Oregon Historic Site Form

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: **107 W Main St** ☐ apprx. addrs

Enterprise ☐ vcnt **Wallowa County**

historic name: **Enoch R. Bowlby Building**

current/ other names: **Masonic Temple; Mayfield Drugs, Lear's**

Optional Information

assoc addresses:
(former addresses, intersections, etc.)

location descr:
(remote sites)

block nbr: 5 lot nbr: pt.9 tax lot nbr: 800

township: 2 S range: 44E section: 2 1/4:

zip: 97828

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: **Building** height (# stories): **2**

elig. evaluation: **eligible/contributing**

primary constr date: **1899** (c.) ☐ secondary date: (c.) ☐
(optional--use for major addns)

primary orig use: **Specialty Store**

secondary orig use: **Meeting Hall**

primary style: **Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Other**

secondary style: **Commercial (Type)**

primary siding: **Volcanic Stone**

secondary siding: **Granite**

plan type: **2-Part Vertical Block**

comments/notes:

total # eligible resources: **1** total # ineligible resources: **0**

NR status:

NR date listed: (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)

orig use comments:

prim style comments:

sec style comments:

siding comments: **Bowlby Stone**

architect:

builder: **Samuel R. Haworth**

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name: Wallowa-Enterprise ILS 2009 — Survey & Inventory Project

farmstead/cluster name:

external site #:
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:

ILS survey date: **8/30/2009**

RLS survey date: **9/1/2007**

Gen File date:

106 Project(s)

West and south facades

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Setting
The Enoch R. Bowlby building is in the center of the commercial core facing south on West Main Street. Commercial structures line this block. The sidewalk abuts the building on the south (front) facade and an alley is at the north (back) façade.

Exterior
Built in 1899, the Bowlby Building is a two-story, rectangular building measuring 28'x 101' with a 5'x36' projection along the west façade behind the footprint of the Enterprise Barber. The building has a slightly sloped roof concealed by a high front parapet and by stepped parapets on both the east and west sides. The building is constructed of square cut, roug-faced Bowlby stone laid in a regular coursing. The rust-red mortar accentuates the stonework.

The ornate metal cornice has a projecting entablature supported by heavy brackets. The frieze is divided into rectangular panels formed by the bottom of the brackets. A centered pediment projects above the cornice and in raised letters reads "1899", the year of construction.A rectangular plaque that reads "E. R. Bowlby" is centered in the frieze. Bbelow is a decorative, lighter stone that has a Masonic symbol carved into it. The two windows on the second floor have arched lintels capped with three keystones, which match the lower arches in style. Each of the windows has two tall, narrow, double-hung wood windows each with a square, fixed pane window above.

The first floor of the front façade has three large arches constructed of lighter colored granite creating a contrasting tone to the grey-brown Bowlby stone. Each of the arches has three keystones centered at the pinnacle of the arch. The center arch is entirely constructed of this lighter granite, while both side arches have Bowlby stone on the east and west edges. The transoms of all three arches are covered with plywood panels. Large, fixed-light storefront windows are in the east and west arches. Wood bulkheads, below the windows, are decorated with four, small, petal flowers cut through one layer of wood. The center arch has a recessed front entryway. There are five steel plates above the arched; these may have historically held a sign or awning.

The rear (north) façade has three double-hung wood sash windows along the second story. Each of the windows has a stone sill and a minimally arched opening. The stone is laid in a random rubble pattern and has a smoother surface than the front façade stone. A shed-roof addition, on the back of the first floor, is with clad with corrugated steel panels on both the facades and the roof. There is newer door into this addition. The building has attached, single-story buildings on both the east and west facades.

Interior
The interior of the ground floor has been substantially remodeled. The majority of the first floor is used as a resturant. All the wall and floor surfaces have been altered and the entrance door replaced. Several other smaller rooms and a kitchen are also on the first floor. The upstairs, however, is intact and is divided into multiple rooms and hallway. The original wainscoting, high ceilings, plaster walls, and window and door trim are intact in most of the rooms (the plaster walls are in poor condition). There are also skylights built into the ceiling to bring light into the upper story. A small hallway illuminated by a skylight connects this building with the Enterprise Barber Shop on the west.

Historic Alterations
A back two-story addition, 33'x36', was added before 1910.

Alterations
Transoms covered on the front façade. Replacement storefront windows and entrance door. The interior finishes of the first floor have been altered.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
1900-The building is present and listed as a Drugstore. A small shed is sited at the edge of the alley.

1910-The building has a 33'x36' addition at the back and is referred to as Paints, Oils and Drugs. At this time a paint storage building is shown along the back alley.

1917-The building maintains its 1910 footprint, but is now referred to as a Drug and Jeweler. The old paint storage building appears to have been replaced with a new accessory building abutting the back alley.

1941-The footprint is again unchanged, but the back portion of the building is listed as the Drug Warehouse.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

Enoch R. Bowlby Building
Enoch Bowlby constructed the Bowlby Building in 1899 from rock excavated from a quarry located on his land east of town. The"Bowlby stone" building was the first of its kind in the city. The “fireproof” stone became the signature building material in Enterprise; many of the downtown buildings were erected of the locally quarried stone. Entrepreneurs wanted the town to be known as the “Stone City.”

Bowlby purchased the Main Street lot from the Island City Milling and Mercantile Company in October 1898 for $150 (Wallow County Deed Book G, page 476). He immediately hired a crew to quarry the stone so construction could start in spring 1899. Bowlby advertised in the October 21, 1898 Chieftain for men to help bring the rock out of the quarry. The article states, “Men who desire employment can get a job hauling stone by the perch, from the stone quarry to town. The building [Bowlby Building] will be 28 feet wide by 66 feet long, and two stories high.”

La Grande contractor/stone mason, Samuel Haworth was hired to erect the building. The construction of the new commercial building started in May 1899. Robert Irwin from La Grande with a Mr. Smith started preparing the site for construction. Local masons, Frank Melotte and Mr. Mavor were hired to shape the building blocks for the construction. By the end of May, the foundation was complete and by June, Haworth had to hire additional laborers (DeVore E. Avery and George Ratcliff) to help with the stonework. The July 21, 1899 edition of the Chieftain stated, “The galvanized cornice was put on the Bowlby Building last Tuesday, which lends to the beauty of the structure. The stone work on the Bowlby Building is completed, and the structure is in the hands of the carpenters.” The cornice proudly displayed the 1899 building date, the name of the financier, E.R. Bowlby, and the Masonic symbol with their signature “G.”

Carpenters A. J. Carpenter and A. M. Wagner started working on the interior and by September the upper floor was completed and the Knights of the Maccabees (a fraternal organization founded in 1878 and associated with the Masons) held their first meeting in the second story lodge hall in late September. In the fall of 1899, Bowlby rented the first floor to druggist Elmer J. Forsythe, a native of Ohio. A year later, Forsythe added a soda fountain to the drugstore that became a favorite gathering place for young and old. It was the first of its kind in town.

In April 1903, William J. Funk purchased the building from Bowlby for $3,700 (Wallowa County Deed Book J, p. 281). At that same time, Forsythe sold his drugstore business to S. L. Burnaugh and Byram Mayfield. The store supplied medicines to patrons but also had toiletries, perfumes, stationery and sundries. “Their business is conducted in strict accordance with the most highly approved methods of modern commercial practice, and as both proprietors are accommodating in the treatment of their patrons, they are succeeding in building up an excellent trade” (Joseph Gaston, Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912, Volume 3).

In February 1909, Burnaugh and Mayfield purchased the building from William Funk for $6,500. Funk was a resident of California at the time of the sale. The Masons and Eastern Star continued to the lease the upper floor for their lodge meetings. The lodge decorated the walls with a series of paintings representing the teaching of the Masonic Order.

The new owners built a stone storeroom on the back of the building by June 1909. They hired contractors Marks, Walls, & Stewart to construct the addition. The interior was also remodeled, which “deserves to be styled the White Palace.” Partitions were removed to enlarge the showrooms and the rooms were painted white with glass showcases. The new stone addition was used to store bulk stock, paints, oils, and more (Chieftain, September 30, 2003). The drug store was one of the mainstays of downtown Enterprise. Burnaugh and Mayfield continued to upgrade the store and helped finance and build the adjacent building to the west, later known as the Enterprise Barber Shop. In 1917, the firm announced that they were installing a new soda fountain. A jeweler was also in the building at that time.

Burnaugh and Mayfield dissolved partnership in July 1919. Burnaugh sold his interest in the drugstore to Charles Yandell (Chieftain, December 11, 1919). In 1921, Burnaugh sold his interest in the Bowlby building to Byram Mayfield. A short time after that, Mayfield partnered with J.F. Farrell in the drugstore business. Mayfield bought out his partnership in May 1927, and the name of the business changed to the Mayfield Drug Company. Bryam died in 1946, and Hazel maintained ownership until March 1947 when the business sold to C.E. Bingham, the owner of the Economy Drug Store (Chieftain, March 6, 1947). Hazel Mayfield lived in the apartment above the barbershop to the west for many years.

The drugstore stayed in operation in that location until 1961, when it traded locations with Harmon Hardware, which eventually went into bankruptcy. Other commercial businesses moved into the building: Western Auto followed by D&D Sports, which was in the building until the early 1980s. Around 1986, the building was restored as part of the Main Street program. Today, the lower floor is a restaurant and the upstairs used for storage.

Enoch Ross Bowlby
Born on June 9, 1861 in Greene County, Pennsylvania to Samuel C. and Sarah H. Ross Bowlby, Enoch R. traveled to Colorado as a young man and then to Natoma, Kansas, where he worked with his brother, and met and married Lulu M. Quinn on May 23, 1884. Enoch and Lulu moved to Oregon in 1888, first living in Multnomah County and then Umatilla and Union counties before settling in Wallowa County in 1893. Enoch homesteaded one and a half miles south of Enterprise, establishing a large sheep ranch (over 2,000-acres). He later raised cattle, and bought a ranch on Swamp Creek where he also established a rock quarry that supplied the stone for many of the masonry building in Enterprise. The stone became known as Bowlby stone.

Enoch Bowlby died in the Enterprise hospital on September 24, 1938. His obituary in the September 29, 1938 Chieftain states, “He was very well-to-do in early days and built the Main street building now owned and occupied by Byram Mayfield. In later years, he suffered reverses from which he was not able to recover. He was a true gentleman and always held the friendship of his old companions and associates. Surviving are the wife, Mrs. Lulu M. Bowlby; one daughter, Mrs. Mae C. Hansen; two sisters, Mrs. Belle Hall of West Virginia and Mrs. Elizabeth Worley of Paradise, Kansas; one brother R.M. Bowlby of Kellerton, Iowa; a grandson, R.J. Hansen and two great granddaughters, Belva and Nancy Lee Hansen.” Bowlby was a member of the Masons, Lodge No. 82, the IOOF, No. 53, and the Eastern Star.

The Funk Family
William J. Funk, one of eleven children, was born in Marietta, Ohio, November 13, 1839. After receiving his early education in Ohio, he married and

began a family. While visiting his parents, who had moved west, his wife and children died of an illness; William never went back. He settled in Portland, Oregon, where he married Zelphia Jane McCubbins in October 1867. Zelphia, born in Missouri on July 26, 1851, came to Oregon on the Oregon trail with her parents at the age of one.

The Funk's first child, Charles E., was born on April 11, 1869. A year later, the couple moved to a homestead in Kansas, where four more children were born: Anna, James, Etta, and Ida. In 1880, the family moved back to Oregon, where another three children were born: Margaret, George, and Warner. William started ranching with his sons, who helped tend the sheep. By 1890, the family had moved to Enterprise, but Funk continued to operate his sheep and cattle business.

William, along with his sons, Charles and James, decided to create a business partnership buying and selling herd stock. A few years later, they once again joined into a partnership after Charles began working in Enterprise at the general merchandising store of A. Levi. In 1898, the father and sons partnership purchased the mercantile of Levy and continued to operate the general store. By 1900, the Funk family moved to Portland except Charles and James who remained in Enterprise (Zelphia died June 23, 1923 and William died October 21, 1923). The brothers were active in the store affairs for many years; Charles managed the mercantile and James, eventually operated the grocery store.

Samuel L. Burnaugh
Samuel L. Burnaugh was born in Clermont County, Ohio in 1844, to Joseph and Lydia Black who moved to Illinois a year after their son was born. After farming in Knox County, the family moved to Iowa. In 1864, Samuel traveled by ox team to Union County, making his living in the mines before securing work in a Walla Walla, Washington sawmill. After a trip back to Iowa, he returned to Oregon and bought a half-section southeast of Elgin. On October 6, 1875, Samuel married Savannah Jasper, the daughter of Merrill Jasper of Cove. The couple had five children by the time Susan died at the age of 27. She was buried at Summerville Cemetery. Burnaugh then married Mary S. Patten, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Young) Patten, who came to Oregon in 1863. The couple had one daughter, Nellie who was born circa 1896. Samuel was an active citizen, a member of Elgin Lodge No. 142; IOOF; and Orion Lodge, No. 73, Knights of Pythias. Burnaugh died in 1923 (History of Union and Wallowa Counties, pp. 372-373).

Byram Mayfield
Byram Mayfield was born in Umatilla County, Oregon on March 31, 1877, to George E. and Amanda (Westerfield) Mayfield. Byram attended the public schools, and then received a degree from the Department of Pharmacy at the Oregon State Agricultural College in 1903. He first worked at a pharmacy at Ontario, Oregon, and circa 1904, he came to Wallowa County, where he and Samuel Burnaugh purchased the pharmacy of E. J. Forsythe, forming the Burnaugh and Mayfield company. The partnership was recognized as one of the strongest in Enterprise for many years. Mayfield was a member of the Enterprise Lodge No. 94, Knight of Pythias, and the Enterprise I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 158. He was a democrat and was active in the community, serving on the City Council. Byram died on May 29, 1946 and Hazel died in July 1982 (born December 31, 1888).

Bowlby Stone
Locally quarried on the land once owned by Enoch and Lulu Bowlby, the stone is classified as a consolidated volcanic ash found in Northeastern Oregon. The lightweight gray stone is almost the weight of wood, and when wet, can be easily cut with a saw. The stone was taken from the quarry, cut by local stone masons, and left to dry and harden. When dry, the stone was a hard, suitable building material used for the construction of houses, commercial buildings, and foundations. The stone was hauled from the Bowlby property for a cost of $1 for a 4x4x8 cord. Many of the early buildings in the commercial district of Enterprise were constructed of Bowlby stone including the Bowlby Building, Wallowa County Courthouse (1909-10), the Enterprise Hotel (1903), the Fraternal Hall (1908), the Litch Building (1909), the Enterprise Mercantile and Milling Company Building (1916), and the Chieftain Building (not an inclusive list).

Chain of Title
1898 Island City Milling & Mercantile Co. to Enoch R. Bowlby
1903 Enoch R. Bowlby to William J. Funk
1909 William J. Funk to Byram Mayfield and Samuel L. Burnaugh
1921 Samuel L. Burnaugh to Byram Mayfield
1940 Byram Mayfield to Hazel G. Mayfield (1/2 interest)

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

- [x] Title Records
- [x] Census Records
- [x] Property Tax Records
- [x] Local Histories
- [x] Sanborn Maps
- [x] Biographical Sources
- [ ] SHPO Files
- [x] Interviews
- [x] Obituaries
- [x] Newspapers
- [ ] State Archives
- [x] Historic Photographs
- [x] City Directories
- [x] Building Permits
- [ ] State Library

Local Library: Enterprise Public Library
University Library: Wallowa Co. Historical Museum
Historical Society:
Other Repository:

Bibliography: Reference

Belew, Ellie. "About Wallowa County: People. Places, Images." Enterprise, OR: Pika Press. 2000.

