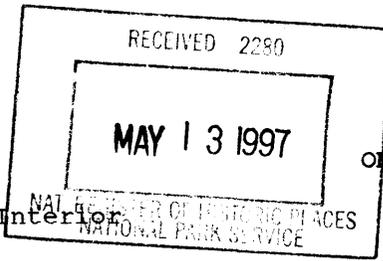


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



OMB No. 1024-0018

579

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional 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 Flora School
other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number 82744 Church Street not for publication N/A
city or town Flora vicinity N/A
state Oregon code OR county Wallowa code 063
zip code 97828 (Enterprise-- no post office in Flora)

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

James Hamrick April 30, 1997
Signature of certifying official 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 3 Page 1

FLORA SCHOOL (1915)
82744 Church Street
Flora, Wallowa County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Since its construction in 1915, the old Flora School, a two-story, seven-room schoolhouse in the Craftsman vein, has been the functional and visual focal point of a remote agricultural and logging community in a valley of the Wallowa Mountains of northeastern Oregon. Twenty miles west of the grand canyon of the Snake River, the sparsely-settled townsite of Flora is situated at the headwaters of West Bear Creek, which drains the foothills as a north-flowing feeder to the Grande Ronde River, which is tributary, in turn, to the Snake. Flora lies immediately west of Oregon Highway 3 approximately nine miles from the Washington State border and 44 miles north of Enterprise, the Wallowa County seat. The town also is accessible from Troy, 13 miles to the west, by a county road joining Highway 3.

The schoolhouse, which has been vacant since 1977, occupies an undeveloped parcel of just under three and a half acres at the northwest corner of the townsite. Of ballon frame construction, it rises from a concrete foundation as a rectangular volume of two stories and attic measuring 52 x 80 feet in plan. The long axis is north to south, and the building faces east. The school is enclosed by a hip roof with a broad cornice overhang which is broken at the central bay of the east front by a pyramidal capped square belfry, which also has a cornice overhang and is surmounted by a flag staff. The belfry, once largely open, was clad with wood shingles. Today, all roof coverings and the belfry walls are green composition shingle. The school exterior is clad entirely with shiplap siding. The main entrance centered in the east front is sheltered by a hip roofed porch supported by slender posts.

All exterior elevations are formally composed, expressing an interior organized around a central circulation space. A vestibule inside the front entrance contains cloakrooms. Dual staircases on either side of the stair hall entrance ascend to the east wall and return as a central stair from a landing to the second floor. The staircase is typical of Craftsman finishwork with its square newel posts with molded flat caps and square balustered hand railings. Elementary grade classrooms and gymnasiums occupy the corner spaces of the ground story while two secondary

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 3 Page 2

grade classrooms and an auditorium, or hall with low platform and backstage area, make up the north and south thirds of the upper story, respectively. Lavatories on either floor are located on the west side of the circulation core.

The school's orientation and fenestration pattern follow the theory prevailing in the early 20th century concerning the desirability of natural lighting for a given classroom coming from one direction, either the west or east. Window openings typically are tall and fitted with one-over-one double-hung sash. Some of the original canvas pull shades are in place. Architrave molding crowns door and window trim of the ground story. Second story window heads abut plain frieze boards. Interior finish work includes lath and plaster walls, chalk boards, wainscoting, five-panel ladder-style doors, single and double-leaf; operable transom lights, and fir flooring. Ceilings were dropped in recent years. The heating plant, a wood and coal burning furnace, is located in the basement under the central circulation hall. Beneath the first floor gyms and classrooms is crawl space. The attic is unfinished. The building and its site have remained little altered since the school was abandoned in the 1970s. Roof ridge monitors, which may not have been functional historically, were sacrificed in a reroofing project of 1948. Board walks from the school front to outdoor privies in the back of the school are gone, as are the privies and the tank which stored water piped from a source off site. The original color treatment is documented as white body with green trim elements, including window frames, cornice, corner boards, and water table. After the historic period, the school was painted white entirely. The most recent paint coat has weathered severely, but the building is generally sound.

Flora School meets National Register Criterion C as a well preserved example of progressive schoolhouse architecture in the Craftsman tradition, one which reflects the practice of employing efficient formulaic plans from State-sanctioned sources such as plan books. Construction was undertaken by builders outside the community.

This, the third schoolhouse in the community, also meets Criterion A as the most prominent marker of the dwindling rural community which today consists of little more than two blacksmith shops and a scattering of old houses and outbuildings, some vacant and some remodeled. In its heyday, Flora supported a hotel, newspaper, professional offices, and a Grange, but the school of 1915 appears to have been the community center, serving not only as the educational center for a large section of northern Wallowa County, but as a polling place and social meeting hall. Flora School is significant to Wallowa County as the important seat of primary and secondary education in the north end before schools were consolidated at Enterprise, Joseph, and Wallowa, the most populous towns in the county. Today, the population of the entire county does not exceed 7,500. The author of this nomination, Vanessa Thew Thompson, herself a teacher, points out the school represents the determination of citizens in remote

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 3 Page 3

communities to provide education to their children in an age when roads often were impassable and the school year schedule was dictated by farming seasons.

This documentation traces development of Flora School District #32 from its formation in 1891. Land for school development was sold to the school board by townsite proprietor F. S. Johnson in contiguous parcels the ultimate scope of which was three and a half acres. The historic period of significance is drawn from 1915, when the town's third school was opened, to 1926, the high point of enrollment when as many as 25 students were graduated from the high school. At this time, there were eight teachers, and the total studentbody, grades 1 through 12, numbered 100. School population steadily dwindled as roads were improved and war time drew families away from the community. The high school department was closed in 1962, and closure of the elementary department followed in 1975. In 1977, the Flora School District was officially consolidated with the Enterprise District. Following more than a decade of disuse, the property was sold in 1991 to Northend Grange, which group transferred title to the present private owners, Daniel and Vanessa Thompson, shortly thereafter.

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): _____

Edson H. Ball 6.13.97

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u> 1 </u> | _____ | buildings |
| _____ | _____ | sites |
| _____ | _____ | structures |
| _____ | _____ | objects |
| <u> 1 </u> | <u> 0 </u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: Schoolhouse

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant Sub: Not in use most of the time:
annual school attendees gathering

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements: Craftsman (vernacular version)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

(Historic reference: 1925-26)

foundation Concrete

roof Composition: Shingles (current)

Wood: Shingles (historic)

Metal corrugated tin: Basement entry roof (current)

Wood: Sheathing shiplap

walls Wood: Weatherboard shiplap on porch ceiling

other Porch with boardwalk: Wood (historic)

Porch no boardwalk: Concrete (current)

Fire Escape: Metal steel half tube (historic)

Windows: Glass

Belfry siding: Composition shingles (current)

Belfry siding: Wood shingles and shiplap (historic)

Outhouses: Wood siding with wood shingles (historic)

Slab: Concrete (current)

SECTION 7

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

Flora School, built in 1915, has been vacant for a good many years, since 1977 when an auctioneer dispersed the remaining holdings of the school in accordance with state law. The vacancy shows. The wind pounds the weathered west side of the two story schoolhouse (three story on this backside). Shingles are worn, windows are broken, and there are two holes in the porch roof. A little red notebook hangs from the front door, asking people to attest to their interest in the school and their connection¹.

THE LAND: NEAR AND FAR

Looking in any direction from the schoolhouse, the immediate area shows open farmland and grazing land, but on the not-so-distant horizon you see trees surrounding the fields, the school, and the town of Flora. Sitting on 3.5 acres, the schoolhouse is surrounded by natural grasses, natural pasture flowers and plants, a few wild roses grow here and there, and a small "forest" of ponderosa pines. Students of old say the large pine was "the only one there" when the school was young.

The east edge of the property abuts Shumway's fenced pasture (originally platted as Johnson's Addition) and Wulff's wheat field to the north and east. To the west, runs a paved county road (Flora Lane) leading to Troy. Between the road and the schoolhouse there is a slight dip in the land. This dip has been used as a marker to plant birch, poplar, and Austree seeds and trees as a windbreak (started 1996). Two outhouses, in days gone by, were between the woodpile and the dip in the land. A cement slab, out from the southwest corner of the school, held a generator used as backup for electricity which came to Flora in approximately 1958.

The south entrance to the school's acreage has a run down fence if you dig through the accumulation of grasses. A fence of woven wire on the bottom and a 1x6 on the top edge enclosed the whole property at one time with a gate opening to the county road on the west side. Cattle from the open range would wander in through this gate². Another gate, smaller, opened south onto the church grounds.

According to the platted map of the school's "subdivision"³, Church Street continued along the eastern boundary line of what is now considered to be the school's property. Some students say the street did continue up to the north property line; others say halfway and then turned east into Johnson's Addition. Now, Church Street ends before you reach the school's property.

