

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



961

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Lostine Pharmacy

other names/site number Lostine Tavern

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 125 Oregon Highway 82 not for publication

city or town Lostine vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Wallowa code 063 zip code 97857

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 at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B ___ C ___ D

 10-3-14
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

 11-24-14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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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
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
HEALTH CARE: Medical Business/Office
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH CENTURY AND EARLY 20TH
CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Bowlby Stone
 walls: STONE: Bowlby Stone
 roof: SYNTHETICS
 other: N/A

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Constructed in 1900 in its namesake city, the Lostine Pharmacy is located in the Wallowa Valley of Northeastern Oregon along state highway OR 82 in the city's historic commercial core. The Lostine Pharmacy fills the vast majority of the lot, and there are no notable landscaping features. The building consists of two distinct historic volumes constructed of native Bowlby Stone and a non-historic addition. The main volume historically housed the pharmacy and is a two-story two-bay-wide masonry building in the two-part block commercial form with a flat synthetic roof and stepped-stone parapet. Built concurrently with the main volume and using the same materials, the smaller one-story historic Dr. Seeley's office is located on the northeast corner of the main building and shares a party wall; though Dr. Seeley's business was not established until 1905. A 1980s wood-frame addition clad in standing-seam metal extends from the rear (west) of the office projection and wraps around the north and west walls of the main volume. The building's primary character-defining historic features are rusticated stone blocks, a wood-framed ground-level storefront on the main facade, and segmental stone arches above the main facade openings. The first-floor interior encloses a single large open room in each of the historic volumes that are connected with a paired opening. The second-floor space in the main volume includes a stair landing, two smaller rooms, closet, and public meeting room. Many of the original interior details and features are still extant, including the cedar flooring and bead board cladding on the ceiling. Moved to the site in the 1970s, a non-contributing wood-framed wood-fiber shingle building is located behind the Pharmacy in the northwest corner of the lot.

Narrative Description

Setting

Lostine is situated in the mostly rural and treeless agricultural and ranching region of Northeastern Oregon's Wallowa Valley along the Lostine River near the Wallowa Mountains, approximately ten miles northwest of Enterprise, Oregon. The city of Lostine serves as the economic and social center for the immediate surrounding area. The Lostine Pharmacy is located in the community's commercial center on the west side of Oregon Route 82 among other commercial buildings and single-family residences. The majority of these are one- and two-story wood-framed vernacular buildings. Most of the commercial buildings lie on the west side of the highway.

General Characteristics

The Lostine Pharmacy is constructed in the two-part block form with a first-story wood storefront composed of two large storefront windows and a recessed centered entrance. The overall dimensions of the building are 45'8" along the front, and 72'3" front to back. The historic volumes of the building are built of Bowlby stone, which is a local volcanic tuff, with a rusticated finish. Bowlby stone is a common building material for the area, and its rusticated finish is part of the regional vernacular for masonry buildings. The stone is relatively lightweight and can be cut by a saw when first quarried. However, the material hardens when exposed to air.¹ Lime mortar was used to construct the building, though Portland cement has been used to patch the masonry. The masonry joints are raked. While not specifically related to any stylistic movement, the rusticated finish and

¹ Wendy Hansen, *Wallowa County Courthouse National Register Nomination*, November 26, 1999, http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/index.cfm?do=v.dsp_siteSummary&resultDisplay=39057.

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heavy massing of the stone is reminiscent of Romanesque Revival. The stone is laid in regular courses on the main facade, but is more organic on the sides and rear, as presentation value is not as important on the less visible sides. Segmental arches above the second-story windows and openings on Dr. Seeley's Office on the main facade are one of the few ornamental details on the building. The building rests upon a stone foundation, which can be seen and accessed from the basement.

Exterior Description

The regularly-coursed stone main facade (east) of the Lostine Pharmacy features a dominate first-floor storefront consisting of two fixed four-light wood-frame windows above a paneled-wood bulkhead with a centered recessed entrance with sidelights on either side. The two lower storefront lights are larger and are unaltered, and the smaller, upper lights were restored in 2014. The paneled-wood door has a single fixed-pane window with a transom above. Horizontal wood siding spans the space between the door and the surrounding windows. The front facade of the adjacent single-story office projection has single paneled-wood door with a single light and transom set into a segmental-arch opening. To the immediate north, there are two unoriginal, yet compatible, paired wood double-hung windows separated by a wide wood mullion.

The second story of the main volume's front facade has two equally-spaced segmental-arched windows. Within each are two paired original one-over-one double-hung wood-frame windows separated by a wood mullion. The building is further adorned by a simple corbelled eave of two thin stone courses. Restoration of the original facade in 2014, based on historic photographs, removed an out-of-period wood awning and a non-historic wood sign. A metal and plastic electrically-lit sign, lettered in font resembling timber, reads, "LOSTINE TAVERN / GOOD FOOD, COLD DRINKS / Kids Welcome Until 9PM."

The unadorned north facade faces a driveway, and is constructed of irregularly-cut and coursed mortared stones and has few openings. The roofline steps down from the decorative parapet steps down toward the rear of the building. The smaller volume also has a stepped roofline. The utilitarian rear addition is clad in standing-seam aluminum siding and has a low-pitch shed roof. The eaves on this portion differ from the original stone volumes, exhibiting exposed wood joists and fascia board that are partially covered by aluminum flashing. Just beneath the eaves are eight evenly-spaced small openings, seven of which contain aluminum slider windows. The fourth window from the east is filled with an air conditioning unit in place of a window. At the western end of the facade is a paneled-wood door that leads into the rear of the building.

The west facade, rear, is similar to the north facade on the main volume, and the mortar on this portion of the building has been visibly repointed multiple times. On this side, the second story of the main historic volume contains a single one-over-one double-hung wood-frame window at the north end of the building. The segmental arch differs from those on the front facade of the building as it has a keystone. At the eaves of the second story are new horizontal-wood boards with aluminum flashing to help prevent water damage. The single-story standing-seam metal rear addition covers the first floor of the historic volume, extending 12'6" from the original rear stone wall and to the southwest corner of the building.

The unadorned south facade faces a residential lot that once belonged to the McKenzie family. See Section 8 for information on the McKenzies. Visible from this side is the main volume and 12'6" of the unadorned metal addition extending from the rear of the building. The south facade of the building is made up unevenly-coursed Bowlby stone walls, similar to the other secondary facades. On the first story of the building is a four-paneled wood door with a transom placed toward the rear. The entry provides access to the second floor. There are also two single one-over-one double-hung wood-framed windows set just east of the staircase. On the second story, there are two one-over-one double-hung wood-framed windows that are located toward the rear of the building to provide light to the second floor rooms.

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Interior Description

The first floor interior primarily consists of two open rooms corresponding to the two historic volumes. The main historic volume is entered through the storefront door, and is the largest space in the building at 24'1" x 52'4." The floor is made of cedar boards and bead board covers the ceiling. Modern non-historic ventilation ductwork, electrical conduit, and light fixtures are mounted to the ceiling. The original exterior masonry walls are plastered on the interior, with the exception of the exposed stone on the rear half of the north wall in the main volume. A modern non-historic bar with a foot rail is set to the northwest corner of the room. An opening with unpainted lintels, formerly a covered window opening, is located behind the bar and opens into the north wood-framed metal-clad addition. The adjacent room, in the office projection at the northeast corner of the building is smaller, measuring approximately 15'10" x 25'7", and is accessed through two large openings in the wall with large unpainted wood lintels. Historic photos indicate that these were enlarged after initial construction. A stairwell is located on the west rear wall, and is enclosed and separated from the main space with a wood-framed wall clad with vertical wood boards. The stair is accessed from the original exterior entrance on the outside south wall and a new entry through a paneled-wood door in the southwest corner of the interior west wall. The stair has wood treads and risers, a metal handrail, and lath-and-plaster walls.