"Building on Our Pioneer Spirit." Wallowa County Economic Action Team Report. May 2007.

Coffman, Lloyd W. "5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, A Centennial History of The Wallowa County Chieftain." Wallowa County Chieftain. Enterprise, Oregon. 1984.

Enterprise City Plat Map, Wallowa County Assessor's Office, Wallowa County Courthouse.

Gaston, Joseph. "The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811 – 1912." Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co. 1912.

"History of Union and Wallowa Counties." Western Historical Publishing Company. 1902.

Justice, George. Personal interview by Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard. Long-time Enterprise resident, July 2009.

Oregon Trail Press. Oregon Death Index.
<http://www.heritagetrailpress.com>

Pudgett, Keith. "The History of Wallowa County, OR." Wallowa County Museum Board. Dallas TX: Taylor Publishing Company. 1983.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Enterprise, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1917, and 1941.

Sterbentz, Cathy. "Historic Downtown Enterprise, A Walking Tour." Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group. Enterprise, Oregon, 2006.

United States Census, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspaper article, 10/21/1898, 5/5/1899, 5/12/1899, 5/26/1899, 6/2/1899, 6/9/1899, 6/30/1899, 7/21/1899, 9/22/1899, 3/1/1900, 2/25/1909, 6/17/1909, 9/30/1909, 5/21/1914, 4/26/1917, 7/17/1919, 12/11/1919, 5/5/1927, 3/6/1947, 11/10/1949, and 10/9/1986.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspaper, Wallowa County 1887-1987, 100 Years of Pioneer Spirit. February, 1987.

"Wallowa County, A Land of Beauty and Opportunity." Enterprise Chamber of Commerce publication, ca. 1960.

Wallowa County Courthouse. Assessor's and Clerk's Office. Enterprise, OR.

World War I Draft Registration.
<www.ancesetry.com>

Oregon Historic Site Form

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: **100 W Main St** ☐ apprx. addrs

Enterprise ☐ vcnt **Wallowa County**

historic name: **Litch Building**

current/ other names: **W. J. Funk & Sons, Rowe, Time Was Antiques**

Optional Information

assoc addresses: 106 1/2 S River
(former addresses, intersections, etc.)

location descr:
(remote sites)

block nbr: 10 lot nbr: 1-2- tax lot nbr: 4700

township: 2 S range: 44E section: 2 1/4:

zip: 97828

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: **Building** height (# stories): **2**

elig. evaluation: **eligible/contributing**

primary constr date: **1903** (c.) ☐ secondary date: **1909** (c.) ☐
(optional--use for major addns)

primary orig use: **COMMERCIAL: General**

secondary orig use: **Specialty Store**

primary style: **Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Other**

secondary style: **Commercial (Type)**

primary siding: **Metal Sheet**

secondary siding: **Volcanic Stone**

plan type: **Other Commercial/Public**

total # eligible resources: **1** total # ineligible resources: **0**

NR status:

NR date listed: (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)

orig use comments:

prim style comments:

sec style comments:

siding comments: **East third wood-framed, west two-thirds Bowlby Stone**

architect: **Calvin R. Thornton**

builder: **Samuel R. Haworth**

comments/notes:

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name: Wallowa-Enterprise ILS 2009 Survey & Inventory Project

farmstead/cluster name:

external site #:
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:

ILS survey date: **8/30/2009**

RLS survey date: **6/1/2008**

Gen File date:

106 Project(s)

East and north facades

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Setting
The Litch Building is located on the southwest corner of Main Street and River Road in the center of the commercial core. The Wallowa County Courthouse is across River Road to the east. Other commercial buildings are west and south of the building, and the Enterprise Hotel is diagonally across Main Street to the northeast. An alley is west of the building. Sidewalks abut the building on the north and east sides.

Exterior
The Litch Building, constructed in 1909, is a two-story, square building, measuring 100'x92'. The northeast corner of the building has a diagonal front-facing entrance. A sloped roof is concealed by a high stepped parapet on the west side. The building has a prominent decorative metal cornice with a deep reveal embellished with modillions under the upper molding and larger brackets supporting the cornice. The frieze is decorated with recessed rectangular panels. Larger, more ornate brackets project above the roofline at regular intervals. This cornice is more reminiscent of entablatures on earlier Italianate style buildings in Oregon.

The building has two distinct sections defined by the building material. The east third of the north facade and the entire east façade are covered with embossed iron panels that simulate rough-faced stone laid in a regular coursed pattern. This section of the building defines the footprint of the 1903 wooden building that a second story was added to in 1909 when the Bowlby stone addition was built on the west. The iron panels were placed over the wood structure so the building blended with the Bowlby stone addition.

The east side is a long expansive facade. The first floor storefronts have all been altered with new window openings (some arched), siding materials, and doors. The variety of window and entrances include arched window, a oriel window, large fixed-light windows, and four doorways. The most intact area of this façade is the southern-most storefront; the original siding is intact. A shed roof awning, covered with wood shingles, extends across part of the façade between the stores. The upper story is intact, and has tripartite, one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. A single window flanks each side of the diagonal front entryway. A drip molding extends along the east façade and half of the north façade above these windows.

The eastern third of the north façade is similar in design as the east façade with iron panels in a rock-face finish, tripartite windows on the upper story, decorative metal cornice and altered first story storefronts. The storefronts have been altered with large arches extending across the first floor of the metal clad portion of the building.

The west two-thirds of the north façade is built of Bowlby stone. The ashlar rough-faced stone is laid in a semi-regular coursing. The window openings on the second story are tripartite wood, one-over-one, double-hung windows that match the other section of the building. The window are capped with flat arches and stone stills. There are two storefront bays on the first floor of the Bowlby stone addition. The transoms above both bays have been enclosed. The eastern bay is more intact with a recessed central entrance flanked by storefront windows; the western bay storefront has been completely altered.

The west façade of the Bowlby stone addition has a stepped parapet thot slopes down to the alley. The upper story has single and paired double-hung, wood sash windows with flat arch lintels on the upper story and original doors and windows on the lower story. The openings on the lower story have rounded arch lintels. This façade faces the alley.

The rear (south) façade was constructed of stones that were roughly cut and laid in a random rubble pattern. There are four double-hung windows on this façade. A cement block building is attached to the first story along this façade. A brick chimney is also visible on this facade.

County assessor information on this resource indicates a partial basement under the east third 24'x42' with a wood floor. The stone portion has a full basement, half with concrete floor half with a dirt floor.

Alterations
Storefronts extensively remodeled; windows and doors changed on the lower stories.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

Litch Building
The original building on this lot was a one-story wood building constructed in the early 1880s, and housed a saloon (1890 Sanborn Map). In the early 1890s, A. Levy purchased the property and started a general merchandise store in the structure. Levy was an early merchant in Oregon, listed as an Oregon taxpayer in 1867. By 1880, he was operating a dry goods store in Union, Oregon. Charles E. Funk started working as a clerk in Levy's store in 1896. Levy sold the building and four lots to Funk and his father William J., and brother James A. in 1899. The Funks paid $1,000 for the property and store.

On August 29, 1902, a fire started in the store and destroyed the building. The September 4, 1902 Chieftain reported that a dog started the fire by accidentally knocking over an oil lamp. The fire spread quickly before the local fire department reached the building; the fire fighters had trouble extinguishing the fire because of equipment problems. Although the building was a loss, some of the merchandise was salvaged. With the insurance money on the store, the Funks rebuilt the one-story, wood-frame building in 1903.

The family operated the store for many years before selling part interest in the building to Samuel and Ella Litch for a sum of $10,000 in 1907. Two years later, Sam Litch announced plans for a Bowlby stone addition to the existing wood building. The April 1, 1909 edition of the Chieftain newspaper announced:

"Sam Litch states he will build a stone business block on his lots just west of the building occupied by the W.J. Funk & Co. store, in which Mr, Litch owns a half interest . . . . The new building will have a frontage of 60 feet on Main Street and a depth of 90 feet. Two store rooms will extend back 60 feet from Main street, and back of them will be a room, 30'x60, that will be used as a wareroom for W.J. Funk & Co., the present wooden warehouse being moved to the C.E. Funk lot across the alley. This new firm will occupy the east room of the new building, archways being cut between it and the present store. The west side of the new building is not yet rented. A basement will be extended under the east room, and warehouse part."

Litch hired La Grande architect Calvin Thornton to design the building, and contractor and stone mason Samuel Haworth to construct the structure. The two men shared an office and also worked together on the Wallowa County Courthouse and the Enterprise Hotel. By April 15, 1909, ground was broken for the new addition, and by the end of May, the foundation walls were complete. Work progressed throughout the summer.

In August, Litch decided to build second stories on both the new stone building and the adjacent 1903 wood building occupied by W.J. Funk & Co. Architect Thornton revised the plans, adding the second story to the stone building and an upper story to the original wooden building. The wooden portion of the building was covered with decorative iron panels with a stone pattern to better match the new Bowlby stone addition.

The upper stories were designed with "eleven modern office suites of two rooms each, seven on the Main street front and four facing River street . . . . The stairway will go up from River street, where the office of W.J. Funk & Co. is now. The offices will be modern in every respect, with all conveniences of water, closets, toilets, etc. and there is already a big demand for them. Among the tenants will be Doctors Hockett and Anderson, Dr. Ketcham's dental parlors, The Wallowa L.L. & A. Co., Attorneys J.A. Burleigh and T.M. Dill. The west store room on the first floor has been rented by the drug firm of Jackson & Weaver" (Chieftain, August 26, 1909). By November 1909, the new building was almost completed; Jackson & Weaver began moving into their new quarters in the Litch Building.

On December 1909, tragedy struck the building site when architect Thornton fell from the 20'-high scaffolding as he tried to apply the iron siding below a second story window. Three days later, he died of his injuries. At the time of this death, Thornton was staying in Enterprise while working on the Wallowa County Courthouse and the Litch Building. A funeral was held in La Grande at the Methodist Church for Thornton (additional biographical information below).

Despite the accident, work continued on the Litch Building and by the end of 1909, W. J. Funk & Co. had moved his hardware and grocery store into the new building. The clothing, shoe, and dry goods were in the corner showroom in the remodeled older structure. The building was touted as the "Finest Store and Office Structure in County – Steam Heating Plant." A $3,000 steam heat system, distributed by registers to the various rooms, warmed the building. The tenants also had hot water from the tap. There were several rooms on the second floor reserved for people seeking overnight stays. The remainder of the upper floor was used for professional offices. The new building was cited as the most modern building in Enterprise (Chieftain, December 30, 1909).

In 1914, W.J. Funk & Co. separated the business into three divisions; dry goods, clothing, and shoes; groceries; and hardware. At this time, Sam Litch took over ownership of the building and dry goods store, one of the largest in the county, and Charles and James Funk became the owner of the hardware and grocery store; Charles then separated from his brother and became proprietor of a drug store until he sold the business in 1917. In April 1914, the Funk & Co. Store was purchased by E.M & M. Co. and the new company took over the show and storerooms in the Litch Building, still owned by Litch. In 1916, the R.S. & Z. moved into the Litch Building. Samuel and Ella Litch retained ownership of the building until September 1924 when Jonathan Haas purchased the property. Haas was Ella Litch's cousin.

Subsequent Owners
In 1926, after owning the property for two years, Jonathan Haas sold the building to the Tri-State Loan Company, a locally owned group of investors; Haas did not want to manage the property. The Tri-State Loan Co., under the management of Daniel Boyd, remodeled the upstairs of the corner building into three-room apartments, only retaining a few of the office spaces along Main Street. The storefronts were also remodeled to include more display windows. At that time, the steps leading up to the corner storefront were removed and a concrete ramp installed for easier access. In 1928, the loan company leased some of the storefront to Clark & Lindley; C.A. Miller, reliable Dress Co. and Mayfield & Farrell.

The Tri-State Company owned the building until the early 1930s when it went into foreclosure. Sheriff Miller sold the building at a public auction in October 1932 for $16,935.16 to the Eastern Oregon Federal Savings and Loan of Baker, Oregon (Chieftain, October 8, 1932). In 1935, the property was finally deeded to the savings and loan company after legal dispute with the previous owners.

The loan company retained ownership of the property until 1944, when the building was deeded to H.P. Rowe. Rowe continued to rent the building for business, professional, and apartment uses. Many long-time Enterprise residents remember going to the doctor and dentists in the upper story of the Litch Building. In 1935, the corner store was remodeled for use as a music store operated by Lester Daggett. Since then, the first story storefronts have been remodeled many times over the last 40 years to accommodate various businesses. The Litch Building is still owned by connections to the Rowe family, The Rowe Building LLC.

Bowlby Stone
Locally quarried on the land once owned by Enoch and Lulu Bowlby, the stone is classified as a consolidated volcanic ash found in Northeastern Oregon. The lightweight gray stone is almost the weight of wood, and when wet can be easily cut with a saw or nailed. The stone was taken from the quarry, cut by local stonemasons, and left to dry and harden. When dry, the stone was a hard, suitable building material used for the construction of houses, commercial buildings, and foundations. The stone was hauled from the Bowlby property for a cost of $1 for a 4x4x8 cord. Many of the early buildings in the commercial district of Enterprise were constructed of Bowlby stone including the Bowlby Building, Wallowa County Courthouse (1909-10), the Enterprise Hotel (1903), the Fraternal Hall (1908), the Litch Building (1909), the Enterprise Mercantile and Milling Company Building (1916), and the Chieftain Building (not an inclusive list).

The Funk Family
William J. Funk, one of eleven children, was born in Marietta, Ohio, November 13, 1839. After receiving his early education in Ohio, he married and began a family. While visiting his parents, who had moved west, his wife and children died of an illness; William never went back. He settled in Portland, Oregon, where he married Zelphia Jane McCubbins in October 1867. Zelphia, born in Missouri on July 26, 1851, came to Oregon on the Oregon trail with her parents at the age of one.

The Funk's first child, Charles E., was born on April 11, 1869. A year later, the couple moved to a homestead in Kansas, where four more children were born: Anna, James, Etta, and Ida. In 1880, the family moved back to Oregon, where another three children were born: Margaret, George, and Warner. William started ranching with his sons, who helped tend the sheep. By 1890, the family had moved to Enterprise, but Funk continued to operate his sheep and cattle business.

William, along with his sons, Charles and James, decided to create a business partnership buying and selling herd stock. A few years later, they once again joined into a partnership after Charles began working in Enterprise at the general merchandising store of A. Levi. In 1898, the father and sons partnership purchased the mercantile of Levy and continued to operate the general store. By 1900, the Funk family moved to Portland except Charles and James who remained in Enterprise (Zelphia died June 23, 1923 and William died October 21, 1923). The brothers were active in the store affairs for many years; Charles managed the mercantile and James, eventually operated the grocery store.