South of the school and Johnson's Addition is the Town of Flora. The old

¹ Various people have signed the notebook: some just passing through, most attended the school and want to see it restored, and some relatives of past attendees or Flora residents.

² The boys would climb on the gate while others would herd the cows back out. The ones on the gate would then jump onto a cow's back as the cow went out the gate.

³ This subdivision includes two other parcels: Moffit Bus Co. bus barn located on one piece, and on the other section Clara Westgard's trailer and the Methodist-Episcopal Church.

Section 7 Page 2

bank building (a remodeled home now), photography studio/house, and two of the four blacksmith shops remain standing. Scattered in amongst the old business-type buildings are several outbuildings and old houses: some occupied, some vacant, all old except one. This town was once a bustling, thriving center for an agricultural and lumber community. Fourth of July parades, softball teams, an active grange⁴, a hotel, a newspaper (owned by a woman for many years), a photography studio, doctors, dentists, and more were part of a very alive town. This ghost of a town lies due north of the Wallowa County seat of Enterprise, 40 miles traveling on Hwy 3 (about 45 miles from Lewiston, Idaho).

FROM BOTTOM TO TOP, FROM THE OUTSIDE IN

The Basement

The 52'x80' concrete foundation holds the school in place even though it is in need of repair directly inside the staircase entryway (east side under the porch) and to each side of the west entrance. On the west side, the basement is daylight with large double doors (board latched from the inside) originally used to bring in loads of coal and/or wood for the furnace. The doors were used once again when the auctioneer sold the water holding tank used in heating the school. The tank pedestals still remain. The one-third basement (crawl space to the north and south of the rooms) has windows framing the aforementioned doors and in the outer room, two 2'x1.5' windows.

The crawl spaces have relinquished a variety of items: desks with the cast iron sides, ink wells, tables, toilets, lumber piled off the ground, kerosene stoves, to name but a few.

The two rooms in the basement are musty, needing water drainage steered away from the school. Pipes and the furnace are wrapped in asbestos. The room to the east was dirt until the 1940s when a concrete floor was poured.

The furnace for burning coal or wood is still in working condition, complete with instructions on the wall. The cleaning and maintenance schedule has been dated as to previous actions. Next to the schedule, the daily weather was written on the wall in 1961 and 1973, along with the number of cords of wood remaining for various years. Newspapers, dating in the sixties and seventies, are stacked in the cabinet ready to help with the furnace startup.

Worn Through the Years

The porch-basement staircase is concrete with a wood railing at the top of the staircase. Four wooden pillars across the front hold the composition shingled roof in place. Water seeping through the holes in the roof has caused deterioration in the shiplap porch ceiling. Until the late 1920s, the porch was board, fir most likely, with a 13 foot wide boardwalk extending approximately 25 feet toward the street; two smaller walkways, approximately 2 1/2' wide, led you to the north and to the south around to the outhouses in back.

Looking at the eastern face (front) of the school, you see the most

⁴The Northend Grange is located on the edge of town. It is often mistaken for a school with good reason. It was originally the ??? schoolhouse moved in for the Grange's use.

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intact side: still painted, fewer broken windows, nails still in place. The front has four windows looking into each classroom; the backside differs slightly with four on the first floor and three on the second. Over the porch roof three windows look onto the landing between the first and second floors. The middle, taller window is also a fire escape.

The little red notebook hangs from the double front doors: six panes on the top two-thirds, solid lower third. Installed in later years and disconnected now, the automated door closer on the right-hand door awaits use. Windows looking in on cloak rooms are to either side of the front doors.

The north and the south sides of the school have smaller windows that are further off the classroom floors. Glass is missing and paint is not as abundant as on the front; the south being more weathered than the north.

The weather has buffeted this backside forcing nails to stick out, more bare boards show than painted, more glass missing. The fire escape is gone (nearby farmers own bits and pieces due to the auction⁵) but the metal angled supports still trail up the outside wall to the fire escape doors. The escape was a deep half-cylinder with curled lips on the edges. Two small overlapping doors, one nailed shut due to a broken hinge, cover this small 3'x5' opening.

The school, from its beginning through the early to mid 1930s, was trimmed in green: window frames, soffit boards, the cornice boards, foundation boards, and the three-high boards (frieze) on the top edge of the upper windows. The remainder was white.⁶ Everything is painted white now (or weathered gray from lack of paint).

The roof brings two trapezoid shapes (east and west sides) and two triangular shapes (north and south) together to cover the school thus creating the very popular hipped roof. The porch, belfry (roof and walls), and main roof are shingled with green asphalt shingles. These are in need of replacement in some areas. The aforementioned areas plus the ventilators were originally covered with wood shingles excepting the sides of the belfry. These shingles and the lumber to build the school are thought to have come from Jim Huffman's mill outside of town.

The ventilators, with louvered sides, sat to either edge on the top line of the roof. These were most likely removed when the school was re-roofed in about 1948, ease of roofing being the reason. Originally for ventilation of the school, the ventilators had large draft areas within closets and closed sections of each classroom continuing up through the attic. From studying the roof's construction, the ventilators may have never been opened up and therefore, never used.

The belfry sits at the front edge of the roof, actually splitting the line of the roof's edge. Directly above the large fire escape window there is a four pane window, approximately 2'x1.5'. Louvers (2'x1.5'), three feet above the pane window, are painted white, standing out amongst the green asphalt shingles on the belfry. The south and north walls also have louvers. These vents, built right into the base of the original openings, were added when the

⁵ One family made the longest portion into a slide which is exactly what the students used to use it for on the weekends.

⁶ The picture labeled "Circa 1916" depicts the school up through the early to mid 1930s.

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belfry windows were closed off. A trap door from the attic and then one in the west side of the belfry allow a person to get into the bell compartment. A four foot square opening (opened when the bell was removed⁷) allows a spectacular view to the east. There was a time when you could see the view in all four directions. The openings on all sides were most likely closed off when the roof was re-shingled around 1948. The bell rope came through the attic to the foyer of the second floor. A flagpole tops off the belfry. The rope, when in place, comes down to the porch to figure eight around a wood piece to the left of the front doors. In 1926, this figure eight tie-off was an ornate metal piece located the same.

Stepping Inside

Immediately inside the front doors, four steps put you on a small landing with doors to either side. These solid paneled doors open into cloak rooms. Directly ahead, another set of double doors, replicating the front doors, lead into the first floor foyer. Off the foyer there are the two 23.5'x28' classrooms connected to the aforementioned cloakrooms. These are located at the front of the school; the two gymnasiums (playrooms) at the back. Between the two gyms are the boys' (on the left) and the girls' restrooms⁸.

Looking throughout the school, the cloakrooms are the worst for wear. Most of the plaster has fallen, exposing the lathe, but hooks on 2x4s still await coats. The cloakrooms are placed under the steps leading upstairs and therefore slope with the descending steps.

Each classroom, two down two up, has blackboards (actually black, not green), a closet or blocked area (cupola vents) directly inside the door, and steam radiator units. The fir wood floors need to be refinished but are in good shape. There are places in each classroom where the plaster on the walls has fallen. The bottom portion of the walls are wainscoting painted the color of the walls. Steps, banisters, and woodwork in general carried a natural wood finish until the late 1930s, early 1940s. The ceilings are press board tiles: some have fallen, others are stained, and all were installed in recent years. Lighting emits from the usual concentric circle lights found in most schools. The 13' ceilings have electrical wires on the outside except where they could be hidden in the attic. Natural lighting from the windows in each classroom is blocked with canvas pull shades. The smaller window shades are mounted at the top; the larger in the middle, pulling up and down. The remaining shades are fragile from years of sun exposure. Each door has a glass transom, most do not open and close with the existing levers.

The gyms are a duplicate of each other in most aspects. The walls and ceiling are covered with plywood panels and the seams of the plywood covered with lathe strips. The large windows to the west are protected with chain-link fencing framed in wood, hinged and bottom latched so the windows can still be opened. To accommodate a basketball hoop, the middle window on each outside

⁷ The bell was sold at auction and sits across Flora Lane at Myrtle Wulff's house.

⁸ According to a teacher of old (over 100 years old), these are "restrooms not bathrooms. We did our bathing at home in those days."

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wall is boarded over. The windows to either side of the hoop have the same wire arrangement as the west windows. Another basketball hoop hangs from the opposite wall. A door opens to the adjacent restroom. These are nailed shut, one being covered with a chunk of blackboard for score keepers. In the middle of each room, an elongated four square is fading out. The northwest gym, the elementary's playroom, has a hole⁹ in the middle for a tetherball pole. In the same gym, there are hooks for a volleyball net which was found in the basement crawl space. The floors in both gyms need more work than the classroom floors. The southwest gym has a bow in the middle. In the 1920s, the northwest playroom was the only one; the other being a classroom of some sort.

