building; the business was known as Ross & Andrews. In 1917, Andrews went into partnership with his brother, renaming the building the Andrews Brother's Toggery. In 1918, the brothers enlarged the store and in 1925, after a fire, the building was remodeled.

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#80 **Address:** 1212 Adams Ave.  
**Historic Name:** N/A  
**Common Name:** Colonial Beauty Shop  
**Year Built:** 1892  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Vernacular  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Moderate  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Jack & Gloria Kleck  
1212 Adams Ave.  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 1027  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 106  
**Lot:** 6  
**Tax Lot:** 7400  
**1999 Inventory No:** 71

**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story, brick commercial block (30 ft. by 60 ft.) was constructed with a parapet finished with decorative bands of brick detailing. The second story is symmetrical with two pairs of one-over-one double-hung windows. Above the windows is a band outlined with rowlock bricks. This band evolves into eyebrow arches of soldier bricks above the windows. Within the arched panel above the windows are decorative-cut shingles.

The storefront has been partially altered. The west side appears as it did in the historic period. The large display window angles to a recessed entry at the left that has a transom above. The display windows have multiple, single pane transoms, and a wooden paneled bulkhead. The east side of the storefront was the mirror image, but has been altered; a large display window angles to a recessed entry at the eastern end. The transom windows have been covered with metal panels. The building remains in good condition

**HISTORICAL DATA:** As is characteristic for most of this block, various small businesses in narrow shops opened onto Adams. This building was home to a variety of businesses: dry goods, barber, milliner, jeweler, candy shop bakery, and a piano store. In 1928, the building was occupied by the Colonial Barber Shop and the OK Barber Shop.

#81 **Address:** 1210 Adams Ave.  
**Historic Name:** Gardner Building  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** c. 1895  
**Architect:** Calvin Thornton  
**Style:** Vernacular/20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Minor  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Ralph & Charlene Guiffre  
1210 Adams Ave.  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 1026  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 106  
**Lot:** 5  
**Tax Lot:** 7300  
**1999 Inventory No:** 70

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**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, two-and-a-half-story, brick commercial block (31 ft. by 80 ft.) was constructed c. 1895. The parapet is finished with simple brick detailing. The attic story is defined by two courses of soldier bricks. Within this band are twelve small square painted panels. These panels are highlighted with rowlock bricks between and above the windows.

Originally, the façade was constructed of red brick with three arched windows at the upper level. The second story had a face-lift in the 1920s or 1930s. At that time, a blonde brick was used to refinish the façade boxing the fenestration and details into outlines of brick. Originally, at the second floor, four windows with arched frames outlined in raised brick were quite similar to that still extant in the upper wall of the neighboring building at 1204 Adams. These arched windows were replaced by a pair of tripartite windows, each with a center pane flanked by smaller windows, all topped by transom windows. The sills are rowlock bricks with dentils. The window area is highlighted with a three-sided border of two bands of projecting rowlock brick.

Pilasters at the first floor level are rustic-cut stone and the storefront, though altered, appears to be compatible. An entry accessing the upper level is located to the eastern end. The remaining storefront has a centered entry with large display windows to each side. The transom windows remain, but probably are replacements. The building remains in good condition

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The Gardner building was designed by local architect Calvin Thornton (see resource #48) to accommodate a "Drug Store" with offices at the second level. The first floor housed the Hill Drug Store for years and later the Red Cross Drug Store. In 1928, the upstairs was occupied by doctors. A soda fountain was still in use in the mid-1970s. The building was rehabilitated in the 1980s.

#82	<b>Address:</b> 1206 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Robert & Sara Bohnenkamp
	<b>Historic Name:</b> N/A	P.O. Box 1063
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> N/A	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> N/A	<b>Reference No:</b> 1025
	<b>Style:</b> N/A	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> vacant	<b>Block:</b> 106
	<b>Alterations:</b> N/A	<b>Lot:</b> 2-4
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 7200
	<b><u>Vacant</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 69

**DESCRIPTION:** Plywood panels at the sidewalk screen the lot of the remains of burned-out building.

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**HISTORICAL DATA:** The western section of the site was occupied by a wood frame general store most likely destroyed in the 1891 fire. By 1893, a one-story dry goods and clothing store was located here. A larger structure to the east filled in the remainder of the site and the total complex was occupied by and a clothing a dry goods enterprise. The structure burned to the ground in the late 1990s and has remained vacant.

#83	<b>Address:</b> 1202 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> J. Brooks Bldg. <b>Common Name:</b> Farmers' & Traders' National Bank <b>Year Built:</b> 1900/1958 <b>Architect:</b> Calvin Thornton <b>Style:</b> Altered/Half Modern <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Major <b>CLASSIFICATION:</b> <u>Historic Non-Contributing</u>	<b>Owner:</b> Jerrold & Shirley Mack 1202 Adams Ave. La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 1024 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 106 <b>Lot:</b> 1 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 7100 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 68
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**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story; masonry building (30 ft. by 110 ft.) was originally constructed in the Romanesque style. It was renovated c. 1933 and again c. 1958. Currently, the roofline is finished with metal panels. The Depot Street and Adams Avenue façades have been stripped of the highly ornate brickwork and remodeled into a smooth box finished with modern materials. The interior has been remodeled to create one space and all door and window openings have been altered. The façade is finished with smooth, glazed veneer panels at the ground level and smooth, stone veneer panels above. The Adams Avenue façade has a center entry with a large window above. To each side is a large vertical window. On the Depot Street façade are seven windows of the same style. To the west are two smaller windows located at the mezzanine level. An addition of reinforced concrete was constructed to the rear in the 1960s (was a separate building). The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Early businesses on this site included a "Drug/General Store." That property was a casualty of the 1891 fire. The two-story stone and brick bank building was then constructed in 1900 for J. Brooks by architect Calvin Thornton. The building was occupied by the Farmers' & Traders' National Bank (organized in 1890 with a capital of \$60,000). As an anchor building on the corner, the bank access occurred at a recessed corner entrance with deep arches. Another entrance to the east, on Adams Avenue, matched the corner arches. The upper façade and parapet was heavily detailed with brickwork.

The bank building was remodeled for the first time around 1933 when the U.S. Bank (took over Farmers' & Traders') hired well known Portland architect Pietro Belluschi to design the new edifice. Belluschi hired local contractor John Gietlhuber to construct his design. Gietlhuber and his wife, Lina, (natives of



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Germany) moved to La Grande in the 1920s. Giethuber was known for his excellence as a craftsperson and builder. This was an early commission of architect Belluschi. The bank was once again remodeled. The office building south of the bank was incorporated into the bank building.

<b>#84A</b>	<b>Address:</b> 1124 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Harold & Raema Laurence
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Ralston Block, Foley-Bouvy Bldg.	P. O. Box 1064
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1892/1923	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Calvin Thornton	<b>Reference No:</b> 1047
	<b>Style:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Commercial	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 105
	<b>Alterations:</b> Moderate	<b>Lot:</b> N. 80 ft. of lots 17-18
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 9400
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 90A

**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story, brick Ralston Building (60 ft. by 110 ft.) was built in 1892, and was originally designed in the Queen Anne style with the two-bay storefront facing Depot Street. It was remodeled in 1923 to provide multiple storefronts on each façade. At the second story level, subtle brick detailing occurs in a band above the windows and at the corner, but all has been painted uniformly one color. The second story fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows. At the Depot Street façade are a pair of windows at the center bay with two single windows at each of the two side bays. At the Adams Avenue façade are two windows at the left, a pair of windows at the center, a single window right of center, and a pair of windows at the far right.

The first floor level is three bays wide facing Depot Street. The Adams Avenue façade in also three bays wide with an elongated bay at the corner. The storefronts have stone veneer and large display windows. Most of the multi-pane, transom windows have been boarded over. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Calvin Thornton is credited with being the architect for the building (see resource #48 for biographical description). Known as the Ralston Building, this building was constructed by Oliver and Ellen Ralston. Oliver Ralston served on the city council, and subsequently, as mayor in the late 1890s. The O. Ralston and Co. occupied part of the ground floor selling furniture. Newland & Palmer Druggists also occupied a portion of the building in 1893. Historic photos show that by 1900, "Newland Drug occupied the corner storefront and the Justice of the Peace, Arthur C. Williams, had offices upstairs.

In 1923, F.L. Lilly Hardware Store moved into the structure. The building was remodeled in 1923 and also housed the L. & L. Drug Store, Norton Kiddy Shop, and La Grande Shoe Shine Parlor; the name of the building changed to the Foley-Bouvy Building. The second floor was used for professional offices.

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#84B **Address:** 112-116 Depot Street  
**Historic Name:** Oregon Hardware &  
Implement Co.  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** 1927  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Vernacular  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Major  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Harold & Raema Laurence  
P. O. Box 1064  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 1047  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 105  
**Lot:** S. 80 ft. of lots 17-18  
**Tax Lot:** 9400  
**1999 Inventory No:** 90B

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, one-story, brick commercial building (36 ft. by 60 ft.) was built in 1927. At the roofline is a cast concrete cornice with brick parapet above. The multi-pane transoms are punctuated with three pairs of centered single-pane windows. Initially, two bays wide, the façade has since been remodeled and is currently three bays wide. At the north end bay, an original recessed center entry has large display case windows at each side. The center and southern storefronts are flush with the façade each having off-center entries with large display windows to each side. The entire façade and brick detailing at the pilasters have been painted contrasting colors.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The Oregon Hardware and Implement Company was built in 1927. The hardware store was housed in the building for many years. By 1961, three businesses were housed in the building including the Credit Bureau of La Grande, American Adjustment Assoc., and the Security Loan & Finance.

#85 **Address:** 1118 Adams Ave.  
**Historic Name:** Anthony Bldg.  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** 1892  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Vernacular  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Moderate-Major  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** Edna Mae Keffer  
P. O. Box 3269  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 1046  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 105  
**Lot:** 16  
**Tax Lot:** 9300  
**1999 Inventory No:** 89

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, one-story, brick commercial building (30 ft. by 110 ft.) was built in 1892. The roof line has retained a reminder of the earlier facade displaying the original simple brick

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corbelling. The storefront has been altered. The storefront angles to create a sheltered entry. The recessed entry is located east of center with large display windows to the west. The lower bulkhead has been finished with stone veneer. The transom windows have been covered with wood paneling. The building is in fair-good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The Anthony Building was constructed in 1892. John Anthony, a pioneer of La Grande, started to build his building in April and by July, the project was completed for a cost of \$4,000. Anthony moved his bakery and confectionery business into the building. An historic photo of c. 1920 indicates this to be the "Union County Co-operative Assn." By 1923, a "Hardware and Sporting Goods" store occupied the building. In the 1930s and 1940s, Trodder's Clothing Store was housed in the building.

#86	<b>Address:</b> 1116 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Long Yao & Shao Lan Chen
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Caviness Bldg.	1116 Adams Ave.
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1892	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1045
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Am. Renaissance	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 105
	<b>Alterations:</b> Major	<b>Lot:</b> 15
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 9200
	<b>Historic Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 88

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, one-story, brick commercial building (30 ft. by 110 ft.) was built in 1892. Originally designed in the Gothic Revival style, it appears to have acquired a new façade in the late 1920s as the storefront has been completely altered. The upper level of the façade has a simple brick panel outlined in terra cotta detailing that probably held a business advertisement. The parapet has a terra cotta cap.

The entire storefront is recessed with a double entry located at the eastern end. Two large display windows are to the west. The display windows are enframed with a wood panel system. The transom windows have been covered with paneling. Reportedly, letters in the frosted glass transom windows under the paneling read "Coffee, Tea, and other advertisements of a previous businesses. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The Caviness Building was constructed by John Caviness in the spring of 1892. Initially, the building was occupied by a meat market that operated continuously in this structure for many decades. In the 1920s it was known as the "City Meat Market", and in the late 1920s and 1930s as the "Grande Ronde Meat Market." The company was one of La Grande's oldest businesses and in the 1920s operated two stores; the Adams Avenue and the Fir Street store. The Adams Avenue store was touted to be

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one of the nicest in the state with a tiled interior floor and refrigerated display windows (*Observer*, 31 August 1927).

#87	<b>Address:</b> 1114 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Jayne Lynne Baremore
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Charles Palmer	P. O. Box 542
	Bldg./Newlin's Books	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1892	<b>Reference No:</b> 1044
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Block:</b> 105
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Lot:</b> 14
	<b>Alterations:</b> Major	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 9100
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 87
	<b><u>Historic Non-Contributing</u></b>	

**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, brick commercial building (30 ft. by 110 ft.) was built in 1892. Historic photos also show the building to have been designed in the Gothic Revival style, but the façade has been completely altered. The ornate cornice has been removed and the upper part of the façade is finished with stucco. A recessed entry at the center angles inward with two display windows at each side. Between 1910 and 1923, an addition was constructed extending the building to the alley. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The Palmer Building was built by Charles Palmer who purchased the property in 1889 for \$150 dollars in gold coins from C.H. Prescott. In 1893, it was occupied by a "Furniture and Bedding" business, and by 1900, the building was occupied by Newlin's Book and Stationery store. The store was operated by F. Newlin and Joe Palmer. This business not only was a dealer in books but sold toys, artwork, gifts, school supplies, typewriters, and handled the first phonographs sold in La Grande. The store continued until at least into the 1930s (1936 was the La Grande Bood & Stationery Co. In 1927, the storefront of the building was remodeled using green marble and oak finished with a driftwood stain in a French design. The entrance way was also tiled at this time (*Observer*, 17 June 1927). By 1961, the Coast to Coast Hardware Store was located in the building.

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#88      **Address:** 1112 1/2 Adams Ave.  
**Historic Name:** Grandy Building/J. H. Peare  
Jewelers  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** 1892  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Vernacular/Altered  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Major  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** TN Management  
1112 1/2 Adams Ave.  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 1043  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 105  
**Lot:** east 20 ft. lot 13  
**Tax Lot:** 9000  
**1999 Inventory No:**86

**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, brick commercial building (20 ft. by 75 ft.) was built in 1892. The façade has been completely altered. The upper level of the façade is covered with vertical metal paneling. A recessed entry at the center angles into two display windows at each side. The lower storefront has been finished with tile that was installed in 1926. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Ben W. Grandy constructed this brick building in 1892 to house a stationer and a cobbler shop. Grandy was one of the first residents of "New Town" La Grande and built one of the first houses in the new city after the railroad was completed in 1884. J. H. Peare, a native of Ireland, settled in La Grande in 1890. He first found work with a jeweler and after a year, decided to start his own business. In 1900, J.H. Peare moved his jewelry store into the Grandy building, and by 1911, his son William, had joined his father in business. William Peare was a trained optometrist. Peare was the official railroad company jeweler, and after years of success, Peare remodeled the front of his store in 1926. Over the years, other businesses have occupied the storefront.

#89      **Address:** 1112 Adams Ave.  
**Historic Name:** McKennon Building  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** 1892  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Altered  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Major  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Mary I. Hearing  
9009 "B" Ave.  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 1042  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 105  
**Lot:** W. 10 ft. lot 13 & E. 10 ft. lot 12  
**Tax Lot:** 8900  
**1999 Inventory No:**85

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**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, brick commercial building (20 ft. by 75 ft.) was built in 1892. The façade has been completely altered obscuring any original details. The upper level of the façade is covered with vertical wood battens. The storefront has been finished with stone veneer. The large display windows angle inward from right to left with the entry at the west.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The McKennon Building was constructed in 1892 (completed in the fall) by J.D. McKennon who was born in 1857 in Berryville, AK. McKennon purchased the lot from Lydia and S.J. Souder in February 1892, and owned the building until it was sold to A.E. Eaton in 1908 (Deed bk. 36, p. 12). The earliest business was a restaurant, then evolving into a multiple business enterprise including a barber, jeweler, and grocer/bakery. By 1910, the building was occupied by a "Meat Market" with a "Sausage Factory" to the rear. A historic photo indicates "Trotter's Shoe Shop" occupied the building in 1934.

#90	<b>Address:</b> 1110 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Lloyd W. & Juanita A. Baker
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Pattison Grocery	1601 Y Ave.
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1892	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1041
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 105
	<b>Alterations:</b> Moderate	<b>Lot:</b> west 20 ft. lot 12
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 8800
	<b>Historic Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 84

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, one-story, brick commercial building (21 ft. by 75 ft.) was built about 1892. The upper level of the façade has simple brick detailing with brick corbelling at the roof line. A small recessed panel in the brick is located at the center with a larger recessed brick panel to each side. The storefront has been altered. The transom windows have been covered with wood paneling. A recessed entry at the center and two large display windows at each side compose the present storefront. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The building, owned by J.D. McKennon, was initially a grocery store. In 1906, the Pattison Brothers (Herbert, Robert, & Harry) moved into the building and remained in that location until at least the late 1920s. Between 1910 and 1923 an addition was constructed extending the building to the alley. A 1934 photo indicates this establishment to be "The RED & WHITE Store", and it was later occupied by "CUT-RATE DRUGS & FOUNTAIN."

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#91	<b>Address:</b> 1108 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Loren & Betty Hughes
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Siegrist Jewelry	1108 Adams Ave.
	<b>Common Name:</b> Birnie's Jewelry	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1892	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1040
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 105
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> E. 25 ft. lot 11
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 8700
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 83

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, one-story, brick commercial building (24 ft. by 75 ft.) was built about 1892. The upper level of the façade is adorned with brick detailing and the parapet angles to a point at the center. The façade has been painted in contrasting colors to highlight the brick detailing. The wood frame arched storefront windows was installed in 1927 as was the marble bulkhead. A recessed entry at the center angles into two display windows at each side. The windows and recess are segmentally-arched. The transom windows have been boarded over. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The building was occupied by a "Dry Goods & Millinery" store until the turn of the century. In June 1905, Siegrist and Company jewelry store moved into the building. Siegrist installed a new storefront in 1927, that was designed with a marble base, walnut woodwork, tiled entry, and arched windows (still intact). Siegrist remained in the building until c. 1938 when G.S. Birnie's Jewelry store moved into the storefront.

Birnie came to La Grande in 1905 from Minnesota (a native of Vancouver, Canada) and was employed by Siegrist as a watchmaker. He was trained as an optometrist and optician, and was the first person in Oregon to pass the state optometrist's exam in 1905. In 1913, Birnie opened his own jewelry store in downtown La Grande. Birnie's Jewelry Store was located at 504 Fourth in 1928 and at 1212 Adams in 1936. By 1939, Birnie's Jewelry had moved the present location (1108 Adams).

Loren Hughes started working for G.S. Birnie in September 1950 after moving to La Grande. Shortly after Hughes started working for the jeweler, G.S. Birnie died in Idaho while taking one of his first vacations in years. Hughes purchased the store in 1955 and still owns the building today. The jewelry store recently (1999) closed its doors. The cast iron lamppost (see resource #113) at the sidewalk once held a clock advertising "BIRNIE'S."

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<b>#92</b>	<b>Address:</b> 1106 (B) Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> Sherry Theater/State Theatre <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> c. 1910 <b>Architect:</b> <b>Style:</b> None <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Major <b>CLASSIFICATION:</b> <b><u>Historic Non-Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Betty L. Carpenter 1106 Adams Avenue La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 1039 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 105 <b>Lot:</b> 10 & E. 5 ft. lot 11 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 8600 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 82
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**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story cast concrete block building (35 ft. by 110 ft.) was constructed about 1910. The entire exterior has been refinished with stucco that was added sometime after 1934. The second story features four windows with sliding sash. A heavy band of stucco extends across the façade above the windows with vertical bands between each window. The first floor storefront has been altered to link with the building to the west; stone veneer and plastic panels have been added to make a uniform lower facade. One recessed entry is located at the far east with another entry and two fixed windows on the west. A fire damaged the building in September 2001.