Samuel Litch
Samuel F. Litch was born in Schuykill County, Pennsylvania on November 6, 1862. His father died when Samuel was an infant and his mother, Mary, married Daniel Kellar. After Kellar died, Mary left Pennsylvania with her son Samuel, her married daughter Kate and husband, Jonathan Haas, and daughter Flo. In 1881, the family headed west to San Francisco by wagon train, then by boat to Portland, Oregon, and then moved to Central Oregon near Pendleton. Five years later, the Litches settled in Wallowa County. Samuel filed a claim on Trout Creek and began working in the sheep industry. He subsequently bought hundreds of acres near Enterprise and built a house southwest of Enterprise. Litch brought electricity to the ranch; one of the first farms to have electricity in Eastern Oregon.

Samuel married Ella N. Wagner on December 25, 1891, at the home of his sister's Kate Haas. The couple had five children; Maude Litch Ortman, Charles, Harry, William (killed at age 28), and Rita Litch Miller. After working in the sheep industry, Litch started in the cattle business, owning several ranches. In 1916, the Litches moved to Enterprise, and his son, Charles took over the ranch on Alder Slope (the family owned the ranch until the early 1960s)

Besides his ranch work and managing the Litch Building, Samuel was active in civic affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Enterprise State Bank, served over four years on the County Board of Commissioners, helped secure Enterprise as the Wallowa County seat, promoted the construction of the new high school, and served on the school board. A member of the Christian Church, the Odd Fellows, Samuel Litch died on July 5, 1933 and is wife Ella died on August 14, 1941. The couple is buried in the Enterprise Cemetery.

Architect Calvin R. Thornton
Calvin R. Thornton, born in Dexter, Iowa on February 16, 1859, into the Quaker family of Joshua and Louisa Thornton. Calvin's father was a furniture maker and home carpenter. Thornton worked as a jointer before moving to Kansas c. 1884. He then continued west, settling in Weiser, Idaho where he worked in the drug store business. In 1886, Thornton moved to La Grande, Oregon and started working as an architect. His move coincided with the fire in La Grande that destroyed eight city blocks in downtown. Thornton designed many of the early buildings in what is now downtown La Grande National Register District.

Thornton married Para Farris on February 1, 1893. The couple settled on a farm 12 miles from Enterprise. They moved back to La Grande a year later, where Thornton made his office in the Haworth-Thornton Building with Samuel Haworth, his wife's cousin and a contractor/stone mason. The two men formed a partnership that lasted until Thornton's death.

In 1909, Thornton temporarily moved to Enterprise to supervise the construction of the Wallowa County Courthouse and the Litch Building. He had previously worked in Enterprise on the Enterprise Hotel, Burnaugh & Mayfield Warehouse, remodeling the E.M.&M. Store, and designing the residences of Dr. Ault and J. H. Dobbin.

While overseeing the construction of the courthouse and the Litch Building, Thornton fell from the second story of the Litch Building, while trying to secure the iron panels under the second story windows. Calvin stepped back off the scaffolding to the sidewalk below. Thornton suffered severe head injuries and never recovered from his injuries. Thornton died on December 16, 1909, three days after the fall. After the funeral service in

Enterprise, Thornton was buried in La Grande. His wife Para L. Farris Thornton, and his adopted son and daughter survived him.

Chain of Title
1899 A. Levy to William J., Charles E., and James A. Funk
1905 Charles and James A. Funk to William J. Funk
1905 William J. Funk to Charles E. Funk (1/3 interest)
1905 Charles E. Funk to William J. Funk (1/3 interest)
1907 W.J. Funk, et ex to Samuel Litch
1913 Samuel Litch to W.J. Funk Company
1914 W.J. Funk Company to Samuel Litch
1924 Samuel and Ella Litch to Jonathan and Kate Haas
1926 Jonathan and Kate Haas to Tri-State Loan Company
1932 Sold in a Sheriff's sale
1935 Sheriff deeded to Eastern Oregon Federal Savings and Loan of Baker, Oregon
1944 Eastern Oregon Federal Savings and Loan of Baker, Oregon to H.P. Rowe
2009 Current owner The Rowe Building LLC

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

- [x] Title Records
- [x] Census Records
- [x] Property Tax Records
- [x] Local Histories
- [x] Sanborn Maps
- [x] Biographical Sources
- [ ] SHPO Files
- [x] Interviews
- [x] Obituaries
- [x] Newspapers
- [ ] State Archives
- [x] Historic Photographs
- [x] City Directories
- [x] Building Permits
- [ ] State Library

Local Library: Enterprise Public Library
University Library: Wallowa Co. Historical Museum
Historical Society:
Other Repository:

Bibliography: References

Belew, Ellie. "About Wallowa County: People. Places, Images." Enterprise, OR: Pika Press. 2000.

"Building on Our Pioneer Spirit." Wallowa County Economic Action Team Report. May 2007.

Coffman, Lloyd W. "5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, A Centennial History of The Wallowa County Chieftain." Wallowa County Chieftain. Enterprise, Oregon. 1984.

Enterprise City Plat Map, Wallowa County Assessor's Office, Wallowa County Courthouse.

Hansen, Wendy. "Wallowa County Courthouse National Register Nomination." November 26, 1999.

"History of Union and Wallowa Counties." Western Historical Publishing Company, 1902.

Justice, George. Personal interview by Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard. Long-time Enterprise resident, July 2009.

Oregon Death Index. Oregon Trail Press.

Pudgett, Keith. "The History of Wallowa County, OR." Wallowa County Museum Board. Dallas TX: Taylor Publishing Company. 1983.

Ritz, Richard Ellison. "Architects of Oregon." Portland: Lair Hill Publishing Co., 2002.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Enterprise, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1917, and 1941.

Sterbentz, Cathy. "Historic Downtown Enterprise, A Walking Tour." Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group. Enterprise, Oregon, 2006.

United States Census, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.
<www.ancestry.com>

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspaper articles: 9/4/1902, 1/7/1909, 4/1/1909, 4/15/1909, 5/13/1909, 7/8/1909, 8/12/1909, 8/20/1909, 11/11/1909, 11/25/1909, 12/16/1909, 12/23/1909, 12/30/1909, 4/7/1910, 6/30/1910, 1/29/1914, 4/9/1914, 11/18/1915, 3/8/1917, 4/5/1917, 10/31/1918, 1/14/1926, 9/1/1927, 3/7/1929, 5/16/1929, 6/20/1929, 7/6/1933, and 8/29/1935.

'Wallowa County Chieftain." " Wallowa County 1887-1987, 100 Years of Pioneer Spirit." February 1987.

"Wallowa County, A Land of Beauty and Opportunity." Enterprise Chamber of Commerce publication, ca. 1960.

Wallowa County Courthouse. Assessor's and Clerk's Office. Enterprise, OR.

World War I Draft Registration.
<www.ancestry.com>

Oregon Historic Site Form

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: **200 W Main St** ☐ apprx. addrs

Enterprise ☐ vcnt **Wallowa County**

historic name: **Enterprise Fraternal Association Building**

current/ other names: **Fraternal Hall, Enterprise State Bank, Circle T Restaurant**

Optional Information

assoc addresses:
(former addresses, intersections, etc.)

location descr:
(remote sites)

block nbr: 9 lot nbr: 1-2 tax lot nbr: 4000

township: 2 S range: 44E section: 2 1/4:

zip: 97828

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: **Building** height (# stories): **2**

elig. evaluation: **eligible/contributing**

primary constr date: **1908** (c.) ☐ secondary date: **1917** (c.) ☐
(optional--use for major addns)

primary orig use: **Meeting Hall**

secondary orig use: **Financial Institute**

primary style: **Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Other**

secondary style: **Commercial (Type)**

primary siding: **Volcanic Stone**

secondary siding: **Poured Concrete**

plan type: **2-Part Block**

comments/notes:

total # eligible resources: **1** total # ineligible resources: **0**

NR status:

NR date listed: (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)

orig use comments:

prim style comments: **American Renaissance Syle**

sec style comments:

siding comments: **Bowlby Stone**

architect: **Calvin R. Thornton, possibly**

builder: **Samuel R. Haworth**

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name: Wallowa-Enterprise ILS 2009 Survey & Inventory Project

farmstead/cluster name:

external site #:
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:

ILS survey date: **8/30/2009**

RLS survey date: **6/1/2008**

Gen File date:

106 Project(s)

North façade

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Setting
The Fraternal Building is located on the southwest corner of West First and Main streets. Commercial locations are continuous on this block of Main Street. The historic O. K. Theatre building is to the west, and an alley to the south along the back facade.

Exterior
Completed in 1908, the Enterprise Fraternal Association Building is a two-story, rectangular building measuring 60'x110' with a 12'x17' alcove in the southwest corner. Designed with elements of the American Renaissance style, the building has a hip roof concealed by a parapet with a decorative projecting wood cornice. The main parapet extends along the north and east façades. The frieze board has bracket-like classically inspired embellishments. The white cornice is a stark contrast to the remainder of the building that is constructed of Bowlby stone laid in a regular coursed pattern. A wood balustrade, with a Union Jack pattern similar to the upper sash in the second story windows, caps the cornice on the front (north) facade.

The second story of the front (north) façade and the side (east) façade are constructed of Bowlby stone punctuated by multiple, double-hung, wood sash windows across the upper story. The upper sashes are decorated with Union Jack patterns. Each window has a flat arch lintel and stone stills.

The lower level of the front (north) facade has two storefront bays. The western most storefront has two stacked fixed-light windows on either side of the inset doorway. The exterior of the first floor of this section has newer vertical board siding. On either side of the storefront windows there are no vertical boards, leaving the stone structure visible in two columns.

A metal I-beam defines the top of the eastern two storefronts. The I-beam supports the diagonal entrance and wraps around the east façade. The eastern storefronts have two banks of large, fixed-light windows with wood panels above each window that cover the original transoms. The first floor section of the building is faced in a stucco material. The main door is recessed in a diagonal entrance on the northeast corner of the building; the second story projects over thediagonal entrance, providing shelter. The entrance door is surrounded on the top and sides by glass blocks. A transom is above the door.

The first level of the east side (facing West First Street) has three defined storefront areas, multiple entryways, window, and siding configurations. The northern most storefront wraps around from the north façade. Adjacent the diagonal corner entrance, the store window matches the north storefront in style and materials with a band of three large, fixed-light storefront windows with wood panels above covering the original transoms. At the south edge of this window, an exterior stairway leads down to the basement level. The stairway and the building foundation are concrete. A metal pipe railing defines this stairway opening in the sidewalk.

Other windows on this façade have newer sashes in the bottom half of the openings. The top halves has been filled in with plywood. The central storefront area on the lower level is flanked on both sides by arched entrance. The storefront is covered with horizontal boards, and has one entrance offset between two fixed-light storefront windows. The windows are above a brick half wall. The third storefront has vertical board above a pair of storefront windows and the aluminum entrance door. The windows are above a brick half wall.

The south (back) façade, which abuts the alleyway, does not have any doorway openings. A pavement level basement window has been filled in and an fuel oil filler pipe extends from the ground in front of it. Three square window openings (the center one filled in with bricks) are on the first floor, and four, one-over-one, double hung windows are on the second level. The second story windows have flat arches and stone sills. The parapet on this façade steps down to the west. At the southwest corner, in the recessed space, a wood-sided shed covers a door to the first level and stairs leading to the basement. The recessed east façade has no windows, and the south façade has one, one-over-one, wood sash window and one opening covered with plywood on the upper level. On the lower level of the recessed south façade is a single panel door with a fixed pane square window above it. A brick chimney extends from the southwest corner of the roof.

Historic Alterations
The original building was 60' wide by about 90' long. After the building was purchased by the Enterprise State Bank, a two-story addition was added to the south façade in 1916. This addition did not extend all the way to the west creating the recessed southwest corner.

Alterations
First floor storefronts opening all changed and windows altered at various times.
Sanborn

1910—The building appears on this Sanborn Map. A dotted line denotes that the building has a cornice. The building is listed as a Store.

1917—The building has been split into four distinct sections: a Bank, Meat Market, Grocery Store, Cigars Store with Pool Hall, and Millinery. On this map it is possible to see the building recess in the southwest corner, with a small square addition.

1941—The building is split into a Bank, Restaurant, Office, and Cigar Store. The building recess in the southwest corner is still visible, with a small square addition.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

The IOOF and the Knights of Pythias
The Enterprise Fraternal Association Building was constructed by two fraternal organizations, the Enterprise IOOF Lodge No 153 and the Enterprise Lodge Knights of Pythias No. 94. Both organizations were important in the social history of Enterprise, as they were in other communities across the nation.

The Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153 was organized in Enterprise on April 21, 1901. The IOOF began in England in the late 1700s, and was organized in the United States in 1819 by John Widley who coined the motto's phrase, "Visit the sick, Relieve the distressed, Bury the dead, and Educate the orphan." The first lodge in Oregon was in Salem, 1852. The first lodge hall in Enterprise was built jointly with the Knights of Pythias in 1908 (200 W. Main Street). The IOOF later built a new lodge hall that was completed in 1920 (105 NE First Street).

The Fraternal Order of Knights Pythias was an organization of men (women were in the allied Pythian Sisters organization) dedicated to universal peace. The ideal of brotherhood was inspired by the play Damon and Pythias (1826) by the Irish writer John Banim, and this, in turn, was linked to ideals of knighthood to create the organization's name. The Pythian order was a popular society on the West Coast by the end of the nineteenth century. The Enterprise Lodge No. 94 was organized after 1900.

Enterprise Fraternal Association Building
The Enterprise Fraternal Association completed the building in 1908 on land purchased by the association from the Enterprise IOOF Lodge No.153 in 1907. The IOOF purchased the land in 1903 from S.E. and Julia Combs. The Enterprise Fraternal Association was organized with the intention of building a lodge hall for use by the Enterprise IOOF Lodge and the Enterprise Lodge Knights of Pythias. A semi-public project, private citizens and lodge members financed the construction of the building. The official dedication was held on February 28, 1908, with addresses by the IOOF and Knights of Pythias lodges.

The March 5, 1908 Chieftain exclaims that, "As was expected the new fraternal building was packed to its full capacity Friday evening on the occasion of the dedication of the hall by Enterprise Lodge No. 94, K. of P., and Enterprise Lodge No. 153, I.O.O.F. Nearly four hundred people were gathered in the building by half past eight o'clock and a more representative audience never before assembled in this county than that which greeted Mr. F. A. Clarke of this city when he arose to delver the address of welcome on behalf of the two lodges here . . . . Each and every person present seemed to be trying to entertain all the rest and a jolly good time was the result. At 11:30, the first call was made to the banquet Hall where Dr. Ault as head waiter assisted 18 of the young members of the local lodges presided over the tables and saw to it that all present were served with one of the nicest suppers that it would be possible to serve in any country and by the time the last of the great crowd had been fed it was along in the small hours of the next day."

The first floor of the new fraternal hall building was rented to a variety of businesses and the upper floor used as the lodges' meeting hall, and often used by the public for celebrations, dances, or private parties. The building also had a basement. By 1910, a billiard's hall occupied the east side of the lower story. The building served the needs of the fraternal organizations about 1917; the building was then sold to the Enterprise State Bank in February 1915.