Each first floor bathroom has two toilet stalls, a metal shower stall, and a sink. Plaster and lathe remain throughout these rooms. Looking up, you will also find a 2' hook hanging from the ceiling. These hooks, about five remain, were used to hold the gas¹⁰ lamps before days of electricity. Installed in 1939, these rooms before becoming restrooms were used to store books, overcoats, and other miscellaneous things.

Within the foyer there was a drinking fountain and a fire hose with related apparatus. The connections, along with the alarm system¹¹, remain but the rest was sold at auction. In the upper foyer, the drinking fountain awaits water once again. Before inside plumbing, a drinking jar sat in the foyer with each student bringing a cup from home.

Stepping up to Higher Education

Stairs climb to either side of the first floor foyer entrance, meet on the landing, and then continue as one to the second floor foyer. The treads are worn, blacking still shows (painted in the early 40s), the landing floor is in need of repair. The belfry opening has allowed water and ceiling tiles to fall to the floor. Double hollow core doors were installed halfway up the first flight shortly after the high school closed. This allowed the heating of only the main floor.

In the second floor foyer, the double paneled doors to the auditorium are to the left. The auditorium floor is a fir floor, as is true of the whole school, but has had a greasy masonite flooring placed over the wood. This covering has been removed, for the most part, allowing the wood floor beneath to breathe. This outer layer was trapping water (a leak in the roof) between it and the wood, causing deterioration in the original flooring.

The auditorium encompasses the expanse of two classrooms. The wall to the left of the doors has chalkboards which were placed there in the late 30s, early 40s. To the right is a small locked closet, and behind it was the upright

⁹ A young child of a Flora resident once thought the hole was from "a large mouse".

¹⁰ The identification of the type, style, fuel of the lamps is still in question, although one recent interview shed some light: the gas lamps with mantles looked somewhat like the Coleman lanterns of today.

¹¹ The owner's children went through the school to examine everything, including the switches on the fire alarms. When the power company turned on the electricity, the town of Flora was treated to every alarm in the school sounding off. Jean Curry scurried to find the key to the school and the key to turn the alarms off.

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piano's place of residence.

The 14' deep stage at the west end has a step to the right side with a door opening into the side and backstage area. A backdrop with doors and windows are at the ready for the next production. The stage curtains, not sold at auction, have turned up at a neighbor's house and will eventually be restored to the school. The tall windows at the back come nearly to the floor due to the height of the stage.

Steps at stage left lead down to a long, narrow room. This small room, 5.5' wide x 17' long, seems to have no purpose other than as a backstage room. Vague memories of a principal's office, cloak room, and various other uses but nothing conclusive. The room adjacent to this has the fire escape¹² and the door to the boys' restroom. The girls restroom is adjacent to the north. Before indoor plumbing, the area encompassing the girls and boys restrooms was a typing/office classroom. There was a blackboard (cut out now, but the chalk race remains) opposite the boys restroom wall.

This restroom houses a toilet, a urinal, and a sink. The urinal is an older variety, more like an enamel flower box mounted on the wall. The girls restroom is much like the first floor but lacking the shower stall. These three small rooms are full plaster and lathe, except one wall. The wall separating the fire escape area and the boys restroom wall is built in the same manner as the gyms.

Two more classrooms, in the northeast and northwest corners, reside on this floor with one being in prime condition: soft yellow paint, ceiling intact, floor needing refinished, no stained or falling plaster, wainscoting in good shape. Both these rooms have a dictionary book rest area right beside the closet/blocked area.

Each classroom had its own library. Shelving was short enough to fit under the chalkboards on the inside walls and under the smaller windows. None of this shelving remains since they were not built-in.

In the second floor foyer, a rickety ladder allows a person to climb into the attic and thus into the belfry. As of now, you can see into the attic due to the missing ceiling tiles. The upper area is large enough to lay flooring, sheetrock the walls, do a bit of finishing, and have a third floor.

No portion of the structure has dry rot or any other form of deterioration beyond what glass, paint, shingles, and TLC¹³ can repair.

¹² There is a fire escape sign over this little double door opening. To open it and see this vast drop for the first time created hysterical laughter amongst the owners and visitors. When it subsided, we were told about the aforementioned culvert-like apparatus. Was it ever put to use? By "boys being boys" according to one of those long ago boys. Fire drills were held as they are today, but never for an actual fire.

¹³ Tender loving care.

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Education and Architecture

Period of Significance 1915-1926

Significant Dates 1915 date of construction, 1925-1926 largest enrollment

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Plan book of Architect Designed plans
builders were not local, may have been a team of builders
sent from one area to another

SECTION 8

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

"It seemed, as I recall it, a lonely little house of scholarship, with its playground worn so bare, that even the months of sun and idleness failed to bring forth any grass. But that humble little school had a dignity of a fixed and far off purpose.... It was the outpost of civilization. It was the advance guard of the pioneer, driving the wilderness farther into the west. It was life preparing wistfully for the future."¹

Its playground is gone, filled with weeds, native grasses. It sits alone and lonely on its 3.4 acres. But, in its heyday, Flora School fulfilled that far off purpose: it prepared the young for their future, and for our future. Flora School is still there to show the future what the past looked like, to continue that far off purpose.

This the third schoolhouse in Flora was built in 1915. F.S. Johnson and his wife sold the land to the school board. The school's subdivision and the amount platted for the Town of Flora were originally part of his farm. The school board, with the consent of the local citizens, had the school built. The school served the agricultural area surrounding Flora without overstepping its boundaries into the other schools (one roomers) in the area: Arko, Dayridge, Paradise, Lost Prairie, to name a few.

The school is nominated with the immediate property of 3.4 acres, this being the acreage when the school opened in the fall of 1915.

FLORA SCHOOL: PROUD BEACON OF A THRIVING PAST

Flora School meets the National Historic Register Criterion A as a significant contribution to education in the rural areas of the United States, the West, the State of Oregon, and in particular, Wallowa County.

Education in rural America was a significant achievement in days gone by. Girls, in some cases, could continue to go to school until the weather forestalled attendance. The boys needed to come home when harvest started (wheat, barley, hay in the Flora North Country), when lambing or calving started or any work that a man-child could do. Besides children connected to agriculture, there were the children of loggers. These children had to deal with the logging camp moves². Children had to be concerned with the weather and walking to school. Thus, the school year consisted of weeks, not months, and in some cases the school year was counted in days only.

Parents, lacking an education, would do much to make sure their children received what they had not. Schools were built before towns. Children were sent as often as possible to attend.

Wallowa County, counting from the first until present day, had 91 school

¹ James Rooney, in Journey from Ignorant Ridge, 1976.

² Some area schools connected to the logging camps had their schools on skids: the school moved too.

Section 8 Page 2

districts all told. Some were one room, some two rooms, others were large like Flora School, Wallowa, Joseph, and Enterprise schools. Each of the large ones enveloped the smaller as people moved to the "city" for jobs, to do something different than their parents, to make a living (too many in a family, not enough land; timber supplies giving out), society became more mobile, and agriculture became more mechanized needing fewer hands. The large towns grew larger while the smaller only grew to be ghosts; the town of Flora being one of those ghosts. But until that time, Flora thrived and thus did it's school.

The Outpost of Civilization

Flora's school system started as a one room schoolhouse at Buzzard's Corner in the platted Town of Flora. The patrons of the area⁴ petitioned to form School District #32 February 16, 1891. The new district was subdivided from Arko District #10. The surrounding families were ready to pay for the education of their children.

"It was the outpost of civilization. It was the advance guard of the pioneer, driving the wilderness farther into the west."⁴

The district was formed in 1891. Using part of his land, F.S. Johnson had the town surveyed and platted in 1897. Schools were (and are) a major concern of people in any community. And, as in Flora, schools in many instances came before the towns were platted. According to planning meetings held before the building of Flora's first school, "The schoolhouse called for a town nearby."

Buzzard's Corner School, Flora School #1 started in 1892, was a 16'x20' log cabin with three rows of double desks. This school was crowded by 1895.

Flora was not the first in the area to educate their young but they were the first in Wallowa County to add a high school. This came in the form of an academy (similar to a private high school) in 1896. Professor Ligtle opened the Flora Academy but it closed the same year; attendance being a major factor. In 1898, a second attempt was made to establish an academy with Professor F.H. Ghormley as principal. It too closed due to lagging attendance. The demand for higher education continued throughout the Northend, but attendance squelched all attempts.

Flora School #2⁴, once again, was for the younger children. Built in 1900 on the first property F.S. and Anna Johnson sold to the district, it was much larger than the log structure at Buzzard's Corner. With this school came a regimented school year: six months. In 1902, a vote decided in favor of a ten mill tax for an addition to the school and to hire a second teacher. Up until then, one teacher had as many as 48 students in grades one through eight. In

3 School District #32: Beginning at the SE corner of Township 5N, Range 44E, Thence North 5 miles, Thence West 3 miles, South 2 miles, Thence West 4 miles, Thence South 3 miles, Thence East 7 miles to place of beginning (see map).