The wood-framed metal-clad addition houses a modern non-historic commercial kitchen and utility spaces that wrap around the historic volumes. Finishes include gypsum board walls and poured-concrete floors. The first room, behind the second-floor portion of the building, measures 22'5" x 12'6". In this area is a stairwell with access to the basement located along the original western exterior wall of the main historic volume. The unplastered wall retains its rusticated stone appearance, and the single simple segmental-arched opening with wood trim on this wall is original – likely originally leading to the exterior prior to the rear addition. The west side of the addition was divided to accommodate two bathrooms and a utility space in 2014. The second 16'7" x 42'6" room is an elongated space behind the office projection and along the north side of the main volume, which is accessed through an unoriginal large 11'2" wall opening on the west side of the office projection and through a door opening from behind the bar in the main volume. An exterior door is located at the southwest corner.

The second story of the building contains four rooms and a stair landing with a wood railing. The landing measures 14'6" x 24'6", and opens to three small similar-sized wood-framed rooms at the rear of the building with plastered walls and wood wainscot. The floors are covered with stained-wood floorboards, and the ceiling is clad with bead board. Four-paneled wood doors with transoms and simple wood trim are set between the rooms. The smaller rooms are secondary spaces to the main room, which occupies the east two-thirds of the building. This is a large and spacious room, which utilizes the second floor windows to bring in a good amount of natural light. Lostine Masonic Lodge #123 used the space during the majority of the Lodge's existence.

The arrangement pattern of the second floor rooms is a common feature in Masonic lodge spaces. An example of a similar arrangement in Oregon is the Umatilla Masonic Lodge Hall. Both of these lodge spaces have small anterooms, or preparation rooms, accessible from the stair landing that open into the main meeting room. Often the formal ceremonial spaces would include a stage or risers; however, if these were present at the Lostine Lodge then they have been removed.

The basement is situated below the main volume of the building. The basement is unfinished with an exposed rubblestone foundation, dirt floor, and heavy wood floor joists. Some wooden posts, added at a later period to prevent the floor from sagging, support a heavy wood girder. The basement serves as extra storage space.

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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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH/MEDICINE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1900-1962

Significant Dates

1900, Construction of Lostine Pharmacy
1905, Doctor Seeley's Office opens
1906, Masons occupy the building

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McKenzie, Simon L., Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the Lostine Pharmacy in 1900 and includes the establishment of the Lostine Masonic Lodge #123 in 1906. The period of significance closes in 1962 when the building's association with the Masons ends.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Lostine Pharmacy is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Health and Medicine as the community's only pharmacy and location of the town's first professional doctor's office. A prominent building within the small downtown landscape, the Lostine Pharmacy exhibits a strong association with the practice of local medicine and the larger trends in the medical field, including the professionalization of the pharmaceutical industry. The building hosted a pharmacy owned by Simon L. McKenzie between 1900 and 1951, and, earlier in this period, the first "modern" doctor's office in Lostine, which served as a short-term, complimentary business owned and operated by Dr. Eberle Randolph Seeley. The Lostine Pharmacy building is also eligible under Criterion A, Social History, as the home of Lostine Masonic Lodge #123, which held meetings on the second floor from 1906 until 1962. In the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries fraternal organizations were important forums for members to meet and discuss the affairs of their communities. The Lostine Masonic Lodge #123 is a highly representative and the last remaining local example of a fraternal hall. The building retains high material integrity, including the organization of the primary spaces used as the Lostine Pharmacy, Dr. Seeley's Dr. Office, and the Masonic Lodge during the period of significance.

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

The Founding of Lostine and Acquisition of the Lostine Pharmacy's Land

Lostine, Oregon was established when G.E. Laughlin built a small log cabin on the current town site and established a post office in 1877 for the settlers of the area.² The name Lostine was given to the area by Laughlin in remembrance of his hometown of Lostine, Illinois. After Laughlin moved away, John Rinehart bought the land from Laughlin and platted it, making Lostine the first town platted in the Wallowa Valley.³ Prior to the founding of Lostine, the population in the area numbered 15 persons total.⁴ On December 5, 1884, E. Erwin received his patent for the land where the town of Lostine was constructed. Following these initial events, Lostine's downtown began its most significant and extensive period of growth, which lasted until the 1920s when development reached its plateau.

Lostine's economy was based on agriculture and ranching, and it was the smallest of the "four principal towns of Wallowa County" in 1902 - those larger towns being Enterprise, Joseph, and Wallowa City.⁵ Grain was a primary crop to the south of the city, and the resulting location of mills in Lostine illustrate this. However, several fires hindered Lostine's early development. The most damaging fire occurred in August 1893 and destroyed most of the city's business core.⁶ Another fire, several years later, destroyed the Lostine Flouring Mill Company's mill, further setting back the city's development. A new mill was built in 1898 to replace it, again allowing the city's economy to grow. By December 28, 1903 Lostine was incorporated.⁷

Hiram A. Williams originally acquired the property where the Lostine Pharmacy would be constructed on August 29, 1888, as a homestead.⁸ Simon and Ella McKenzie bought the land from the widow Helen M. Williams eleven years later on November 18, 1899.⁹ The following year the Lostine Pharmacy was erected in a central location in Lostine utilizing local stone from the G. W. Cray Quarry, located about four-and-a-half

² *An Illustrated History of Union and Wallowa Counties* (Western Historical Publishing Company, 1902), 511.

³ Irene Locke Barklow, *Lostine: Heart of the Wallowas* (Yuma: Enchantments Publishing of Oregon, 2012), 4.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 4-6.

⁵ *An Illustrated History of Union and Wallowa Counties*, 510.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 511.

⁷ "Incorporated Cities: Lostine," last accessed April 2, 2014, <http://bluebook.state.or.us/local/cities/lr/lostine.htm>.

⁸ Deed of Sale to Hiram A. Williams, August 29, 1888, Wallowa County, Oregon, Deed Book C, page 430, County Clerk's Office, Enterprise, Oregon.

⁹ Deed of Sale from Helen M. Williams to Simon L McKenzie and wife, November 18, 1899, Wallowa County, Oregon, Deed Book I, page 262, County Clerk's Office, Enterprise, Oregon.

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miles up the Lostine River. Druggist Simon L. McKenzie and his son Kenneth built the pharmacy, known at first as the McKenzie Drug Store, but later as the Lostine Pharmacy. The pharmacy was the first of its kind in Lostine. As designed, the building hosted a drug store in the first floor of the two-story portion and a doctor's office in the one-story storefront.¹⁰ The upper floor of the two-story portion would, in the years following, house Lostine Lodge #123 of the Freemasons, though the separation of years between construction and use suggest it was not initially designed for the Freemasons.

Bowlby stone, the stone used in the subject building's construction, was utilized in a number of regional buildings, such as Lostine's stone school built in 1902, making the Lostine Pharmacy part of a regional vernacular.¹¹ Bowlby stone is seen commonly throughout Eastern Oregon and the surrounding areas, and came to prominence because of its local availability. The material's takes its name from Enoch R. Bowlby who discovered the stone's unique characteristics on his sheep ranch south of Enterprise, Oregon.¹² The lightweight, soft, and easy-to-cut stone was easily quarried, yet hardened with exposure to the air making it durable. It is light gray in color and offered a reasonable masonry alternative to the more fire-susceptible wood-frame construction in the early-twentieth century, before concrete and brick replaced it in popularity.

By 1900, local economic expansion caused by regional growth, which correlated with the development of the railroad, drove an increase in the population. Census data shows an increase in population to approximately 353 in Lostine and 330 in the surrounding area. The portion of the population not born in Oregon generally consisted of those migrating from the Midwest. As noted by a 1976 newspaper article, by 1900 Lostine reportedly boasted "two general stores; hardware store; two drug stores; planing mill; sawmill; real estate firm; two physicians; three contracting and building firms; and no saloons!"¹³ Since the Lostine Pharmacy was a part of this major period of growth, its medical business played an important role in the expanding community, and represented the professionalization of the pharmaceutical industry at the turn of the twentieth century.