Enterprise State Bank Ownership
Charles E. FunK (buinesss person), Clyde T. Hockett (physician), and Charles E. Crow (sheriff) filed articles of incorporation for the Enterprise State Bank in May 1910 with a capital investment of $25,000, divided into 250 shares at $100 a share. The principal backers of the bank were Salt Lake City and Chicago investors. Funk, a prominent merchant, began making plans for the construction of a new stone bank building "on his lot between the new Litch building and Keltner's hardware store" (Chieftain, August 4, 1910). A La Grande contractor Samuel Haworth was hired to design and construct the new building located at 110 W. Main Street (not the subject Fraternal Building). The building was nearing completion in 1910 and occupied in 1911. The one-story Bowlby stone building served as the headquarters for the Enterprise State Bank until it was moved in 1916 to the Enterprise Fraternal Association Building.

When the bank moved into the Enterprise Fraternal Association Building, the building was remodeled to accommodate banking activities and other commercial businesses. The January 20, 1916 Chieftain states that "Mrs. J. A. Funk's millinery store moved from Daniel Boyd's building on West Main to the new addition to the Fraternal Hall, even though the building was not finished. Alterations to other parts of the Fraternal building continued through the winter; the new plate glass front for the Enterprise State Bank quarters was installed by John Oberg, the contractor . . . . The bank has taken steps for its removal to the new corner room. A large safe that has been in the back of the bank was sold to Wallowa County Title and Abstract Company, and moved to the Durham building. Other tenants of the remodeled Fraternal hall also must wait for the completion of the re-construction."

The Enterprise State Bank moved into the former fraternal building in 1916, enlarging and remodeling the structure. The bank financed a two-story addition on the south façade and partitioned some of the lodges' meeting rooms into smaller spaces. Despite the remodeling, the investment in the bank did not pay off and by 1918, new stockholders took over the bank and new directors were elected. The new bank owners made additional changes to the building as cited in the May 22, 1919 Chieftain. "The remodeling of the Enterprise State Bank awarded P. T. Ainge of Pendleton the contract for remodeling and enlarging the bank premises. The bank will take over half of the storeroom to the west, close in the corner entrance with windows, and put a new door about 30' west of the corner. The entrance will open to a long lobby with bank counters to the left and safety deposit vaults at the rear. Large windows were cut in the east façade to bring more light into the building and new furniture and fixtures were installed. Mosaic tile was also laid in the bank lobby." The bank served the city and county residents for another several years before more changes took place.

In 1932, the Enterprise State Bank merged with the Wallowa State Bank, and served as the only bank in the county for several years. The new bank was known as the Wallowa State Bank until 1936 when the bank was sold to the First National Bank of Portland during the height of the Great Depression. In the early 1940s, the bank occupied the corner room, with a restaurant behind to the south. A confectionery and cigar shop was in the western storefront. During WWII, the USO occasionally hosted dances, and locals came to the upstairs "ballroom."

The First National Bank remained in that location until 1950 when the bank moved into a new modern building on Greenwood and West First streets in Enterprise. Started in the summer of 1949, the new reinforced concrete building cost $75,000. The "old" bank building was sold to the Wallowa Law, Land & Abstract Company; the agreement stipulated that possession was to take place on March 1, 1950. The abstract company purchased the building as an investmen; the tenants would remain. By the mid-1950s, the Coyle's Café was in the building, claiming to be the most popular restaurant in Wallowa County. It occupied the corner storefront. Later the Circle T Restaurant was located in the building and was a long-time tenant of the building.

Bowlby Stone
Locally quarried on the land once owned by Enoch and Lulu Bowlby, the stone is classified as a consolidated volcanic ash found in Northeastern Oregon. The lightweight gray stone is almost the weight of wood, and when wet can be easily cut with a saw or nailed. The stone was taken from the quarry, cut by local stonemasons, and left to dry and harden. When dry, the stone was a hard, suitable building material used for the construction of houses, commercial buildings, and foundations. The stone was hauled from the Bowlby property for a cost of $1 for a 4x4x8 cord. Many of the early buildings in the commercial district of Enterprise were constructed of Bowlby stone including the Bowlby Building, Wallowa County Courthouse (1909-10), the Enterprise Hotel (1903), the Litch Building (1909), the Enterprise Mercantile and Milling Company Building (1916), and the Chieftain Building (not an inclusive list).

Chain of Title
S.E. and Julia Combs (Purchased in 1903)
Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153 (Owned 1903-1907)
Enterprise Fraternal Building Association (Owned from 1907-1915)
Enterprise State Bank (Owned from 1915-1932)
Wallowa National Bank and First National Bank (Owned from 1932 to 1957)

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

- [x] Title Records
- [x] Census Records
- [x] Property Tax Records
- [x] Local Histories
- [x] Sanborn Maps
- [x] Biographical Sources
- [ ] SHPO Files
- [x] Interviews
- [x] Obituaries
- [x] Newspapers
- [ ] State Archives
- [x] Historic Photographs
- [x] City Directories
- [x] Building Permits
- [ ] State Library

Local Library: Enterprise Public Library
University Library: Wallowa Co. Historical Museum
Historical Society:
Other Repository:

Bibliography: References

Belew, Ellie. "About Wallowa County: People. Places, Images." Enterprise, OR: Pika Press, 2000.

"Building on Our Pioneer Spirit." Wallowa County Economic Action Team Report. May 2007.

Coffman, Lloyd W. "5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, A Centennial History of The Wallowa County Chieftain." Wallowa County Chieftain. Enterprise, Oregon. 1984.

Enterprise City Plat Map, Wallowa County Assessor's Office, Wallowa County Courthouse.

"History of Union And Wallowa Counties." Western Historical Publishing Company, 1902.

Justice, George. Personal interview by Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard. Long-time Enterprise resident, July 2009.

Oregon Death Index. Oregon Trail Press.

Pudgett, Keith. "The History of Wallowa County, OR." Wallowa County Museum Board. Dallas TX: Taylor Publishing Company. 1983.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Enterprise, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1917, and 1941.

Sterbentz, Cathy. "Historic Downtown Enterprise, A Walking Tour." Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group. Enterprise, Oregon, 2006.

United States Census, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.
<www.ancestery.com>

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspaper, 5/20/1909, 8/4/1910, 8/11/1910, 8/25/1910, 9/15/1910, 10/13/1910, 12/22/1910, 1/20/1916, 1/20/1917, 1/24/1918, 12/12/1918, 5/22/1919, 12/11/1919, 8/29/1935, 1/5/1950, 2/16/1950.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspaper, Wallowa County 1887-1987, 100 Years of Pioneer Spirit. February, 1987.

"Wallowa County, A Land of Beauty and Opportunity." Enterprise Chamber of Commerce publication, ca. 1960.

Wallowa County Courthouse. Assessor's and Clerk's Office. Enterprise, OR.

World War I Draft Registration.
<www.ancestery.com>

Oregon Historic Site Form

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: **208 W Main St** ☐ apprx. addrs

Enterprise ☐ vcnt **Wallowa County**

historic name: **O. K. Theatre**

current/ other names: **Vista Theatre**

Optional Information

assoc addresses:
(former addresses, intersections, etc.)

location descr:
(remote sites)

block nbr: 9 lot nbr: 3-4 tax lot nbr: 4100

township: 2 S range: 44E section: 2 1/4:

zip: 97828

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: **Building** height (# stories): **1**

total # eligible resources: **1** total # ineligible resources: **0**

elig. evaluation: **eligible/contributing**

NR status:

primary constr date: **1918** (c.) ☐ secondary date: (c.) ☐
(optional--use for major addns)

NR date listed: (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)

primary orig use: **Theater**

secondary orig use: **COMMERCIAL: General**

orig use comments:

primary style: **Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Other**

secondary style: **Commercial (Type)**

prim style comments:

sec style comments: **Art Decco / modern elements**

primary siding: **Concrete: Other/Undefined**

secondary siding: **Wood:Other/Undefined**

siding comments:

plan type: **Theater**

architect:

builder: **Samuel R. Haworth**

comments/notes:

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name: Wallowa-Enterprise ILS 2009 Survey & Inventory Project

farmstead/cluster name:

external site #:
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:

ILS survey date: **8/30/2009**

RLS survey date: **6/1/2008**

Gen File date:

106 Project(s)

North façade

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Setting: The building is located mid-block between two commercial buildings. Facing north, the building is flush with the public right-of-way. An alley and paved parking lot are to the south.

Exterior: Completed in 1918, the O. K. Theatre is a board-formed concrete building that has a high stepped front parapet decorated with squat pilasters that terminate at the top ofa raised horizontal concrete coursing that forms a rectangular band above former upper window openings. Dentils decorate the bottom of the raised rectangular area. The enclosed tripartite window openings are divided into three bays separated by slender paired pilasters. The first story is separated visually from the second floor by a wide slightly raised concrete band.

The lower story front is divided into three bays separated by concrete pilasters. The theater entrance and commercial storefront have been modified extensively over the years with the addition of new doors and windows, and horizontal wood siding above the window openings. A single door with transom is on the east side of the first bay, flanked by a fixed-light window. A newer marquee is above the paired double entrance doors in the center bay. A recessed single door with transom is on the west side of the third bay, flanked by a fixed-light window.

A lower, one-story concrete wing is on the west side of the main theater building that was originally designed to house another business. The wing is similar in design to the main building with a high parapet decorated with areas defined by raised concrete bands. Storefront windows flanked the central door that is capped with a transom.

The back (south) of building is comprised of a one-story concrete wing on the west side, and the high, three-story concrete section with no windows housing the fly system and stage. The back of the building has a wide slider window in the west, one-story wing, and the fly wall has three doors: a single door behind an aluminum storm at the west edge, a single five-panel wood door at the east edge, and a double five-panel wood door on a diagonal wall recessed on the windowless east façade. Between the two single doors is a row of wide slider windows just above the level of the pavement.

The west side of the fly wall above the one-story wing is covered with vertical boarding. In front of the stage fly, a gable roof covers the theater and the one-story west portion. A large cupola, with wood louvered vents on each side, is located on the gable ridge. This appears to be part of an original venting system.

Interior:
Note: Access to the interior of the theater was restricted. The double front doors to the theater have wood surrounds with elongated glass panels in the center. These doors open into the ticket booth vestibule; the ticket booth is on the west side of the small room and a series of double doors are on the south side. The room has a beaded board ceiling with two beams extending north south. The double doors have elongated glass panels surrounded by wood frames. The doors open into the lobby that has doors to the theater on the south wall. The refreshment stand is on the east side of the lobby. The floor in the theater slopes down to the stage that is elevated above the floor level. Originally, there were 500 seats in the theater; this has been reduced over the years. According to oral interviews, there were two apartments under the stage area (George Justice interview).

Exterior Alterations
Storefronts modified and upper windows enclosed. Entrance canopy removed.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

O. K. Theatre Building
The grand opening for the O. K. Theatre was held in February 1919 after a flu epidemic delayed the dedication of the theater. Plans for the new theater were started in October 1917, when A. and May Hackbarth purchased a city lot on Main Street from G. J. & Fanny Wagner for $1.00. Hackbarth, a native of Wisconsin, began planning for the new modern theater for Enterprise. At that time, the town relied on the Opera House and the People's Theatre for entertainment. Hackbarth hired La Grande contractor and mason Samuel Haworth to construct the building (he constructed many of the buildings in downtown Enterprise). Plans for the theater were based on East Coast theater designs.

In anticipation of the completion of the theater, Hackbarth leased the building in November 1918 to Portlander J. A. Van Wie to oversee the final construction phase and operate the business. Van Wie hired Howard and Vesta Goodfellows, also of Portland, to manage the new theater. The building process was slowed by the winter weather, but by December, the building was completed. The management, however, could not open the theater because of the 1918 influenza pandemic and the restriction put on public gatherings. The December 18, 1918, Chieftain newspaper reported that Van Wie prepared for the theater opening while waiting for the flu ban to be lifted. The walls were decorated, the wiring finished, chairs placed in the building, and the "picture machines" installed. The east storefront was leased for use as a barbershop, owned by W.I. Calvin, and operated by Fred Lamberson. George A. Hillstrom rented the other storefront for his plumbing shop (he used the theater's large basement for storage and a work area). The larger storeroom west of the theater had not yet been leased. The theater and storefronts were heated by steam heat, and two apartments were located in the basement.

By the end of January, the flu ban had been lifted and the grand opening of the O. K. Theatre was scheduled for Saturday, January 25, 1919. The January 23 edition of the Chieftain states, "In opening the O. K. Theatre, we offer to the citizens of Enterprise and Wallowa County a complete modernly equipped comfortable theater. The first year's program we dedicate to the unparalleled photo productions of Paramount-Art-Craft Pictures . . . at a fixed price of fifteen cents for children and twenty-five cents for adults, which includes war tax." Shows were scheduled for 7:15 and 9:00 pm seven days a week except Sundays. The ad for the opening states that "Each show will consist of feature productions of not less than five reels, and a comedy or educational of one or two reels." Large advertisements donned the papers with photographs of the stars in the ArtCraft pictures.

The opening night was a success as people filled the lobby waiting to be ushered into the theater. Speakers gathered before the first show was played and owner Hackbarth was praised for erecting such a beautiful and modern building, the finest in Eastern Oregon with the only possible exception being the theater in Baker, Oregon. The January 23, 1919 Chieftain praises the theater, "The theater marks an advanced step in amusement facilities of the county. It will have 500 seats when all finished, with wide aisles, and a floor which slopes at such a degree that a child can see the stage and the screen from any part of the house. Artistic landscapes adorn the walls and the lights are decidedly pretty. The management promises that the pictures shown will be of as high order as the house itself, and the theater is bound to attract patronage from far and near." The speakers announced that Austin Haughey was the projector operator and Henry Bell, pianist.

In February 1919, soon after the theater was dedicated, Van Wie announced that he would open the theater on Sundays. Petitions were circulated and given to the town council in favor of Sunday matinees. Van Wie explained that the practice was common in other Oregon towns, and no law prohibited theaters from being open on Sundays. Others worried that it would interfere with church and baseball games. The managers prevailed and the first Sunday movies where shown in late February.

The theater's stage was used for many different venues. Local plays and musical productions were held at the theater, and traveling Chautauqua's and touring groups made visits to the O. K. Theatre. The storefronts along the front of the building were continually occupied. In 1927, the O. K. Men's Shop, in one of the storefronts, was remodeled when the Emporium moved into the shop. The front door was moved back a couple of feet to give a deeper window display. The following year, J. A. Williams purchased the O. K. Barber Shop from Earl Morrison; the barbershop was a fixture on Main Street for many years.

In 1929, Hackbarth leased the theater to M. E. Ward, who had been living in Pendleton, Oregon. That same year, the first talking movies made their debut at the O. K. Theatre. Royal Tone sound equipment was installed, and in September 1919, the first movie was shown; the R.K.O. picture "Street Girl." The film had only opened in Portland the day before, a feature the management was proud of. A full house greeted the management the first night the talkees were shown. The "Music is reproduced beautifully and the spoken word can generally be distinguished" (Chieftain, September 19, 1929). Many first dates were held at the theater when tickets were a dime and popcorn five cents (interview with George Justice, long-time resident of Enterprise).