4 James Rooney, in *Journey from Ignorant Ridge*, 1976. "It" refers to the schools.

5 Nothing remains of this school. In researching, no mention was ever made as to what happened: fire? torn down when the new one was built?

Section 8 Page 3

1906, a high school was added and remained in good standing until its closure in 1962. School #2 was a one-story building in an L shape.

The third and last school, the one being nominated, was built in 1915 just northeast of the second school. This frame constructed school was built partially on the original piece and partially on the second parcel the Johnsons sold to the district. With a basement, first and second floors, and an attic, this school was much larger than the others. The Enterprise Record Chieftain proclaimed, "The Flora people will never regret their expenditure for the school as nothing goes farther to give a community standing."⁶

The school has never had a well on its property. Water was piped from approximately a mile away, with a deed holding this arrangement in place until the school was closed⁷.

The Johnsons sold another piece of property to the school district right before the this school opened in the fall of 1915. Throughout the search for information, this last allotment of land on which no buildings were built, remains a mystery. All three lots were the same size as the half block lots platted for the town and for Johnson's Addition. Were they for school expansion? Town expansion? Playground area? Research so far has only led to speculation.

Beginning and End of an Era: District Consolidation

Flora School reached its zenith in the 1925-26 school year with the largest graduating class numbering 25 (members tallied 30 at one point). During this time, the school became the high school facilities for the north end of the county. Flora's student body, first through twelfth grades, enrolled over 100 students. There were eight teachers at its high point.

As the three remaining districts of today enveloped the others of the past, Flora District #32 participated in this same consolidation. Kuhn Ridge District #78 joined Flora in 1923. Arko District #10, from which Flora was originally cut, and Sunny Glade District #85 consolidated with Flora District #32 on August 6, 1947. Diminished population (due to WWII) and the ability to drive enabled the district to expand its boundaries. Waverly District #66 added to the numbers at Flora in 1957. Flora became the education center for the Northend: the high school center earlier and now for the elementary.

But, a few short years later the Northend's education system began its decline.

"Twenty miles west of the Grand Canyon of the Snake River --5500 feet deep-- in the rust-colored hills and canyons of Northeast Wallowa, the high school had been on the second floor of a trim white schoolhouse which still is the education center for the elementary pupils...."⁸ The school board announced in November of 1962, there were too few students and the school too remote to

6 July 4, 1918.

7 This spring was tested right before we bought the school. The water was found to be contaminated in some manner.

8 Oregonian, November 18, 1962

Section 8 Page 4

survive.

Flora's high school closed in 1962 after operating for three years with special consent granted by the State of Oregon⁹. It was the smallest public high school in Oregon at the time: twelve students.

Thirteen years later, the elementary school closed when only one student, sixth grader Ben Curry¹⁰, was enrolled.

Flora School District #32 officially consolidated with Enterprise in 1977, although it closed its doors May 15, 1975. When the school closed, the high school students were already attending Enterprise High School. Now Flora's elementary children would have to travel to Troy's¹¹ one room school 15 miles distant or by bus 40 miles into Enterprise. Enterprise, Joseph, and Wallowa schools¹² now educate the children of Wallowa County.

Heart of a Rural Community

Announcements of this magnitude come hard to rural communities. Schools were supported at all costs, sometimes way out of proportion to neighboring schools¹³. Rural people in all areas realize with some ingrained knowledge that when you lose your school, you lose the focus of your community. The loss of a post office symbolizes the similar slow death of a town. The high school: gone in 1962. The post office: gone in 1966. The grade school: gone in 1975. The town remains a ghost of its former self.

The school itself was signed over to the Enterprise School District. In 1990, the district planned to sell the old school to an individual wanting to surround the Flora School with secondhand appliances, cars, and assorted items. The towns folk and surrounding people cried "foul"¹⁴. This was their school, no matter its vacancy. The deal fell through. The District then sold Flora School and acreage to the Northend (Flora) Grange in 1991 (\$10). The Grange sold the school to its present owners, but not before the Northend members met with the prospective buyers to ask their intentions. The money from the sale was seed money for scholarships, to be used for students who would have attended Flora School had it been operating to this day.

Schools housed activities other than the teaching of the community's

9 At the time, three teachers were required in order to be a certified high school in the State of Oregon.

10 The Curry family were homesteaders in the area. Ben's father Elmo was a long-time board member, janitor; his mother Jean, a teacher at the high school, still lives in Flora.

11 Troy's one room school is still open. At this count, there are 7 students enrolled. A number of students in the area are now home schooled.

12 Two grade schools operate out of Lostine and Imnaha. High school students can opt for Enterprise, Wallowa, or Asotin.

13 In 1971, the cost per Flora student was just over \$3000. The average in the area was just under \$700.

14 A "town" meeting was called: the largest Northend gathering in recent memory.

Section 8 Page 5

children. Flora was no different. Flora was used for meetings, dances, community social times, voting. After the school closed permanently, the gyms were used for winter time exercise.

The women's club met in the auditorium after the high school closed. On those days, they shared their potluck meals with the elementary children. A nowadays neighbor reminisces on the dances in the school. She played bartender, enjoying the music and the community gathering. Another neighbor of today and a teacher of days gone by recall together a craft fair the high school staged. The whole community gathered to enjoy the evening, oblivious to the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

FLORA SCHOOL: EMBODIES THE FUTURE AND THE PAST

Flora School is also nominated under Criteria C for the architectural design within the school. Flora embodies school architecture of the 1920s and the previous century.

The school stands as a frame built building with many design elements pointing towards an architect designed school (plan book). The schools that were built before the 1920s have some of Flora's innovations, but the ones built after that time were almost wholly of these same characteristics.

Although the builders are not known by name, it is known they were not local craftsmen. One man was in charge (name unknown). It has been suggested these were professional craftsmen: traveling to build plan book schools.

Plan books, issued by state and federal educators, in the early 1900s called for the hipped roof such as Flora's. The cornice, the frieze (three boards) above the upper windows and directly below the roof edge, was a finishing piece and had no structural significance. This finishing was unusual in that the break in the roof and the break in the frieze, front only, usually had some intricate design or additive in the open area. Flora School has none of this and never has had it.

Cloakrooms were mandatory and placed at the front of the school for simplicity of design. Flora's is as the state wanted. These design elements were thought to visually express innovation in school construction. School building plan books now had porches which up until that time were scarcely seen on a school built further west than the Mississippi. Full basements were thought to be a necessity for the community. Although Flora has a basement, it did not see community use. Sunlight was to come from the east or west for a pleasing facade. Flora's windows are situated thus, but with an extra set on the sides. Most had only east or west sunlight to prevent eye strain¹⁵. Flora also had the requested window shades and the furnace replacing the wood burning potbellied stoves.

The belfry, before the turn of the century, was a status symbol. Flora has a prominent belfry. Shortly after Flora School was built, belfries were removed on schools due to "progress". They were thought to detract from the modern direction of the school system; a reminder of days gone by. In

¹⁵ Cross lighting was thought to cause eye strain and nerve damage in those days. Thus, some one room schools had windows on only one side. Lost Prairie School, not far from Flora, is an example of this.

Section 8 Page 6

researching, it was found that Flora's belfry carries a unique simplicity. Oregon's belfries in general, along with a great portion of the nation's, were enclosed with louvers. Flora's belfry was open to the view on all four sides before 1948.

Playground equipment, such as Flora's swing set, merry-go-round, and wheel swing, was not standard fare at rural schools at this point. Fenced yards to keep children in and cattle out were also becoming the norm. Even with Flora's fenced acreage, the cattle were still in and out of the property.

Flora school in its construction was indicative of schools to come. Leaving behind the one-room schoolhouse, the people of District #32 built a school for the future.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other (on continuation page)

Name of repository: _____

SECTION 9

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Assessor's Office (Gay), Planning Dept., and Clerk's Office (Dana),
personal interviews¹⁶, Wallowa County Courthouse, Enterprise, Oregon
Bailey, Barbara Ruth. Main Street: Northeastern Oregon, Portland, Oregon
1982, Oregon Historical Society
Barklow, Irene. School Days of Wallowa County, Enterprise, Oregon 1992,
Enchantments Publishing of Oregon
Barklow, Irene. Research notes, pictures for the above book; given to the
First Bank Museum, Joseph, Oregon
Beddow, F. Lorlene. Carving the North End Wilderness: Flora, Pendleton,
Oregon 1985, self-published
Clearwater Power Coop, personal interview, Lewiston, Idaho
Cockle, Dick. "Eastern Oregon faces losses in population", The Oregonian,
Portland, Oregon (November 25, 1990)
Gulliford, Andrew. America's Country Schools, Washington, DC, 1991,
Preservation Press
The History of Wallowa County, Oregon, compiled and published by Wallowa
County Museum Board, Joseph, Oregon
Ownen's Corning, asphalt shingle manufacturer, personal interview
Underwood, Gary. Architect, personal interview, July-August 1996

Personal Interviews conducted with the following people, various times:

Myrtle Wulff 1915-1927¹⁷, Collins Tucker 1932-1941, Merritt 1922-1935 and
Winona (teacher) 1937-38 Holloway, Esther Lampkin 1915-16, Margaret Botts
1930s, Sarah 1920s and John (Dayridge School) Murphy, Evelyn (Wulff) Wilsey,
Vernice Ralls 1918-1929, DeLaine Clark 1930-1942, Maible (Flora) and Homer
(Asotin School), Jean Curry (teacher, substitute) 1940-1962, Jeff Curry 1961-
1973, Patricia (Curry), AvaJune Shumway, Ruby Presnell 1915-16, Sally Carlock
(parents teachers 1920s), Marvin Bork 1919-1928, Garald Botts 1930s¹⁸.