Historic photos indicate signage on the east wall of the building advertising "Dr. Stevenson, The DENTIST" during the early part of the century. It is unknown as to whether the doctor in fact practiced from this address. By 1934, this signage was reworked to advertise the "IMPERIAL HOTEL – rooms .50 and up." Again, the duration of this hostelry at this address is not known. The building is in poor to fair condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site was purchased by the IOOF order in April 1892, from Ben W. Grandy. The building may have been designed by Calvin Thornton (see resource #48 for biographical description). The site previously had been occupied by a dwelling until about 1910 when this building was constructed for use by the Odd Fellows. It initially served commercial purposes having three storefronts at the first floor with a gymnasium at the rear. The second floor served as the club room for the Moose Lodge. By 1923 "Moving Pictures" occupied the first floor and was known as the "State Theatre. By 1961, the "Tropidara" restaurant had moved into the building and has continued operation since then.



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#93	<b>Address:</b> 1106 (A) Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> I.O.O.F. Bldg./Post Office <b>Common Name:</b> Breier's Jewelry <b>Year Built:</b> 1892 <b>Architect:</b> Calvin Thornton <b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Italian Ren. <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Moderate <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Betty L. Carpenter 1106 Adams Avenue La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 1038 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 105 <b>Lot:</b> 9 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 8500 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 81
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**DESCRIPTION:** This three-story brick structure (30 ft. by 110 ft.) was constructed in 1892. The roof line is a stylized parapet with a metal cap. At the center of the parapet is a panel of darker brick that was the location of a building name at one time. Historic photos indicate that in the 1920s, the IOOF logo was still apparent. Beneath this, the metal cornice, featuring large dentils provides a strong horizontal band.

Three small decorative brick panels are located between the third story windows and the cornice. These panels are outlined with rowlock bricks and corner tiles. The interior of each panel is brick laid in a herringbone pattern. All windows at the upper levels are pairs of twelve-over-two, double-hung sash. The third story features two pair of windows with cast concrete stylized lintels and sills. The two pair of windows at the second story have flat arches and keystones of cast concrete. A band of cast concrete detailing extends across the façade at the level of the second story windows.

Between the second and third story windows are recessed panels in the brick surface. Centered between the windows, extending the height of both stories is a vertical panel of brick outlined in alternating projecting rowlock bricks. The corners have accent blocks of cast concrete. The first floor storefront has been altered to create a continuous lower facade with the building to the east; stone veneer and plastic panels now obliterate any notion of the original storefront. One recessed entry is located left of center and one small window is located to the right. The building remains in fair to good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This structure was constructed in the spring of 1892 as the lodge hall for the I.O.O.F. and served this purpose many decades. Calvin Thornton designed the building (see resource #48 for biographical description). The first floor was used as a Post Office until 1911 when the Federal Building was constructed at the west end of this block. The second floor was the lodge hall.

It appears that the building received an additional story and a face-lift between 1910 and 1923. The new façade has elements of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. An addition was also extended towards the

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alley and blonde brick was installed at the facade. The lodge hall then moved to the third floor and the lower floors were used for commercial purposes.

By 1927, the upstairs was converted into the Imperial Hotel and the lower level was occupied by C.J. Breier Company store also known as the Hub. Breiers opened his men's apparel store in 1912 in La Grande and purchased the IOOF building in 1926 to house his business.

#94	<b>Address:</b> 1100-1104 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> M. James & Judith Rygg
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Buzzini Bldg.	P.O. Box 811
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1898	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Calvin Thornton	<b>Reference No:</b> 1037
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Gothic Revival	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 105
	<b>Alterations:</b> Moderate	<b>Lot:</b> 8
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 8400
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 80

**DESCRIPTION:** The two-story, commercial building was constructed with elements of the Gothic Revival style. The roof line displays crenellation and a stepped central section. Historic photos show the name "BUZZINI" in raised letters adorned the façade just below the stepped cornice section. This building title was removed by the late 1940s.

The second story windows have segmental arches with rustic-cut sills and keystones. The original double-hung sash has been removed and sliding metal sash installed in the lower window section. In the upper window section a panel has been installed. Above and below each window are recessed panels creating deep shadows.

The composition of the first floor storefront has remained essentially the same with a recessed double entry offset on the east and another recessed doorway accessing the upper level on the west. The transom windows have been boarded over. The entire façade has been painted one color diminishing the highlights of the contrasting materials. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Paul Buzzini immigrated to the United States in 1848 from Switzerland. After many years in the mining industry of California and Idaho, Mr. Buzzini came to the La Grande mining district in 1889. He constructed the brick building on Adams Avenue in 1898 at a cost of \$5,000. The 1903, 1910, and 1923 Sanborn maps indicate the property was used as a "Candy Factory" on the first floor with "Tenements" upstairs.

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#95	<b>Address:</b> 1012 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> C. D. Putnam's Ready Wear <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> c. 1915 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Renaissance Revival <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> M. James & Judy Rygg P.O. Box 811 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 1036 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 105 <b>Lot:</b> E. 20 ft. lot 7 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 8300 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 79
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**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story, brick commercial building with basement (20 ft. by 107 ft.) was constructed about 1915. Its detailing is reminiscent of the Italian Renaissance style. The original cornice and roof line details evident in historic photos have been removed. The second story has retained some of its original detailing, though the façade has been painted one color. The original tripartite windows have been replaced with four double-hung windows. A flat-arch spans the large window opening and is accentuated with seven rustic-cut stone keystones. The entire opening is enframed with small recessed squares in the brick surface providing shadows in the façade. The first floor storefront has been altered with aluminum-framed display windows and signage added to cover the transoms. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The building was initially used as a clothing store. C.D. Putman had a women's apparel shop in the building. The building was later used to house the Selder Store.

#96	<b>Address:</b> 1010 Adams Ave. <b>Historic Name:</b> Liberty Theatre <b>Common Name:</b> NA <b>Year Built:</b> 1910 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Comm. <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>National Register</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> La Grande Theatres, LLC P.O. Box M La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 1035 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 105 <b>Lot:</b> 6 & E. 10 ft. lot 7 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 8200 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 78
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**DESCRIPTION:** This three-story building is built of blonde brick with dark ochre brick detailing. A plain parapet and deep sheet metal cornice complete the roofline. Beneath this is a half-story level with a centered rectangular window. The façade at this level is finished in a ochre brick laid in a diamond pattern. Beneath this decorative surface is another cornice.

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The second story is divided into bays with brick pilasters. The narrow bays at each end display a pair of casement windows with a transom with star-patterned muntins. At the large center bay is a set of three semi-circular arched windows. Each window opening contains a pair of eight-light casements with transom.

The ground level storefront has been greatly altered. Large storefront windows and recessed centered entries have replaced the original ticket booth and entry doors (1985). At the interior, the stage and fly gallery remains at the rear of the building. The auditorium was remodeled in 1962 for commercial purposes. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999 under criteria "A". The theater was built in 1910 as the "Orpheum". The name was changed in 1915 to the "Arcade" and again in 1920 to the "Liberty". Owned and operated by S. A. Gardinier, a theater entrepreneur in La Grande, the Liberty remained in the family until 1928. It continued to change ownership until its doors closed in 1959 after which it was remodeled for commercial use.

<b>#97</b>	<b>Address:</b> 1000 Adams Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> City of La Grande
	<b>Historic Name:</b> United States Post Office & Land Office	P.O. Box 670 La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Common Name:</b> City Hall	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1911	<b>Reference No:</b> 1034
	<b>Architect:</b> James Knox Taylor	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Style:</b> Georgian Revival	<b>Block:</b> 105
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Lot:</b> 1-5
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 8100
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 77
	<b><u>National Register</u></b>	

**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story, brick building (80 ft. by 47 ft.) is designed in the Georgian Revival style. This style dictates the symmetrical, freestanding form, set back from the street with each façade finished in a uniform manner. Landscaping and lawn areas define this structure as a solid entity anchoring this corner contrasting it with the rest of the downtown's buildings with single facades that abut the sidewalks. The triangular area where Adams Avenue and Fourth Street intersect has been landscaped into a small park with a flagpole.

The low-hipped roof is hidden at the roof line by a wood balustrade and dentilated cornice. The brick is laid in a Flemish bond with simulated quoins at the corners of the building and at the gently recessed center bay. The string course, window sills, lintels, and keystones are of stone.

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The Adams Avenue façade has pairs of eight-over-eight double-hung sash at the center bay and single windows at the end bays of the second story. The central entry at the first floor is enframed by Doric pilasters and a heavy entablature. A fanlight in a semi-circular arch finishes the entrance. To either side are large, eight-over-eight double-hung windows with sidelights and fanlights in a Palladianesque style. At the end bays are single, large, eight-over-eight double-hung windows set in recessed blind arches. The east and west facades are of similar detail and fenestration.

A daylight basement level creates the need for a grand staircase at the Adams Avenue façade and lesser stairways at the west and south entries. This elevated level has dictated the need for a handicap ramp which was added at the west entrance in 1999. Also an elevator was added at the interior the same year.

The south (rear) façade has had considerable alteration. In 1931, the single story mail vestibule was enlarged and in 1964, a metal fire escape was added as well as new basement stairs installed. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is in excellent condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** As early as 1888 a wood-frame dwelling occupied the triangular corner of this lot. This structure was removed around 1910. The present building was constructed in 1911-13 as the U. S. Land Office and Post Office with postal services on the first floor and various governmental agencies located at the second floor. The Post Office moved to Washington Avenue in 1963 and the City of La Grande then acquired the building for its offices.

<p>#98    <b>Address:</b> 1903-07 Fourth Street  <b>Historic Name:</b> Montgomery Ward &amp; Co.  <b>Common Name:</b> N/A  <b>Year Built:</b> 1929  <b>Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular  <b>Use:</b> Commerce  <b>Alterations:</b> Minor-Moderate  <u><b>CLASSIFICATION:</b></u>  <u><b>Historic Contributing</b></u></p>	<p><b>Owner:</b> Michael &amp; Patricia Ruth  P.O. Box 133  La Grande, OR 97850  <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC  <b>Reference No:</b> 1053  <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition  <b>Block:</b> 105  <b>Lot:</b> 29-32  <b>Tax Lot:</b> 10000  <b>1999 Inventory No:</b>95</p>
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**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, brick commercial building with basement (irregular 110 ft. by 110 ft.) was built in 1929. Located on the triangular corner of Washington Avenue and Fourth Street, the one-story plan of the structure is an obtuse angle with seven bays facing Fourth Street and one bay facing Washington Avenue. The parapet has simple brick detailing. All of these storefronts have been altered and the transoms covered over.

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A one-and-a-half-story barrel vaulted section, facing Washington Avenue, extends to the east. The parapet has simple brick detailing and a concrete cap. This area has two storefronts with recessed entries. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** Two dwellings were located on this site until the about 1929. This large structure was built to accommodate the former "Montgomery Ward & Co." store. There are now several commercial businesses housed in the building.

#99	<b>Address:</b> 1105-07 Washington Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Charles Young
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Spaeth Bldg.	P.O. Box 3238
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1929	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1052
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 105
	<b>Alterations:</b> Minor	<b>Lot:</b> W. 10' of lot 26, & lots 27-28
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 9900
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 94

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, one-story, brick and reinforced concrete commercial building (70 ft. by 90 ft.) was built in 1929. The structure is three bays wide with brick pilasters defining the bays. The pilasters do not extend to the roof line, but terminate in rounded ends with brick detailing. The parapet is divided into three sections; the center section extending higher. In this center section is a recessed brick panel with the title "SPAETH" constructed with lighter bricks. The parapet is finished with a concrete cap. All storefronts have been altered. Each has an entry located at the center with pairs of large aluminum-framed display windows at each side. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site remained vacant until 1929 when it was purchased by Fred Spaeth on October 30, 1928. The "Spaeth Plumbing Co." occupied the two western bays while a "Dry Cleaning and Pressing" operation was located at the east bay. Fred Spaeth opened his plumbing shop in La Grande and started a successful business. He did not do large plumbing jobs but dealt in sheet metal and heating.

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#100 **Address:** 1109-1113 Washington Ave.  
**Historic Name:** N/A  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:**  
**Architect:** N/A  
**Style:** N/A  
**Use:** Parking lot  
**Alterations:** N/A  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Vacant**

**Owner:** City of La Grande  
P. O. Box 670  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:**  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 105  
**Lot:** W. 10 ft. of lot 22, lots 23-25, and E. 20' of lot 26  
**Tax Lot:** 9700  
**1999 Inventory No:** 93

**DESCRIPTION:** This site is a paved parking lot which extends to the alley. The west side of the lot had a high concrete wall; remnant of the creamery which once stood on the site.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** In the late 1880s this site was occupied by three small, wood-frame buildings used for commercial enterprises. The 1891 fire seems to have destroyed these structures. In 1893, another three-bay structure occupied the site. By 1910, this had become the "Blue Mountain Creamery and Ice Factory." In addition, another structure had been built to the east which housed the "Washington Ave. Garage." By 1961, the creamery had evolved into the "Baker-Union Co-op Creamery" and the garage had become a cold storage facility. The building was reportedly demolished c. 1965. The site is now vacant and used for parking.

#101 **Address:** 100-104 Depot St.  
**Historic Name:** The Modern Laundry  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** c. 1915  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Style:** Altered  
**Use:** Commerce  
**Alterations:** Major  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Raymond & Elizabeth Hyde  
1512 Aspen Drive  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 1050  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 105  
**Lot:** S. 55 ft. of lots 19-21; E. 20 ft. and S. 55 ft. of lot 22  
**Tax Lot:** 9600  
**1999 Inventory No:** 92

**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story commercial building (54 ft. by 90 ft.) was constructed about 1915. The entire exterior of the building has been altered. Panels of composite stone veneer have been installed. All

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windows have been replaced. An awning of standing-seam metal panels shelters the Depot Street and Washington Avenue facades. The same metal panels cover the parapet to the roof line. It is divided into three storefronts facing Depot Street and one facing Washington Avenue. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site was occupied by a two-story wood framed building in 1888-89 that housed a "General Store" with "lodging" at the second floor. It was destroyed in the fire of 1891 and the site remained vacant for twenty years. The present building was occupied by various laundry and clothes cleaning businesses throughout the years.

#102	<b>Address:</b> 110 Depot St.	<b>Owner:</b> Jack & Marcelyn Earnest
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Bryan & Dunphy Block	1804 Second Street
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> c. 1892	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Calvin Thornton	<b>Reference No:</b> 1049
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular/Italian Ren.	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 105
	<b>Alterations:</b> Moderate	<b>Lot:</b> N. 55 ft. of lots 19-21 and E. 20 ft. and N. 55 ft. of lot 22
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 9500
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 91

**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story, brick commercial block with basement (55 ft. by 110 ft.) was built in 1892. The second story has retained much of the original detailing. The roof line exhibits a corbelled parapet. The second story of the façade is symmetrical and consists of a narrow center bay with a larger bay to each side. The bays are defined by brick pilasters with ornate caps. The center bay has a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows within a semi-circular arch. Each window frame itself is a semi-circular arch and the windows are separated with a slender column. The larger bays have two sets of paired one-over-one double-hung windows with transom within a segmental arch. The windows are rectangular and are separated with a slender column. All window arches have a stone keystone. Beneath the stone window sills are recessed panels in the brick surface.

At the street level, the original rustic-cut stone pilasters occur in three locations – these have been painted – other aspects of the original storefronts have been completely altered. The existing storefronts have centered, recessed entries with modern stone veneer and large display windows. A narrow entry door with sidelights accessing the upper level is located at the far left. Awnings have been added to shelter the storefronts. The north side of the building has painted signage that was completed when the building was used by J.C. Penny Company. The building remains in good condition.



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**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site was occupied by a two-story, wood-framed building in 1888-89. It housed a "Hardware & Grocery Store" with a one-story "Tin Shop" at the rear. This structure was destroyed in the fire of 1891.

The present building, constructed in 1892 was known as the "Bryan & Dunphy Block" until the early 1900s. Calvin Thornton is thought to be the architect (see resource #48 for biographical information). The commercial spaces were initially occupied by a hardware store and a drugstore with offices on the second floor. A one-story attached "Tin Shop" was located to the rear. By the year 1903, the first floor spaces were further subdivided into offices with an "Undertaker" at the alley and a "Cigar Factory" at the rear. By 1910, the undertaker occupied the entire right bay with storage at the rear. "Moving Pictures" had moved into the left bay and a printing office was located upstairs. Between 1910 and 1923 the rear addition was expanded into two stories, and the original center entry accessing the upstairs had been relocated to the far left. J.C. Penny's occupied the building for years before a new store was constructed for the company in 1930 further east on Adams Avenue.

#103	<b>Address:</b> 103 Depot St./1211 Washington Ave.	<b>Owner:</b> Sommer Hotel Bldg. Inc.
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Sommer Hotel	P. O. Box 3068
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1891	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> Unknown	<b>Reference No:</b> 1033
	<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Commerce	<b>Block:</b> 106
	<b>Alterations:</b> Major	<b>Lot:</b> E. 9'-2" of lot 12 and lots 13-16
	<b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 8000
	<b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 76

**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story, brick building with basement (110 ft. by 128 ft.) was constructed in 1891. Over the course of its long history, the building has evolved. Storefronts have been altered to accommodate new functions. The entire exterior has been finished in stucco covering brick and stone detailing (this stucco was put on during historic period). The fenestration at the second floor level remains as originally located, though windows have been replaced.

The Depot Street façade is divided into six bays – four storefronts to the left, a narrow entry bay and one large bay to the right. Each bay is defined by a brick pilaster with bands of stone. Storefronts vary in materials and composition; the two north bays being the closest to the original with recessed entry and large storefront windows with transoms above.

The Washington Avenue façade features two arched windows and a center entry at the original section of the building. These windows have been altered with the arches being infilled and sliding windows added.

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The two, two-story bays added to the east have center entries and arched windows to each side. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The Sommer Hotel was constructed in 1891 at a cost of approximately \$30,000. The hotel was two blocks from the railroad Depot and its 120 feet of frontage facing Depot Street insured it as a popular hostelry. The hotel was constructed by Aaron Sommer who was an early freighter hauling goods from the Columbia River over the Blue Mountains to Eastern Oregon. He settled in La Grande and owned other properties throughout the city.

The two-story, commercial block is constructed of brick.. Early photos show a wood frame porch extended across the façade and wrapped the southwest corner, but it had disappeared by 1903. Hotel functions occupied the two corner bays separated by a narrow entry bay. A variety of businesses were housed in the other three bays to the north. At the turn of the century, many of the spaces were noted as "Sample Rooms." These spaces were used as showrooms by traveling salesmen to display their wares to the community. Two additions, each two-stories, were added to the east facing Washington Street between 1893 – 1910 creating an L-shaped building. The building was remodeled in the mid-1920s.