The Pharmacy at the Turn of the Twentieth Century

The "druggist" at the turn of the century played a vital role in their local communities. Lee Anderson, author of *Iowa Pharmacy, 1880-1905*, describes the druggist as "the product of an underdeveloped but extraordinarily dynamic society in which there were few restrictions on the practice of medicine or the sale of medicaments and in which self-help and self-medication significantly enhanced the importance of drug suppliers."¹⁴ The druggists' role in a small economy, such as Lostine, would have not only been medical products, but also a variety of merchandise.¹⁵ This could have included hardware, paint, and toiletries for example, and pharmacies were typically the first location in town to sell sodas and fountain drinks because of their experience with compounding minerals.¹⁶ The medicines on the shelf would have changed; however, with the professionalism of the pharmacy as it became more regulated by the state of Oregon. During this period, there was a transition from the raw ingredients offered by the nineteenth-century druggist, to wholesale drugs at the turn of the twentieth century.¹⁷

The organization of pharmaceutical operations in Oregon began when Mr. H. D. Dietrich of Omaha, Nebraska came to Portland in 1888.¹⁸ He subsequently published the first exclusive drug journal west of the Missouri

¹⁰ Ibid., 51.

¹¹ Barklow, *Lostine*, 33.

¹² Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard, *Historic Resources of Downtown Enterprise 1888-1956 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*, Available at the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, June 30, 2011, 8.

¹³ *Wallowa County Chieftain*, July 15, 1976.

¹⁴ Lee Anderson, *Iowa Pharmacy: 1880-1905, An Experiment in Professionalism* (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1989), 3.

¹⁵ Ibid., 4.

¹⁶ George Kramer, *Woodlark Building National Register Nomination*, SACHP draft, available at the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, 2014, 9.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Adolph Ziefle, *History of Pharmacy in Oregon -1889-1939*, c. 1939, 1.

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River, entitled the *Pacific Drug Review*. Since Oregon had no state pharmaceutical association at the time, Dietrich issued a call to druggists to meet and form the Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association. The first meeting occurred in Portland, Oregon. Their purpose was to make sure “pharmacy everywhere be thoroughly organized,” so that pharmacists would be provided, “mutual protection, benefit, and general advancement,” and by doing so, “indicating the professional character and solidarity of the profession of pharmacy in the state.”¹⁹ At the time, it was noted by Dean Adolph Ziefle of the Oregon State College School of Pharmacy that what “the public needed was a better-trained pharmacist, with a higher type of professional service to the public, protected and assured by a state pharmacy law.”²⁰ The Oregon State College School of Pharmacy was formed in 1889 to “unite the reputable pharmacists of this state for mutual assistance, encouragement and improvement; to secure from time to time the enactment of such laws as shall be advantageous to the profession and beneficial to the public; to improve the general condition of pharmacy in the state; to encourage scientific research and to develop pharmaceutical talent.”²¹

Up until 1908, there was no concerted effort to require non-licensed druggists to qualify for registration with the state as a way to monitor practitioners. After 1908, pharmacies were more regulated to encourage proper practices, and to make the pharmacists of the state more reputable. Practicing unlicensed resulted in a fine.²² Having a four-year degree; however, was not required until 1934, as industry regulation evolved over time. Despite its distance from Portland and the heart of this movement, the Lostine Pharmacy reflected these trends.

The Lostine Pharmacy and Dr. Seeley’s Office

Simon McKenzie and his family were the founders of the Lostine Pharmacy. Simon was born on March 7, 1843 in Canada. He immigrated to the United States in 1870,²³ and owned pharmacies in both Lostine and Summerville, Oregon (Northeast of La Grande, Oregon).²⁴ Kathy Hunter, a descendent of the Langwell McKenzie family, notes Simon was “said to speak seven languages and had attended medical school but dropped out before he got a degree. Later he became a pharmacist.”²⁵ His son, Kenneth W. McKenzie, also operated and worked in the Lostine Pharmacy, and then later operated other pharmacies. Kenneth first went to work in the La Grande, Oregon pharmacy in 1907,²⁶ and then operated a pharmacy in Wallowa, Oregon by the year 1917.²⁷ Despite being a notable family in the pharmacy industry, the McKenzies are not mentioned in list of registered, veteran pharmacists in the Ziefle’s History of Pharmacy in Oregon, 1889-1939, indicating that they would have registered after December 1904, the cut off date for veteran pharmacists. Regardless of registration, the McKenzie family was well known in the region, and their comings and going were reported on in the newspapers. This was not only in the brief local paper, the *Lostine Reporter*, but also in the *Wallowa Chieftain*, which was distributed across the county. In the greatest time of expansion for Lostine, the early 1900s, the Lostine Pharmacy was equated as a symbol of the city’s growth and success. It was reported in a *The News Record* article “Lostine Awakening” that:

“A few people have got the erroneous idea that Lostine is not on the Wallowa County map, but they should see the new improvements underway. S. L. McKenzie has disposed of his home and has almost finished a new dwelling near the rear of the drug store. Other improvements are being made,

¹⁹ Ibid., 2.

²⁰ Ibid., 3.

²¹ Ziefle, *History of Pharmacy in Oregon –1889-1939*, 2.

²² Ibid., 4.

²³ “1910 Census: Lostine Precinct,” last accessed April 3, 2014,

http://interactive.ancestry.com/7884/4450120_01125/23356006?backurl=&ssrc=&backlabel=Return.

²⁴ “Lostine and Vicinity,” *Lostine Reporter*, May 3, 1917, 3.

²⁵ Mackenzie of Achiltibuie,” accessed April 2, 2014,

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~coigach/altimack.htm>.

²⁶ “Lostine Department,” *The News = Record*, September 7, 1907, 8.

²⁷ “Lostine and Vicinity,” *Lostine Reporter*, June 7, 1917, 3.

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and it looks like Lostine would be fully acceptable for the opening of the county fair in October. With more faith in the town, people are improving their property."²⁸

Located in the main storefront of the building, the Lostine Pharmacy was in an important and central location in Lostine. Within this portion of the building, there was a bar along the south side of the building, as seen in the historic pictures, and above it were paintings of scenic landscapes. This bar likely served soft drinks to patrons during the prohibition in Wallowa County, which began on June 4, 1906 and lasted until 1933, and would likely have been an important social space for the community.²⁹ There is no evidence for or against the suggestion that the bar served alcoholic drinks before or during prohibition. The rest of the room had display shelves among the middle and the north end for the pharmacy's goods, which would have been a variety of tonics and remedies, and there was a desk to the right of the storefront entrance. As a pharmacy at the turn of the twentieth century, the business would have had wholesale goods rather than mostly the raw ingredients seen in a nineteenth-century pharmacy. Examples of local advertised pharmaceutical goods are Castoria, a solution for "worms and feverishness" and Piso's Cure, a remedy for "coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, and kindred ailments."³⁰ A sign in front of the storefront, in another historic picture, also indicates that "security goods" were sold, another type of service the pharmacy contributed to the community. A combination of the position of the horse in the picture and the resolution; however, prevents a clear view of the type of specific items sold. Again, these goods, not limited to medicinal applications, are a part of the history of pharmacy at this particular place and time. The pharmacy; however, was not the most important seller of general goods in Lostine, as there was, and still exists, a general store two blocks to the south.

The Lostine Pharmacy, as a community pharmacy that followed turn of the twentieth century trends, also had a vital role in the medical profession. The association began with the general growth in hospitals that correlated with immigration, hospital expansion, and the resulting advances in medicinal knowledge.³¹ Though these trends would have developed far from the city of Lostine, their impacts are evident in the association of the Lostine Pharmacy with Dr. Eberle Randolph Seeley's office, the other main business on the first floor. The inclusion of a doctor office within the building was complimentary to the pharmacy business.

Prior to completion of his office in the city, Dr. Seeley was the only physician in the community, and he was called upon for various services outside of Lostine. An example of his service outside of Lostine occurred in 1902 when Dr. Seeley, "passed through town on his way to and from Grouse the first of last week. He went to attend a young man who had been seriously hurt."³² He also would spend time in communities as an examining physician for organizations like the Woodmen of the World.³³

The office was completed by in November 1905, within the existing one-story part of the building, and it was written in the local paper that, "While in Portland, Dr. Seeley purchased the entire necessary apparatus for fitting up an operating room and modern hospital at Lostine."³⁴ It was further added that "the operating room is finished exactly the same as that of the St. Vincent hospital in Portland and he is now prepared to handle an operation as safely as can be done in any hospital."³⁵ However, it becomes unclear what happened to Dr. Seeley's business by 1907, other than he had moved to Medford. The doctor for Lostine at that time was noted as F.G. Hewett in the newspapers, and when Hewett contracted pneumonia, Dr. Hotchett of Enterprise attended him.³⁶ In 1908, a reference to Dr. Seeley noted that, "Dr. E. R. Seeley is expected to arrive in Lostine any day this week to see after his financial affair."³⁷ After Dr. Seeley left Lostine, there is no mention

²⁸ "Lostine Awakening," *The News Record*, September 7, 1907, 8.