Hackbarth continued to lease the operations of the movie theater while pursing other business interest. He operated a plant in Echo in the early 1930s that manufactured fox and dog food as well as food for other animals. Hackbarth hired Alvah B. Stockdale and G. A. Reed to manage the theater in 1931; they changed the theater's name to the Vista Theatre in 1933. At that time, they also modernized the theater with a new screen and sound equipment. Despite the improvements, the Depression took its toil on the theater business and the building went into foreclosure at the end of the year.

After legal dispute about the property were settled, James H. and Laura A. Thompson purchased the property in a sheriff's sale. James and Laura were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Oregon after 1900 with their son Harold. James, born in April 1868, was a physician who married his wife, Laura around 1897. By 1910, the couple was living in Joseph where James was working as a doctor, and by 1920, the couple had moved to Enterprise where they lived until James died on November 20, 1936. Laura owned the theater after her husband's death until the building was sold in 1945 to Anna and Alvah B. Stockdale, who were former managers of the theater. After Alvah died on March 6, 1954, the Stockdale family continued to own the property until selling the theater in the 1970s. Lloyd and Dale Stockdale also opened the drive-in movie theater in Enterprise that operated for many years. In the 1980s, under the ownership of Russell Ford the name was changed back to the O. K. Theatre. The O. K. Theatre was one of the oldest operational theaters in Oregon before it closed in December 2008. The new owners (August 2009) plan to rehabilitate the theater and open the theater for the community of Enterprise in September 2009.

Chain of Title
1917-18 G.J. and Fanny to Wagner A. Hackbarth
1933 Wagner A. Hackbarth to J. H. & Laura A. Thompson
1945 James H. & Laura A. Thompson to Alvah B. & Anna Stockdale
1970s Alvah B. & Anna Stockdale to Lonnie and Marion Myer
1981 Russell Ford purchased
2001 Russell Ford to David and Lori Brandt
2009 David and Lisa Brandt to Bill and Melisa Bush

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

- [x] Title Records
- [x] Census Records
- [x] Property Tax Records
- [x] Local Histories
- [x] Sanborn Maps
- [x] Biographical Sources
- [ ] SHPO Files
- [x] Interviews
- [x] Obituaries
- [x] Newspapers
- [ ] State Archives
- [x] Historic Photographs
- [x] City Directories
- [x] Building Permits
- [ ] State Library

Local Library: Enterprise Public Library
University Library: Wallowa Co. Historical Museum
Historical Society:
Other Repository:

Bibliography: References

Belew, Ellie. "About Wallowa County: People. Places, Images." Enterprise, OR: Pika Press, 2000.

"Building on Our Pioneer Spirit." Wallowa County Economic Action Team Report. May 2007.

Coffman, Lloyd W. "5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, A Centennial History of The Wallowa County Chieftain." Wallowa County Chieftain. Enterprise, Oregon. 1984.

Enterprise City Plat Map, Wallowa County Assessor's Office, Wallowa County Courthouse.

"History of Union and Wallowa Counties." Western Historical Publishing Company, 1902.

Justice, George. Personal interview by Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard. Long-time Enterprise resident, July 2009.

Oregon Death Index. Oregon Trail Press

Pudgett, Keith. "The History of Wallowa County, OR." Wallowa County Museum Board. Dallas TX: Taylor Publishing Company. 1983.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Enterprise, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1917, and 1941.

Sterbentz, Cathy. "Historic Downtown Enterprise, A Walking Tour." Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group. Enterprise, Oregon, 2006.

United States Census. 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.
<http://www.ancestry.com>

"Wallowa County, A Land of Beauty and Opportunity." Enterprise Chamber of Commerce publication, ca. 1960.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspaper articles, 11/21/1918, 12/18/1918, 1/23/1919, 2/13/1919, 12/11/1919, 5/5/1927, 5/17/1928, 3/28/1929, 9/5/1929, 9/19/1929, 11/12/1931, 5/11/1933, and 3/6/1947.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." "Wallowa County 1887-1987, 100 Years of Pioneer Spirit". February, 1987.

Wallowa County Courthouse. Assessor's and Clerk's Office. Enterprise, OR.

World War I Draft Registration.
<www.ancestery.com>

Oregon Historic Site Form

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: **220 W Main St** ☐ apprx. addrs
220-218

Enterprise ☐ vcnt **Wallowa County**

historic name: **Ashley Building**

current/ other names: **Amonino Furniture Store, KWVR Radio**

Optional Information

assoc addresses:
(former addresses, intersections, etc.)

location descr:
(remote sites)

block nbr: 9 lot nbr: 7-8 tax lot nbr: 4300

township: 2 S range: 44E section: 2 1/4:

zip: 97828

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: **Building** height (# stories): **2**

total # eligible resources: **1** total # ineligible resources: **0**

elig. evaluation: **eligible/contributing**

NR status:

primary constr date: **1910** (c.) ☐ secondary date: (c.) ☐
(optional--use for major addns)

NR date listed: (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)

primary orig use: **Specialty Store**

secondary orig use: **Mortuary**

orig use comments:

primary style: **Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Other**

secondary style: **Commercial (Type)**

prim style comments:

sec style comments:

primary siding: **Metal Sheet**

secondary siding: **Vinyl Siding**

siding comments:

plan type: **1-Part Block**

architect: **W. A. Rigdon**

builder: **W. A. Rigdon, Samuel J. Haworth**

comments/notes: **218-220 are a single building; although the store-front treatments and paint color differ**

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name: Wallowa-Enterprise ILS 2009 Survey & Inventory Project

farmstead/cluster name:

external site #:
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:

ILS survey date: **8/30/2009**

RLS survey date: **6/1/2008**

Gen File date:

106 Project(s)

North façade

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Description
Setting: The Ashley Building, 60'x110', is located on the southeast corner of Main and West Second streets. Facing north, the building is flush with the public right-of-way on the north and west sides. Immediately to the east is a one-story commercial building, and to the south an alley and a paved parking lot. Across West Second Street to the west is a 1914 concrete auto garage, most recently Summit Ford.

Exterior
Built in 1910, the Ashley Building is a wood-frame, two-story rectangular commercial building. The structure has a sloped roof, which is concealed by a parapet on the north, west, and east facades. The north and west facades have a metal Italianate cornice, decorated with curved moldings, brackets embossed with abacus leaves with a row of dentils below. The siding on the upper portion of the north (front) façade is embossed iron panels simulating stone. This façade is divided into two bays separated by iron panel clad pilasters.

The storefront in the eastern third of the north façade has been altered. Above the entrance is a wood sign centered between two small, double-hung windows. The newer windows are in plywood panels that cover the original tall transom windows. Below the plywood siding, a single entrance door, with a tall oval light, is recessed and centered between two bulkhead display windows with round metal posts at the corners.

The storefront in the western two-thirds of the north façade is more intact and has a band of tall transom windows divided into three equal bays by mullions and further divided by three muntins. The storefront windows below flank the central recessed entrance doors. The original central double door has been enclosed and roman brick placed on the lower portion of the doors. Two diagonal entrances flank the central entrance. These two entrances have two newer doors. A roman brick bulkhead is below the windows.

The west façade is clad in embossed iron panels simulating stone block. At the second-story level are five evenly spaced slider windows with narrow cantilevered balconettes that have wood posts and metal railings. On the ground floor a display window wraps around from the storefront, flanked by a single, newer panel door with multi-lights in the upper half. Four decorative wrought-iron wall mounted planter boxes are evenly spaced on this facade; a low slider window with wrought-iron security bars is centered between the middle two planters. At the south end of this façade are four entrances: two single doors with narrow oval lights in the upper half, a double panel door with multi lights, and a fourth entry recessed in the southwest corner (to the interior apartments). These are newer doors.

The south (rear) façade has two satellite dishes mounted at the edge of the sloped roof. Horizontal vinyl siding covers the original siding. A replacement slider window opens to a narrow balcony with metal railing supported by wood posts and skirted with lattice. Two newer double French doors open to a second narrow balcony with metal railing supported by wood posts and skirted with lattice. Two newer doors at the ground level are without trim or shelter.

Alterations
The wood-frame structure originally had an interior mezzanine; apartments were added at a later date. Exterior alterations include storefront modifications, new entrance doors on the west and north facades, addition of balconies and alteration of the windows on the west façade. The transoms on the east side of the front façade have been covered and new smaller windows installed. The storefront below has also been modified. Vinyl siding has been added to the back façade.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

The Ashley Building
Fred S. Ashley erected the Ashley Building in 1910 on the corner of Main and W. Second streets for use as a furniture store and undertaker parlor. In March 1910, S.L. Burnaugh purchased the small wooden building on Ashley's lot and moved the structure to make way for the construction of the new building. Ashley hired W.A. Rigdon to design the building. Rigdon, a resident of Enterprise at the time, was a builder/contractor by trade, and worked with La Grande stonemason Samuel Haworth on the building. By April 1910, the stone foundation was completed and by May, the contractors were rushing to complete the building. The crew's work paid off. By July, Ashley began moving into his new building.

The July 21, 1910 issue of the Chieftain announced that, "F.S. Ashley last week moved into his new business quarters, on Main street, the building being practically completed. Mr. Ashley erected the block, designing the rooms specially for his furniture and undertaking business, and appointments in the new quarters are up to date and all that could be wished. The large corner room is occupied by the general furniture stock. The room is splendidly lighted and contains also a private office set apart. The rear rooms, two in number, will be used as an undertaker's parlor, and the other as a work room, fully equipped with cabinet making tools and general carpentry tools. The smaller front room will be rented." Although Ashley moved into his new building, the iron veneer panels, cornice, and storefronts were still under construction. In December 1910, Ashley installed hitching racks across the street for his customers. The Ashley Building was one of several commercial business erected in downtown Enterprise after the railroad was completed to the Eastern Oregon community in 1908.

The iron panels installed on the exterior were similar to the panels used on the Litch Building (100 W. Main St.) that contractor Haworth constructed in 1909. Ashley's Enterprise House Furnishing Company opened it doors and Clarence L. Booth moved his undertaking business into the back rooms. Booth, a cabinetmaker by trade, built the coffins. The new building was a welcomed addition on Main Street. Both Fred and his wife Nettie were active in the operation of the store.

By the 1920s, Ashley relinquished his part in the furniture business, most likely to H.E. Taylor. In 1927, Taylor sold half interest in the business to A.B. Amonino who became a new partner in the Enterprise Furniture Company and undertaking business with Clarence Booth. Booth, at that time, was the mayor of Enterprise and the county coroner. By 1930, the two businesses separated and relocated to different buildings. Amonino moved

his business to the Litch Building and Booth moved across the street to a new brick mortuary building. By this time, Fred and Nettie Ashley were divorced. Fred was living in California with his new wife, and Nettie was working in Enterprise at a variety store living with her daughter Gina, also divorced and employed as a salesperson.

By 1935, the Ashley Building was in county receivership for delinquent taxes. Mildred Ahrens purchased the property from Wallowa County in 1936 for $1,286. After the sale of the building, Amonino moved the Enterprise Furniture business back to the Ashley Building. In 1950, Mildred Ahrens purchased the building and leased the building to tenants A.B. Amonino, Robert Stives, and Helmine Dillion. Amonino retired in 1962 and closed his furniture business after decades on Main Street. Joe Dillion continued his business in the building until 1976 when he leased the business to Leonard and Effie Lozier. In the following years, the Ashley Building was leased to several different types of businesses. There are currently three apartments in the building along with the two occupied storefronts.

Fred and Nettie Ashley
Fred Stanley Ashley and his wife Nettie were both active in the operation of the store and in the community. Fred Ashley was born on August 2, 1879 in Hazel Dell, Lane County, Oregon to Samuel and Elizabeth J. Ashley. At that time, Fred was the youngest of eight children. By 1900, Fred's widowed mom and several of his siblings were living in Weiser, Idaho where the boys were helped support the family by farming.

Around 1903, Fred married his wife, Nettie N., also an Oregonian who was born about 1876. By 1910, the couple was living in Enterprise with their daughter Opal where Fred operated the furniture store. In 1917, he was appointed to the Oregon House of Representatives, serving one term. Besides his furniture business, Fred became one of the first automobile dealers in Enterprise. The April 20, 1916, Chieftain reports that "Fred S. Ashley's two carloads of Chevrolet automobiles have been reduced to the point where he is in doubt about having one left for his own use." In 1917, Ashley purchased the Priest and Proctor Garage and started in earnest selling automobiles throughout the county.

By 1930, Nettie and Fred were divorced, and Fred was living with his second wife, Maude, in San Diego, CA. He continued his trade in the furniture business while living in California. Fred Ashley died in 1962.

Chain of Title
1910 Fred S. Ashley owned the property
1936 Wallowa County to Mildred Ahrens
1950 Mildred Ahrens to A. B. & Anna Stockdale
1950 Anna Stockdale to Joe H. Dillon (lease option)
1976 Joe H. Dillon to Leonard & Effie Lozier
1990s Lee and Carol Perkins purchased the property

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

- [x] Title Records
- [x] Census Records
- [x] Property Tax Records
- [x] Local Histories
- [x] Sanborn Maps
- [x] Biographical Sources
- [ ] SHPO Files
- [x] Interviews
- [x] Obituaries
- [x] Newspapers
- [ ] State Archives
- [x] Historic Photographs
- [x] City Directories
- [x] Building Permits
- [ ] State Library

Local Library: Enterprise Public Library
University Library: Wallowa Co. Historical Museum
Historical Society:
Other Repository:

Bibliography: References

"Building on Our Pioneer Spirit." Wallowa County Economic Action Team Report. May 2007.

Coffman, Lloyd W. "5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, A Centennial History of The Wallowa County Chieftain." Wallowa County Chieftain. Enterprise, Oregon. 1984.

Enterprise City Plat Map, Wallowa County Assessor's Office, Wallowa County Courthouse.

"History of Union and Wallowa Counties." Western Historical Publishing Company, 1902.

Justice, George. Personal interview by Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard. Long-time Enterprise resident, July 2009.

Oregon Trail Press. Oregon Death Index. <http://www.heritagetrailpress.com>

Pudgett, Keith. "The History of Wallowa County, OR." Wallowa County Museum Board. Dallas TX: Taylor Publishing Company. 1983.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Enterprise, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1917, and 1941.

Sterbentz, Cathy. "Historic Downtown Enterprise, A Walking Tour." Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group. Enterprise, Oregon, 2006.

United States Census, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspaper articles, 4/29/1909, 3/3/1910, 5/19/1910, 7/21/1910, 8/11/1910, 12/22/1910, 4/20/1916, 10/11/1917, 2/26/1920, 6/9/1927, 3/20/1930, 8/30/1934, and 4/26/1962.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Wallowa County 1887-1987, 100 Years of Pioneer Spirit." February, 1987.

"Wallowa County, A Land of Beauty and Opportunity." Enterprise Chamber of Commerce publication, ca. 1960.

Wallowa County Courthouse. Assessor's and Clerk's Office. Enterprise, OR.