104	<b>Address:</b> 102-104 1/2 Elm St. <b>Historic Name:</b> La Grande City Hall & Fire Dept. <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> 1898/1913 <b>Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Vernacular <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Major <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Historic Contributing</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> City of La Grande P. O. Box 670 La Grande, OR 97850 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 15453 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 106 <b>Lot:</b> S. 70 ft. of lots 9-10, lot 11 and W. 20' – 10" of lot 12 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 7900 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 119
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**DESCRIPTION:** This two-story brick structure (70 ft. by 120 ft.) was built to serve as the Fire Department and City Building. Numerous additions and remodelings have occurred during and after the historic period. The Elm Street façade has few reminders of the original one-story Queen Anne style building. Designed as a multi-bay structure with each bay serving a specific function, building uses and fire fighting technology have changed in the past century and few details remain. The parapet at the Elm Street façade steps up creating a center section with a title panel that formerly held the name "CITY BUILDING". The entire façade was finished in stucco in the mid-1920s, covering the cornice and brick detailing.

At the second level, an asymmetrical arrangement of rectangular windows remain, pairs and single units aligning with the functions of the five bays below. Fixed glass has been installed in all the openings.

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Rustic-cut stone keystones and sills are intact. Beneath each sill are deeply recessed panels accentuated along the top edge with crenellated brickwork.

The first floor of the Elm Street façade is divided into five bays. A semi-circular arch, located left of center, is an original 1898 opening. The other formerly arched openings to the right and left have been squared to accommodate doors and windows: the two bays to the left have had overhead garage doors installed and to the right, two bays of storefronts.

The Washington Avenue façade of the original building features window and surface alterations similar to the Elm Street façade. The modern addition to the west has four truck bays; the right bay has been infilled, now featuring a passage door and small window. The second story level has a band of five windows of sliding sash. The two-tiered, four-story, square hose/bell tower is designed in the Mission style with a hipped roof finished in clay tile. This element appears to have survived any remodeling efforts that occurred throughout the rest of the building. The building remains in good condition.

### **HISTORICAL DATA:**

**Building History:** The La Grande Fire Department was organized in 1887. This combination brick fire station/city hall was built in 1898 at a cost of \$3,000. It was constructed as a one-story structure with bays facing Elm Street. The three southern bays were used as truck and equipment bays, and the three north bays were for city services. A one-story addition plus a forty-foot hose/bell tower were completed to the west between 1903 – 1910. A second floor was added to the entire structure in 1913 to enhance the building's greater use as a City Hall. The contractor was W.C. Hansen. A second bell/hose tower, forty-six feet in height and constructed of reinforced concrete, replaced the first tower in the late 1920s. Four garage bays, facing Washington Avenue, with sleeping quarters above were provided in another west addition in the 1960s. Still another two-story addition was constructed to the rear, towards the alley, extending the depth of the westernmost truck bay.

**A Brief History of La Grande Fire Department:** Fire flourished in early La Grande. The first fire of note occurred in 1874 in Old Town in the La Grande Brewery. A gravity water system installed by Old Town's founders, bringing water from Mill Creek through home-manufactured wooden pipes, couldn't save 21 buildings. The origin of the second fire is debated (it started in either J. Brook's general store or a nearby Chinese restaurant) but its destruction was complete: burning down the Sommer Hotel and continuing down both sides of the street to the rail yard depot.

An organized fire-fighting system wasn't in place until July 18, 1887, when forty-seven men gathered to draw up the articles and bylaws of Rescue Hose Company Number One. A meeting the following month was to secure two dozen buckets and a small ladder. A 1891 fire destroyed much of downtown La Grande, once again confirming the need for an organized fire department. Rescue Hose Company No. 1

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kept meticulous meeting minutes which reflect the changes to the company, to La Grande, and to fire-fighting methods over time. Some highlights include:

- 1891: La Grande fire-fighting system consisted of seven miles of Kalomine pipe, 42 double hydrants, four hose companies, 80 volunteers, buckets, ladders, two hose carts and a soda acid cart.
- 1893: Hose Company Number 1 and Hose Company Number 2 consolidated.
- 1893: City Council first heard a request for a paid fire department.
- 1904: City began paying volunteers 1\$ per call (the Chief received no pay). A fire call could be ten minutes or 10 days.
- 1908: 17 saloons in town. After each fire, kegs of beer, cheese and crackers sent to the firemen. The various hose companies joined forces that year under Rescue Hose Company No. 1. The Company raised money for equipment, doctors' bills, etc. by throwing a yearly ball.
- 1912: First paid fire department formed (two paid drivers on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week for \$70 a month). Fire alarm system steadily upgraded from a Chief's trumpet, to a bell tower, to, finally, 20 call boxes, red lights in the theaters, bells in a few of the firemen's homes, and lights on the firemen's cars.
- 1923: Company accepted \$11 from the City to buy its first insurance policy.
- 1925: Purchased Stutz Fire Engine.
- 1926: Rescue Hose Company No. 1 became the La Grande Fire Department. By this time, La Grande Public Works had increased the number of fire hydrants to 119. Pressure at the hydrants in the business district was 95 pounds. Fire-fighting efforts were supplemented by a cistern on a hill in Old Town and a covered ditch off the Grande Ronde River, located in the alley between Adams and Jefferson avenues. Man hole covers lifted for access to the water to be pumped through the new Stutz engine.
- 1932: City agreed to pay volunteers \$1 per call for the first hour and 50 cents for each additional hour and provide turn-out suits for the volunteers. Paid firemen required to attend each fire. Chief to determine whether and how many volunteers to call out to the fire.
- 1933: First fire drills held.
- 1939: Department purchased Seagrave Fire Engine (engine decal reads 1940 for unknown reasons as bill of sale records purchase a year earlier).
- 1948: Department purchased Mack Fire Engine. Hydrants in town numbering near 300. Volunteers numbered 21 (the number of volunteers steadily decreased as the equipment and hydrants increased).
- 2000: Currently, there are 400 hydrants in town (some still serviced by the original wood pipe). The Fire Department still holds a ball.

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### **Contributing Features in the Fire Station/City Building**

The following features are contributing features of the building and date from c. 1891 to 1948. These features, two hose carts, one soda acid cart, and three fire engines, show the changes in fire fighting technology over a 57 year time period.

#### *Feature #1: Hose Cart Number 1*

Under the direction of Fire Chief Joe Jones, La Grande graduated from buckets to a hose cart around 1891. Heavy, awkward, and, of course, red with gold trim, a hose cart resembles a large spool with a needle protruding horizontally from the thread. Hose Cart No. 1 stands 67" high on wooden wagon-style wheels bound with iron. Attached to the wheels is a hydrant wrench, two axes and nozzles. Rim to rim, the cart is 5'. A reel between the wheels carries 1,200' of 2" hose. A 5' tongue, with 4 handles, protrudes from the reel, enabling four men to pull the cart. It was not uncommon, however, for additional ropes to be attached to the front of the cart for pulling and to the back for slowing (the cart had no brakes). Meeting minutes reflect that, in later years, the first person to reach the cart with a team of horses would be paid \$2.50 to pull it to a fire. Otherwise, two crews were required--one to pull the cart and one to fight the fire. The cart was recently recovered from the old Oregon Department of Transportation buildings on Adams Avenue where it had been stored and forgotten.

#### *Feature #2: Hose Cart Number 2*

Hose Cart No. 2 was acquired in May, 1893 when Rescue Hose Company No. 1 and Rescue Hose Company No. 2 were consolidated. Standing 66" high and 5' wide with a 7' tongue. Hose Cart No. 2 otherwise resembles No. 1. It, too, carries a hydrant wrench, nozzles and axes. Appropriately, Hose Cart No. 2 was recovered from the Mt. Emily Sawmill, itself a sight of many disastrous fires.

#### *Feature #3: Soda Acid Cart*

The Champion Chemical Engine, manufactured in Elmira, New York, was purchased in 1910. Commonly referred to as a soda acid cart, it resembles a hose cart but carries instead only 30' of hose and a 35 gallon tank filled with a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and water. A vial of sulfuric acid was added en route to the fire and the resulting chemical reaction would build 400 pounds of pressure directed out of the chemical hose to the fire. The cart is 4' high and 32" wide (to fit through doors) and its 3' tongue has handles for two men. The hose carts were retired from service in 1912 after the City purchased its first motorized fire truck, an American-La France Chemical and Hose Wagon.

#### *Feature #4: 1925 Stutz Fire Engine*

On August 12, 1925, the City of La Grande purchased a new 1925 Model "O" Stutz Fire Engine for \$13,800. The dual ignition, 1,200 cubic inch engine had a top speed of 45 miles per hour. At 24' long, 103" high and 13,700 pounds, the Stutz carried two men in front and four to five men on the tail board. The "triple combination" (chemical, pump and hose) Stutz has a 40 gallon nickel-plated chemical tank

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mounted behind the seat, 70-80 feet of chemical hose, a 1,200 gallon per minute pump, and 1,200 feet of 2" and 3" hose, in addition to two wood ladders (a 10' roofer and 20' extension), axes, leather-handled brass nozzles, fire extinguishers, Detroit door opener, siren, bell, hard suction hoses and a strainer for pumping water from a lake or creek. La Grande's Stutz is one of 302 built by the Stutz Fire Engine Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, one of nine Model "O", and one of seven still running.

The most spectacular fire during the Stutz's service was the one it didn't make. On April 7, 1934, the La Grande Rescue Hose Company was called to help at a fire at the Hot Lake Sanatorium. Fire Chief Murchison reported that at 10:30 a.m., the Stutz's crank shaft broke en route to the fire and the engine had to be towed back to La Grande where it was out of service for two months. It is widely believed that, had the Stutz made it to Hot Lake, the Sanatorium would have been saved. The Stutz was sold in 1955 to a Boise, Idaho insurance company and eventually ended up at J. R. Simplot Company. The Simplot family graciously donated the engine back to the La Grande Volunteer Fire Department in 1995. In August, 2000, it will receive a frame up restoration at Nevada State Prison. It now attends many local celebrations, parades and even some weddings.

### *Feature #5: 1939 Seagrave Fire Engine*

La Grande's 1939 Seagrave Fire Engine was purchased new by the La Grande Fire Department for \$11,973, on December 20, 1939 as a result of a major fire at Mount Emily Sawmill in August of that year. Designated a "Quad", the truck has a pump (750 gallon per minute) and carries water (250 gallons), hose (1,200 feet of 2" and 3") and ladders (178' aluminum). The 32' long, 88" high, 13,200 pound truck boasts a V-12, dual ignition, flat head engine with 225 horsepower and has a top speed of 90 mph. The engine is outfitted with axes, nozzles, Detroit door opener, 200 feet of booster line (1" rubber hose mounted on a reel), siren, articulating red light, bell and fire extinguishers.

The only engine of its kind on the west coast, the Seagrave was put into service by Chief Hutchinson as the first run engine from 1939 until 1948 when the Department purchased a 1948 Mack. It was still used at many fires as a backup because of the large amount and length of ladders it hauled. It was removed from service in 1967 when the Department purchased a 90' aerial platform. In 1996, the Seagrave received a frame up restoration at Powder River Correction Facility, uncovering many brass and aluminum parts and accents. The engine now makes appearances in northeast Oregon at parades, car shows and special events. In July, 1999, the Seagrave, along with the Stutz, was hauled to Seattle and ferried to Victoria, B. C. for the Firebells and Fanfare celebration.

### *Feature #6: 1948 Mack Fire Engine*

Purchased new in 1948 for an unknown amount, the Mack is 25' long, 92" high and weighs 18,680 pounds. The L85 Mack carries a 75 gallon per minute pump, 10' roofer and 20' extension ladders (both wood), 1,400' of 2" and 3" hose, 150' of 1" booster hose, hard suction hoses, axes, nozzles, Detroit door opener, shovels and squeegees (for clean-up). The dual ignition engine averages 45 mph. Well made and

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well cared for, the engine still passes its pumping test and is still in service as a back-up engine. The Mack was the first engine owned by the Department with a hose monitor. The solid brass monitor is mounted on the running board and can be used to hold and direct a hose. The Mack also carries a metal backpack fire extinguisher.

#105 **Address:** 106 Elm St. **Owner:** Ronald & Virginia Reid  
**Historic Name:** Curry Realtor and Press 106 Elm Street  
**Common Name:** N/A La Grande, OR 97850  
**Year Built:** c. 1905 **Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Architect:** Unknown **Reference No:** 1031  
**Style:** Altered **Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Use:** Commerce **Block:** 106  
**Alterations:** Major **Lot:** north 40 ft. of lots 9 & 10  
**CLASSIFICATION:** **Tax Lot:** 7800  
**Historic Non-Contributing** **1999 Inventory No:** 75

**DESCRIPTION:** This vernacular, one-story, brick commercial block (28 ft. by 50 ft.) was constructed around 1905. The south bay has a large display window divided into three sections with a larger section at the center. The north bay has a recessed entry offset to the left with display windows to each side. The façade has been finished with stucco obscuring all brickwork. A concrete addition has been constructed at the rear. The building remains in good condition.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This building was initially used as a "Photographic Shop" and "Garage." In 1927, La Grande District News-Curry Press and George Curry had his office in one of the storefronts. By the 1940s, the "Eastern Oregon Review" occupied the south bay while "Hart Photographer" occupied the north bay. In the 1950s, the two-bay structure was completely remodeled to accommodate Zweifel's Plumbing and Heating business. The storefront was remodeled to accommodate Cherry's Florist Shop in the 1980s.

#106 **Address:** 107 Elm St. **Owner:** Oregon Trail Electric Consumers  
**Historic Name:** Eastern Oregon Power and 1932 1<sup>st</sup> Street  
Light Baker City, OR 97814  
**Common Name:** N/A **Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Year Built:** 1927 **Reference No:** 1021  
**Architect:** Unknown **Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Style:** Altered **Block:** 107  
**Use:** Commerce **Lot:** N. 50 ft. of lots 14-18  
**Alterations:** Major **Tax Lot:** 6900  
**CLASSIFICATION:** **1999 Inventory No:** 67 A  
**Non-Contributing**

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**DESCRIPTION:** This one-story, brick commercial block (30 ft. by 90 ft.) was built in 1927. The entire façade has been modernized. The entry is recessed at the far right with a canopy and large transom windows above the double doors. The remainder of façade is finished with white brick. Two vertical strips of tile at the far left and a row of eight black light fixtures along the parapet are the only accent on the façade. A driveway at the southeast corner accesses the basement level.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site at 107 Elm was preceded (renumbered 105 by 1910) by a blacksmith shop, in a frame building clad in iron by 1903. By 1910, a much larger construction had been added, incorporating the original blacksmith shop. It was the La Grande Iron Works and owned by Mr. Fitzgerald. It too, was an ironclad, frame structure, housing a foundry, an electric-powered machine shop, and toward the rear was a cupola near the brick coke oven. A brick transformer station was nearby at 1309 Washington.

Built in 1927, the current building on the site served as the offices of the electrical power provider for La Grande. As well, the transfer station in the lot at 1309 Washington, now part of the parking lot, should be associated with this property.

#107 **Address:** 1301 Washington Ave.  
**Historic Name:** N/A  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** N/A  
**Architect:** N/A  
**Style:** N/A  
**Use:** Parking lot  
**Alterations:** N/A  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Vacant**

**Owner:** OR Trail Elec. Consumer  
1932 1<sup>st</sup> Street  
Baker City, OR 97814  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** 1020  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 107  
**Lot:** S. 60 ft. lots 13-18 and E. 10 ft. & S. 60 ft.  
of lot 12  
**Tax Lot:** 6801  
**1999 Inventory No:** 66

**DESCRIPTION:** This site is an asphalt-paved parking lot. A sidewalk extends along the north boarder of the lot with modern light standards. Trees and shrubs are planted along Washington Avenue. Modern concrete planters are also along the lot line.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** By 1910, this site was occupied by the La Grande Iron Works and owned by Mr. Fitzgerald. It was an ironclad, frame structure, housing a foundry, an electric-powered machine shop, and toward the rear was a cupola near the brick coke oven. A brick transformer station was nearby at 1309 Washington. In 1923, a two-story, brick structure housing the Y.M.C.A. had been built. Also in 1923, the southeastern part of the site was occupied by R. W. Leighton's Garage. By 1961, the "Y" building had different occupants: the I.O.O.F. Temple and some apartments. The site now serves as a parking lot.



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#108 **Address:** Washington & Fir Street  
**Historic Name:** N/A  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** N/A  
**Architect:** N/A  
**Style:** N/A  
**Use:** Parking lot  
**Alterations:** N/A  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Vacant**

**Owner:** City of La Grande  
P. O. Box 670  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** ???  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 107  
**Lot:** N. 26' - 3" by W. 50 ft. of lot 13  
**Tax Lot:** 6801  
**1999 Inventory No:** 67

**DESCRIPTION:** This small parcel is between the alley and Washington Avenue and is used as a parking lot. The surface is paved with asphalt.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site was vacant until 1923 when it was occupied by part of R. W. Leighton's Garage.

#109 **Address:** Fir Street  
**Historic Name:** N/A  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** N/A  
**Architect:** N/A  
**Style:** N/A  
**Use:** Parking lot  
**Alterations:** N/A  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Vacant**

**Owner:** City of La Grande  
P. O. Box 670  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:**  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 107  
**Lot:** N. 20 ft. by W. 50 ft. of lot 12, N. 30 ft. by  
W. 34' - 7" of lots 10 - 11.  
**Tax Lot:** 6401  
**1999 Inventory No:** 64

**DESCRIPTION:** This site is an asphalt-paved parking lot and it borders the alley north of Washington Avenue.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The site was vacant until 1903 when a marble works company facing Fir Street occupied the site. By 1910, an addition incorporated a Cigar shop. It became a plumbing shop by 1923. The structure existed at least until 1961.

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#110	<b>Address:</b> Fir & Washington Streets <b>Historic Name:</b> N/A <b>Common Name:</b> N/A <b>Year Built:</b> N/A <b>Architect:</b> N/A <b>Style:</b> N/A <b>Use:</b> Parking lot <b>Alterations:</b> N/A <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>Vacant</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Farmterials, Inc 16200 SW Pacific Hwy, Suite 276 Tigard, OR 97224 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> NA <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 107 <b>Lot:</b> S. 30 ft. by W. 73' - 4" of lots 10-11 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 6600 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 65
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**DESCRIPTION:** This site is an asphalt-paved parking lot on the corner of Washington and Fir streets.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** From 1903 until at least 1923, a wood-frame dwelling occupied this site.

#111	<b>Address:</b> 101-111 Fir St. <b>Historic Name:</b> Roesch Building/Sacajewa Hotel Annex <b>Common Name:</b> "Sac" Annex <b>Year Built:</b> 1930 <b>Architect:</b> Charles B. Miller <b>Style:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Commercial <b>Use:</b> Commerce <b>Alterations:</b> Minor <b><u>CLASSIFICATION:</u></b> <b><u>National Register</u></b>	<b>Owner:</b> Sac Annex LLC 16200 SW Pacific Hwy Suite 276 Tigard, OR 97224 <b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC <b>Reference No:</b> 1011 <b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition <b>Block:</b> 108 <b>Lot:</b> 31-34 <b>Tax Lot:</b> 5800 <b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 60
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**DESCRIPTION:** This seven-story building (110' by 120') is "L" shaped from the second floor through the seventh floors. The first floor covers the entire lot. The structure is cast-in-place concrete with reddish-brown brick veneer at the street elevations. The facades are designed in a casual tripartite scheme. Fenestration is organized according to the space use within, and irregular placement and groupings of openings occurs on some floors. Many of the one-over-one double-hung sash have been replaced with single-pane units or in combination with sliding sash. At the Washington Avenue elevation a metal fire escape extends from the seventh to the second floor. Detailing is pared down with simple window sills and little variation in brickwork.