²⁹ Barklow, *Lostine*, 57.

³⁰ Advertisements found in *Wallowa County Chieftain* from 1900s.

³¹ Kenneth N. Barker, *Overview of the History of the Hospital Pharmacy in the United States* (ASHP, 2005), 20.

³² "Interesting Items," *Wallowa Chieftain*, March 6, 1902, 5

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Wallowa County Chieftain*, November 30, 1905.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ "Lostine Department," *The News = Record*, February 20, 1908, 8.

³⁷ "Lostine Department," *The News = Record*, March 19, 1908, 8.

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of a doctor's office continuing operation in the building. After moving, Dr. Seeley operated as an operating surgeon in Medford, and was also a school director.³⁸

Regardless of the brevity of the doctor's stay, this business became an integral part of the city because prior to his arrival and establishment of his office the city was reported to have at least one physician by local histories, but not any doctor of his professional caliber.³⁹ The creation of a professional office, which contained up-to-date equipment, sets Dr. Seeley and his contribution to the Lostine Pharmacy apart from any other medical practice in Lostine during this period. The Lostine Pharmacy, and Dr. Seeley's supporting role, would have without doubt served the agricultural population that surrounded Lostine, bringing in business for the city. While the downstairs of the Lostine Pharmacy was business-oriented, the upstairs was dedicated to Lostine Lodge #123, a characteristic setup often seen in small towns.

Freemasonry in Oregon and Lostine

The Freemasons are a fraternal organization that existed throughout the United States and Oregon. They are self-described by the Masonic Service Association of North America as "a worldwide fraternity emphasizing personal study, self-improvement, and social betterment via individual involvement and philanthropy."⁴⁰ In early 1900s Lostine, freemasonry served as a form of social entertainment and gathering, as well as way to organize for events and promote initiatives or agendas. The Freemasons are set apart from other fraternal organizations for several reasons. They are the oldest and largest of the fraternities, and they are based on a history of stone masonry and teachings derived from the craft.⁴¹ As a result of their history, Freemasonry practice includes unique and complex rites.

Freemasonry has an extensive history beginning in 1846 when three Masons, Joseph Hull, Peter G. Stewart, and William Dougherty put an ad in an Oregon City newspaper to promote the formation of a lodge. The 2005 National Register nomination of Palestine Lodge in Portland, Oregon by Amy McFeeters-Krone states the effect of this event in the beginning of Freemasonry in Oregon:

"Seven Master Masons responded, and a petition was hand carried to the Grand Lodge of Missouri requesting a charter for Multnomah Lodge #84, to be located in Oregon City. The charter was granted, and carried back to Oregon. It was two years, seven months and six days after the first Masonic notice that the charter arrived. On September 11, 1848, the first meeting was held by the lodge, the same day the charter was delivered.

Four years later, in May of 1850, three Master Masons, Benjamin Stark, Berryman Jennings, and S.H. Tryon, made a similar call to all Masons living in Portland to consider formation of a lodge. Fifteen Master Masons signed a petition and sent it to the Grand Master of California, who signed the dispensation on July 5, 1850, just eleven days after the signing of the petition. Thus, Willamette Lodge No. 11 became the first Masonic lodge in Portland.

A third lodge was formed in 1850 in Lafayette Oregon. Once there were three lodges, steps were taken to establish a Grand Lodge of Oregon. A Convention of Free and Accepted Masons met in September of 1851, and the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Territory of Oregon were formed in Oregon City. Thereafter the lodges were numbered according to the dates of their original charters, making Multnomah Lodge #1,

³⁸ "Seeley Wins at Medford," *The Oregonian*, June 19, 2012.

³⁹ *An Illustrated History of Union and Wallowa Counties*, 512.

⁴⁰ The Masonic Service Association of NA, "History of Free Masonry," last accessed 1/5/2013, <http://www.msana.com/historyfm.asp>.

⁴¹ Amy McFeeters-Krone, *Palestine Lodge National Register Nomination*, February 2005, http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/index.cfm?do=v.dsp_siteSummary&resultDisplay=50361

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Willamette Lodge #2, and Lafayette Lodge #3. All subsequent lodges were similarly sequentially numbered.”⁴²

Lostine Lodge #123 received its charter on June 12, 1903. It was one of three fraternal lodges present in the city of Lostine. The others were an International Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) lodge and a Rebekah’s organization, a female auxiliary of the I.O.O.F. The Lostine Pharmacy building is the last remaining physical space where a fraternal order met in Lostine, as the other organizations met in the upstairs of the Allen and Allen Hardware building, which burned down in 2014. As the last physical reminder of lodge activity in Lostine, the Lostine Pharmacy is representative of the social organizations of Lostine.

Lostine Lodge #123

Membership in the Masonic Lodge was an early form of entertainment and forum for social gatherings in the city of Lostine. By joining the Lodge, members would not only receive social support, but would also be eligible for insurance benefits.⁴³ Benefits could include a type of limited-health insurance, a charitable fund to assist members in need, and life-insurance to members in good-standing.⁴⁴ The agreement with the Lostine Pharmacy and Simon L. McKenzie came about when the Lostine Masonic Hall burned down in April 1905.⁴⁵ Title XLI of the Freemason Constitution requires each lodge to provide a safe and suitable lodge room, and the Lostine Pharmacy provided such a place. An agreement was made with the Lodge on February 28, 1906 to lease the upper floor for their use.

Surprisingly, the early activities of the Lostine Lodge appear to have not been recorded in the local newspaper or organizational documents. Lodges in Enterprise and other surrounding cities seem to have been the primary Masonic organizations in the region, and likely overshadowed the most likely localized impact of Lostine Lodge. However, the organization is noted in local newspapers as time progressed. An early mention occurred on October 10, 1907. It read, “J. A. Burleigh, O.M. Corkins, J. A. French, D. W. Sheahan, George S. Craig and Daniel Boyd attended Masonic lodge at Lostine Tuesday night and witnessed the conferring of the third degree on C. A. Fitzpatrick.”

Important to these and other rituals was the arrangement of the interior. The lodge space fit the Mason’s guidelines for meeting space, as described in the 1911 *Freemason Constitution of Oregon’s* Manual of the Lodge. The building is oriented an east to west axis in observance of “when Moses crossed the Red Sea... he erected on the other side, by divine command a tabernacle, which he placed due east and west,” to bring deliverance, and the tabernacle is the “exact pattern of King Solomon’s Temple, of which every lodge is a representation.”⁴⁶ The arrangement of rooms on the second floor also coincides with typical Masonic arrangements and rituals set forth in the Freemason Constitution, and are a physical reminder of the rituals like Fitzpatrick’s confirmation. As described in Section 7, the floor plan progresses from antechambers centered around the stair landing into the main lodge space. In addition to confirmation ceremonies, when members of the fraternity would pass away, the lodge would host funeral services as prescribed in the Freemason Constitution.

Throughout its existence, the Lodge would have hosted various events for its members and helped contribute to the social fabric of Lostine, and during out-of-town Masonic events prominent members often represented the city. The low initial attendance and lack of coverage in the local paper suggest that in its early history that the Lostine Lodge had a limited local, rather than regional, impact. However, the organization grew, and so

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ William Toll, “Subtopic : Foundings: Making a Market Town: Religious Organizations and Social Clubs,” last modified 2003, http://ohs.org/education/oregonhistory/narratives/subtopic.cfm?subtopic_ID=189.

⁴⁴ The Masonic Lodge of Education, “Masonic Insurance,” accessed 5/7/2014, <http://www.masonic-lodge-of-education.com/masonic-insurance.html>.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 29.

⁴⁶ 1911 *Freemason Constitution of Oregon* (Portland: J.R. Rogers Press, 1911), 118.