¹⁶ Personal interviews all conducted by Vanessa Thew Thompson unless noted otherwise.

¹⁷ Years the student/teacher attended Flora School.

¹⁸ There were others interviewed but it was done before the application was in progress, therefore names are missing.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.4 acres Flora, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | <u>11</u> | <u>475990</u> | <u>5082880</u> | 3 | — | — |
| 2 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| | — | See continuation sheet. | | | | |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The 3.4 acres consists mainly of natives grasses, native flowers, wild roses, and approximately 50 white pines in varying sizes. The largest one being the only one there when the school was built in 1915. Running parallel to and about 10 feet from Flora Lane, a dip slopes down about 1.5 feet lower along the west side of the 3.4 acres. The remainder of the property is relatively flat.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: COMMENCING at a point 130 feet North of the Northwest corner of the Townsite of Flora, Wallowa County, Oregon as recorded in the office of the County Clerk of said County and State in Book G of Deeds, page 33; thence 430 feet; thence West 347 feet to the point of beginning.

This encompasses Tax Lot #500 of T5N R44 Sec22BC, owned by Vanessa Thew Thompson and Daniel Thompson.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

This may seem like an enormous amount of land to nominate with the Flora School but this property was the original property sold to School District #32 by F.S. Johnson and his wife at the time. The land was sold in three sections, noted below exactly as stated on the original deeds. The second school was located on the first section, while the current (third and last) school was built on the second section and a small portion of the first.

(see diagram and original deed descriptions below)

FIRST from F.S. Johnson and Anna Johnson for \$50, dated December 8, 1900 (recorded February 3, 1908):

Commencing 130 feet North of the Northwest corner of the town sight [sic] of the Town of Flora Wallowa County, Oregon, thence running North 120 feet, thence running East 350 feet thence running South 120 feet, thence running west 350 feet to the place of beginning.

SECOND from F.S. and Anna for \$286.50, dated January 1911 (recorded May 2, 1912):

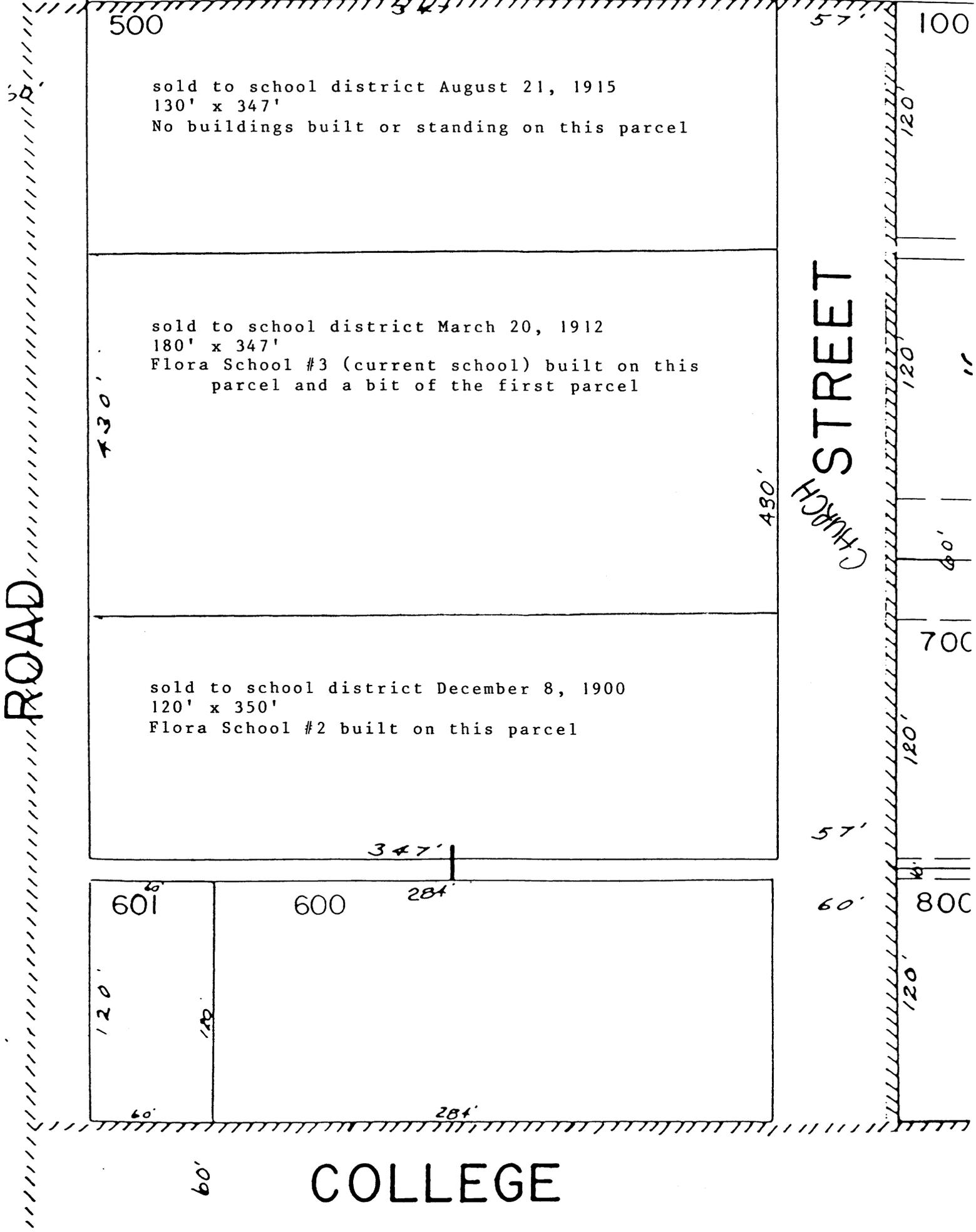
Commenceing [sic] 250 feet north of the north-west [sic] corner of the Town of Flora, Wallowa County, Or. (As per Plat of said Town of Flora), Thence North 180 feet, thence East 347 feet, thence South 180 feet, thence west 347 feet to the place of beginning.

Section 10 Page 2

THIRD from F.S. Johnson and Maude Johnson for \$10, dated August 1915
(recorded December 15, 1915):

Commencing at a point 430 feet north of the northwest [sic] corner
of the townsite of Flora, Wallowa County, Oregon, running thence North 130
feet; thence East 347 feet; thence South 130 feet; thence West 347 feet to the
place of beginning.

See next page for diagram



500

sold to school district August 21, 1915
130' x 347'
No buildings built or standing on this parcel

130'

sold to school district March 20, 1912
180' x 347'
Flora School #3 (current school) built on this
parcel and a bit of the first parcel

180'

sold to school district December 8, 1900
120' x 350'
Flora School #2 built on this parcel

347'

601

120'

60'

600

284'

284'

60'

COLLEGE

100

120'

120'

120'

60'

700

120'

57'

800

120'

CHURCH STREET

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Vanessa Thew Thompson

organization owner of the school date November 26, 1996

street & number Rt 2 Box 239 telephone (541) 558-3767

city or town Milton-Freewater state OR zip code 97862

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 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

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Daniel Thompson and Vanessa Thew Thompson

street & number Rt 2 Box 239 telephone (541) 558-3767

city or town Milton-Freewater state OR zip code 97862

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Additional Documentation-- Photograph Descriptions
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Flora School
Wallowa County
State of Oregon
photographed by Vanessa Thew Thompson, November 24, 1996
negatives are in photographer's possession
direction camera coming from placed in ()

Photo 1-- Front of Flora School, facing east: the hole in the porch roof happened most likely when the bell was removed after the auction. (east)

Photo 2-- North side of Flora School: this side faces toward the small "forest". (north northeast)

Photo 3-- Backside of the school, faces west: the angled metal attached to the building in 3 places and one on the ground are the supports for the fire escape. (southwest)

Photo 4-- South side of the school: boarded area in the foundation leads into the basement crawl space. (south southwest)