A concrete bond beam defines the first floor commercial level from the second floor. The Fir Street façade has five bays; three to the left and two to the right with an entry bay and projecting marquee in between.

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The Washington Avenue façade displays six storefront bays. All bays are separated by brick pilasters with stylized capitals which provide modern overtones.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** From 1903 until at least the late 1920s, this site was occupied by a wood-frame dwelling at the corner and a one-story commercial enterprise facing Fir Street. The current building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. The Roesch Building is significant under criteria "A", "B", and "C". It is associated with the culmination of a period of rapid urban growth in La Grande ending with the onset of the Great Depression. The building is also associated with Julius Roesch, a local entrepreneur. Roesch arrived in La Grande in 1884 and established the City Brewery on Jefferson Avenue, a thriving business for the next few decades. With prohibition, the brewery business dwindled. In 1927, Roesch developed the Sacajewa Hotel on the corner of Adams Avenue and Fir Street with the professional assistance of architect Charles B. Miller. In 1930, despite the stock market crash a few months earlier, and again with Miller's help, Roesch developed the Sacajewa Annex Building on this site. Thirdly, the building is associated with Charles B. Miller, a local architect responsible for many of the finer homes in La Grande. He also designed commercial buildings as well. He practiced in La Grande from 1920 until 1937.

#112	<b>Address:</b> 1308 Washington St.	<b>Owner:</b> Presbyterian Church
	<b>Historic Name:</b> Presbyterian Church	1308 Washington Street
	<b>Common Name:</b> N/A	La Grande, OR 97850
	<b>Year Built:</b> 1925	<b>Map No:</b> 3S 38 5CC
	<b>Architect:</b> N/A	<b>Reference No:</b> 1069
	<b>Style:</b> Gothic Revival	<b>Plat:</b> Chaplin's Addition
	<b>Use:</b> Religious	<b>Block:</b> 101
	<b>Alterations:</b> Moderate	<b>Lot:</b> 1
	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	<b>Tax Lot:</b> 12000
	<b>Historic Contributing</b>	<b>1999 Inventory No:</b> 110

**DESCRIPTION:** The present, two-story church was built in 1925 on the same site as the earlier Presbyterian Church. This church is designed in the Gothic Revival style in brick with cast concrete details. As in the earlier church, the gable roof is perpendicular to Washington Avenue with the three-story entry tower at the west facing Sixth Street. The end walls of the steep gable roof of the sanctuary rise above the roofline and are capped in concrete. All sloped roofs have been finished with standing seam metal roofing.

At the tower, corner buttresses extend to the third story and a concrete band defines the second floor level. The roofline of the tower is crenellated. The tower has segmentally-arched openings at the first floor level. At the second floor, a single large window at each wall has a pointed arch. At the third level, a pair of pointed, arched openings serve as vents. The sanctuary has four, large, pointed-arched windows. To the right of these windows is a smaller, segmentally-arched window. All windows are stained glass. Corner

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buttresses define the corners of the sanctuary also. The raised concrete basement creates a belt course for the red brick walls which are laid in a Flemish bond. All window openings are defined in blonde brick laid in soldier courses.

In 1951, a brick and concrete addition extending to the east was constructed. A second story with a hipped roof was added to this wing in 1958. Windows are fixed and sliding sashes. The building remains in excellent condition. The church is sited on a triangular parcel of land at the intersection of the New and Old Town development. An open, grassy area with mature trees surrounds the church.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** This site has been occupied by the Presbyterian Church since 1887. The first wood frame structure was oriented towards Washington Avenue with an entry tower to the west. This structure evolved with wings added to the east and west by 1903, and further enlargement by 1910. By 1923, the congregation had outgrown the original facility and the present structure was completed in 1925.

#112 **Address:** 1108 Adams Ave..  
**Historic Name:** Clock Tower Post  
**Common Name:** N/A  
**Year Built:** c. 1926-27  
**Architect:** N/A  
**Style:** None  
**Use:** N/A  
**Alterations:** Moderate  
**CLASSIFICATION:**  
**Historic Contributing**

**Owner:** City of La Grande  
P.O. 670  
La Grande, OR 97850  
**Map No:** 3S 38 5CC  
**Reference No:** NA  
**Plat:** Chaplin's Addition  
**Block:** 105  
**Lot:** 11  
**Tax Lot:** City Sidewalk  
**1999 Inventory No:** NA

**DESCRIPTION:** The base of the clock tower is located on the sidewalk in front of Birnie's Jewelry Store at 1108 Adams Avenue. The cast-iron square base has panels outlined with a raised molding (one panel is missing). The shaft of the clock is fluted and is capped with a leaf pattern. The clock face was broken off the base and shaft several years ago after a truck hit the clock. The top of the clock is in storage by the current owner of 1108 Adams.

**HISTORICAL DATA:** The clock was originally located on the 1200 block of Adams Avenue prior to being moved to this location around 1938. The clock was purchased by G. S. Birnie for his jewelry business and was reportedly originally located in Vancouver, B.C. The clock lit up at night and the owners had to wind the clock every eight days by hand. The clock stood in front of 1108 for many years until a mail truck accidentally hit the clock, snapping off the top of the clock.

**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. significance within the past 50 years.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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
- previously listed in the National Register (some properties)
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE  
GOVERNMENT  
ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1891 to 1948

**Significant Dates**

1891

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Calvin Thornton ( 1889-1907)  
Charles Miller (1919-1914)

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

**Name of repository:**

Eastern Oregon University  
City of La Grande  
Union Co. Records: Courthouse

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## Statement of Significance

The La Grande Commercial Historic District in La Grande, Oregon, includes significant resources in the community's history which date from 1891 to 1948. The District is locally significant under Criterion A, as a concentration of historic resources that reflect the early development of La Grande as the leading trading and shipping center in Union County, and the county seat. La Grande's downtown businesses served the local community and also handled the regional trade for the surrounding agricultural and timber industries. People came to town to ship their produce, shop for goods, conduct business, and recreate.

The District is also eligible under Criterion C, as an excellent concentration of primarily commercial buildings dating from various historic periods of development. The downtown district shows a continuum and evolution of architectural building types and vernacular styles. The buildings that represent the earliest development of the community, from 1891 to 1913, reflect the transition from a small settlement to a leading commercial center in Union County. The buildings constructed during this period were generally one and two-story brick structures erected along Jefferson, Depot and the western end of Adams Avenue. Many warehouse buildings were also constructed in this period to handle the increase in production of the surrounding agricultural and timber lands.

Buildings that date from the secondary period of development date from 1914 to 1948 when the automobile made an impact on the face of the community. The 1920s were prosperous years in La Grande as many automobile-related businesses were constructed in downtown. These buildings were generally lower in height, had decorative parapets, and constructed of brick or concrete. The La Grande Commercial Historic District represents the Broad Themes of Settlement, and Commerce and Urban Development. The period of significance is from 1891, the date of construction of the earliest remaining building in the district, to 1948, the last building erected in the post-war boom time.

## Historic Context

### *Native Americans*

The Cayuse Indians once depended on the rich resources in the Grande Ronde Valley and the Blue Mountains for their subsistence. The Cayuse originally lived in what is now north-central Oregon, and eventually migrated to lands in the upper reaches of the Walla Walla, Umatilla, and Grande Ronde rivers of present-day Oregon and Washington. Their lands stretched westward from the Blue Mountains to the John Day River (a tributary of the Columbia River). The tribe fished for salmon and traded for goods along the Columbia River, and hunted for elk, picked berries, and dug roots in the Blue Mountain region near present-day La Grande<sup>1</sup>.

The arrival of trappers, traders, explorers, and missionaries to the Northwest in the late 1700s and early 1800s began a great change for the native people. Missions were set up to bring Christianity to the Native Americans and change their way of life. The Whitman Mission (Waiilatpu) was established in Cayuse territory near present-day Walla Walla in 1836. The mission survived until 1847 when a small band of Cayuse attacked the mission, killing 13 people. This event was precipitated by an outbreak of measles among the Cayuse, disagreements over land ownership, and the constant flow of settlers crossing Indian lands on the Oregon Trail. Five Cayuse were hung in connection with Whitman Mission attack.

Weakened by years of fighting, disease, and encroachment by settlers, the Cayuse signed a treaty establishing the Umatilla Indian Reservation in 1855. Despite the treaty, some of the Cayuse joined an Indian confederation in fighting the Yakima War of 1855-1856 against American armed forces. The Indians were defeated and by c. 1860, the tribe settled on the reservation with the Umatilla and Walla Walla tribes.<sup>2</sup>

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### *Pioneer Period*

The paths of Native Americans and the later trails of early trappers and traders were used to establish routes for later expansion into the West by Euro-Americans. In 1841, a wagon train of fifty-eight settlers left Independence, Missouri, and ventured forth to the Oregon Territory. Over the course of the next twenty years 300,000 people made the overland trip from the mid-west to Oregon and California.

Traveling through the Grande Ronde Valley, numerous pioneers remarked upon the beauty of the area, but the lure of western Oregon drew the wagon trains onward. At this time, the Oregon Trail skirted the foothills of the Blue Mountains, circumventing the lower, swampy areas, then angled westward, gaining elevation as it left the valley. The early route of the trail within the current City of La Grande, aligns with what is now the Foothill-Ladd Canyon Road and Gekeler Lane, and then follows "B" Avenue to its end; the trail diminishes with the grade as it extends into the Blue Mountains. The original "Old Town" La Grande was platted along this last segment of the trail.<sup>3</sup> It was not until 1861 that settlers established permanent residency in the valley.

### *Early Settlement of "Old Town" La Grande (1860s – 1870s)*

In the early 1860s, gold was discovered in various intermountain locations in what are now Montana, central and southwest Idaho, and eastern Oregon. The miners passed through present-day La Grande on the way to the gold fields. The miners tended to return to the milder Grande Ronde Valley to winter between mining seasons.<sup>4</sup> In addition to the miners, other groups settled in the Grande Ronde Valley. Where miners went, farmers, stockmen, and business people followed. Freight routes linked the Columbia River to the mining camps. Freighters passing through on their way to the gold fields established residence in the area, and provided overland travelers with needed supplies. Along these wagon routes, inns and stage stops developed to aid weary travelers. Settlers, who had tired of the Willamette Valley in western Oregon, returned east and took up homesteads in the Grande Ronde.

The first stockmen ran cattle in the Powder River drainage (southeast of La Grande) in 1861 as homesteaders from the northeastern and mid-western United States started to venture into the Grande Ronde Valley. It is estimated that 1,300 wagons and 8,000 people traveled the Oregon Trail in the summer of 1862. Some of these pioneers stayed in the Grande Ronde Valley in the 1860s and 70s, and built their homes.<sup>5</sup>

In September 1861, settlers from the Umatilla Agency on the western side of the Blue Mountains proceeded east to the Grande Ronde Valley, meeting a party of westbound travelers. Among those from the Umatilla Agency was Daniel Chaplin, who staked out a land claim and advised the others to remain in the Grande Ronde for the winter, as he intended to return in the spring and start a town. They took his advise and built log cabins in the Mount Glen area just north of present-day La Grande. The following spring, these settlers re-established themselves along the Oregon Trail, a few miles to the south. The presence of the Oregon Trail through the valley provided a route along which miners and travelers headed to eastern Oregon and Western Idaho.

This initial settled area along the Oregon Trail is commonly referred to as "Old Town" La Grande.<sup>6</sup> The first name for the community was Brownsville or Brownstown, named for early settlers Ben and Fannie Brown. The postal service, however, required another name when this one conflicted with a town in the Willamette Valley. The name La Grande, according to *Oregon Geographic Names*, has two possible derivations. One is from the locale itself – the Grande Ronde valley and river. The second, is from the name of a pioneer French family, the *La Grandeurs* who settled in the area in 1862.<sup>7</sup>

The "Old Town" La Grande townsite was laid out with blocks and lots, and the streets were platted with "Letter" avenues running east-west parallel to the Oregon Trail, and "Tree and Number" streets running north-south. The main business district was along "B" Avenue (the Oregon Trail) between 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> streets.

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The buildings predominantly housed shops, saloons, hotels, public halls, feed and livery stables and the town boasted of a population of 600.<sup>8</sup> Among the early business owners were S.M. Black, A. Sommer, A.C. Huntington, James H. Slater, and Edward Patterson. These business people would eventually move their businesses to "New Town" La Grande. Old Town today is located in the extreme southwest corner of La Grande, outside the current central business district.

### *Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company Railroad and La Grande's "New Town"*

La Grande's current downtown developed into a major commercial and trading center for Union County after the railroad was completed through the region in 1884. The railroad provided a vital link to markets across the nation.

In 1879, Henry Villard assumed control of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company (later the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, OR&N) and started building the railroad that would connect the east coast with the Pacific Northwest. Surveys were made along both sides of the Columbia River for a railroad route to the mines of central Idaho. Beginning in 1880, this line progressed eastward along the south side of the Columbia and through the Blue Mountains joining the Oregon Short Line Railroad (OSL) in Huntington, Oregon in November 1884. The Oregon Short Line Railroad linked the transcontinental Union Pacific Railroad (UP) to the Pacific Northwest.

Farsighted entrepreneurs along the intended route vied for the location of one of the coveted depots, and more importantly, the division point for the railroad. La Grande and Pendleton both received depots but La Grande won the coveted division point for the railroad operations. This extensive facility would provide all the operations necessary to maintain a group of engines to boost trains over the mountains, keep them repaired, make up the trains, and handle all other aspects of rail traffic. The choice of La Grande as the division point was partly due to its location but also largely due to the foresight of Daniel Chaplin; Chaplin donated land to the railroad.

Along the route of the tracks through the Grande Ronde Valley lay a 160-acre land claim belonging to Daniel Chaplin. The claim was located about two miles northeast of the previously established "Old Town" La Grande. Credit is given to Chaplin for securing the railroad division point location. He donated 105 acres to the railroad and then platted Chaplin's Addition which now covers the greater part of downtown La Grande today. "Chaplin's public spirited generosity proved to be the greatest factor in causing La Grande to build a city."<sup>9</sup> This land, later valued at \$65,000, became the location of the railroad's shops, roundhouse, and yards, and downtown La Grande. This transportation link and its associated industrial impact promoted the development of downtown La Grande.

With the railroad division point established in La Grande, the smaller communities to the northeast demanded a line through Wallowa County. By 1889, a line was built to the town of Elgin, a community twenty miles to the northeast. In the early 1900s, timber interests brought about the construction of spur lines into the mountains. Between 1905 and 1908 numerous routes were established for log trains which hauled timber to new lumber mills in the area creating one of the most successful industries for the surrounding communities.<sup>10</sup>

The railroad became the most influential factor in the development of the "New Town" La Grande as it exists today. With the route of the railroad extending through the valley below "Old Town", residents had begun to move their dwellings and businesses down the hill to be closer to the tracks. This occurred as early as 1882, two years prior to the completion of the railroad. The continued platting of blocks and lots from the original "Old Town" to the tracks explains the five-way intersections along Washington Avenue where the old and new parts of town eventually met.<sup>11</sup>



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The 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the overlay of the railroad onto the already defined grid. This diagonal element of the tracks and the paralleling "President" streets (Washington, Jefferson, and Adams streets) cut across the grid about forty-nine degrees off true north and creates the street pattern of "New Town" La Grande as seen today in downtown.<sup>12</sup>

### *Influencing Factors in La Grande's "New Town" Development*

Several other factors besides the railroad contributed to the community's growth into the largest city in Union County. The City's growth was aided by the designation as county seat, and was supported by the timber and agricultural industries. The Chinese also were an integral part of the early growth of La Grande.

### *The Union County Seat*

Union County was created from Baker County with La Grande as its county seat in March of 1865. In 1874, however, the more geographically-centered rival town of Union began to seek the county seat for itself, setting off forty years of struggle with La Grande to retain the county seat. An election was held and the voters' voice was heeded. Union took the county operations to heart and constructed a courthouse in 1880. Again in 1890, La Grande citizens intensified their desire for the county seat, but Union retained the position. A few years later, the panhandle area of the county containing populous mining towns was returned to Baker County. This annexation of lands produced a shift in the voting population and La Grande gained an edge over Union. La Grande was assured of winning the county seat and accordingly built a courthouse. To guard against possible embarrassment in case the election was lost, the cornerstone of the new building was inscribed "City-Hall, 1904". In 1904, a final vote settled the struggle in La Grande's favor. The county courthouse, on Fourth and "L" streets, functioned as the center of county business until it was demolished in 1998.<sup>13</sup>

### *Agriculture*

Decades before the coming of the railroad in 1884, livestock endeavors in the surrounding valley began with the harvesting of natural grasses for hay to supply the horses used in area mining operations. As natural grasses decreased, grain hays were substituted to feed horses and cattle. The harvesting of grains promoted milling as an early industry with the first flour mill established in 1865 in Mill Canyon. The mills were further developed as mining town markets were established. Courser ground millings supported hog farmers with feed. Sheep were herded in the mountains as a source of wool and meat, and beef cattle was sold to mining communities in nearby Baker and Grant counties.

Orchards were first planted in 1862 on the flat below "Old Town". Dried fruit production was an important early industry and provided a steady income during the mining era. With the advent of the railroad, new markets opened. Apple production became a viable industry in the greater valley and peaked in the 1920s and 1930s. The Eastern Oregon Experimental Station in Union assisted area farmers with agricultural needs. Throughout the past century various crops were tried, and some failed due to soil, water, or variations in the market. Potatoes were a big commercial crop in the 1890s and early 1900s, but then diminished in production. The lush bottom land of the Grande Ronde Valley that supported the natural grasses coveted by the Native Americans and early settlers developed into a valuable grass seed industry in the 1930s through the 1950s. Wheat, hay, barley, and oats were also grown in the valley.

Sugar beet production was promoted by State agricultural studies. The late 1890s proved to be a successful period for the crop. In 1898, a sugar beet refinery was built on the north side of town and supported 1,000 employees. Unfortunately, dry years in the early 1900s and lack of irrigation produced poor crops and the factory met its demise in 1912.<sup>14</sup>

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The completion of the OR&N railroad gave more transportation options to the local farmers. The railroad connected La Grande with Portland and the east coast. Produce could be shipped by rails to markets all over the United States. La Grande became the commercial center of the Grande Ronde Valley as farmers hauled their produce to La Grande for shipping. The commercial core developed around the all important railroad yards.

### *Timber Industry*

While good soils and plenty of valley acreage supported the agricultural industry, the forested mountains provided timber. Early settlers to the Grande Ronde Valley relied upon the surrounding forests for logs to construct homes. The first water powered sawmill was built in 1862 at the community of Oro Dell, northwest of present La Grande. The first steam powered mill was constructed in 1863 south of La Grande. Other mills were scattered throughout the area on other streams as the need for lumber increased. The Grande Ronde Lumber Company was founded c. 1889, and enlarged c. 1893.

With the coming of the railroad in the 1880s, the forests were opened to timber markets elsewhere. Steam mills multiplied and by 1900 about 50 mills served the area. Private timber companies built spur lines into the woods to harvest and transport logs to area mills. Railroad logging consolidated the need for smaller mills and larger mills were located in towns of Elgin and La Grande. In 1925, the Mt. Emily Lumber Company purchased the Grande Ronde Lumber Company holdings. This well-established industry in La Grande later became Boise Cascade Mill, another large employer of the community.<sup>15</sup> Lumber warehouses were located near the tracks near downtown La Grande as the timber industry became an integral part of the town's economy.