World War I Draft Registration. <www.ancestry.com>

Oregon Historic Site Form

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: **300 W Main St** ☐ apprx. addrs

Enterprise ☐ vcnt **Wallowa County**

historic name: **Enterprise Garage & Auto Co.**

current/ other names: **Smoot & Sanders, Jack Harmon Motors, Summit Ford, Courtney Motors, D&R Motors**

Optional Information

assoc addresses:
(former addresses, intersections, etc.)

location descr:
(remote sites)

block nbr: 8 lot nbr: 1-pt tax lot nbr: 3500

township: 2 S range: 44E section: 2 1/4:

zip: 97828

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: **Building** height (# stories): **1**

elig. evaluation: **eligible/contributing**

primary constr date: **1914** (c.) ☐ secondary date: (c.) ☐
(optional--use for major addns)

primary orig use: **Specialty Store**

secondary orig use:

primary style: **Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Other**

secondary style: **Commercial (Type)**

primary siding: **Concrete: Other/Undefined**

secondary siding: **Concrete Block**

plan type: **1-Part Block**

comments/notes:

total # eligible resources: **1** total # ineligible resources: **0**

NR status:

NR date listed: (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)

orig use comments: **Auto dealership/gas station**

prim style comments:

sec style comments:

siding comments:

architect:

builder: **John Oberg**

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name: Wallowa-Enterprise ILS 2009 Survey & Inventory Project

farmstead/cluster name:

external site #:
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:

ILS survey date: **8/30/2009**

RLS survey date: **6/1/2008**

Gen File date:

106 Project(s)

East and north facades of corner showroom

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Setting
The Enterprise Garage and Auto Company building is located on the western edge of the commercial core directly across from the historic Gotter Hotel to the north. The sidewalk adjoins the sidewalk alongside the Main Street (north) and W. Second Street (east) façades, and an alley is adjacent the south façade. Another one-story commercial building is on the west side of the building.

Exterior
Built in 1914, the Enterprise Garage and Auto Company is a one-story, rectangular building measuring 60'x110'. The building has a slightly sloped roof concealed by stepped parapets on the west and north facades. The cast concrete block has a rock-face finish laid in a regular pattern. The parapet is finished with a simple concrete coping covered with metal sheathing. Both the north and east facades have large metal rimmed, plastic "Ford" signs. The north façade also has a smaller, plastic "Mercury" sign.

The front (north) façade is divided into two bays defined by a change in materials. The western portion of this façade is constructed of cast concrete block with a banding of concrete above the large display window. A door and double-hung windows are also located on this end of the façade. A slightly projecting belt course, made of molded concrete blocks, extends below the level of the large display window; the belt course is only a foot above the ground.

The eastern side of the façade is finished with a smooth stucco surface above continuous bands of metal-framed windows that almost reach to the sidewalk. An awning-covered entrance door is near the western edge of the bay. The large, fixed pane windows have wood framed surrounds and steel sashes. The windows wrap around the corner of the building. The corner is finished with a thin metal divider, which creates a dynamic interior showroom.

The west façade is also split into two distinct sections. The northern most section wraps around to the front (north) façade. The materials and style match the eastern portion of the north façade. South of the wrap around fixed pane windows is a rollover metal garage door with a bank of three, rectangular windows located below the doors halfway point. Above this door is a plastic, rectangular sign that protrudes perpendicular from the façade that reads "Service." The southern three-fourths of this façade is made of rock-faced, cast concrete block. Centered on this portion of the façade is a garage door opening that has been walled-in. The old opening has a flat concrete lentil. An entrance door and fixed-light window have been installed in the enclosed wall. Above this area, two signs protrude perpendicular from the building. The uppermost sign is round and reads, "Ford," and directly below is a rectangular sign that reads "Trucks." The walled door opening is flanked on the north by two, one-over-one, double-hung windows and on the south by three, larger, one-over-one, double-hung windows.

The south (rear) façade has cast concrete blocks that wrap around the corner of the building from the west façade, then the construction material changes board-form concrete. There are a variety of window types on this façade including a three-light, metal sash, sliding window mounted in a garage door opening; two wood-framed, nine-over-nine, double-hung windows; and two wood-framed, one-over-nine, double-hung windows.

The back one-fourth of the west façade projects beyond the concrete block addition. This back portion of the main building is constructed of unfinished, board-formed concrete. There is one window opening on this façade; a rectangular, vinyl window.

Centered on the south façade of the concrete block historic addition is a single solid door. The west façade of this addition abuts a one-story commercial brick building, which may have been built at the same time as the garage addition. Both the addition and the neighboring store appear on the 1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, and both have brick front facades, with details that carry across the parapets. The addition's parapet has side pilasters and a multi-layered banding of dentils above a recessed brick panel. Below the brick is a wide lintel that continues across both storefronts. Below the lintel and between two brick columns, the addition has eight transom windows over five fixed-light windows in wood frames that sit on a wood bulkhead. There is no exterior door to the addition's front façade.

Alterations
Between 1917 and 1941, the northeast corner of the building was removed to accommodate a drive through gasoline pump service bay. This was enclosed again most likely in the 1950s. By 1941, a concrete block storage facility was added to the west façade. Garage door alterations.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

Enterprise Garage & Auto Co. Building

Daniel and Walter H. Boyd purchased the lot at the corner of Main and W. Second streets in 1906 from Alice and George Gaily for $2,000. Daniel Boyd, real estate developer and attorney, financed the construction of the new "modern" concrete automobile garage in 1914. At that time, there were about 30 cars in Enterprise. The automobile era was in full swing as entrepreneurs started businesses related to the new industry. The March 19, 1914 Chieftain states, "A new automobile garage is being built by Daniel Boyd on the Main Street corner just east of his home. The structure will be 60x110 feet, built of concrete blocks and with concrete floor. The front will be an expanse of plate glass, with wide door for automobiles, and other entrances will be provided at the rear and side. The cost of the building will be $5,000. John Oberg has the contract." Oberg, a Swedish emigrant of 1907, also constructed the Enterprise Carnegie Public Library, completed in 1914.

The new building, designed for selling, storing, and repairing automobiles, had a plastered wall office, sleeping room and a "modern lavatory." The article continues describing the interior of the garage, "Pits will be provided for working under cars. Ample room is given for machinery and tools for the shop.... The building has been leased for three years to the Enterprise Garage & Auto Co., C. C. Clearwater manager. He will take charge as soon as the building is ready, giving up his position with S. D. Keltner." The construction of the garage progressed rapidly, and by May 1914, the concrete blocks for the walls were manufactured and the contractor was putting up the walls. The roof system was specially designed for the garage; there was an interior truss roof system with no interior posts so the automobile bays were unobstructed. The office and sales rooms were in the front of the building partitioned from the mechanics areas, and a small apartment was on the west façade of the building. Ads placed in the paper announced the services of the new garage. Prospective buyers could purchase a Maxwell auto, delivered, for $850. The ad stated, "A Rich Man's Car at a Poor Man's Price—In a Class by Itself" (Chieftain, May 21, 1914).

The new garage was completed by summer 1914, and C.C. Clearwater managed the business operations. By June 1917, the name of the business had changed to the Enterprise Garage and Machine Shop and J. H. Stine owned the business. Stine sold the machine shop and repair department to Charles Smoot and O. E. Sanders; the storage battery and accessory departments remained under the management of C. S. Haney. The garage became the Smoot and Sanders Garage. In July 1917, "W. C. Smoot of the firm Smooth & Sanders traveled to Portland, Tacoma, and Spokane as a trouble-shooter for the firm of Keystone Drill Company. While away he also hired four car men for the local shop: T. R. Bates a battery man, F. R. Bird a spring maker and machinist, E. V. Dunsmore a repair man and machinist, R. R. Wise a machinist. The first three came from Seattle and the latter from Portland; all are now in town" (Chieftain, July 12, 1917).

The garage property remained in the Boyd family until the early 1930s. Owner Daniel Boyd died and his brother, Dr. T.O. Boyd, sold the property to Harvey A. Mutch who formed a partnership with Tom Ratcliff; it was then known as Mutch-Ratcliff Motor Company. In 1937, Mutch sold the building to Ada and M.J. Goss. As the new owner, Goss hired Ervine C. Jenkins to manage the garage and service station, while he retained the sale departments of Studebaker, DeSoto, and Plymouth cars; Roe Buchanan was the salesman. Richfield gas was sold at the station. In 1945, the building was sold to a group of investors incorporated as the Main Street Motor Inc. Company. The group included Chauncey and Frances Payne, George and Edna Fuller, W.H. Dewey, and Lee Pilkerton.

The August 11, 1949 Chieftain announced that a new car dealer partnership had been form. Harvey Mutch and Jack Harmon went into business for several years before Mutch sold his business interest to Harmon in 1952 because of health reasons. The business became known as Jack Harmon Motors. Although Harmon continued to own the business, the building was sold to Harry and Martha West in 1956 for $12,500. Nine years later, Harmon sold his business to Mick Courtney and the motor company became known as Courtney Motors. Mick Courtney bought the building in 1994 and sold the structure to D&R Motors in 2006. The business was known as Summit Ford. At the time of the survey, the building was vacant.

Daniel Boyd

Daniel Boyd was a well-known lawyer in Enterprise "who holds to high ideals in his professional life and enjoys a large and representative clientage. He is broad-minded and has advanced ideas upon many subjects affecting the sociological and economic conditions of the country and his influence is widely felt in the community for the benefit of his fellowmen" (Gaston: The Centennial History of Oregon).

Boyd was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, December 5, 1875 to James A. and Margaret Boyd. Four years after Daniel was born, the family moved to Jay County, Indiana, where the father died a year after their arrival. His mother died three years later and left Daniel an orphan at the age of seven. His brothers and sisters raised him. At the age of fourteen, Daniel rented a 160-acre farm and began farming independently. After failing as a farmer, he went back to school. At the age of sixteen, he began teaching in Ohio and later entered the University of Wooster in Ohio. After two years, he graduated and was appointed superintendent of the high school at Pennville, Indiana. He resigned after three years and worked for the census department in Washington, D. C. while attending law school at night at George Washington University. In December 1900, Daniel married Ethel Axtell, daughter of J. S. Axtell, a resident of Portland, Indiana. Ethel was born on July 22, 1875.

In 1902, the couple moved to Kennewick, Washington, where Daniel practiced law. Boyd continued practicing in Kennewick until 1905, when he moved to Enterprise, where he began his work as an attorney. The Centennial History of Oregon describes Boyd, "His mind is naturally logical and inductive and he displays most careful analysis in all legal interests entrusted to his care, so that he arrives at a safe conclusion, based upon an intimate understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and their correct application to the points at issue. He is especially well known for an extensive office practice and is widely regarded as a safe counselor. Although his attention has been almost wholly directed to his profession, he has engaged to some extent in real estate. He is the owner of five farms in Wallowa County, aggregating some eleven hundred acres, and also owns a business block, in which he has his offices and residence."

Boyd, a Republican, served as mayor of Enterprise from 1906 to 1908, and on February 12, 1907, Daniel was one of three people to incorporate the Wallowa Law Land & Abstract Co. (other partners Ethel A. Boyd and Samuel Litch). Stock Certificate No. 1 was issued to Daniel Boyd on April 15, 1907. He remained active as the attorney for the business for many years. In the spring of 1912, Boyd was elected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago when William Howard Taft and James S. Sherman were nominated. Boyd was a member of the Enterprise Wallowa Lodge No. 82, A. F. & A. M., and Enterprise Chapter No. 30, R. A. M. He was also affiliated with La Grande Lodge No. 433, B.P.O.E. Ethel died in Los Angeles, California on August 1, 1947 and Daniel died before her in 1933.

Chain of Title to 1960
Daniel & Walter M. Boyd (1906-1933)
Harvey A. Mutch (1933 to 1937)
M. J. & Ada F. Goss (1937 to 1945)
Main Street Motors Inc: George & Edna Fuller and Chauncey & Frances Payne (1945 to 1956)
Harry & Martha West (Purchased in 1956)

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

- [x] Title Records
- [x] Census Records
- [x] Property Tax Records
- [x] Local Histories
- [x] Sanborn Maps
- [x] Biographical Sources
- [ ] SHPO Files
- [x] Interviews
- [x] Obituaries
- [x] Newspapers
- [ ] State Archives
- [x] Historic Photographs
- [x] City Directories
- [x] Building Permits
- [ ] State Library

Local Library: Enterprise Public Library
University Library: Wallowa Co. Historical Museum
Historical Society:
Other Repository:

Bibliography: References

Belew, Ellie. "About Wallowa County: People. Places, Images." Enterprise, OR: Pika Press, 2000.

"Building on Our Pioneer Spirit." Wallowa County Economic Action Team Report. May 2007.

Coffman, Lloyd W. "5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, A Centennial History of The Wallowa County Chieftain." Wallowa County Chieftain. Enterprise, Oregon. 1984.

Enterprise City Plat Map, Wallowa County Assessor's Office, Wallowa County Courthouse.

Gaston, Joseph. "The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811 – 1912." Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co. 1912.

"History of Union and Wallowa Counties." Western Historical Publishing Company, 1902.

Justice, George. Personal interview by Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard. Long-time Enterprise resident, July 2009.

Oregon Death Index. Oregon Trail Press.
<www.heritagetrailpress.com>

Pudgett, Keith. "The History of Wallowa County, OR." Wallowa County Museum Board. Dallas TX: Taylor Publishing Company. 1983.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Enterprise, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1917, and 1941.

Sterbentz, Cathy. "Historic Downtown Enterprise, A Walking Tour." Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group. Enterprise, Oregon, 2006.

United States Census. 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.
<http://www.ancestry.com>

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspapers, 12/22/1910, 3/19/1914, 9/3/1914, 6/21/1917, 7/12/1917, 3/27/1919, 3/14/1929, 8/29/1929, 11/5/1931, 11/18/1937, 3/30/1939, 8/11/1949, 10/20/1949, and 2/13/1964.

"Wallowa County, A Land of Beauty and Opportunity." Enterprise Chamber of Commerce publication, ca. 1960.

Wallowa County Courthouse. Assessor's and Clerk's Office. Enterprise, OR.

Oregon Historic Site Form

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: **101 NE 1st St** ☐ apprx. addrs

Enterprise ☐ vcnt **Wallowa County**

historic name: **Enterprise Carnegie Public Library**

current/ other names:

Optional Information

assoc addresses:
(former addresses, intersections, etc.)

location descr:
(remote sites)

block nbr: 3 lot nbr: 5-6 tax lot nbr: 1200

township: 2 S range: 44E section: 2 1/4:

zip: 97828

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: **Building** height (# stories): **1**

total # eligible resources: **1** total # ineligible resources: **0**

elig. evaluation: **eligible/contributing**

NR status:

primary constr date: **1914** (c.) ☐ secondary date: (c.) ☐
(optional--use for major addns)

NR date listed: (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)

primary orig use: **Library**

secondary orig use: **Organizational**

orig use comments:

primary style: **Late 19th/20th Period Revivals: Other**

secondary style: **Renaissance Revival**

prim style comments:

sec style comments:

primary siding: **Standard Brick**

secondary siding: **Concrete: Other/Undefined**

siding comments:

plan type: **Other Commercial/Public**

architect: **Block and Bunting**

builder: **John Oberg**

comments/notes:

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name: Wallowa-Enterprise ILS 2009 | Survey & Inventory Project

farmstead/cluster name:

external site #:
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:

ILS survey date: **8/30/2009**

RLS survey date: **6/1/2008**

Gen File date:

106 Project(s)

West (front) and south facades

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Setting
The Enterprise Carnegie Public Library is located on the eastern end of the commercial core directly south of the IOOF Hall. An alley separates the library from the IOOF Hall. The City Hall and the Fire Station are west of the building across NE First Street. The library is sited on the southwest corner of the block with sidewalks on both the west (front) and the south sides. The library's parking area is located directly to the north. Lawn surrounds the building.