Photo 5-- The cornice of 3 boards above the windows on both sides and extending not quite to the break in the roof line. Usually this break in the roof and the frieze held a decorative touch of some sort; Flora's has always been plain. The large window below the break is the fire escape on the landing. (east)

Photo 6-- Flora School's belfry: the louvers are set in the base of the original open windows which were located on all four sides (see copy of historical picture). (east)

Photo 7-- The required cloakrooms: looking into the cloak room from the entryway landing, a window is hidden on the wall to the left of the coat hook, the slant of the ceiling is to the right. The radiator sits in the southeast classroom. (northwest)

Photo 8-- Southwest playroom/gym: basketball hoop is missing from the board area on the far wall. The door, boarded over and covered with a chalkboard, used to go into the boys restroom; door with transom looks out to first floor foyer. (north)

Photo 9-- High School foyer: standing on the landing looking up. Dark area in lower right hand corner of picture is the hollow core doors. Small dark space above double doors to the left of staircase is the opening to the attic and the belfry. Attic ladder is leaning against the wall by the double doors to the auditorium. (northeast)

Photograph Descriptions Page 2

Photo 10-- From the foyer in: transoms above each door, coat hooks to either side, looking into the northeast classroom on the second floor. (southwest)

Photo 11-- Northeast classroom: typical of the 4 in the school-- two radiators, six lights, the closet or blocked vent area. Photo is taken from the doorway in Photo 10. (southwest)

Photo 12-- Fire escape and boys restroom: standing just inside the door to these two rooms. The small doors open to the now missing fire escape. (west northwest)

Photo 13-- Auditorium and stage with backdrop: the stage sits at the west end of the auditorium. The floor still has glue from the masonite on the left side of the photo and the masonite itself to the right. (west)

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Additional Documentation-- Time Line Flora School District #32

=====

- 1891 February 16: petitioned to form school district
- 1892 Buzzard's Corner School (first school in Flora)
- 1896 First Academy (high school) in Wallowa County at Flora, closed same year
- 1898 Second academy started, closed same year
- 1900 December 8: F.S. and Anna Johnson deeded land to District 32
- 1901 Flora School #2 built
- 1902 Tax passed, addition made to Flora School #2
- 1906 High school classes started
- 1908 F.S. and Anna Johnson deeded an adjacent piece of land to District 32
- 1915 Flora School #3 (current school) built
August 21: F.S. and Maude Johnson deed another adjacent parcel
- 1915 to 1939 Outhouses to the SW corner and NW corner of the schoolhouse
- 1923 Kuhn Ridge District 78 consolidated with Flora School District 32
- 1925-26¹⁹ Largest graduating class; over 100 enrolled in grades first through twelve (largest enrollment)
- 1939 Indoor plumbing put in the school: G.C. Clark and spouse deeded spring water to school until school closed, outhouses removed almost immediately
- 1944+ Basement front room floor poured, dirt before this time
- 1947 Sunny Glade District 85 consolidated with Flora
Arko District 10 consolidated with Flora School
- 1948+- Ventilators removed, bell tower closed off with louvers added, re-shingled (belfry, too) with composition shingles
- 1957 Waverly District 66 consolidated with Flora
- 1958-+ Electricity put in school
- 1959-62 Twelve students in high school, "special consent" given to run Oregon's smallest high school
- 1963+ Hollow core doors added to the staircases to maintain heat on main floor
- 1971 Women's Club met one time per month in the high school
- 1975 May 15: Ben Curry, sixth grader, last student enrolled at Flora School when it closed on this date
- 1977 July 22: Auction held for the items left within the school

¹⁹ Time of Significance for the school.

=====

Additional Documentation-- **Miscellaneous Items**

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USGS map reduced portion: Flora, Oregon and Flora School
(original map enclosed)

Assessor's map reduced: Flora, Oregon (red mark around nominated Tax Lot #500)
(original map enclosed and marked)

Tax Lot #500: Land-Building layout 1926

Picture (photocopy, no actual photos available) of school circa 1916

Tax Lot #500: Land-Building layout 1996

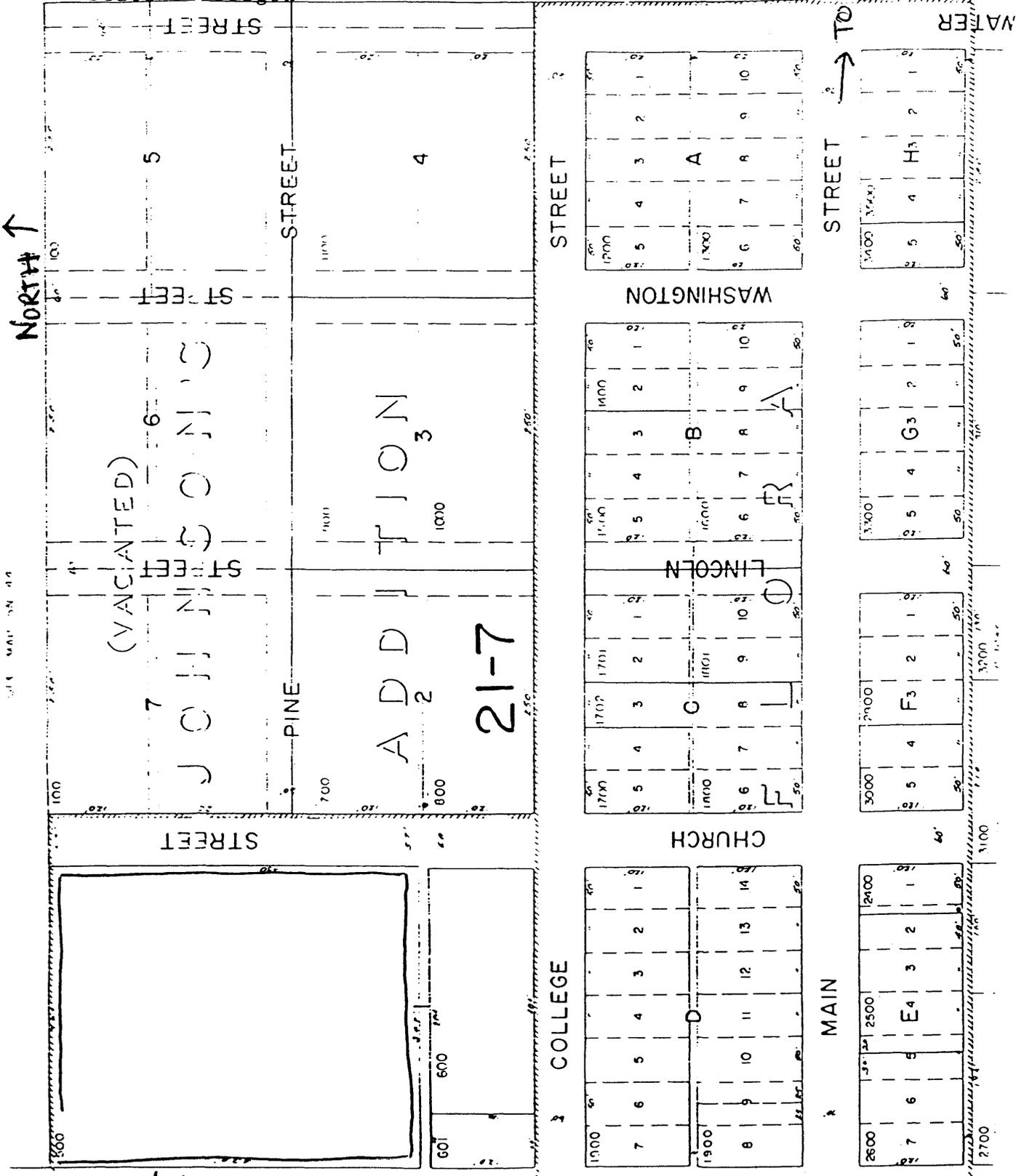
Floor Plans-- Basement
 First Floor
 Second Floor

Flora School
 Wallowa County
 State of Oregon

SEE MAP 5N 44

NORTH ↑

SEE MAP 5N 44



current assessor's map
 reduced copy of original (enclosed)

ROAD

FLOKA LANE

TO TROY →

NORTH

500

500

TREE

100

Flora School
Wallowa County
State of Oregon

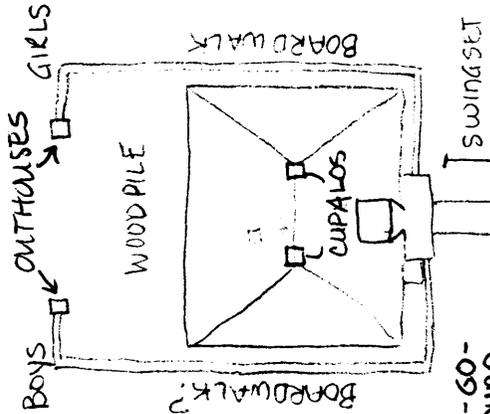
Additional Documentation: Land-Building layout 1926

GATE?