### *Chinese Culture in La Grande*

A significant piece of La Grande's ethnic history is evident on the secession of Sanborn maps. The Chinese culture of the community dominated the northwest corner of the study area along the Fourth and Jefferson and Adams' streets. Though nothing remains of this aspect of La Grande's history, the Chinese were an integral part of the early development of the community.

The Chinese had been imported into the Pacific coast states in the nineteenth century to serve as laborers in the construction of railroads, and as laborers in the placer mines. They arrived in Eastern Oregon in 1862 to labor in the mines. Specifically to La Grande, the Chinese assisted with building the railroad in the early 1880s. The construction of the OR&N was largely completed by Chinese laborers who were contracted through companies in San Francisco. These laborers were brought to Oregon, and using pick axes, shovels, and wheelbarrows, the slow construction of the tracks through the rugged mountains proceeded. After the completion of the railroad many "Orientals" remained in La Grande's Chinatown. Until about 1893, they managed to peacefully inhabit La Grande, serving as farm laborers, cooks, and operators of small businesses, especially laundries. Late in that year, there was a national financial panic and subsequent depression in which banks and other businesses failed. This situation affected La Grande as well.

On September 16, 1893 a mass meeting at Steward's Opera House on Adams Avenue occurred, at which former Senator Slater made a resolution to enforce the Geary Act. This act, formed in 1892, called for the deportation of unregistered Chinese in order that "...the people of the Pacific states be assured that their interests should be protected and that the perpetual menace to their prosperity from the invasion of Asiatic coolie laborers be removed." Within the next few days, most of the Chinese were deported by train from La Grande with apparently no consideration being made as to whether they were registered or not.<sup>16</sup>

Subsequent years brought drought and forest fires and a sustained depression until the summer of 1896, when a successful agricultural year meant an economic revival. It resulted in the construction of the sugar factory in 1898, and thus there was new work for all, including the remaining Chinese. Seven Chinese

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businesses even lent financial support for construction of the factory and Chinese filled the demand for labor in the beet fields. This effort was not entirely satisfactory due to other factors, and the sugar beet production and processing was ultimately not successful in La Grande.

This short economic upswing in the late 1890s, however, caused the Chinese to rebuild their community. The former Chinese part of La Grande, in the area bounded by Chestnut and Fourth streets, and Adams and Jefferson avenues was revived and expanded. Around the turn of the century, it consisted principally of stores, restaurants, laundries, several brothels, and even a Japanese restaurant, facing onto the alley. By 1910, most of the establishments in the block formed between Adams and Jefferson Avenues and Chestnut and Fourth Streets were frame buildings occupied or managed by Chinese.

The Chinese Republic Association, also known as "China Mary's," was located at 1001 1/2 Adams, next to the City Stables. Not all businesses were in this block; the Sun Rise Pool Hall was located in a brick building on a side street between Adams and Jefferson Avenues. In 1917, an investigation of Chinatown found that conditions were poor and unsanitary, and that there were opium dens and one brothel.

In conjunction with these unfavorable conditions, the Tong Wars, which were widely common in Chinese communities in America, also afflicted La Grande, and resulted in the ultimate disappearance of Chinese from the town. The first apparent conflicts arose in 1916, with the attempted murders of two Chinese in separate incidents. On March 13, 1917, a popular Chinese, Billie Eng, was shot to death near the post office. The perpetrator(s) fled across the street to hide in one of the Chinese establishments. The reported testimony was that the sheriff, chief of police, and others entered to find "Chinese Mary" and another woman in the room, talking. "Chinese Mary" was seated at a sewing machine, and a rug covered the floor. Since one of the sheriff's associates understood Chinese, he realized that the women were talking to someone not in the room. The rug was lifted, and five Chinese men were discovered in a cave beneath the floor. In June, at their trial, all were found guilty of second degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

One of the last establishments to disappear was a noodle parlor, China Mary's, located on the upper floor of the Haworth-Thornton Building on Adams Avenue.<sup>17</sup> Around the 1950s, only a few Chinese were left in La Grande, and around 1960, the last Chinese restaurant closed its doors (Fongs on the north side of Adams Avenue just east of the Foley Building). Today, no physical evidence remains of the Chinese; former Chinatown is now occupied by modern buildings, a park, and paved parking lots.<sup>18</sup>

### *La Grande's Downtown Development in the 1880s*

The population of La Grande doubled from 600 people in 1884 to 1,200 in 1888.<sup>19</sup> This new growth corresponds with the completion of the railroad; the growth centered around the railroad yards. The presence of the railroad provided a linear element around which the city grew with streets platted parallel to the tracks. The streets immediately parallel to the tracks were the "President" streets (Jefferson, Adams, and Washington avenues to the south, and to the north were Madison, Monroe, and Jackson avenues to the north). The streets south of the tracks extended through the majority of what is now downtown La Grande.

With the establishment of the railroad's division point operations (north of the tracks), an industrial complex of maintenance shops and warehouses developed. Workers' housing expanded to the north and east from this point. This five-year period, 1884 to 1889, witnessed a large growth or "boom" for the town. The number of businesses reflects this growth pattern, from thirty-nine businesses in 1884 to ninety-six in 1889. By 1889, the population had increased by another 300 people for a total of 1,500 and 35 new residences were constructed.

Development of the town began along Jefferson Avenue and Depot Street, the main arterial to the station. Earliest development also extended down Jefferson Avenue, running parallel to the railroad depot and tracks.

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Industrial businesses and warehouses occupied the railroad side of Jefferson Avenue for access to the rail line. The other side catered to the needs of the passengers and travelers; hotels, restaurants, and saloons. The City Brewery, owned by German immigrant Julius Roesch, was constructed in 1884 and became one of the leading industries in La Grande. The brewery stood opposite the railroad depot in a prime location. On August 4, 1886, most of the wooden buildings in the downtown were destroyed by fire. The towns people rebuilt quickly; some of the buildings being constructed of local brick.

At the intersection of Adams Avenue and Depot Street, the commercial district included more rooming houses and eating establishments, as well as shops. Businesses expanded southward along Depot Street to the intersection of Washington Avenue. These establishments were predominantly one-story, wood frame structures; few masonry buildings stood in the town.

### *The Business District in the 1890s*

The early 1890s brought on another period of growth to La Grande as the agriculture and timber industries became more established. In 1890, there were 152 new residences and ten new brick commercial buildings constructed in downtown and, in 1891, an additional 183 new residences were erected. The City of La Grande was incorporated in 1891, bringing more stability to the mountain community. To promote the newly formed city, the La Grande Chamber of Commerce was established. The building boom was dampened in the summer 1891, when a second devastating fire destroyed much of the commercial district.

The fire started on July 4, 1891, at the Blue Mountain Hotel (Washington Avenue and Depot Street). The fire burned northward, consuming four blocks of wood frame structures in addition to the smaller block occupied by the hotel and a few other building causing damages totaling \$125,000. In December of the same year, six businesses on Adams Avenue were destroyed by another fire which most likely started in the on the site of the West-Jacobson Building (1302 Adams).<sup>20</sup> The community members decided to rebuild and in 1892, new construction dominated the news. Twenty-six brick buildings were constructed at a cost of \$200,000.

These buildings were primarily built along Adams Avenue (extant resources #85 to #91, and #77 to #79) and were generally one-to-two story brick structures housing commercial businesses. Some of these new buildings were built by early settlers in the region including John Caviness, John Anthony, Charles Palmer, Ben W. Grandy, and J. D. McKennon. Grocery stores, a bakery, a furniture store, merchandising stores, and the IOOF hall were housed in these structures. Larger business blocks were also constructed during this time including the Ralston Building (#84a), the Steward Block (razed), the Sommer Block and Hotel (#48, #103), the Foley Hotel (razed), and Rogers Block(#51), and the Slater Building (#26a). The era of wood frame construction of the early railroad period gave way to fireproof masonry buildings in the downtown area.

To support the growing population, new schools, churches, social and fraternal buildings were constructed, and three weekly newspapers established. By 1892, the La Grande Edison Electric Light Company (founded in 1889) was expanded and manufactured electricity from energy supplied by the Grande Ronde River. Electrical service was available to all downtown businesses. By 1898, it supplied electricity to every business in town and to scores of residences.

In 1892, in response to the devastating downtown fires, the City authorized the construction of a better city water system and volunteer fire department. The volunteer fire department boasted eighty members, one hook and ladder truck, two hose carts, and 1,800 feet of hose. By 1893, the population had reached 3,500, an increase of almost two-and-one-half times that of 1889.

The pulse of La Grande was primarily driven by the railroad's presence in the community. The division point operation was a major employer. Maintenance shops, the roundhouse, and other railroad functions

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occurred primarily on the north side of the tracks. Within downtown La Grande, service industries enhanced the railroad's operations. By 1910, the downtown had become a regional service center. Hotels, rooming houses, restaurants, saloons, billiard halls, and shops supported the rail industry. As seen on the 1893 and 1910 Sanborn Maps, saloons, lodgings establishments, and brothels lined the south side of Jefferson Avenue. Larger hotels and restaurants were located along Adams Avenue, and on Depot and Chestnut Streets.

The building boom of the first few years of the 1890s was dampened by the national financial panic of 1893, and subsequent depression in which banks and other businesses failed. Only a few buildings were constructed in the mid to late 1890s. By the turn of the 20th century, the nation was once again on an upswing as the progressive era began.

### *The Progressive Era*

At the turn of the 20th century, La Grande had established itself as the trading center for Union County. A 1900 promotional publication describes La Grande as, "the oldest and largest of the towns, is the metropolis of the inter-mountain territory including the most of Union and Wallowa counties. By reason of its early growth, its roadways and its natural advantage it has become and will remain the commercial center of this district. It has become the market place for a producing section and a distributing point for consuming sections".<sup>21</sup> The population increased from 4,000 in 1903 to 4,843 by 1910.<sup>22</sup>

The railroad was still the center of the community's activities and a large arch welcomed visitors into the city. The wooden arch spanned Depot Street at Jefferson Avenue and lights outlined the structure. The message "LA GRANDE WELCOMES" was painted on the arch. Another beautification project occurred in 1904 when a cast iron fountain, Cast Iron Mary, was erected by the WCTU at the intersection of Adams Avenue and Elm Street. The fountain was moved in 1914 to Fourth and Depot streets and was finally removed in 1924 when it was destroyed by an errant automobile.

The turn of the 20th century brought many changes to La Grande as the progressive era began. Citizens became involved in the betterment of the community as improvement campaigns centered around civil service reform, education, arts, the women's suffrage movement, prohibition, and the development and promotion of the business center. Many of the buildings constructed in the town reflected this progressive era of social change. Some of these buildings include the La Grande High School (1911), the Federal building (#97, 1911), the expansion of the City Building (#104, 1913), the Y.M.C.A. (1912, razed), and the Carnegie Library (1913). A substantial two-story commercial brick building, the West-Jacobson Building (#76), was constructed on Adams Avenue in 1913, and three theaters (#57, #92, #96) were erected in the 1910s. Buildings of substantial size and height brought greater scale to the city and defined it as an urban center for the valley. Businesses oriented themselves to Adams Avenue and the prosperity of the city was evident.

During a 1912 election campaign stop, Theodore Roosevelt made an appearance in La Grande and stated that, "La Grande is obviously the capital of progressive achievement in Eastern Oregon. Your schools are first rate, your city is beautiful, and your streets are paved with progressive reform."<sup>23</sup> To keep up with the national trend, the City changed its charter from a city council system to a commission and city manager system of government.

Building along Jefferson Avenue and the railroad yards continued to expand as new warehouses were constructed on the north side of Jefferson Avenue affording easy access to the railroad track. Restaurants, bars, and hotels were built along the south side of Jefferson Avenue. After the first decade of the 20th century, the complexity of the business district changed somewhat along Jefferson Avenue after Union County went dry.

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In response to the national prohibition movement during this time, Union County became a dry county in 1910. One of the most prominent business owners and capitalist, Julius Roesch (also a bar owner), led the fight against prohibition in La Grande, and in 1912, the vote against prohibition was repealed in Union County. This lasted only a few years before statewide prohibition was enacted in 1916, and after the Volstead Act passed nationally in 1919. The character of the business district changed as saloons were turned into tobacco, billiards, restaurants, and soda drink establishments. The City Brewery and Ice Factory, one of the oldest businesses in La Grande, closed its doors and a new operation took over the building after prohibition was enacted. Many root beer establishments were opened to make up for the loss in revenue from prohibition. The progressive era's reforms gave way to the age of the automobile which once again changed the character of the town.

### *The Automobile Era*

The progressive era in La Grande was followed by the introduction of the automobile in the 1910s. Congress passed the 'Good Roads Bill' in 1911 which ushered in the Good Roads Movement and the age of the automobile. The Oregon State Highway Commission was organized in 1913, and the concept of a state highway system adopted in 1914. The Old Oregon Trail Highway, U.S. Highway 30, followed the approximate route of the Oregon Trail and was opened on July 3, 1923. The opening celebration, near La Grande, was attended by President Harding who heralded the new highway that connected the west and east coasts. The highway extended through downtown La Grande along Adams Avenue. Another macadamized road was completed from La Grande to Wallowa Lake which further connected the Eastern Oregon towns.

Although there were not any state highways constructed through La Grande until the 1920s, the effects of the automobile industry was evident prior to that time. Automobile service stations and dealerships appeared in La Grande in the mid-teens, and by the 1920s, La Grande had established itself as the center of the auto industry in Eastern Oregon. Garages, car dealerships, filling stations, repair shops, oil companies, and motor stages changed the face of the city.

The north side of Adams Avenue at Fourth Street, the former Chinatown, changed radically in the 1910s and 1920s due to the influx of the automobile into the lives of Eastern Oregonians. The area was dominated by one of La Grande's automobile showrooms and service centers; the multi-bay Chevrolet automobile dealership - Blue Mountain Motors (later Cy Perkins Ford Dealership). Large dealerships and repair shops also dominated the eastern end of Adams Avenue in the 1920s. These included the Lottes Building (#61), Ledbetter Garage (#62), and Goss Motors (#69, #71).

Auto-related buildings (#12, #20, #38, #39 and #41a) also were built along the south side of Jefferson, replacing some of the smaller taverns and restaurants. These buildings were generally one-story, concrete or hollow clay tile structures. Freight warehouses, and hauling and transfer buildings were erected also along the north side of Jefferson; these abutted the railroad tracks on the north. La Grande built a reputation as the wholesale center of Eastern Oregon. Flour from local mills, other grains, fresh meats, dairy products from the local creamery, vegetables, fruits, and lumber were sent from La Grande by rail or trucks for distribution. The railroad continued to be one of the major employers in La Grande; an estimated 817 people worked for the railroad in 1926.<sup>24</sup> That was roughly a ninth of the City's population.

In addition to the early industries of the Grande Ronde Valley, one other key player influenced the economy; the establishment of Eastern Oregon University. Though not a major force in the area's economy, the educational and cultural aspect of the school lent its influence to La Grande's growth. With the laying of the cornerstone of the Administration Building, Eastern Oregon Normal School was founded on June 5, 1929. The first class consisted of about 240 students who were taught by a faculty of twenty. La Grande became the leading educational center in Eastern Oregon.

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This prosperous period also affected some of the older buildings in downtown La Grande. This era resulted in a wave of façade face-lifts that moved many of the buildings out of the perspective of late nineteenth century styles into a more progressive and modern stylistic mode. A prime example is the Ralston Building (#84a). This is a two-story, brick Queen Anne commercial block built in 1892. In about 1923, it was stripped of its Queen Anne elements and remodeled to provide multiple storefronts on each façade. Round arched windows were replaced with squared fenestration and the surface was re-bricked with subtle detailing, creating a smooth blocky corner edifice. This happened repeatedly throughout downtown. Other notably affected structures are the Sommer Block Building (#48) and the Gardner Building (#81). Both buildings were designed in the Queen Anne style, and later remodeled into the Renaissance Revival style in the 1920s. Other merchants also remodeled their storefronts to more "modern" edifices.

Large hotels were built in downtown to accommodate the increase in tourism, business conventions, and salespeople staying in town. These included the Sacajawea Hotel (1927, razed) and Annex (#111), and the La Grande Hotel (razed). The Sacajawea Hotel and Annex were the tallest buildings in town rising to a height of seven stories. The buildings were touted as the tallest between Salt Lake and Portland.<sup>25</sup> Smaller hotels, which primarily serviced the railroad, were also erected off Jefferson Avenue including the Paris Hotel (#23) and the Angelus Hotel (#25). The Salvation Army (#59), formed to aid the community's needy, constructed a building in 1924 in downtown La Grande.

Many civic improvement projects were undertaken by such groups as the Chamber of Commerce and the City. The first ornamental street lights were installed in 1926, and by 1927 Adams, Jefferson, and the connecting side streets were illuminated, transforming the dark downtown streets. Adams Avenue, the main entrance to the City, was paved, and a City Park was built.

By the late 1920s, La Grande's population grew to over 8,000. The town's population surpassed Baker's and Pendleton's, making La Grande the eighth largest city in the state and the biggest in the region.<sup>26</sup> Several substantial buildings were constructed in downtown before the Great Depression took its toll. In addition to the Sacajawea Annex's (Roesch Building) construction, the Masonic Lodge erected a \$50,000 addition to their building for J.C. Penny Company (#56) along the north side of Adams Avenue; one of the last wooden buildings was torn down to make way for the new department store. The Union Pacific Railroad constructed a new depot for \$150,000, and a new creamery was erected. These construction projects, occurring in 1930, marked the end of the prosperous decade of the 1920s.

### *The Great Depression and World War II*

La Grande, like the rest of the nation, suffered from the effects of the Great Depression. The decade was plagued by loss of jobs, possible bank closures, and drought in the surrounding farmlands. Lower prices on wheat, livestock, fruit, and lumber affected the economy of La Grande. Business income slowed as many people used the bartering system to acquire staples. In October 1932, the National Bank of La Grande closed its doors after seven years of business. The bank reopened in March 1933, following an intensive local campaign for its services.<sup>27</sup>

The community banded together, and local service clubs encouraged donations of clothing and food for the needy. Organizations such as the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, and the Elks gave out food and clothing. Building in downtown virtually came to a halt. The New Deal, implemented by President Roosevelt, helped put people back to work. Many young men belonged to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) which has a camp near La Grande (other worked for the WPA). In La Grande young men were employed to build trails, campgrounds, and horse trails, clean up roadsides, and landscape public facilities. The schools also benefited from the program; school grounds were maintained and a football field constructed at the La Grande High School.



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By the late 1930s, the Depression was waning and the agriculture industry was once again on an upswing which in turn helped La Grande's economy. Increased food production for World War II offered farmers in the Grande Ronde Valley a stable economic base and gain financial security.

From the beginning of the war, La Grande contributed to the war effort. The community was active in the Red Cross, selling war bonds, scrap metal drives, gasoline and food rationing, conducting civil defense drills, and planting victory gardens. Women worked in previously male dominated jobs: the railroad, farm workers, telegraphers, cleaning crews, and laborers for local industries. The Union Pacific Railroad, a mainstay in the community, contributed to the war effort by handling defense shipments and troop transportation. More trains passed through La Grande and as a result, the railroad hired more employees to accommodate the extra supplies and passengers. Eastern Oregon College (now Eastern Oregon University) operated a training program for U.S. Army Air Corps cadets as part of their war effort. Although the economy was more stable than the previous decade, there no new buildings were constructed in downtown La Grande during the war.