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did its influence. On October 1, 1913, a group of masons from the Lodge visited the Enterprise Lodge. The delegation included important Lostine citizens and business owners, such as, "Jas. Magill, Mark Crow, Mike Crow, S. L. McKinzie [McKenzie], M. Hamilton, and Gene W. Hall." S. L. McKenzie, as discussed, owned the Lostine Pharmacy. The growth in the organization correlated with the continued growth and development of Lostine, and represents why this social organization was a significant part of early life in the community. During the Lostine Lodge's time of operation, its membership included many important names within the city, including members of the Crow, McKenzie, and Magill families, who had prominent commercial roles within the town. The Lodge leased the space until 1962 when a change in the building's ownership ended the lease.⁴⁷

Lostine's Growth and Development

Following the construction of the Lostine Pharmacy, and the creation of Lostine Lodge #123, the city continued to grow and develop further. An opinion of Lostine, given in the *Wallowa County Chieftain* in 1905, explains the attraction of the city during its main period of growth. The following are excerpts from the article:

"The country immediately adjacent to this beautiful city is principally farming; for twenty miles north, six miles east, and five miles west and south is one great grain field, broken only by a few canyons and courses ... This land can be bought at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100 per acre.

"The citizens of Lostine have always shown a patriotic interest in municipal affairs, with the result that today the city has an excellent school building, first class sidewalks, and proportionately a very small debt.

"Among its other industries, Lostine can boast of her planing mill which is operated by Mr. F. I. Foster.

"Lostine has also one large mercantile store, two general stores, drug store, meat market, restaurant, two blacksmith shops and hotel."⁴⁸

In 1911, the city spent \$15,000 in order to improve the existing infrastructure.⁴⁹ This included widening the streets and placing large pipelines underneath the city. In 1912, the Auto Club, driven by businesses like the Lostine Pharmacy, worked for more improvements to increase accessibility and further improve the roadways.⁵⁰ Also in 1912 an 11,000-volt transmission line was completed between Enterprise, Lostine, and Wallowa. By the years 1924-1925, car traffic increased by 22 percent, and that traffic was primarily directed to businesses like the Lostine Pharmacy and other local stores.⁵¹ The traffic represents increased access for the population in the vicinity of Lostine, which fluctuated between 314-579 persons during the period of significance. By expanding its geographical reach, the pharmacy remained relevant and significant to the local population.

A notable controversy began in 1910 with the founding of a new town called Evans, where there was a train depot. Local promotion of a mass movement from Lostine to Evans caused a stir that included the McKenzies and their locally important Lostine Pharmacy business. The group of concerned Lostine citizens, which included Simon McKenzie, clearly noted in the April 29, 1910 *Wallowa Sun* that it was a false rumor that was "retarding the growth and prosperity of our town."⁵² They further stated that they "do hereby proclaim to public our intention of remaining where we are and hope the day is not far distant when our neighboring towns will

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ *Wallowa County Chieftain*, 1905.

⁴⁹ Barklow, *Lostine*, 27.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 17.

⁵¹ Ibid., 56.

⁵² Ibid.

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realize that we are still on the map.”⁵³ The issue was resolved, and Lostine made it known that the city was not going anywhere. The lasting effect was the permanence of the city in its founding location, but also of a lack of significant growth that the railroad may have spurred. From this time onwards, the community’s population did not exceed 800 people total between Lostine itself and the general vicinity.⁵⁴

Lostine Lodge #123’s Later Years

The Lostine Lodge continued to operate through the early to mid-1960s. There was a decline, however, in membership that eventually led to the consolidation of the Lodge. This is, in part, because the Lostine I.O.O.F. Lodge became the primary fraternal organization in the 1920s, as evidenced by greater coverage in the regional newspapers. The supporting Rebekah’s Lodge also assisted in the I.O.O.F. overshadowing the Lostine Lodge. However, the Masons’ remained active, and several newspaper articles evidence the ongoing activities of the Lodge during this time:

“Annual election of officers of the Masonic lodge, No. 123, Lostine, held last Thursday evening, the following were elected. M. Crow, W. M.; O.F. Mays, S.W.; S.J. Masill, J.W. The new officers were installed the same evening.”⁵⁵ (1914)

“Members of Lostine Lodge at county meeting in Enterprise.”⁵⁶ (1921)

The consolidation of the Lostine Lodge in 1968 corresponds with the rise of other forms of entertainment, such as the television, and the reduced reliance on fraternal organizations for social support during the postwar period. Together, these two trends greatly reduced the importance of fraternal orders across the nation. The membership of Lostine Lodge #123 declined until June 15, 1968 when it consolidated with Standley Lodge #113, and Standley Lodge #113 was consolidated on March 12, 1997 with Joseph Lodge #81.⁵⁷ The Joseph Lodge #81 is still active today, but no longer has any records that date back to the operation of Lostine Lodge #123.

Conclusion

The Lostine Pharmacy is a significant building within Lostine that represents the impact of larger trends in the pharmaceutical and medical industries between 1900 and 1951, illustrating the practice of pharmacy and medicine during this period and the economic impact of the business within the city. The social history of Lostine Lodge #123 from 1906 to 1962 adds another layer of significance, and the building now is the last physical representation of the importance of fraternal organizations within the city. The building conveys its historic significance through the retention of its key character-defining features, including the Bowlby Stone exterior, wood storefront, and arrangement of interior spaces, among other features, providing the community and visitor with a physical connection to this important part of the community’s past.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ U.S. Census Data, 1900-1950.

⁵⁵ “Lostine,” *Enterprise Record Chieftain*, December 31, 1914, 8.

⁵⁶ “Lostine,” *Enterprise Record Chieftain*, March 31, 1921, 8.

⁵⁷ Bill Williams, Email Conversation with Bill Williams of Joseph Lodge #81, 2014.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	45.488249	-117.432470	3		
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2			4		
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

The boundary of the nominated property includes the entirety of tax lot 01S4310CD1900, encompassing the contributing Lostine Pharmacy building and a single non-contributing utilitarian building in the northwest corner of the lot.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the entirety of the historic Lostine Pharmacy and the historically associated tax lot.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Casteel date March 1, 2014
organization Oregon SHPO telephone (503) 986-0707
street & number 725 Summer St NE, Suite C email N/A
city or town Salem state OR zip code 97301

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **General Location Map**
- **Specific Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lostine Pharmacy
City or Vicinity: Lostine
County: Wallowa **State:** Oregon
Photographer: David Casteel and Joy Sears, Oregon SHPO
Date Photographed: August–November 2013 and August 2014

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

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photo 1 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0001)
East facade, camera facing west
- Photo 2 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0002)
South (left) and east (right) facades, camera facing northwest
- Photo 3 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0003)
North (right) and east (left) facades, camera facing southwest
- Photo 4 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0004)
North facade, camera facing southwest.
Non-contributing building visible at back right of image.
- Photo 5 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0005)
West facade, camera facing east
- Photo 6 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0006)
Main room, main historic volume, camera facing west
- Photo 7 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0007)
Main room, main historic volume, camera facing east
- Photo 8 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0008)
Adjacent historic doctor's office, camera facing north
- Photo 9 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0009)
Modern addition from historic doctor's office, camera facing west.
- Photo 10 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0010)
East room on second floor, camera facing west
- Photo 11 of 11:** (OR_WallowaCounty_LostinePharmacy_0011)
Basement, camera facing east

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington,

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List of Figures

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- Figure 2:** Local Location Map
- Figure 3:** 1990 USGS 7.5x7.5 of Lostine, Oregon
- Figure 4:** Tax Lot Map
- Figure 5:** Site Map
- Figure 6:** First Floor Plan
- Figure 7:** Second Floor Plan
- Figure 8:** Historic Exterior Photograph, Lostine Pharmacy, ND
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Figure 1: Regional Location Map, Latitude 45.488249; Longitude -117.432470



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Figure 2: Local Location Map, Latitude 45.488249; Longitude -117.432470