330'

GATE

GATE



430'

STREET

← DID NOT EXTEND PAST THIS LINE

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

CIRCA 1926

Time of Significance 3 > GATE

FENCED

60'

600

284'

120'

120'

VICARAGE

EPISCOPAL-METHODIST CHURCH

284'

60'

COLLEGE

CHURCH STREETS

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

120'

STREET
700

STREET
800

STREET
900

STREET
1000

WULFF'S WHEAT FIELD

↑ NORTH

500

100

Flora School
Wallowa County
State of Oregon

Additional Documentation: Land-Building layout 1996

BIG PINE TREE

SMALLER TREES

TO TROY

ROAD (WEATHERMAN)

430'

STREET (VACATED)

WULFF'S FIELD

60'

70C

Stumpday's

80C

FLORA SCHOOL
(VIEW FROM TOP)

BELFRY

CEMENT SLAB

430'

AUGUST 7, 1996

347'

60'

600

284'

Bus BARN

CLARE'S TRAILER

METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CHURCH STREET

COLLEGE

POWER POLES

60'

120'

60'

284'

57'

60'

120'

120'

120'

50'

↑

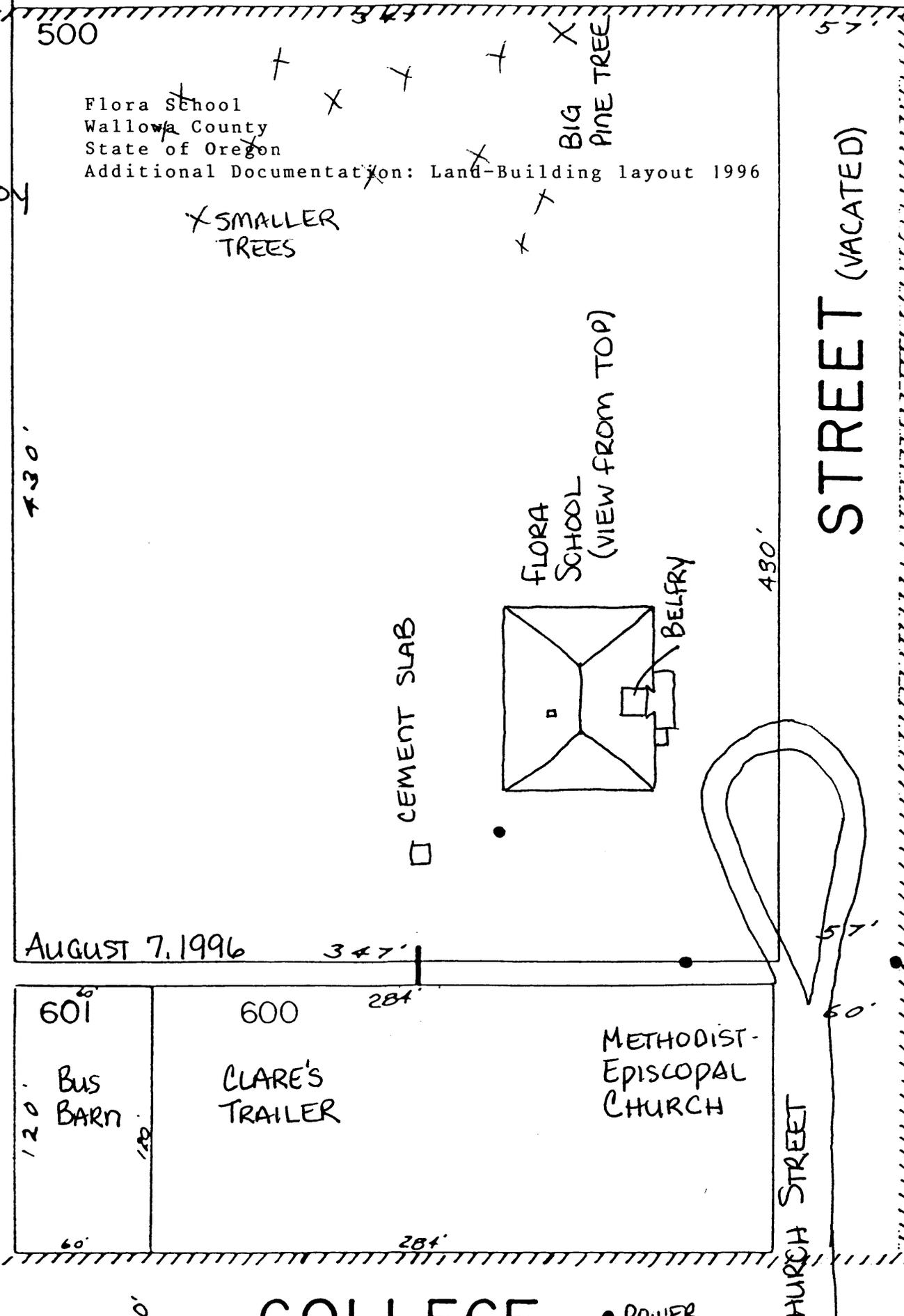
TO TROY

ROAD (WEATHERMAN)

60'

↑

TO TROY

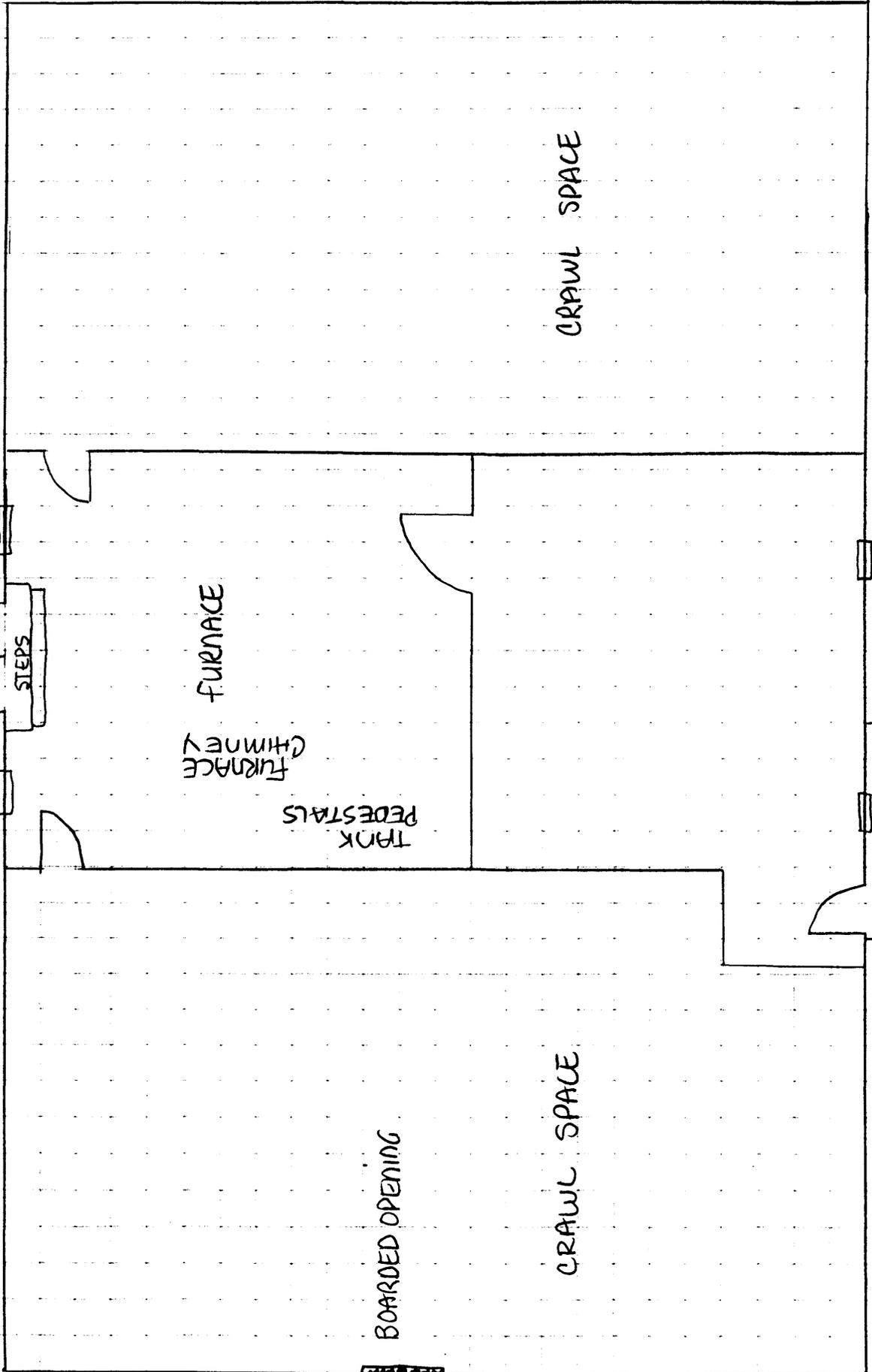


↑ NORTH

AUGUST 10, 1996

FLORA SCHOOL

BASEMENT (CURRENT)