By 1946, La Grande's post-war population had reached 8,210; an increase of about 500 people in five years. After the war, a few buildings were constructed in downtown. Two large automobile dealerships and service garages were built in the district that included Blue Mountain Motors (#38, 1945) and the Walker-Hand Building (#39, 1947-48). These were located on Jefferson Avenue which was still dominated by auto dealerships, transfer and freight businesses, and service garages.

### *1950s to Present*

In the 1950s, the Interstate Highway system was born as La Grande's population reached 8,635. Deemed as one of the greatest transportation systems of the century, it also negatively effected the communities previously sustained by automotive routes. U.S. Highway 30 was the major route from Pendleton through northeastern Oregon with Adams Avenue in downtown La Grande as part of that route. The construction of Interstate 84 gradually eliminated the passing of motorists through La Grande on U.S. Highway 30 and subsequently drained the major commercial businesses from Adams Avenue. Strip malls and plazas with vast parking lots drew interstate traffic, eliminating many potential customers from the downtown core.

Building slowed in downtown La Grande as commercial development east and northeast of the commercial core grew. Although the 1960s brought little development to the downtown, the population continued to grow to over 10,000. Changes occurred in the downtown in the 1970s, as public utilities and banks erected new buildings in the downtown. Some of the older buildings such as the Sacajewa and the Foley Hotels, and the Y.M.C.A. were demolished to make way for other buildings or parking lots. The population stabilized in the 1970s and by 1986, the population had increased to over 12,000 people. La Grande is still the hub of Union Co. and Northeast Oregon, and the downtown continues to provide vital services for the community.

### Architecture

The La Grande Commercial Historic District is composed of a good cross-section of architectural types, styles, and uses that reflect the historic period of significance from 1891 to 1948. The buildings in the district depict the evolution of the town from an isolated mountain community to the major trading center of Union County.

### *Changes in Styles*

Within downtown La Grande, abrupt changes in styles did not occur quickly. Gothic Revival and Queen Anne influences were still being applied to buildings constructed in the early 20th century when Classical Revival styles were in vogue. Given the time period of construction of buildings in the District and the geographic location of La Grande, a large percentage of the commercial buildings lean towards a



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“vernacular” style. Local builders tended to use masonry and concrete in a minimalist manner, giving buildings a simple, decorative element along the roof line or around the windows.

Early buildings of the late 1800s had generous “facelifts” in the 1920s and 30s in La Grande. As commercial property values increased and storefront space became more valuable, fenestration of the façade evolved. Larger plate glass display windows dominated the ground floor, while smaller scale windows defined the upper levels. The turn of the century ushered in a sense of order and refinement with the “academic” or classic revival styles. Simpler treatment defined the facades and new construction materials and techniques prevailed. Reinforced concrete and steel framing replaced masonry bearing walls. Terra cotta and stucco provided new opportunities for detailing facades. Greater streamlining of the facades occurred in the 1920s and 1930s whether structural or as applied decoration.

Many examples within the study area were stripped of their earlier definition and facades completely remodeled. A prime example is the former Ralston Block/Foley-Bouvy Building (c. 1891) which was originally a rich, decorative example of the Queen Anne Style and was later remodeled in 1920 to a simpler façade. An example of Gothic Revival style building which was “modernized” in the teens or 20s was the Buzzini Building (Site # 94). Such is the evolution of style and function in the history of a building.

### *Styles*

The buildings in La Grande’s downtown core have influences from a variety of architectural styles. These represent pre-1900 and post-1900 styles spanning a 50 year time span. The following is a discussion of the major styles represented in the District which fall within the Period of Significance (1891-1948).

#### Italianate Style

Popular from 1850 – 1890, the Italianate Style is characterized by deep projecting eaves with decorative brackets and ornamentation to simulate stone or marble in such features as quoins, keystones, hooded windows, and columns is reminiscent of the romantic Italian villas. Brick construction with heavy cast iron store fronts typically adorn the ground floor facades of commercial buildings. Cast iron was introduced to reflect the rich decorative elements of commercial buildings. A fine example of this style is the Slater Building (#26A). Built during the post railroad boom period, the Slater Building represents the commercial growth of the downtown.

#### Georgian or Classical Revival

Popular from 1880–1915, the style promoted the Colonial spirit of the nation as having just been celebrated in the 1876 Centennial Celebration. The style is distinguished by symmetry in massing, fenestration, and details. Defining features are cornice with decorative dentils, quoins, balustraded roof line, brick construction, multi-pane double-hung windows, and round arched windows. An excellent example of a Georgian Revival building within the urban center of La Grande is the 1911 Federal Building/U.S. Post Office (#97). The Federal Building also is the only structure along Adams Street with an open green area in front of the building.

#### Italian or American Renaissance

The *Renaissance Revival styles*, popular from 1890–1915, is a return to more academic styles. It is seen in La Grande in the form of buildings two stories or greater in height, generally located on corner sites. The flat roof is dominated by a decorative parapet or balustrade. Rectangular windows are symmetrically arranged. The concrete structure is finished with smooth masonry. A vernacular example of this style is the Henry Building (#58).

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### 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial

These buildings are generally two or more stories and have projecting cornices, one over one double-hung windows (singular or grouped) on the upper levels, large storefront windows on the first floor, transom windows, and constructed of brick. An example is the West-Jacobson Building (#76), built 1913.

### Mission Style

The Mission Style is reminiscent of Spanish Colonial missions and was popular from 1890–1920, and commonly used in churches and residential design. Typically, buildings of this style are distinguished by a smooth stucco finish, shaped dormers or parapets, tile roofs, and arched openings. An example in downtown La Grande is the Salvation Army Building (# 59), built in 1924.

### Gothic Style

The characteristic features are crenellation, contrasting materials highlighting decorative bands, quoins, arches, and keystones. Straight-headed openings, in addition to pointed arches, are used at windows and doors. A good example of this in La Grande is the Presbyterian Church (# 112), built in 1925.

### Art Moderne

Within the Modern movements of architectural styles, the Art Moderne Style was typically built between 1920–1940. It represented a “look to the future” and strove to embrace modern materials and construction. Characteristics of the style are smooth surfaces, curved corners emphasizing a streamlined, horizontal effect, flat roofs, and bands of windows. This style was well-adapted to auto dealerships as seen in the Walker-Hand building (#39), constructed c. 1948.

### Vernacular

The term Vernacular is applied to any of the buildings that tend to be much simpler in design and detail. Their construction is based upon local materials and building techniques. The 1890s boom period of construction, especially along the 1100 block of Adams, exhibits many of these vernacular structures. These buildings have retained some of the original characteristics and historic fabric, but do not distinctly fit within the realm of any of the styles as outlined above, though often details or obvious design elements are present. Commercial vernacular buildings were usually built as speculative real estate ventures and very little is known about their construction or builders.

### *Building Dates*

There are many buildings that represent the early development of the town and the aftermath of the 1891 fire that destroyed much of the downtown. Four buildings in the district date from 1891, and 16 buildings date from 1892. The construction of these buildings were a direct result of the 1891 fires. These buildings were generally one-story in height and were constructed of brick. Only four other buildings in the District were built in the 1890s. The turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought another building spurt as eight more edifices were added downtown in 1900. These buildings included saloons, a warehouse, the Masonic Hall, a commercial building, and a theater. Sixteen more building were erected from 1901 to 1913. These structures included commercial buildings, a new federal building, theaters, hotels, warehouses, and a bank.

The next building era coincides with the Automobile Era (1914 to 1940). Thirty-five new structures were erected in downtown during this period; the heaviest building occurred between 1923 and 1930 when 26 new structures were erected. These building types include automobile service and dealerships, gas stations, one-story commercial buildings, hotels, and warehouse. The five buildings constructed after WWII within the period of significance (to 1948) were mainly associated with the automobile industry.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

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### *Architects*

A few architects helped shape the city of La Grande. These include C.R. Thornton, W. A. Samms, and Charles Miller. The following is a brief description of their contribution to La Grande.

#### **C.R. Thornton**

C. R. Thornton, designed many of the early buildings in downtown La Grande. Thornton, a native of Iowa, moved to Weiser, Idaho where he entered the drug store business for a short period of time. In 1886, Thornton moved to La Grande where he started an architecture practice. He is credited with designing Hawthorn Building (c. 1890, razed 1973), Buzzini Building (1898), Bohnenkamp Building (1900), the Farmers' and Traders' National Bank (c. 1900), and the IOOF Hall (1898). Thornton most likely designed other buildings in La Grande during this tenure in the city. In 1909, Thornton moved to Enterprise to supervise the construction of the Wallowa County Courthouse and the Litch Building. In December of that year, Thornton fell from scaffolding on the Litch building and sustained severe head injuries and died a short time later on December 16, 1909. He was buried in La Grande.

#### **Charles Miller**

Charles Miller was born October 21, 1888 in Tina, Missouri, and later moved to La Grande in 1916. He obtained his architectural license on August 23, 1919 from the State of Oregon, and the following year appeared in the city directory as Charles Miller, Architect. Miller had his office in downtown La Grande in the La Grande National Bank (1215 Adams), and lived in a bungalow he designed at 603 Penn Street. He was a member of the A.I.A., and served on the Oregon State Board of Architects from 1922-1927.

Miller designed many homes in La Grande from 1920 to 1936, and designed the Sacajawea Hotel (1927) and the Roesch Building (1930) in downtown La Grande. He also designed the addition to the Masonic Hall, the Observer Building at 1710 Sixth Street, the Blue Mountain Creamery, and the remodeling of the Star Theater on Adams Street. Miller moved to Pendleton in 1937, and continued his practice in the city until his death on January 2, 1960.<sup>28</sup>

#### **W. A. Samms**

W.A. Samms was an architect working out of Baker City. He is credited with designing the Masonic Hall in 1900 (#56) in downtown La Grande.

### *Brickyard*

George Krieger is credited with establishing one of La Grande's early brickyards. Krieger started manufacturing bricks around 1889 and made bricks for many of the early buildings in downtown La Grande. In 1907, Krieger upgraded his plant by buying new equipment for manufacturing brick and tile. The new plant cost approximately \$12,000 to build, and served not only Union County but Wallowa, Baker, and Umatilla counties.

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<sup>1</sup> Ruby, R. H. and Brown, J. A. A Guide to the Indian Tribes of the NW, 1992, pp. 113-14.

<sup>2</sup> Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Web Site, <http://www.umatilla.nsn.us>.

<sup>3</sup> Gregory M. Franzwa. Maps of the Oregon Trail, 1982, p. 247.

<sup>4</sup> Johnson, Lee. A Brief History of Union County, Oregon, 1985, pp. 11-13.

<sup>5</sup> Bailey, Barbara. The Founding and Development of Small Towns and Their Main Streets in Northeastern Oregon, 1982, pp. 14 – 25, and Hug, History of Union County, Oregon, 1961, pp. 9–14.

<sup>6</sup> Evans, Jack. Powerful Rocky. The Blue Mountains and the Oregon Trail, 1990, p. 311.

<sup>7</sup> McArthur, Lewis L. Oregon Geographic Name Places, 1992, pp. 370-71.

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- 8 Sanborn Map & Publishing CO. Limited, La Grande, Ore., July 1884.  
9 Hug, 100.  
10 Ibid, 102 – 105.  
11 Bill Searles. Early Settlement and Development of La Grande, Oregon and its Main Streets. (Unpublished manuscript  
12 available at the Library at Eastern Oregon State College, 6 June 1988), 10.  
13 See plat maps and records located at the Union County Tax Assessment Office in La Grande.  
14 Johnson, 30 – 34 and Hug, 67 -77.  
15 Hug, 112 – 128.  
16 Ibid. 129 – 141.  
17 History of Union and Wallowa Counties, pp. 182-3.  
18 Jack Evans, La Grande historian, correspondence, July 2000.  
19 Frank M. Jasper, "The Chinese in Union County," Historic Society of Union County, unpublished ms, EOU Library;  
20 Sanborn Maps, 1888, 1889, 1893, 1903; Hermens, History of Union and Wallowa Counties, 1902, 182-3.  
21 1884 and 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.  
22 Ibid. 16 – 17.  
23 The La Grande Journal, Industrial Edition. La Grande, Oregon, December 31, 1900.  
24 1903 and 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.  
25 La Grande Observer, 12 September 1912, p. 1.  
26 The La Grande Evening Observer, 31 August 1927, Section 6, p. 1-2.  
27 Ibid. 31 August 1927, Section 11, p. 1.  
28 Charles Coates and John W. Evans. "Roesch Building", National Register Nomination, 1995, p. 8-7 and 8-8.  
Shannon Takata. "How the Great Depression Affected La Grande", 1999, p. 7.  
Charles Coates and John W. Evans. "Roesch Building", National Register Nomination, 1995, p. 8-10 and 8-11.

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*Interviews*

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Huges, Loren. Interview about clock tower and Birnie's Jewelry at 1108 Adams. La Grande, OR. July 2000.

Hunt, Sophia. Interview about building at 1202 Adams. Father John Giethuber was her father and builder in the 1933 remodel. Baker, OR. July 2000.

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### *Photographic Collections*

Lee Flowers Photographic Collection, La Grande, OR.  
Fred Hill 1930s advertising and promotional video of downtown La Grande.  
Don Keeling Collection, La Grande, OR  
John E. Turner and Richard Hermens, La Grande, OR  
John Williamson photos and archives

### *Drawings*

Byng, John Richard. "La Grande City of Beauty" Bird's eye view of downtown La Grande, OR as seen from the west, ca. 1931.

Name of Property

City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 42.7 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Table with 4 columns: Label (A, B, C, D), Zone, Easting, Northing. Values include 11, 414840, 5020160, 5019500, 414150, 5019510, 414145, 5020175.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

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

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Donna Hartmans; Sally Donovan; & Dr. Joby Patterson (La Grande)

Organization: Arrowrock Architects; Donovan & Assoc.

Date: July 23, 2000

Street & number: 2406 W. Boise (DH)
1615 Taylor Street (SD)
402 Walnut (JP)

Telephone: 208-344-7186
541-386-6461
541-963-0454

City or town: Boise, Idaho (DH)
Hood River (SD)
La Grande (JP)

State ID zip code: 83702
State OR 97031
State OR 97850

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: Multiple Owners

street & number: N/A

telephone: N/A

city or town: N/A

state; N/A zip code: N/A

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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

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Verbal Boundary

Beginning at a point of the southwest corner of the intersection of Fourth and Jefferson streets; thence northeasterly to the south edge of the Union Pacific mainline track; thence southeasterly along this south edge of the railroad track to a point 384.6' west of the west side of Fir Street; thence southwesterly to the northwest corner of Tax Lot 3S 38 5CC #15900; thence southwesterly along the north edge of this and the neighboring tax lot, continuing across Fir Street and along the north edge of Block 116, continuing across Greenwood Street and along the north edge of Block 117 and 118, continuing across and to the south side of vacated Cove Avenue; thence westerly to the south east corner of the intersection of Cove and Hemlock streets; thence westerly across Hemlock Street to the southeast corner of divided Lot 11, Block 110; thence northwesterly along the west side of Hemlock Street to the southwest corner of the intersection of Hemlock Street and Jefferson Avenue; thence westerly to the southeast corner of Jefferson Avenue and Greenwood Street; thence southwesterly along the east side of Greenwood Street about 450 feet to the extension of the south side of the alley through Block 108; thence northwesterly across Greenwood Street, continuing along the south side of said alley to the northwest corner of Lot 30 Block 108, thence south 110 feet to the southeast corner of Lot 31, Block 108; continuing south 80 feet to the south side of Washington Avenue; thence westerly along the south side of Washington Avenue to the northerly corner of Lot 1, Block 99; thence southwesterly 320 feet along the south side of Spring Avenue to the west side of Sixth Street; thence northwesterly along the west side of Sixth Street to the south side of Washington Avenue; thence westerly along the south side of Washington Avenue to the west side of Fourth Street; thence northwesterly along the west side of Fourth Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the La Grande Commercial Historic District are based on historical, visual, and physical factors. The buildings in the district date from the 1891 to 1948, and represent the various developmental periods in La Grande's history. The boundary encompasses the major commercial buildings in La Grande's downtown. (See Physical Description, Section 7, for additional information on specific boundary decisions.)

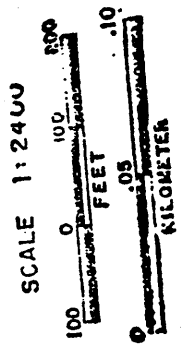
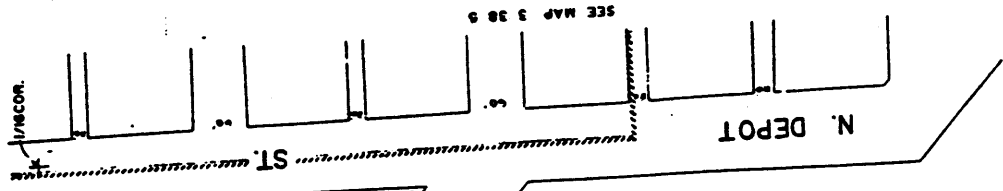
3-385CB

SCHEMATIC NO. 100 900

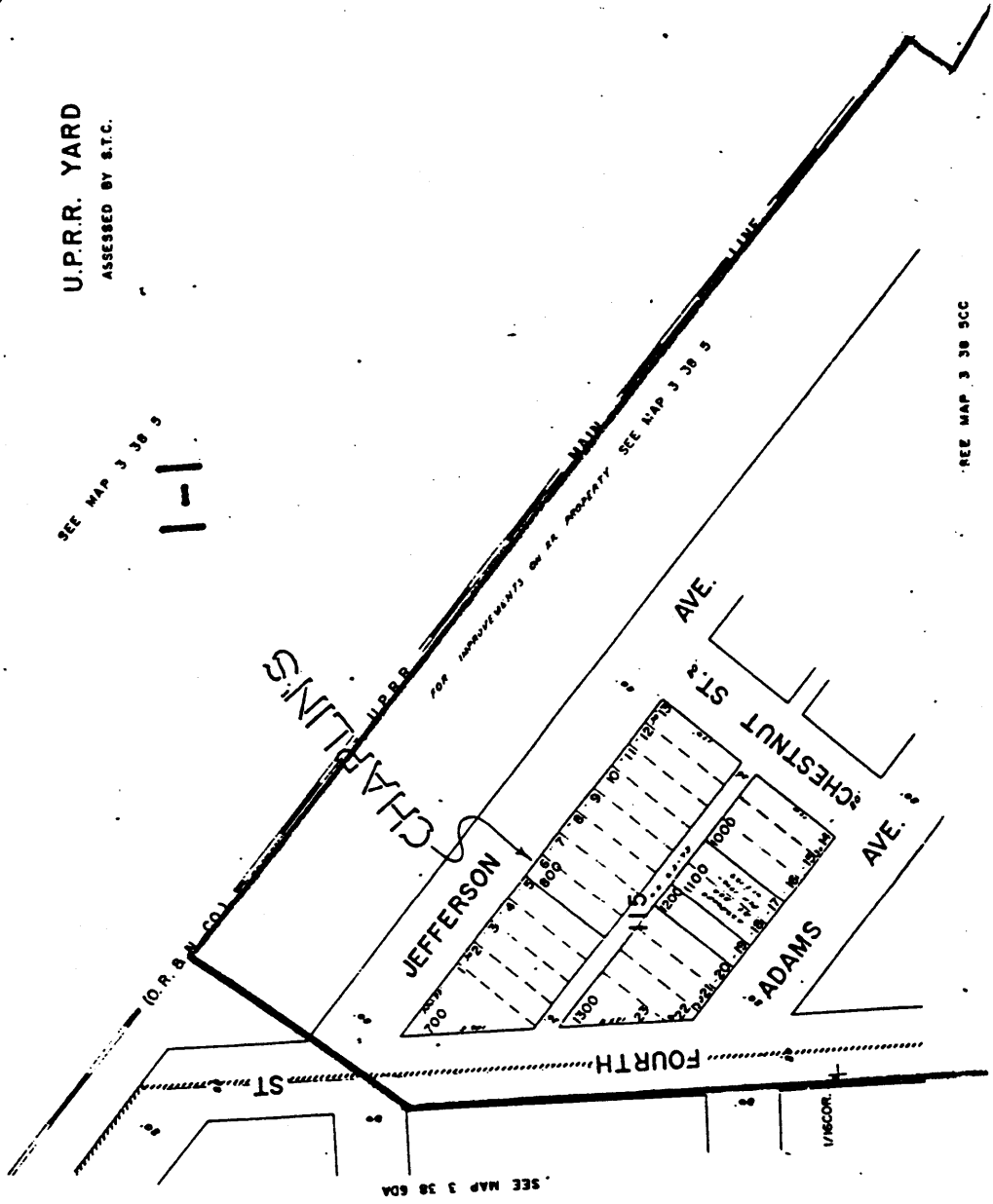
UNION COUNTY

1" = 100'

ASSESSMENT PUMP-OUT PLAN



SEE MAP 3 38 5



1/4" COR.