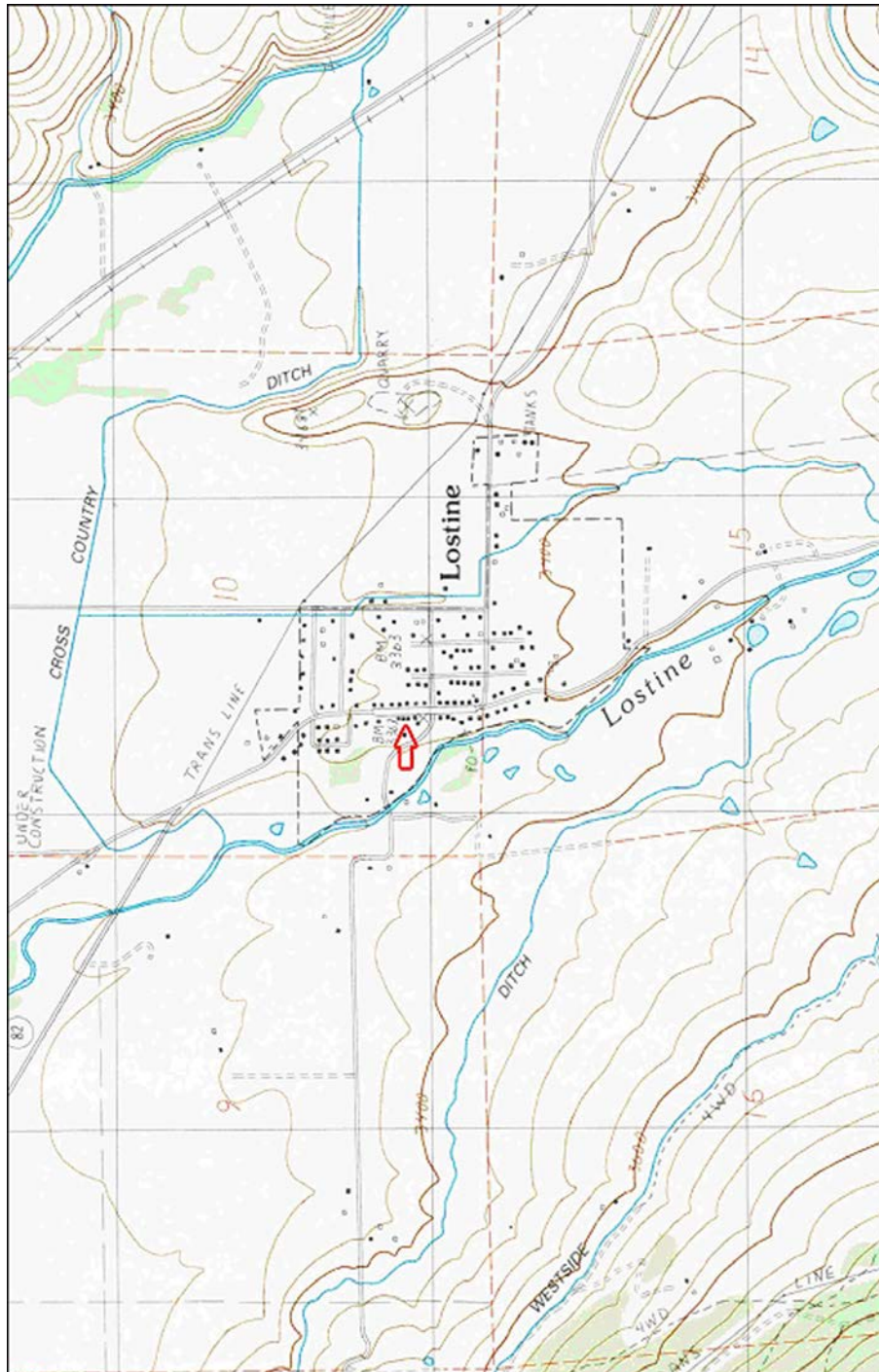
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Figure 3: 1990 USGS 7.5x7.5 of Lostine, Oregon



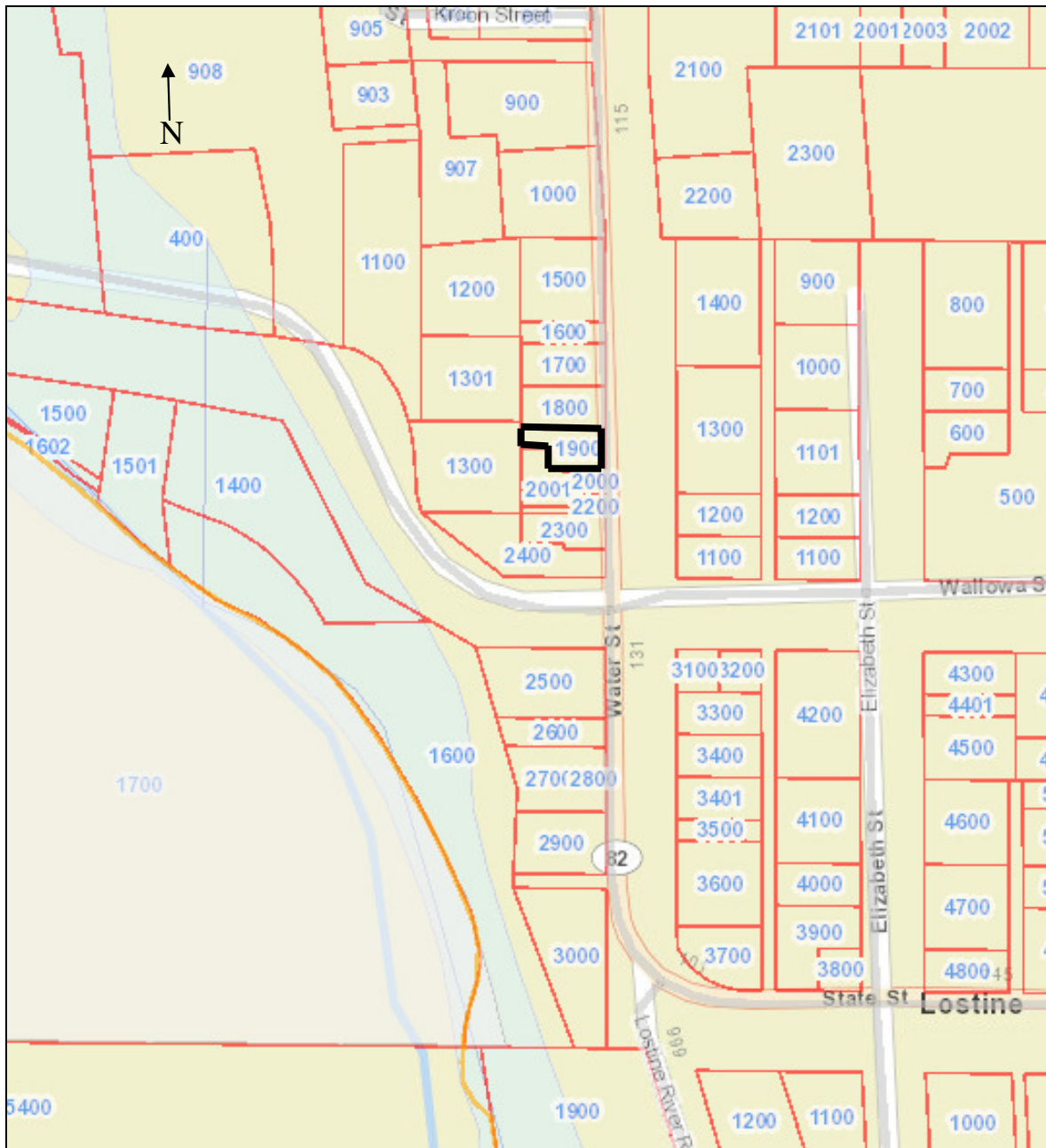
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Figure 4: Tax Lot Map (Lostine Pharmacy at Tax Lot 1900, property boundary outlined with black line)