STEPS

FURNACE CHIMNEY

FURNACE

TANK PEDESTALS

BOARDED OPENING

CRAWL SPACE

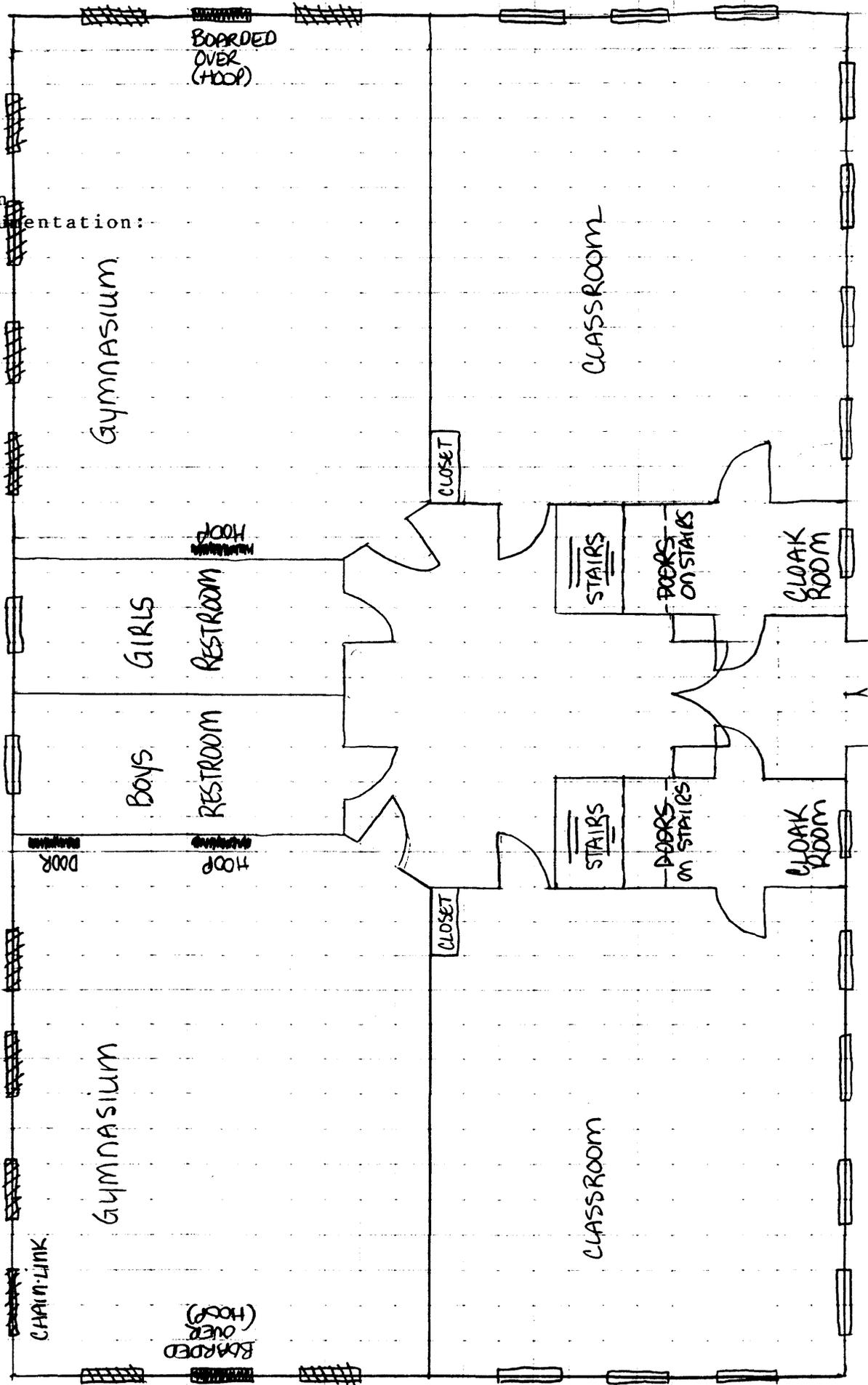
CRAWL SPACE

↑ NORTH

Flora School
Wallowa County
State of Oregon
Additional Documentation:
Floor Plan
First Floor

FIRST FLOOR - FLORA SCHOOL (CURRENT)

□ = 2ft
= 4sqft
○ RADIATORS

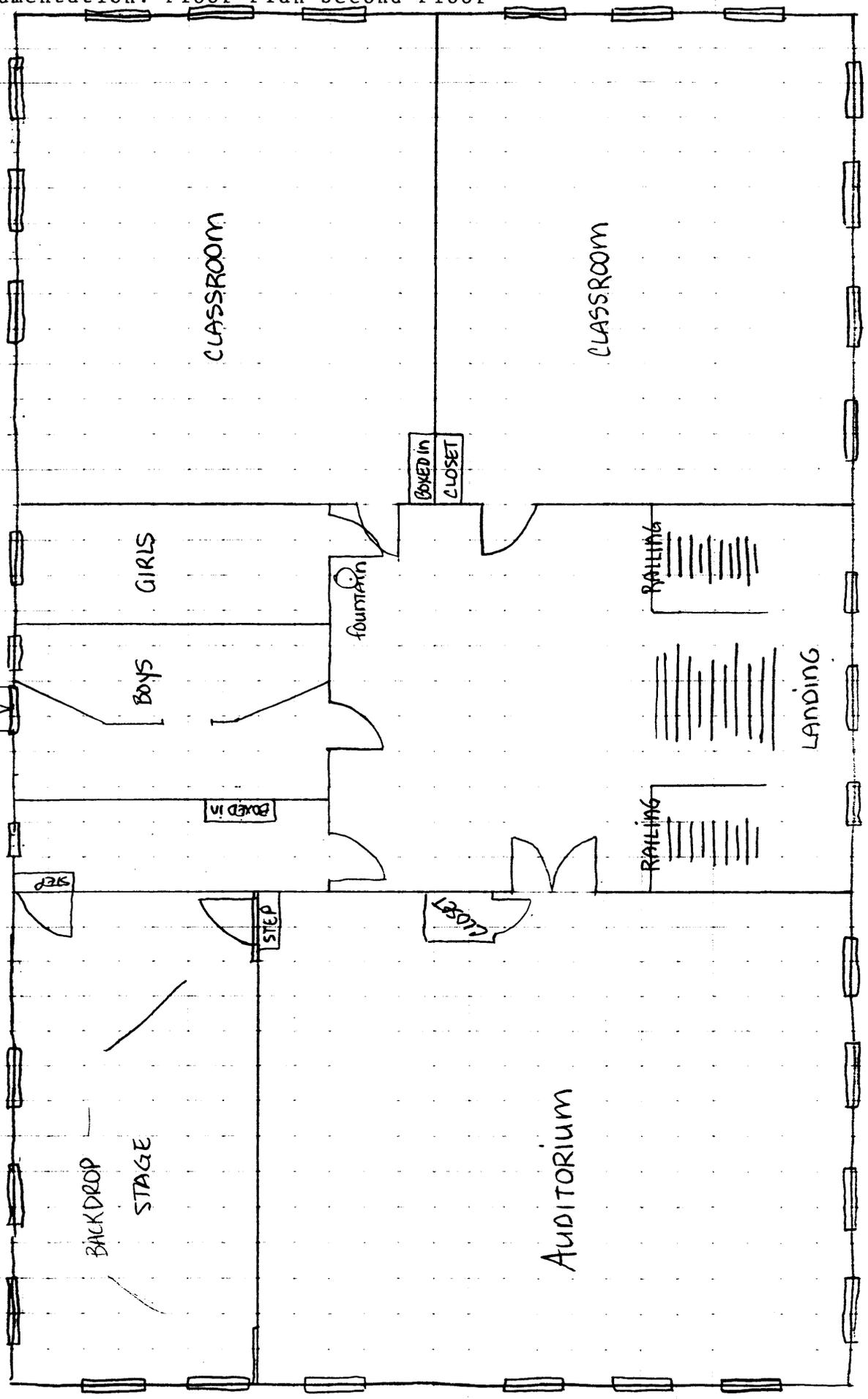


Flora School, Wallowa County, State of Oregon.
Additional Documentation: Floor Plan Second Floor

↑ NORTH

FLORA SCHOOL
FIRE ESCAPE (WINDOW DIRECTLY ABOVE)

SECOND FLOOR (CURRENT)



BACKDROP

STAGE

AUDITORIUM

STEP

STEP

LOBBY

BOXED IN CLOSET

BOXED IN CLOSET

fountain

BOYS

GIRLS

CLASSROOM

CLASSROOM

RAILING

RAILING

RAILING

LANDING