1/4" COR.

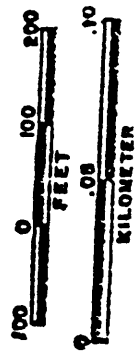
SEE MAP 3 38 5

3S 38 5CB

REVISED

THIS MAP WAS PREPARED FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSE ONLY

SCALE 1:2400



1/8"=100'

SEE MAP 3 38 5

SEE MAP 3 38 5CC

1/8"=100'

RECEIVED  
NOV 01 1997  
DEPT. OF REVENUE  
STATE OF OREGON

UNION COUNTY

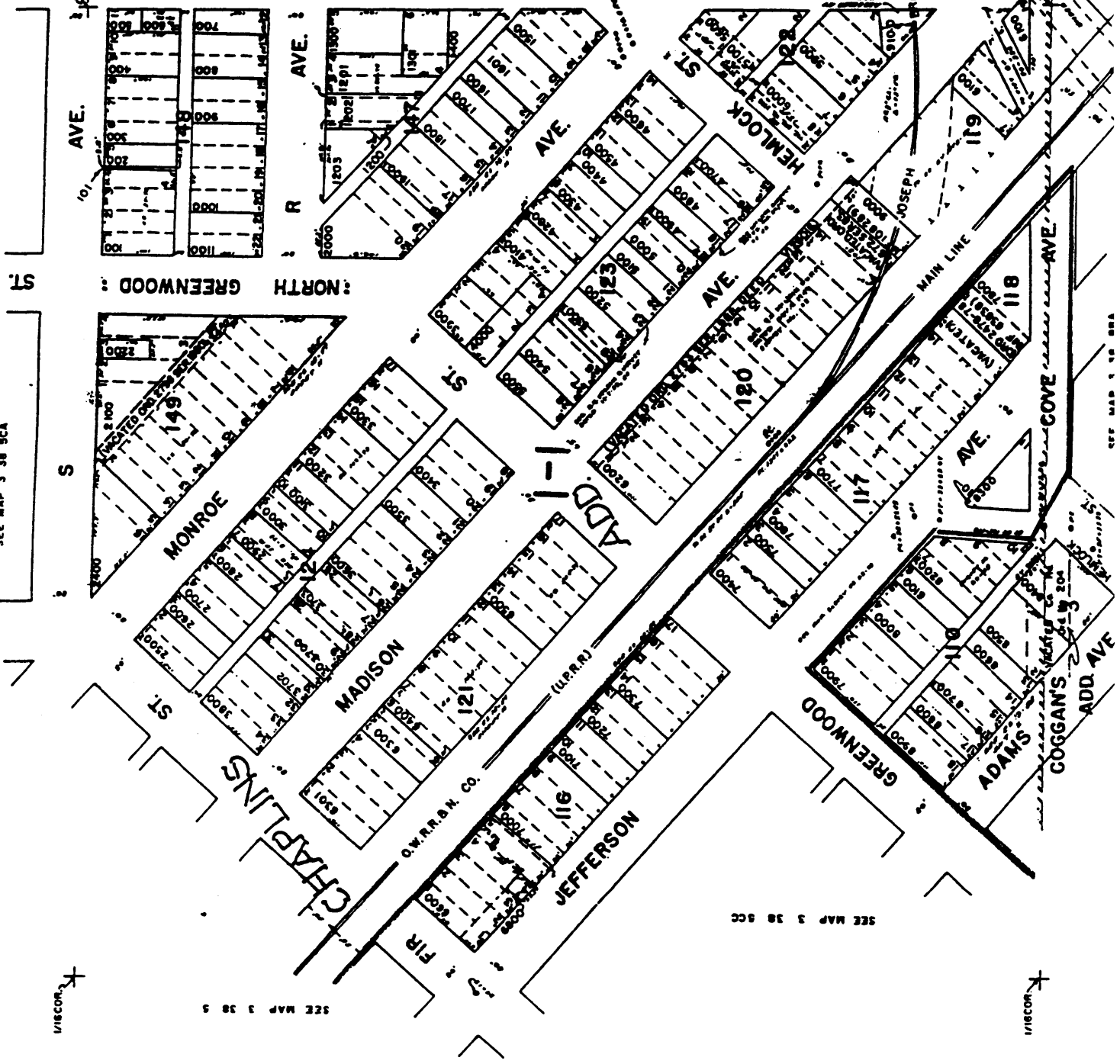
1"=100'

SEE MAP 3 38 SCA

A GRANDE

CAMROLLER NO.  
1700 1700  
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1702 1702  
1703 1703  
1704 1704  
1705 1705  
1706 1706  
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1708 1708  
1709 1709  
1710 1710

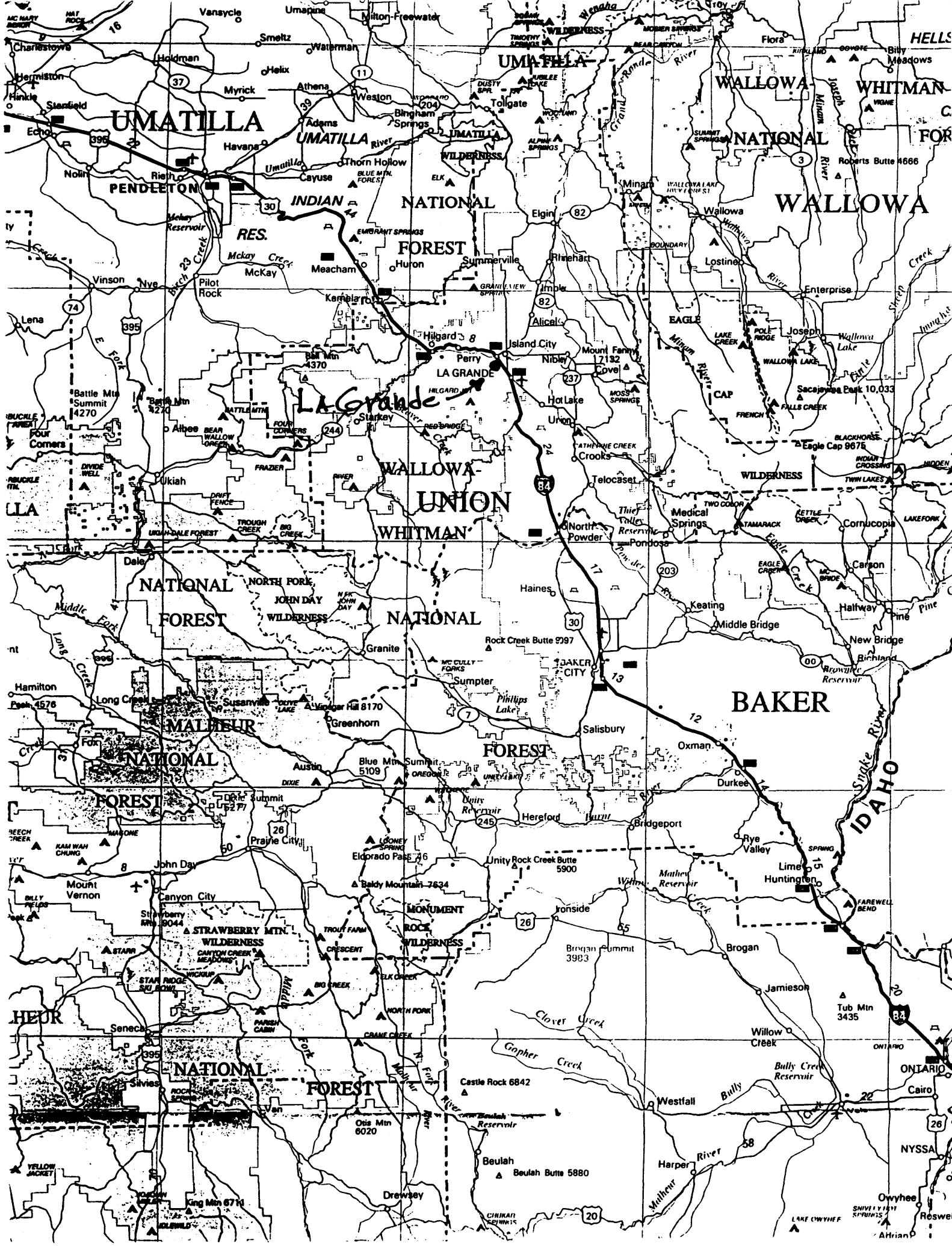
SEE MAP 3 38 5CC



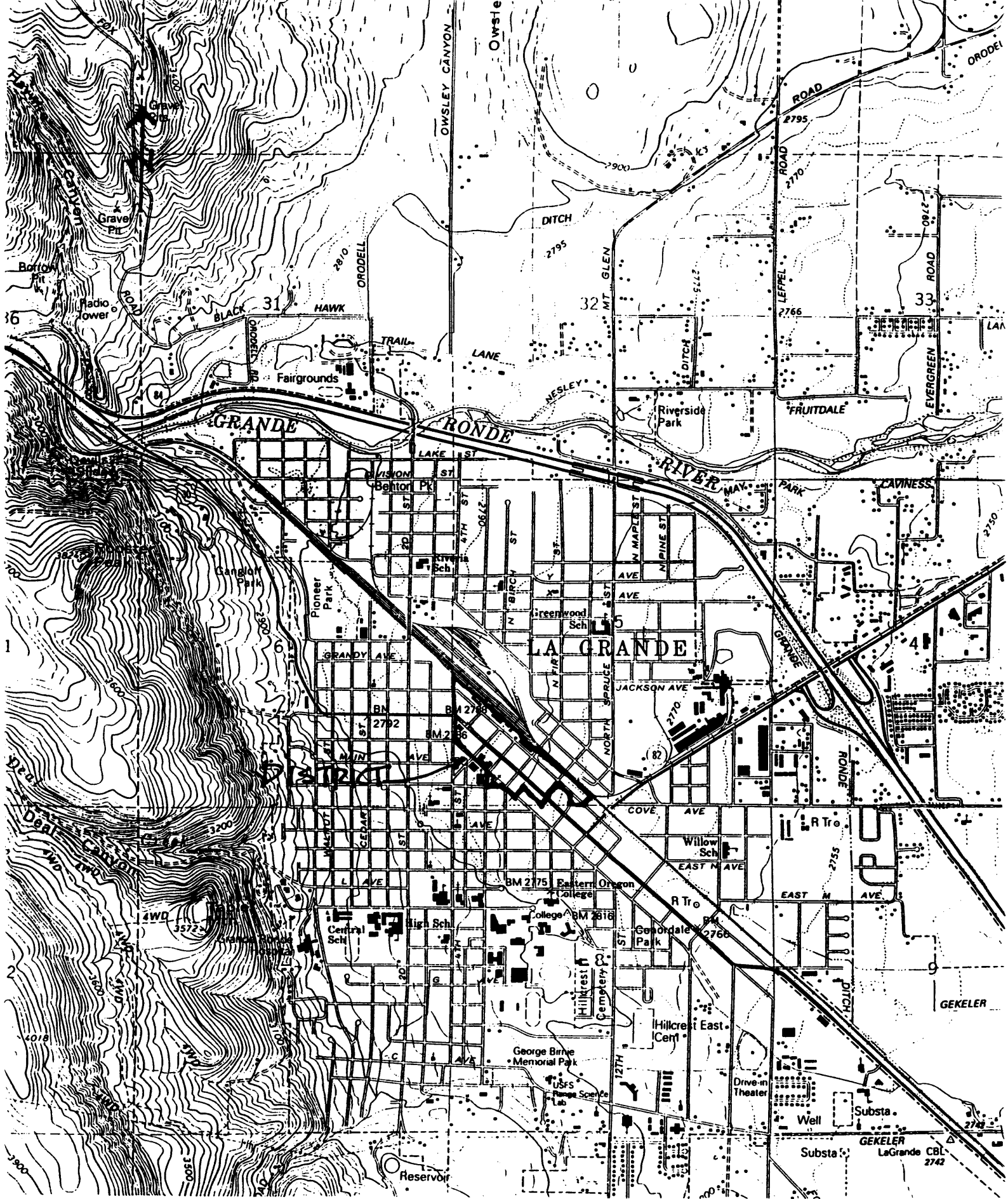
SEE MAP 3 38 5CC

SEE MAP 3 38 5CC

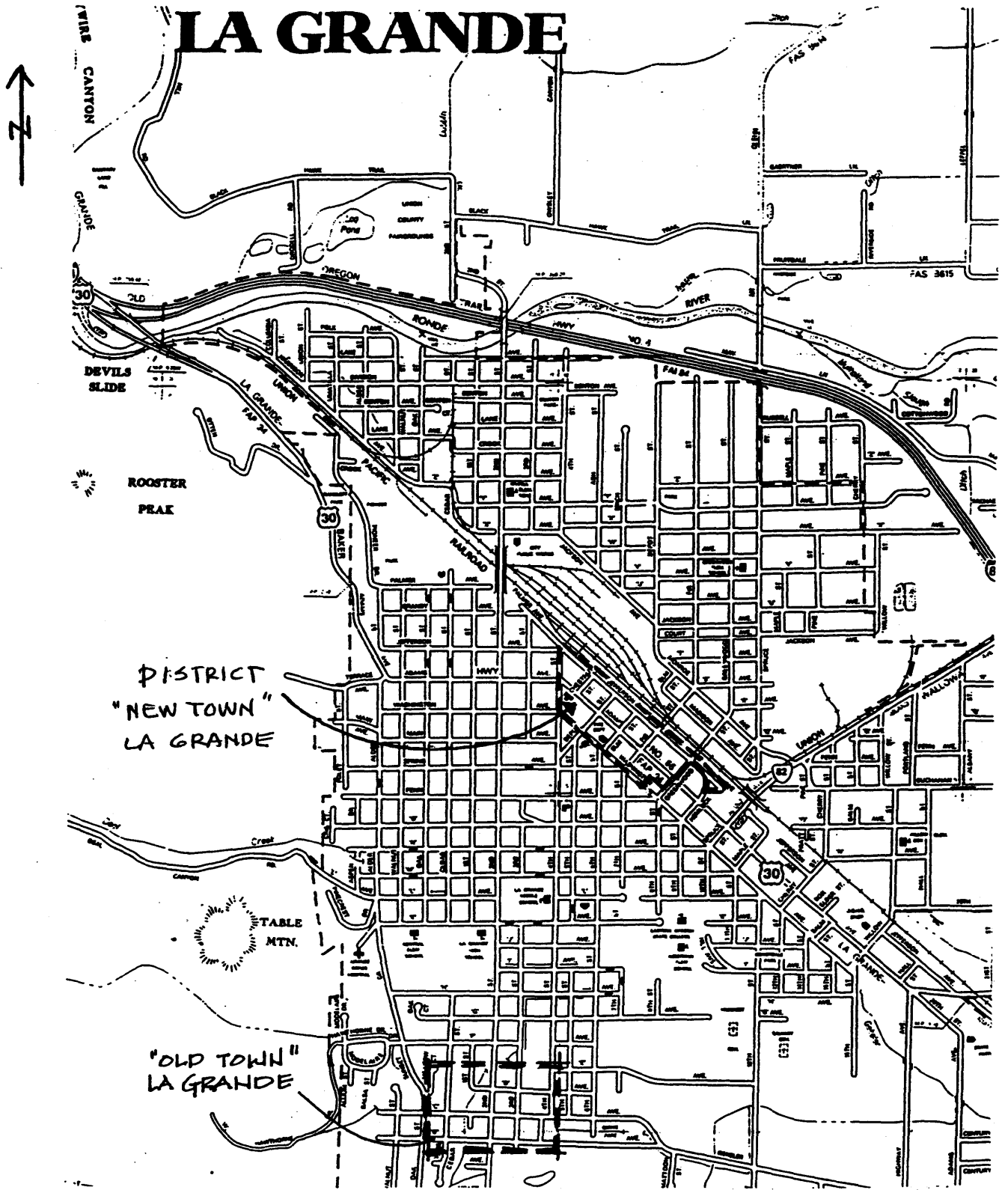




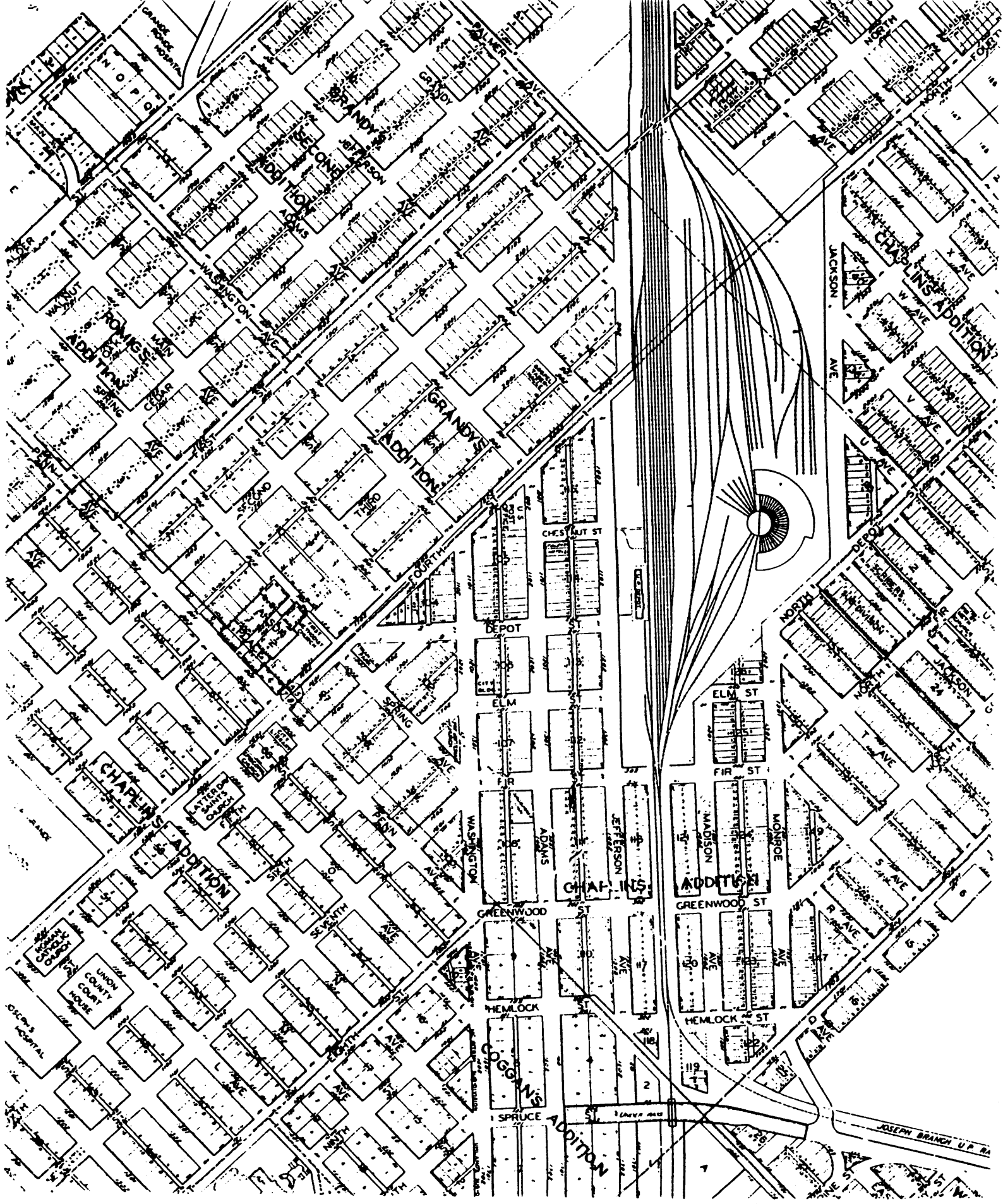




Topographic Maps of La Grande, 7.5 Series.