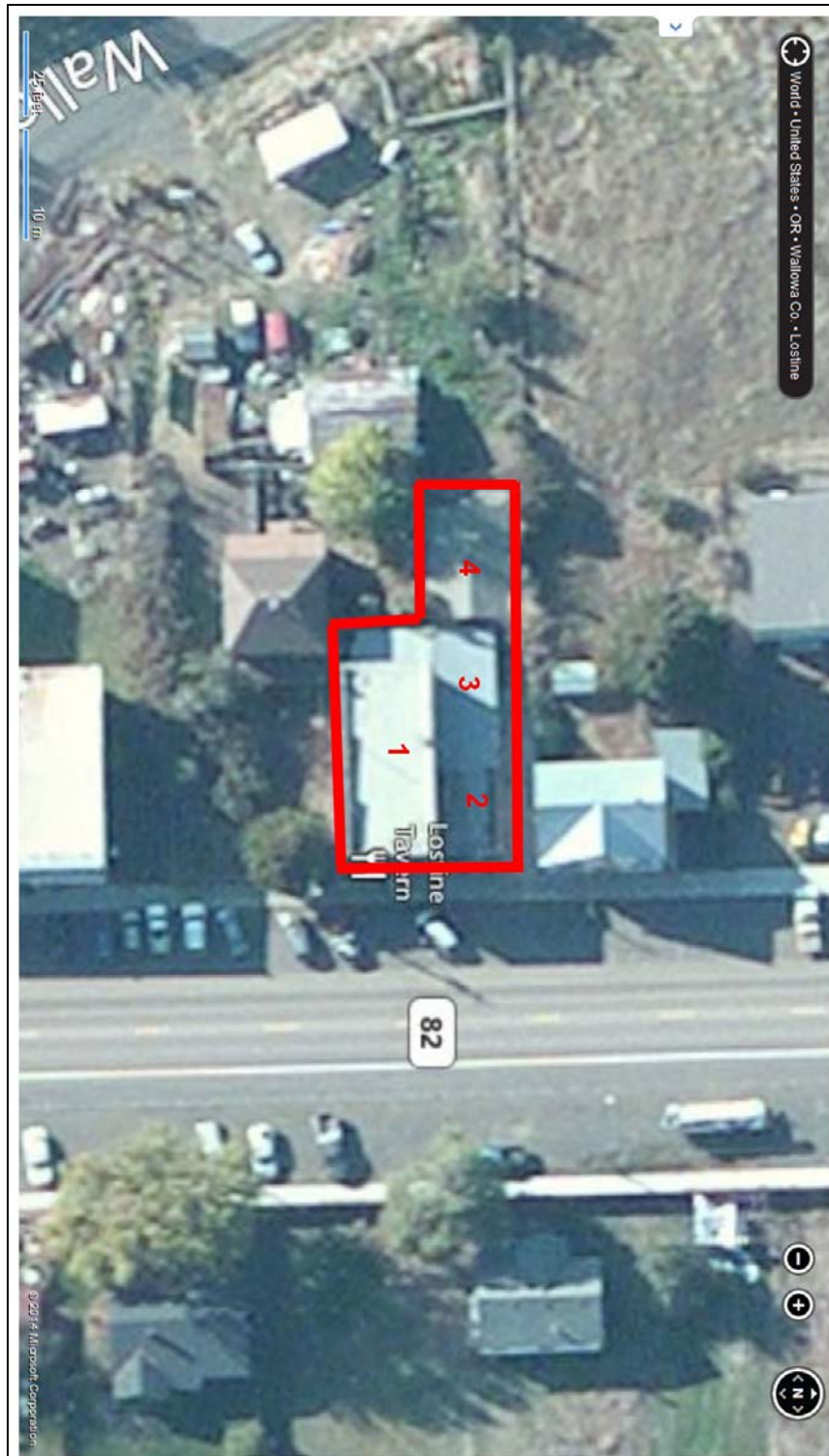
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Figure 5: Site Map



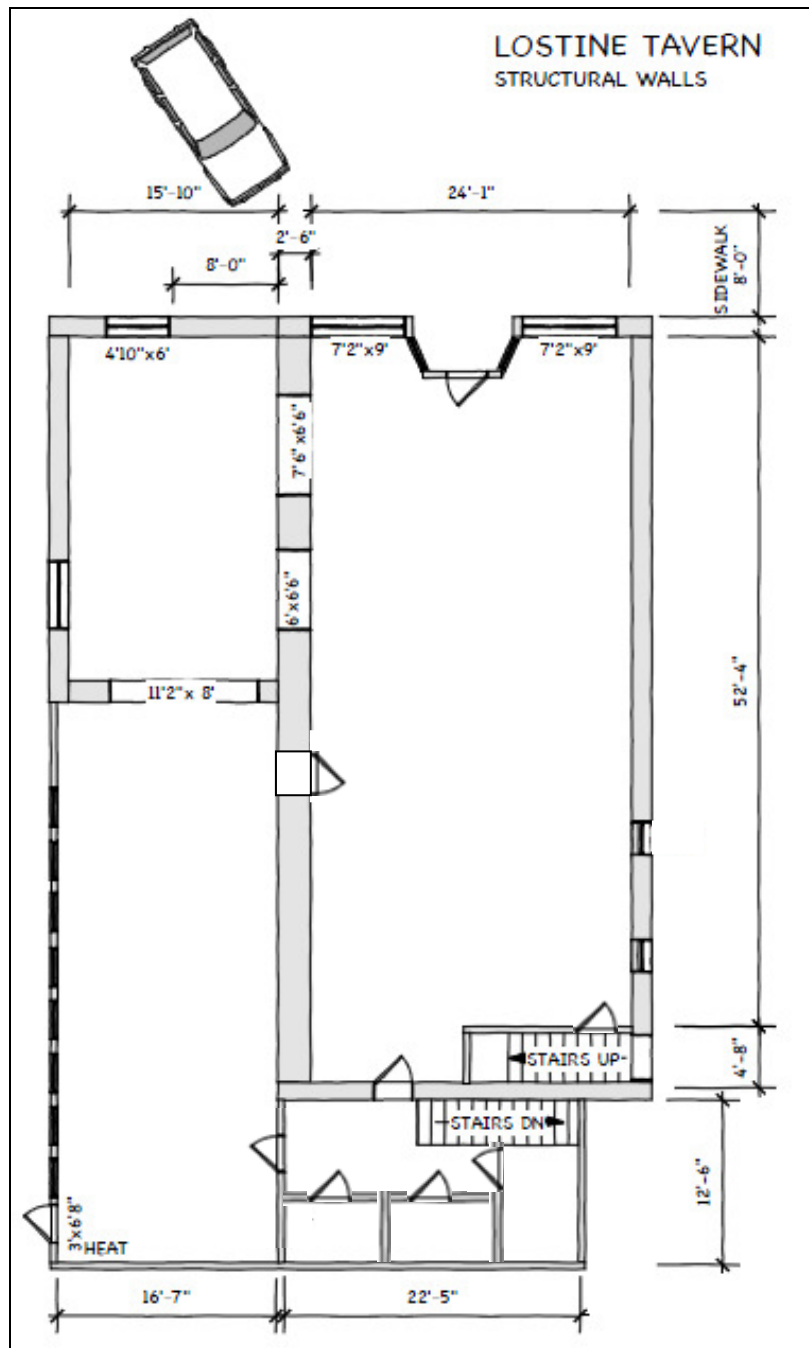
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Figure 6: First Floor Plan