Summary
Completed in 1914, the Enterprise Public Library is a two-story, cross-shaped building measuring 60'x24'. Although a smaller, regional version of the American Renaissance style, the library building displays characteristics of the style in its symmetrical façade, pedimented entrance gable, brick construction with raised corner brick quoins, contrasting stonework around the doors and windows, a keystone above the prominent entrance door, and stone lintels and sills. The elevated concrete foundation simulates horizontal stone coursing.

Exterior
The building has a hip roof covered with wood shingles, slight eave overhangs, brick exterior laid in a common bond pattern, raised brick corner quoins, and double-hung windows finished with rough faced stone lintels and sills. The front entrance door is framed with rough faced stone with a keystone inset above the door; the keystone is made of a slightly lighter stone color. Centered above the front entry door is a large sign with a simple raised border and lettering that reads "Public Library."

The symmetrically balanced front façade has a projecting front-gable, central bay with a pediment centered in the cornice. The tympanum is comprised of brick laid in common bond pattern. Sets of concrete stairs ascend from both the north and south sides to the raised front entrance. The entryway door has a multi-light transom and single-pane sidelights. Decorative, lantern-inspired lights flank the doorway. The transom appears to be original, but the door and sidelights are of newer construction and materials. On both the north and south sides of the projecting front gable volume there is a high, one-over-one, double-hung window with stone lentils and sills.

Tripartite, one-over-one, double-hung windows are on the front façade on either side of the central entrance. Below each of these windows, a raised coursing of rowlock and soldier coursing of decorative brickwork creates an inset rectangle. The water table, raised basement level, and foundation are made of concrete formed in horizontal coursing simulating stone. Recessed tripartite, double-hung windows are below the foundation. These square-shaped windows have rough-faced stone lintels and concrete sills.

The north and south side façades are identical. Both have banks of three windows on the main floor and three smaller windows on the raised basement level. Beneath the main floor windows are the typical inset rectangle made by a raised coursing of brick.

The rear (east) façade has a projecting wing with a pedimented gable (void of ornamentation). The projecting volume has a single bank of windows on the main level, and a below grade, basement level entryway. On the northeast corner, an exterior chimney projects above the roofline approximately four feet, and on the south side, stairs lead up to the main level. The solid door is surrounded by simple wood trim. The east façade does not have a water table; rather a course of bricks laid in a rowlock to separate the upper level's brick from the concrete of the basement level.

Alterations
In 2006, the front stairway was reconfigured into two sets of stairs leading up to the entrance door to accommodate a book drop and improve access. The original stairway was a single flight of concrete steps that led up to the entrance. The original projecting wooden eaves and cornice were removed some time after 1950. The cornice was reconstructed in metal to resemble the original design ca. 2005.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

Enterprise Public Library
In 1898, a resident of Enterprise could borrow books from the shelves in Forsythe's drugstore in the Bowlby Building for an annual fee of 50 cents. By 1900, a public library was organized with 200 books that were kept upstairs in the Berland Grocery on Main Street. Dues was 25 cents per year and membership was 50 cents. Before a permanent home for the library was found, the library moved to several different locations including the Wallowa National Bank building, the Opera House, and then the third floor of the Wallow County Courthouse. The City appointed Mrs. Bertha Millard as librarian in 1910, and the city discontinued the membership and dues, making the library free to use.

Citizens started fundraising for the permanent location for the library. Funds were raised by producing plays, teas, and evening dinner, and in April 1910, the City purchased a lot with a small building across the street from the Court House that was used as the City Hall and library.

On January 13, 1911, the City of Enterprise authorized a ½-mill tax for support of the city library. The proposal for a new library building had support in 1912; the new library would cost $5,000. A July 26, 1913 Chieftain article states, "That city's Carnegie library plans have been accepted by the Carnegie Foundation, and so the plans were sent on here for next use." La Grande, architects Milton Block and C.W. Bunting were hired to prepare the final plans for the Enterprise library. Architect Block practiced in La Grande from about 1913 to 1921 before moving back to Portland. Block and Bunting also designed the La Grande Carnegie Library.

The City purchased the corner lot from G. I. Ratcliff for $1,500 in July 1913. The Carnegie Foundation approved the architectural plans for a masonry library in August 1913; the same month John Oberg, one of five bidders, was awarded the construction contract for the new library. Oberg, a Swedish emigrant of 1907, also constructed the Enterprise Garage & Auto Co. and the Entrise Barber Shop in 1914. The heating and plumbing contract was awarded to Sutherland Co. of Walla for a cost of $700. In September 1913, the City Council recommended that the building be

completed as planned, and to pay for the specified overruns. The increased cost also included building concrete sidewalks along the streets and grading the lot for lawn and parking.

The Enterprise Public Library was completed for a cost of $5,912, and opened with 300 books on the wooden shelves. Contractor John Oberg admitted he lost money on the job; his bid was several hundred dollars too low. The building was designed with two large, bright reading rooms, one for adults and the other for children, and the librarian's desk was in the middle of the room directly in front of the entrance. The basement had three rooms: the heating plant room and two large rooms for public use. The City Council planned to use one of the rooms for their meetings held twice a month. In August 1914, the Chieftain ran a front-page feature article on the new library showing the beautiful library with classical details. Every year, patronage increased as new books were added to the collection. In 1918, the collection included 605 books making a total of 2,750 volumes; the library board purchased 409, and citizens donated 196 books. The Enterprise Public Library is still owned and used extensively by the citizens of Enterprise.

Carnegie Libraries in Oregon
Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate, began his philanthropic ventures in 1886 in the United States. In the later part of his life, Carnegie gave money for public libraries throughout the English-speaking world. He donated $56 million for 2509 library buildings worldwide: $40 million of that granted for 1670 library buildings in 1412 American cities. Carnegie libraries were designed in various styles. The Carnegie Corporation wrote guidelines for grantees to use that recommended efficient library layouts. These guidelines were sent to communities requesting funds from the Carnegie Foundation.

Twenty-five communities in Oregon received grant funds for the construction of 31 public libraries. Eugene received funding for the first Oregon Carnegie Library, and Portland received funding for the most, seven. From 1909 to 1916, Carnegie granted funds for the construction of libraries in the Eastern Oregon communities of Baker, Enterprise, Hermiston, Hood River, La Grande, Milton, Ontario, Pendleton, The Dalles, and Union.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

- [x] Title Records
- [x] Census Records
- [x] Property Tax Records
- [x] Local Histories
- [x] Sanborn Maps
- [x] Biographical Sources
- [ ] SHPO Files
- [x] Interviews
- [x] Obituaries
- [x] Newspapers
- [ ] State Archives
- [x] Historic Photographs
- [x] City Directories
- [x] Building Permits
- [ ] State Library

Local Library: Enterprise Public Library
University Library: Wallowa Co. Historical Museum
Historical Society:
Other Repository:

Bibliography: References

Belew, Ellie. "About Wallowa County: People. Places, Images." Enterprise, OR: Pika Press. 2000.

"Building on Our Pioneer Spirit." Wallowa County Economic Action Team Report. May 2007.

Coffman, Lloyd W. "5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, A Centennial History of The Wallowa County Chieftain." Wallowa County Chieftain. Enterprise, OR: 1984.

Enterprise City Plat Map, Wallowa County Assessor's Office, Wallowa County Courthouse.

"History of Union and Wallowa Counties." Western Historical Publishing Company, 1902.

Horner, John Harland. The Horner Papers, Volume 2 A p. 482, Enterprise Public Library Collection.

Justice, George. Personal interview by Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard. Long-time Enterprise resident, July 2009.

Krussow, Patricia and Donovan, Sally. Historic Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Hood River County Library and Georgiana Smith Park." November, 1997.

Pudgett, Keith. "The History of Wallowa County, OR." Wallowa County Museum Board. Dallas TX: Taylor Publishing Company. 1983.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Enterprise,1890, 1900, 1910, 1917, and 1941.

Sterbentz, Cathy. "Historic Downtown Enterprise, A Walking Tour." Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group. Enterprise, Oregon, 2006.

Swinehart, Ralph. Interview with Enterprise resident, July 2009.

United States Census. 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.
<http://www.ancestry.com>

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspapers, 6/26/1913, 7/10/1913, 7/24/1913, 8/14/1913, 8/28/1913, 9/11/1913, 11/27/1913,

3/12/1914, 7/23/1914, 1/19/1919, and 12/11/1919.

“Wallowa County Chieftain,” "Wallowa County, 1887-1987, 100 Years of Pioneer Spirit." February 1987.

Wallowa County Courthouse. Assessor’s and Clerk’s Office. Enterprise, OR.

Oregon Historic Site Form

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: **109 W Main St** ☐ apprx. addrs

Enterprise ☐ vcnt **Wallowa County**

historic name: **Enterprise Barber Shop**

current/ other names:

Optional Information

assoc addresses:
(former addresses, intersections, etc.)

location descr:
(remote sites)

block nbr: 5 lot nbr: pt.9 tax lot nbr: 700

township: 2 S range: 44E section: 2 1/4:

zip: 97828

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: **Building** height (# stories): **2**

total # eligible resources: **1** total # ineligible resources: **0**

elig. evaluation: **eligible/contributing**

NR status:

primary constr date: **1914** (c.) ☐ secondary date: (c.) ☐
(optional--use for major addns)

NR date listed: (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)

primary orig use: **Specialty Store**

orig use comments:

secondary orig use:

primary style: **Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Other**

prim style comments:

secondary style: **Commercial (Type)**

sec style comments:

primary siding: **Concrete: Other/Undefined**

siding comments: **Cast concrete block simulating rough stone**

secondary siding: **Concrete Block**

plan type: **2-Part Block**

architect:

builder: **John Oberg, probably**

comments/notes:

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name: Wallowa-Enterprise ILS 2009 | Survey & Inventory Project

farmstead/cluster name:

external site #:
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:

ILS survey date: **8/30/2009**

RLS survey date: **6/1/2008**

Gen File date:

106 Project(s)

South façade

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Setting
The Enterprise Barber Shop building is located on the north side of Main Street in the center of the commercial core, across Main Street from the Litch building and immediately west of the Bowlby Building. The sidewalk abuts the building on the front (south) façade, and a triangular air shaft at the back (north) facade.

Exterior
Built in 1914, the Enterprise Barber Shop building is a narrow, two-story rectangular building measuring 50'x10'. The rock-faced, cast concrete block is visible on the upper story. A series of darker colored copings stones define the top edge of the building, concealing the roof system.

An oriel window, that extends the width of the building, projects from the center of the second floor. Each section of the oriel has a one-over-one, double-hung window. The oriel window has a low-pitched, shingle roof with slight eave overhangs finished with exposed rafters. Inset vertical recessed panels embellish the oriel below the double-hung windows. The underside is finished with beaded boards laid on the diagonal.

A steel, I-beam extends across the width of the building below the oriel window. Transom windows are below the I-beam and above the storefront window, which is comprised of a large, wood-framed, fixed-light window with "Enterprise Barber Shop" decoratively painted onto the glass. Narrow, light-colored rock veneer (probably installed in the 1950s/60) covers the area below the window. The entry door, capped with a fix-light transom, is directly west of the window and is set at an angle to the street. Directly west of the door is a staircase leading to the second floorapartment. The stairway alcove has a white hexagon tile floor with a square, green, and white fret border. A barber pole is east of the storefront.

Alterations
Addition of stone veneer under storefront window.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

Enterprise Barber Building
In May 21, 1914, two downtown business owners announced plans to build a new store between their two commercial stores; the Berland Grocery Store and the Burnaugh & Mayfield Drugstore. The Chieftain article is titled, "New Store Building Will Fill In a Gap." The new store would be jointly owned and be 10' wide, 40' to 60' deep, and two stories high. A stairway at the west side of the storefront leads to the upper floors of all three buildings. Burnaugh & Mayfield planned to remodel the second floor of their building since the Masons had moved to the Wallowa National Bank in 1913. They planned to rearrange the walls for half a dozen office rooms and remove the back stairs that once led to the upstairs apartments. They planned to rent the narrow new storefront for a store, barbershop, or office; the second floor could be an office.

By July 1914, the building was almost completed. The paper stated, "The two story office building between the Burnaugh & Mayfield and the Berland stores is nearly finished. The front and back are concrete blocks and steel girders support the upper wall. The building is as substantial as can be made and is almost fire proof. The Wallowa Law Land & Abstract Company will occupy all of the first floor, and S. L. Burnaugh and John Oberg [local contractor] expect to occupy the front room on the second floor" (Chieftain, July 9, 1917).

The title company only occupied the building for a few years. By 1917, a jeweler was located in the first floor storefront. By the 1920s, the first floor was occupied by a barbershop. At that time, there were at least five barbers working in Enterprise. The upstairs was used for professional offices and later apartments. Mrs. Mayfield, who owned the adjacent building to the east, lived for a while above the barber shop.

The barbers continually occupied the lower storefront in the 1930 and into the 1940s. In 1946, Jimmie Fordice bought the business from barber Robin Bird. His son, Delbert Fordice followed his father's footsteps and went to barber school in Portland before returning to Enterprise and working as a barber in the subject building. Bird's daughter married Delbert Fordice. In 1959, Delbert hired Don Martin to work in the Enterprise Barber Shop, and two years later, the barbers formed a partnership that lasted for decades. Don Martin still owns the Enterprise Barber Shop.

The Berland Family
Louis Berland, born in Stravanger, Norway on March 25, 1850, was the son of Lars (Lewis) and Betsy Berland. Lars was a tanner and shoemaker, and trained his sons in the trade. In 1867, at the age of 16, Louis immigrated to Rushford, Minnesota where he worked as a cobbler. In 1871, Berland married Isabella Oleson, and the couple began farming, selling produce to nearby railroad camps. The Berlands later moved to North Dakota, and then traveled west, settling in Paradise, Wallowa County, Oregon in 1891 (Chieftain, February 16, 1939).

In 1896, the couple moved to Enterprise where Louis joined J. P. Gardner in a harness and saddle business. Louis also built a house for Samuel Litch, a prominent business owner and rancher in the area. He stayed in Enterprise for several years before taking over the harness and saddle shop. Berland then sold the business, moved to Portland, only to return to Enterprise two years later to start a grocery store with his daughter Emily Wilson. In 1900 he bought the 1888 brick building that stood 10' to the west of the new E. R. Bowlby building. The Berland Grocery was a landmark in downtown Enterprise for years. Besides his success in the grocery business, Berland was a well-respected citizen of Enterprise, serving on the City Council and was active in developing the town. He was remembered as a man that "walked erect, with head up, and looked the world square in the face. In later years, his hair turned almost white but this indication of his age did not take away his keen friendly interest in his family and friends and public affairs" (Chieftain, April 20, 1939).