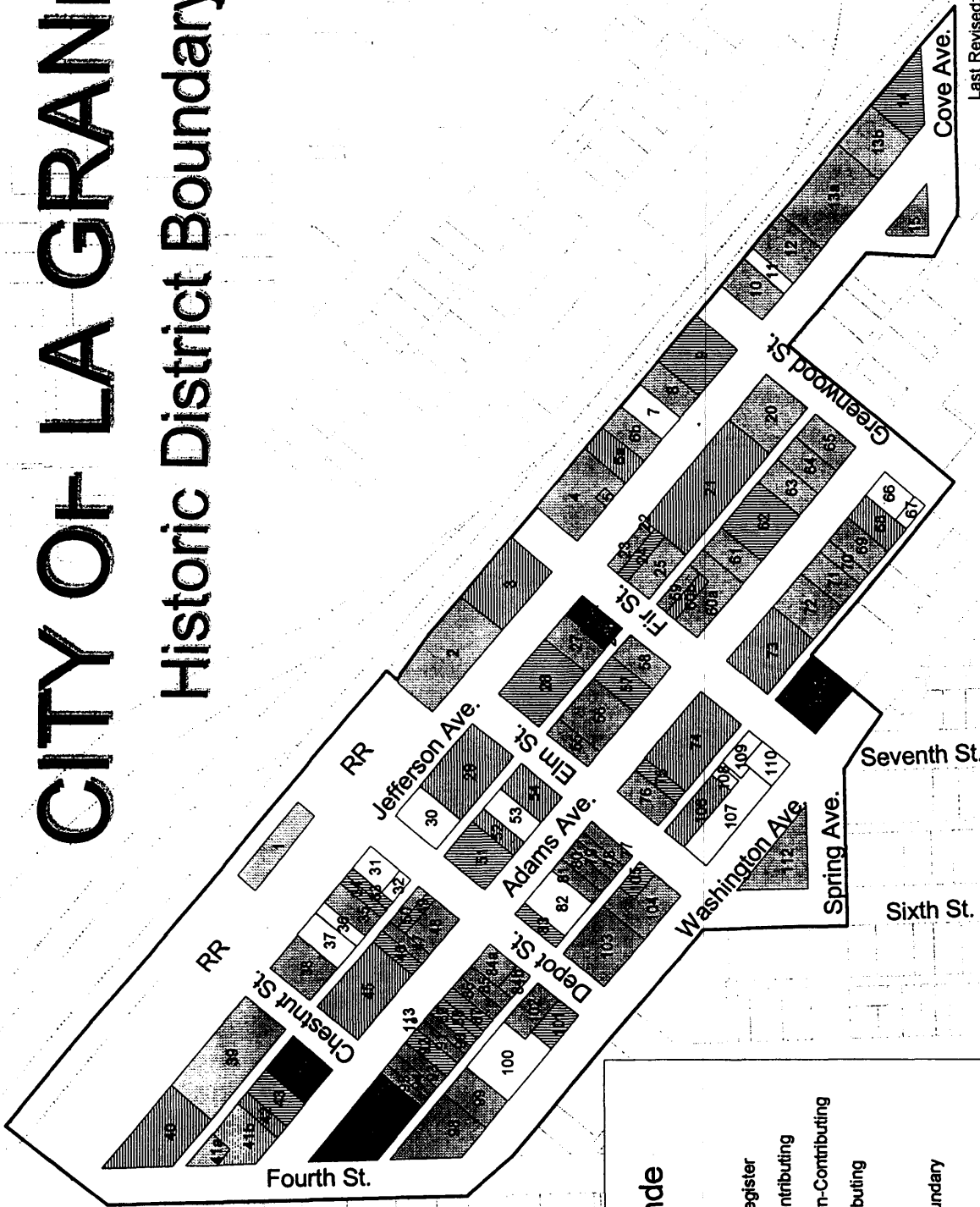
La Grande, Oregon showing "Old Town" La Grande.



Early plat map of additions in La Grande. Note the railroad yard and the roundhouse.

# CITY OF LA GRANDE

## Historic District Boundary



Last Revised: July 24, 2000

**La Grande**

Historic Buildings	
	National Register
	Historic Contributing
	Historic Non-Contributing
	Non-Contributing
	Vacant
	District Boundary

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# **National Register of Historic Places**

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### **La Grande Commercial Historic District**

#### **Photographs Log**

#### **Photographs**

The following information applies for all the photographs.

1.    *Name of District*  
La Grande Commercial Historic District  
La Grande, Oregon

2.    *Photographer*  
Joby Patterson  
402 Walnut Street  
La Grande, Oregon 97850

Donna Hartmans  
Arrowrock Architect  
2406 West Idaho  
Boise, Idaho 83702

Sally Donovan  
1615 Taylor Street  
Hood River, Oregon 97031

3.    *Date of Photographs*  
Spring 1999 and Spring 2000

4.    *Location of Photographic Negatives*  
City of La Grande  
City Planning Department  
La Grande, Oregon 97850

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**Photographs of District and Individual Resources**

- 1 of 125        General street view looking westerly from Fir and Jefferson streets on Slater Building.
- 2 of 125        General street view looking easterly from Corner of Greenwood and Jefferson streets.
- 3 of 125        General street view looking northerly on intersection of Cove and Adams.
- 4 of 125        General street view looking east on Jefferson Avenue from Chestnut Street.
- 5 of 125        General street view looking west from Adams and Chestnut streets; north side of Adams Avenue.
- 6 of 125        General street view looking west from Elm and Adams streets; north side of Adams.
- 7 of 125        General street view looking west from Fir and Adams streets; north side of Adams.
- 8 of 125        General street view looking west from Greenwood and Adams streets; north side of Adams.
- 9 of 125        General street view looking westerly from Greenwood and Adams streets; south side of Adams.
- 10 of 125       General street view looking easterly from Depot and Adams streets; south side of Adams.
- 11 of 125:      General street view looking westerly from Elm and Adams streets; south side of Adams.
- 12 of 125        General street view looking westerly from Chestnut and Adams streets; south side of Adams.
- 13 of 125        General street view looking easterly from Chestnut and Adams streets; south side of Adams.
- 14 of 125        General street view looking easterly from Fourth and Adams streets; south side of Adams.
- 15 of 125        General street view looking easterly from Fourth and Washington streets; north side of Washington Avenue.
- 16 of 125        General street view looking easterly from Depot and Washington streets; north side of Washington Avenue.

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- 17 of 125      General street view looking north from Depot and Washington streets; west side of Depot Street.
- 18 of 125      General street view looking south from Depot and Adams streets; west side of Depot Street.
- 19 of 125      General street view looking south easterly from Fir and Jefferson streets; east side of Fir Street.
- 20 of 125      General street view looking southerly from Elm and Adams streets; west side of Elm Street.
- 21 of 125      Resource # 1:    U.P. Railroad Depot, 1150 Jefferson. South elevation.
- 22 of 125      Resource # 2:    La Grande Grocery Co., 1301-05 Jefferson. South elevation.
- 23 of 125      Resource # 3:    Mountain West, 1315 Jefferson. South and east elevations.
- 24 of 125      Resource # 4:    Saloon, 301 Fir. South and west elevations.
- 25 of 125      Resource # 5:    Cigar Store , 1405 Jefferson. South and east elevations.
- 26 of 125      Resource # 6a:   Progressive Paint, 1415 Jefferson. South elevation.
- 27 of 125      Resource # 6b:   Blue Mt. Exchange, 1417 Jefferson. South and east elevations.
- 28 of 125      Resource # 8:    Freight Warehouse, 1419 Jefferson. South and east elevations.
- 29 of 125      Resource # 9:    Sawyer & Holmes, 1433 Jefferson. South and east elevations.
- 30 of 125      Resource # 10:   Ryan Fruit Company, 1501 Jefferson. West and south elevations.
- 31 of 125      Resource # 12:   Garage, 1507 Jefferson. South and east elevations.
- 32 of 125      Resource # 13a: Warehouse, 1517-25 Jefferson. West and south elevations.
- 33 of 125      Resource # 13a: Wareshouse addition, 1517-25 Jefferson. South elevation.
- 34 of 125      Resource # 13b :Erickson & Durland, 1517-25 Jefferson. South and east elevations.
- 35 of 125      Resource # 14:   Warehouse/Gas Station, 1529 Jefferson. South and east elevations.
- 36 of 125      Resource # 15:   Associated Gas, 1528 Jefferson. South elevation.
- 37 of 125      Resource # 16:   Number deleted
- 38 of 125      Resource # 19:   Number deleted.

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- 39 of 125      Resource # 20: Buntings, 1426-32 Jefferson. East and north elevations.
- 40 of 125      Resource # 21: Gross Body Shop, 1420 Jefferson. North elevation.
- 41 of 125      Resource # 23: Hotel Paris, 221 Fir. North and west elevations.
- 42 of 125      Resource # 24: Economy grocery & Market, 219 Fir. West elevation.
- 43 of 125      Resource # 25: Angelus Hotel, 215 Fir. West and south elevations.
- 44 of 125      Resource # 26a:: Slater Building, 214-224 Fir. East and north elevations.
- 45 of 125      Resource # 26b: Slater Building Annex, 214-224 Fir. East elevation.
- 46 of 125      Resource # 27: Getty's Garage, 1312 Jefferson. North elevation.
- 47 of 125      Resource # 28: La Grande Radiator Work, 215 Elm. North and west elevations.
- 48 of 125      Resource # 29: Savoy Hotel, 1212 Jefferson. North and east elevations.
- 49 of 125      Resource # 33: Lottes Tavern, 1118 Jefferson. East and north elevations.
- 50 of 125      Resource # 34: The Oregon Bar, 1116 Jefferson. North elevation.
- 51 of 125      Resource #35: Stage Depot, 1114 Jefferson. North elevation.
- 52 of 125      Resource #38: Blue Mountain Motors, 1104 Jefferson. North and west elevations.
- 53 of 125      Resource #39: Walker-Hand Building, 216 Chestnut. North and east elevation.
- 54 of 125      Resource #40: Frontier Motors, 1000-1010 Jefferson. North elevation.
- 55 of 125      Resource #41a: Blue Mt. Motors, 2003 Fourth Ave., North and west elevations.
- 56 of 125      Resource #41b: Max Park, Adams and Fourth. Looking east from Fourth Street.
- 57 of 125      Resource #42: Office, 1005 Adams. North and west elevations.
- 58 of 125      Resource #43: Home Telephone Co., 1007-09 Adams. South elevation.
- 59 of 125      Resource #44: Foley Building, 1011 Adams. South and east elevations.
- 60 of 125      Resource #45: GTE Telephone, Adams and Chestnut. South and west elevations.
- 61 of 125      Resource #46: Shop, 1115 Adams. South and west elevations.
- 62 of 125      Resource #47: Western Union Telephone Co., 1117 Adams. South elevation.
- 63 of 125      Resource #48: Sommers Block, 1119 Adams. East and south elevations.
- 64 of 125      Resource # 49: Scenic Theater, 208 Depot. East elevation.



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- 65 of 125      Resource #50: Silver Drill Restaurant, 210 Depot. East elevation.
- 66 of 125      Resource #51: Roger's Building, 1201 Adams. West and south elevations.
- 67 of 125      Resource #52: State Farm, 1209 Adams. South elevation.
- 68 of 125      Resource #54: La Grande National Bank, 1215 Adams. South elevation.
- 69 of 125      Resource #55: Bohnenkamp Building, 1301 Adams. West and south elevations.
- 70 of 125      Resource #56: Masonic Hall/Penny Co., 1303 Adams. South elevation.
- 71 of 125      Resource #57: Star Theater, 1311 Adams. South elevation.
- 72 of 125      Resource #58: Henry Building, 1315 Adams. East and south elevations.
- 73 of 125      Resource #59: Salvation Army Building, 211 Fir, West elevation.
- 74 of 125      Resource #60a: Grace Building, 1401-09 Adams. West and south elevations.
- 75 of 125      Resource #60b: Viking Service, 207 Fir. West elevation.
- 76 of 125      Resource #61: Lottes Building, 1411-13 Adams. South elevation.
- 77 of 125      Resource #62: Ledbetter Garage, 1415 Adams. South elevation.
- 78 of 125      Resource #63: Curry Building, 1423-25 Adams. South elevation.
- 79 of 125      Resource #64: Melville Building, 1429 Adams. South and east elevations.
- 80 of 125      Resource #65: Garage, 210 Greenwood. East elevation.
- 81 of 125      Resource #68: Goss Motors, 1434 Adams. North and east elevations.
- 82 of 125      Resource #69: Goss Motors, 1432 Adams. North elevation.
- 83 of 125      Resource #70: Mackey Building, 1422 Adams. North elevation.
- 84 of 125      Resource #71: Larison Garage, 1418 Adams. North elevation.
- 85 of 125      Resource #72: Observer Publishing Co., 1414 Adams. North elevation.
- 86 of 125      Resource #73: US Bank, 1402 Adams. North elevation.
- 87 of 125      Resource #74: First Interstate Bank, 1320 Adams. North elevation.
- 88 of 125      Resource #75: Heidenrich Building, 1308 Adams. North elevation.
- 89 of 125      Resource #76: West Jacobson Building, 1302-06 Adams. West and north elevations.
- 90 of 125      Resource #77: New York Clothing Store, 1216 Adams. North elevation.

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- 91 of 125      Resource #78 & 79:    French 7 Scranton & Ross and Andrews, 1214 and 1214 1/2 Adams. North elevation.
- 92 of 125      Resource #80    Shop, 1212 Adams. North elevation.
- 93 of 125      Resource #81:    Gardner Building, 1210 Adams. North elevation.
- 94 of 125      Resource #83:    Farmer's & Traders' National Bank, 1202 Adams. North elevation.
- 95 of 125      Resource #84a:    Ralston/Foley-Bouvy Building, 1124 Adams. North and east elevations.
- 96 of 125      Resource #84b:    Oregon Hardware, 112-116 Depot. East elevation.
- 97 of 125      Resource #85:    Anthony Building, 1118 Adams. North elevation.
- 98 of 125      Resource #86    Caviness Building, 1116 Adams. North elevation.
- 99 of 125      Resource #87:    Palmer Building/Newlin Books, 1114 Adams. North elevation.
- 100 of 125     Resource #88:    Grandy Building/J.H. Peare Jewelers, 1112 1/2 Adams. North elevation.
- 101 of 125     Resource #89:    McKennon Building, 1112 Adams. North elevation.
- 102 of 125     Resource #90:    Pattison Grocery, 1100 Adams. North elevation.
- 103 of 125     Resource #91 & 113: Siegrist/Birnie Jewelers, 1108 Adams. North elevation; and Birnie clock face.
- 104 of 125     Resource #92:    State Theater, 1106 Adams. North elevation.
- 105 of 125     Resource #93:    IOOF Hall, 1104 Adams. North elevation.
- 106 of 125     Resource #94:    Buzzini Building, 1100-02 Adams. North elevation.
- 107 of 125     Resource #95:    C.D. Putman Co., 1012 Adams. North elevation.
- 108 of 125     Resource #96:    Liberty Theater, 1010 Adams. North elevation.
- 109 of 125     Resource #97:    Federal Building/Post Office, 1000 Adams. North and west elevations.
- 110 of 125     Resource #98:    Montgomery Ward & Co., 1903-07 Fourth. West and south elevations.
- 111 of 125     Resource #99:    Spaeth Building, 1105-07 Washington. South elevation.
- 112 of 125     Resource #101:    The Modern Laundry, 100-04 Depot. South and east elevations.
- 113 of 125     Resource #102:    Bryan & Dunphy Co./J.C. Penny Co., 110 Depot. East elevation.
- 114 of 125     Resource #103:    Sommer Building, 103 Depot. West and south elevations.

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- 115 of 125    Resource #104: Fire Hall/City Building, 102-104 1/2 Elm. East elevation.
- 116 of 125    Resource #104: Feature #1-Hose Cart, Fire Hall/City Building, 102-104 1/2 Elm.
- 117 of 125    Resource #104: Feature #2-Hose Cart, Fire Hall/City Building, 102-104 1/2 Elm.
- 118 of 125    Resource #104: Feature #3-Soda Acid Cart, Fire Hall/City Building, 102-104 1/2 Elm.
- 119 of 125    Resource #104: Feature #4-Stutz Fire Engine, Fire Hall/City Building, 102-104 1/2 Elm.
- 120 of 125    Resource #104: Feature #5-Seagrave Fire Engine, Fire Hall/City Building, 102-104 1/2 Elm.
- 121 of 125    Resource #104: Feature #6-Mack Fire Engine, Fire Hall/City Building, 102-104 1/2 Elm.
- 122 of 125    Resource #105: Curry Realtor, 106 Elm. East elevation.
- 123 of 125    Resource #106: Eastern Oregon Power and Light, 107 Elm. West elevation.
- 124 of 125    Resource #111: Roesch Building, 101-111 Fir. West and south elevations.
- 125 of 125    Resource #112: Presbyterian Church, 1308 Washington. South elevation.