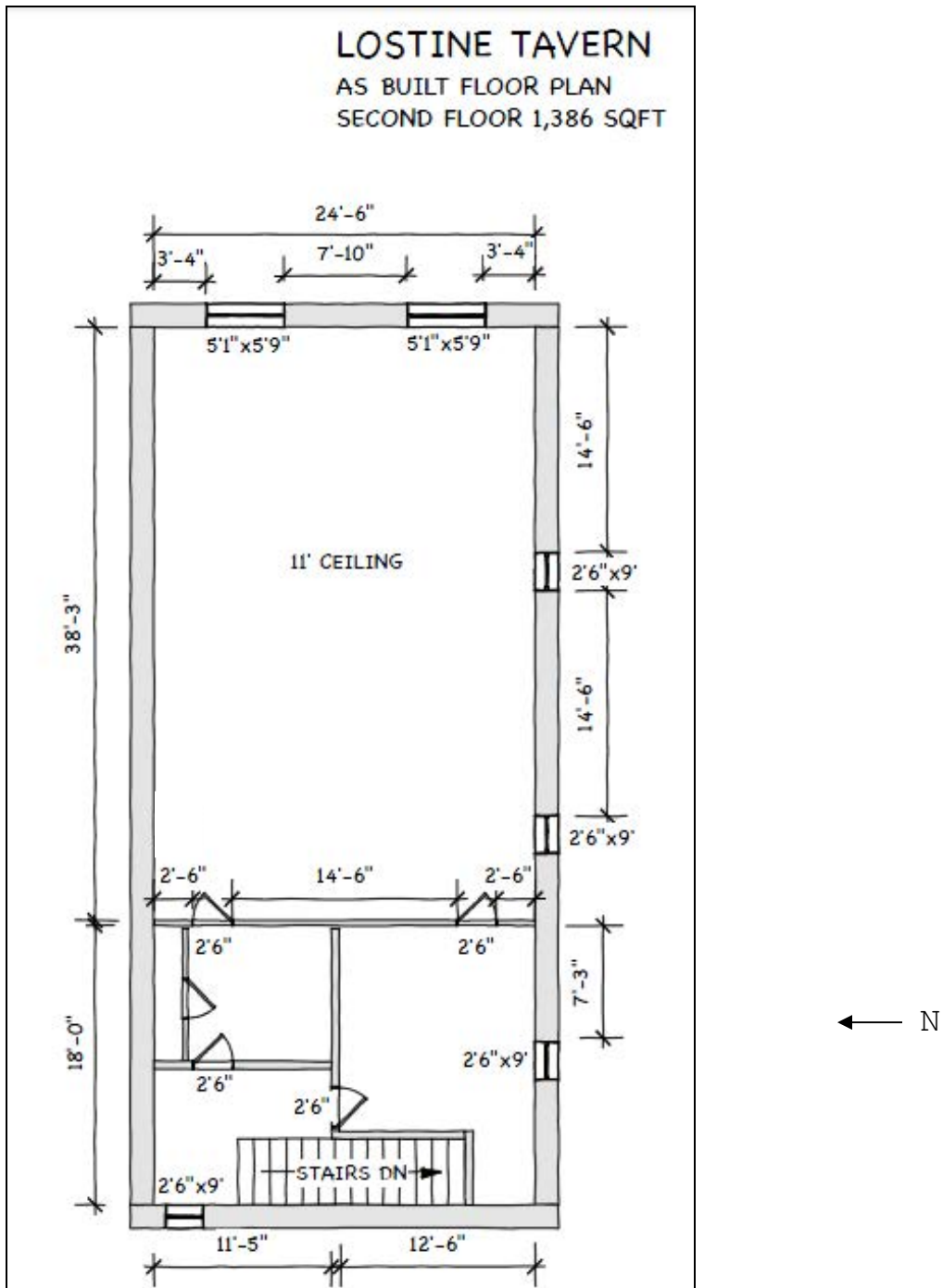
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Figure 7: Second Floor Plan



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Figure 8: Historic Exterior Photograph, Lostine Pharmacy, ND



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Figure 9: Historic Interior Photograph, dated 1912





Welcome
Hungry
Thirsty
Friendly

Welcome
BIKERS
WELCOME
Bikers!

BIKERS
BIKERS



LOST THE TAVERN

WELCOME
alors!

WELCOME
alors!

WELCOME
alors!

WELCOME
alors!



LOSTINE
LAVERN
WINE AND CIGARETTES

Welcome
Family
Friends

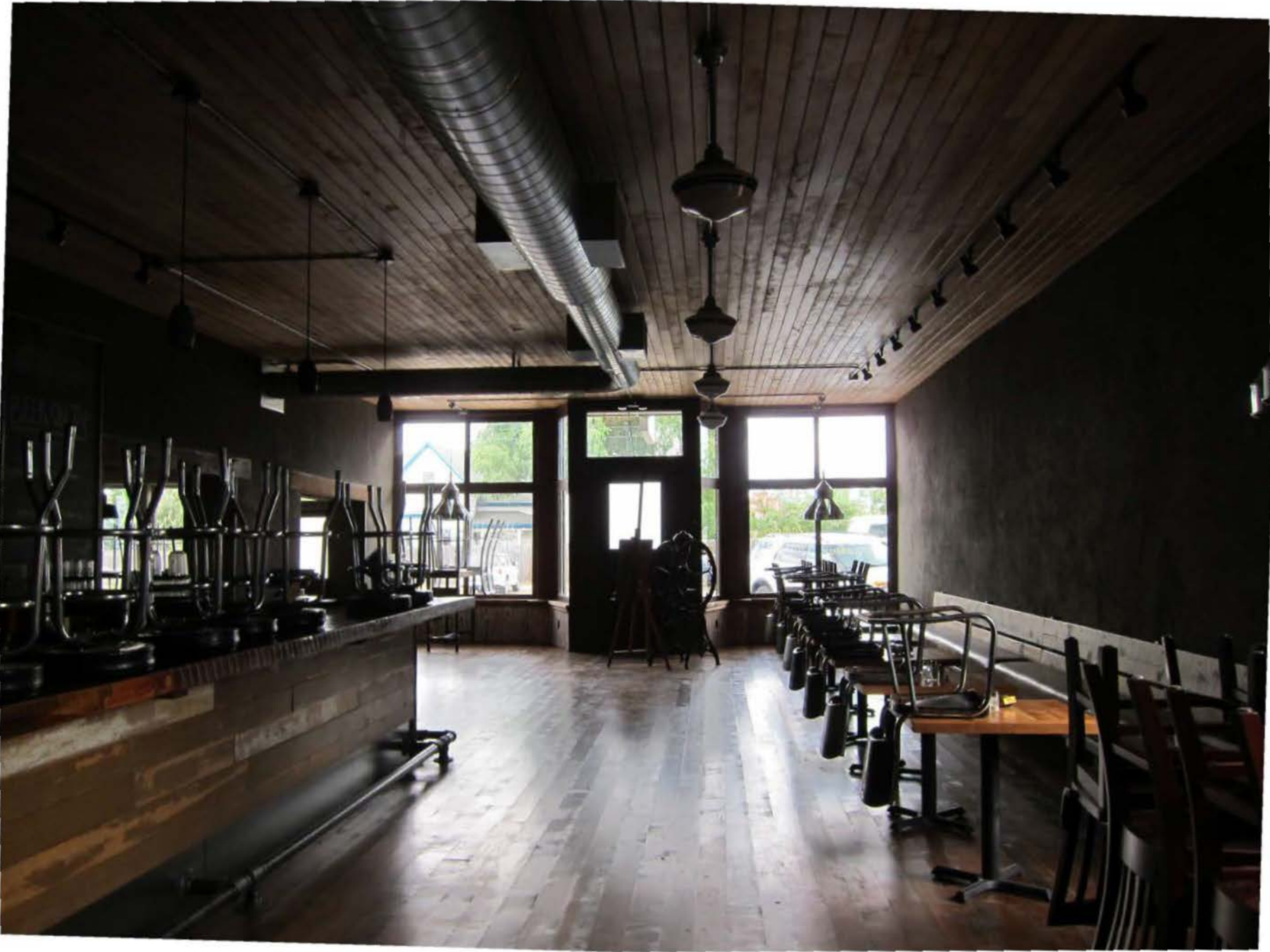
Welcome
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lostine Pharmacy
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Wallowa

DATE RECEIVED: 10/10/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/03/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/18/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/26/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000961

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11.24.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer St NE, Ste C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

(503) 986-0690

Fax (503) 986-0793

www.oregonheritage.org



October 3, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
USDOI National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1201 "Eye" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

CORNUCOPIA JAILHOUSE
2ND ST
CORNUCOPIA, BAKER COUNTY

LOSTINE PHARMACY
125 HWY 82
LOSTINE, WALLOWA COUNTY

SISKIYOU SMOKEJUMPER BASE (BOUNDARY INCREASE)
SMOKEJUMPER WAY
CAVE JUNCTION, JOSEPHINE COUNTY

The enclosed disks contain true and correct copies of the above nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations. If questions arise, please contact Ian Johnson, National Register & Survey Coordinator, (503) 986-0678.

Sincerely,

Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation

Encl.