The Berlands had eight children that survived to adulthood: Oscar, Burt, Lue, Emily, Edna, Laura, Cora, and Jennie. Gust and Mathilda died as children. Isabelle Berland died in 1921 and four years later, Louis married Martha Jane Colgate Cunningham. Martha Jane was born in Huntington County, Pennsylvania on March 30, 1860, and married Duffield M. Cunningham on November 27, 1884. The Cunninghams moved to Wallowa

County in 1911. Cunningham died around 1923, and two years later, Martha married Louis Berland. Martha Jane Berland died on February 11, 1939, and Louis died two months later on April 16, 1939 (Chieftain, April 20, 1939).

Samuel L. Burnaugh
Samuel L. Burnaugh was born in Clermont County, Ohio in 1844, the son of Joseph and Lydia Black who moved to Illinois a year after their son was born. After farming in Knox County, the family moved to Iowa. In 1864, Samuel traveled by ox team to Union County, making his living in the mines before securing work in a Walla Walla, Washington sawmill. After a trip back to Iowa, he came back to Oregon and bought a half-section of land southeast of Elgin. On October 6, 1875, Samuel married Savannah Jasper, the daughter of Merrill Jasper of Cove. The couple had five children by the time Susan died at the age of 27. She was buried at Summerville Cemetery. Burnaugh then married Mary S. Patten, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Young) Patten, who came to Oregon in 1863. The couple had one daughter, Nellie who was born circa 1896. Samuel was an active citizen, a member of Elgin Lodge, No. 142; IOOF; Orion Lodge, No. 73, and Knights of Pythias. Burnaugh died in 1923 (History of Union and Wallowa Counties, pp. 372-373).

Byram Mayfield
Byram Mayfield was born in Umatilla County, Oregon on March 31, 1877, to George E. and Amanda (Westerfield) Mayfield. Byram attended public schools, and become a druggist after receiving a degree from the Department of Pharmacy at the Oregon State Agricultural College in 1903. He first worked at a pharmacy in Ontario, Oregon, and circa 1904, came to Wallowa County, where he and Samuel Burnaugh purchased the pharmacy of E. J. Forsythe, forming the partnership of Burnaugh and Mayfield. The partnership was recognized as one of the strongest in Enterprise for many years. Mayfield was a member of the Enterprise Lodge, No. 94, Knight of Pythias, and the I.O.O.F. Enterprise Lodge, No. 158. He was a democratic and was active in many in the community, serving on the City Council. Byram died on May 29, 1946, andhis wife, Hazel died in July 1982 (born December 31, 1888).

Chain of Title
1900 Enoch R. Bowlby to Louis Berland
1945 The Berland Family to Emily Berland Wilson
1955 Emily Berland Wilson to Clifford Wilson
1993 Pearl Sanders to Ronald C. Daniel
2003 Ronald C. Daniel to Current Owners, Catherine and Steven Lear

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

- [x] Title Records
- [x] Census Records
- [x] Property Tax Records
- [x] Local Histories
- [x] Sanborn Maps
- [x] Biographical Sources
- [ ] SHPO Files
- [x] Interviews
- [x] Obituaries
- [x] Newspapers
- [ ] State Archives
- [x] Historic Photographs
- [x] City Directories
- [x] Building Permits
- [ ] State Library

Local Library: Enterprise Public Library
University Library: Wallowa Co. Historical Museum
Historical Society:
Other Repository:

Bibliography: References

Belew, Ellie. "About Wallowa County: People. Places, Images." Enterprise, OR: Pika Press. 2000.

Coffman, Lloyd W. "5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, A Centennial History of The Wallowa County Chieftain." Wallowa County Chieftain. Enterprise, Oregon. 1984.

Enterprise City Plat Map, Wallowa County Assessor's Office, Wallowa County Courthouse.

Justice, George. Personal interview by Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard. Long-time Enterprise resident, July 2009.

Martin, Don. Barber in building since the late 1950s. Phone interview, August 2009.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Enterprise, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1917, and 1941.

Sterbentz, Cathy. "Historic Downtown Enterprise, A Walking Tour." Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group. Enterprise, Oregon, 2006.

United States Census, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspaper articles, 5/21/1914, 6/25/1914, 7/9/1914, 7/3/1919, 7/na/1924, 5/26/1927, 5/17/1928, 4/20/1939, 10/10/1946, 3/4/1948, and 2/26/1998.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." "Wallowa County 1887-1987, 100 Years of Pioneer Spirit." February, 1987.

Wallowa County Courthouse. Assessor's and Clerk's Office. Enterprise, OR.

Oregon Historic Site Form

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: **101 E Main St** ☐ apprx. addrs

Enterprise ☐ vcnt **Wallowa County**

historic name: **Enterprise Hotel**

current/ other names: **Hotel Enterprise, Pioneer Guest Home**

Optional Information

assoc addresses:
(former addresses, intersections, etc.)

location descr:
(remote sites)

block nbr: 4 lot nbr: 5-6 tax lot nbr: 1800

township: 2 S range: 44E section: 2 1/4:

zip: 97828

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: **Building** height (# stories): **2**

total # eligible resources: **1** total # ineligible resources: **0**

elig. evaluation: **eligible/contributing**

NR status:

primary constr date: **1903** (c.) ☐ secondary date: **1936** (c.) ☐
(optional--use for major addns)

NR date listed: (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)

primary orig use: **Hotel**

secondary orig use: **Institutional Housing**

orig use comments:

primary style: **Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Other**

secondary style: **Commercial (Type)**

prim style comments:

sec style comments:

primary siding: **Volcanic Stone**

secondary siding:

siding comments:

plan type: **2-Part Block**

architect: **Calvin R. Thornton**

builder: **Samuel R. Haworth**

comments/notes: **Before the 1936 fire, the hotel had stylistic details of Second Empire on a third floor, which was not rebuilt.**

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name: Wallowa-Enterprise ILS 2009 — Survey & Inventory Project

farmstead/cluster name:

external site #:
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:

ILS survey date: **8/30/2009**

RLS survey date: **6/1/2008**

Gen File date:

106 Project(s)

South façade and corner entrance

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Setting
The Enterprise Hotel is located in the center of the commercial district on the northeast corner of East Main and South River streets. The sidewalk adjoins the building on the south and west facades, and an alleyway is between the hotel and the commercial building at 107 North River Street. The building has a corner entrance.

Exterior
Completed in 1903 on a prominent corner lot, the hotel is a two-story, rectangular Commercial style building measuring 60'x110'. The hotel has an angled corner entrance facing southwest, a slightly sloped roof behind high metal parapets on the north and south (street facing) façades, and a projecting wood cornice with a frieze board decorated by raised geometric patterns. The building is constructed of rough-face, Bowlby stone laid in a semi-regular coursing. The east façade is made of smooth-face Bowlby stone laid in a more random pattern. All of the windows and doorways are slightly recessed, and have round-arched lintels and rough-faced stone sills.

The diagonal entrance has a tall arched doorway on the first floor with a single window above. A newer (1950s) entrance vestibule projects from this façade partially obscuring the original entrance door. The three-sided entrance has a slightly sloped cantilevered roof, square windows above roman brick bulkheads, and the entrance door in the center. Original metal steps lead up to the entrance.

The south façade, extending along Main Street, has five, one-over-one, double-hung windows equally spaced along the second floor. The lower level has two large fixed-light, picture windows with divided lights above; the windows are shaded by more modern (1960s) metal awnings. These windows were later alterations; the lentil and sill do not match the historic fabric, and the original smaller arched lintels are seen above the larger openings. Two doors are between the picture windows in the center of the façade. These doors are capped with transoms.

The west façade has larger, wood-framed windows with smaller divided lights in the upper section, a central door capped with a transom, and six double-hung windows evenly spaced on the second floor facade. The door has three metal steps leading up to the entrance. A lower, one-story wing projects from the north façade. This addition is constructed of rock-faced cast concrete block, and has a flat roof with a plywood-faced parapet projecting approximately five feet above the roofline. There are two entrances to the addition; one on the north and one on the south side. Between these two doors are two rectangular, aluminum framed, slider windows with concrete sills and lintels.

The single-story addition is below the two-story portion on the north facade. The second story has a single, double-hung window, and the one-story addition has three entrances and two windows. One window matches the windows on the west façade and one aluminum-framed window is in a much larger opening.

Interior
The hotel has a partial basement under the original footprint that measures 60'x68' with a 30'x24' area excluded in the northeast corner. The second floor has the same L-shaped plan as the basement. The four-panel guest room doors and windows have the original bullseye trim on the second floor. The wood baseboards, and lath and plaster walls are intact. The ground floor rooms have little original fabric and details except the wood staircase and railing. The ceiling has been covered with acoustic panels and the walls have been covered with dark wood paneling.

Alterations
The one-story addition on the back was built between 1917 and 1941. This was originally used as a covered garage for up to 12 cars. The large plate-glass windows around the diagonal entrance were added in the remodels of 1917 and 1930. In 1936, the third story mansard roof was removed after fire destroyed the top story (constructed of wood). Other alterations include the addition of the entrance vestibule and the awning in the 1950s and 1960s.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

Enterprise Hotel Building
On July 8, 1902, John and Sarah Calvin sold two city lots for $1,650 to the Enterprise Hotel Company for the purpose of building a new lodging facility downtown. Well-known Enterprise business leaders William J. Funk, W. R. Holmes, & Enoch R. Bowlby organized the company in order to raise enough capital to build the new hotel. Stock was sold in the new business that promised good returns. Enterprise citizens helped finance the hotel construction.

The company hired La Grande, Oregon architect Calvin Thornton to design the three-story building and Samuel Haworth to oversee the construction. Plans specified the use of Bowlby stone from the quarry of Enoch Bowlby, and a French-style mansard roof with dormers crowning the building. The construction was estimate at a cost of $10,000, a substantial amount in 1902. The entrepreneurs were building the hotel in anticipation of the railroad reaching the Eastern Oregon community; this was not realized until 1908.

Rock from the Bowlby quarry was hauled to the site and by June 1902, the basement and foundation were progressing. The 50-year old La Grande resident Levi Pisell, was one of the masons that worked with the Bowlby stone building. Construction continued through the winter of 1902-03. By July, the building was sufficiently completed so that the manager, William Black, could serve the first meal in the dining room on July 8, 1903. The hotel grand opening was delayed because the furniture had not been delivered on time. The opening was held at the end of July to the delight of the town. A large banquet was serviced in honor of the opening of the new town asset. Now Enterprise had a hotel fitting of a larger community. Not only were there rooms to rent for "transit" visitors, but several young men rented rooms by the month. The restaurant, bar and billiard room also brought in needed revenue. The completion of the railroad in 1908 brought more people into the community, helping the local businesses including the hotel.

In 1909, the new managers took over the operation of the hotel that was still owned by the Enterprise Hotel Company. A December 9, 1909, Chieftain article stated that W. C. Fitzpatrick and Perry Blanchard bought the furniture and hotel fixtures from Jacob Bauer and leased the building. Both had hotel experience in management and in the restaurant business. Five years later, the hotel was once again under new management. An ad in the July 9, 1914 Chieftain states; "Hotel Enterprise Under New Management. Mrs. K. S. Rogers has purchased the hotel and is now conducting it. Special attention given to the comfort of guests. Your patronage will be appreciated. HOTEL ENTERPRISE" A companion article states that Jacob Bauer retired and Mrs. K. S. Rogers bought the furniture and leased the building. Mrs. Rogers came from Condon where she had managed the Oregon Hotel that had burned in April of that year. Despite the new management, the business was never a very profitable venture. By 1917, plans were once again underway to give the "old" hotel a facelift. The popularity of auto touring increased business in Enterprise.

The hotel company hired Architect J. E. Tourtellotte to plan the remodel of the Enterprise Hotel in 1917. Tourtellotte was a prominent Portland architect that designed many hotels throughout the Northwest. The plans included enlarging the lobby, moving the dining room to the west front corner, adding a rear addition for the kitchen, rearranging the stairways, and replacing the small windows on the first floor with large plate glass windows. At this time, W. R. Holmes, G. J. Wagner, and G. W. Hyatt comprised the Enterprise Hotel Company. Once again, the citizens were proud of the new "modern" look of the hotel, and the owners hoped for an increase in business. Advertisements in the newspapers promoted the hotel. The Chieftain dated March 11, 1920 states, "WHERE TO EAT. THE QUESTION IS SETTLED. DINE WITH US! Our dining room is not exclusive to transit trade. It's for the folks of Enterprise and community first, last, and all the time. Give the wife a rest and a treat—a Sunday dinner here. HOTEL ENTERPRISE."

In February 1930, the last members of the Enterprise Hotel Company sold the hotel to W. A. Widman. George W. Wagner, president, and W. J. Ortman, secretary deeded the hotel over to Widman, a retired businessperson from Baker, Oregon. The hotel, an investment for Widman, leased the building to C. E. McCurdy. The hotel was once again remodeled. Front and side windows and the lobby were enlarged, and the entrance door widened and replaced with a French door. The lobby and dining room floors were covered with linoleum, and the big lobby chairs upholstered in leather. New furniture was placed in the dining room and a new refrigeration system installed in the kitchen. New paint was applied and an electric sign put on the outside. Fred Perry of Baker was in charge of the carpentry assisted by Steve Houck.

After only three years, Widman sold to the hotel to A. L. and Emma Emmons. In December 1936, a fire destroyed the third story of the hotel; the only wooden story of the three-story structure. A Chieftain article of May 28, 1936, stated that the fire continued about an hour; it started on the third floor, and spread so rapidly some guests had difficulty getting out. The fire department had plenty of volunteers, and arranged to have four hoses streaming water on the fire. The top floor burned completely, and the lower floors had water and fire damage. Proprietor, A. L. Emmons said he had time to go to every room and make sure the guests had gotten out. He admitted he had little insurance on the property, which he regarded a total loss. The third story was not rebuilt, but the rest of the hotel was remodeled, and opened once again.

In 1945, the Emmons sold the hotel to Phyllis and Kenneth Wald, and Vera Last; Phyllis Wald was the daughter of Vera Last. Joe Hallam leased and operated the hotel dining room, which opened under his management on New Year's Day 1946. The Walds only owned the hotel until July 1948 when it was sold to Cecil Best. The Best were long-time owners of the hotel and made the hotel a comfortable place to stay. An ad in the 1950s praises Hotel Enterprise for its convenient location, clean and comfortable rooms, and excellent views. The hotel also served as the bus stop for the Wallowa Valley Stage line for many years, and the Elks Lodge used the rear addition for meetings. Currently, the Enterprise Hotel operates as the Pioneer Guest House providing interim housing for special needs adults.

The Funk Family
William J. Funk, one of eleven children, was born in Marietta, Ohio, November 13, 1839. After receiving his early education in Ohio, he married and began a family. While visiting his parents, who had moved west, his wife and children died of an illness; William never went back. He settled in Portland, Oregon, where he married Zelphia Jane McCubbins in October 1867. Zelphia, born in Missouri on July 26, 1851, came to Oregon on the Oregon trail with her parents at the age of one.

The Funk's first child, Charles E., was born on April 11, 1869. A year later, the couple moved to a homestead in Kansas, where four more children were born: Anna, James, Etta, and Ida. In 1880, the family moved back to Oregon, where another three children were born: Margaret, George, and Warner. William started ranching with his sons, who helped tend the sheep. By 1890, the family had moved to Enterprise, but Funk continued to operate his sheep and cattle business.

William, along with his sons, Charles and James, decided to create a business partnership buying and selling herd stock. A few years later, they once again joined into a partnership after Charles began working in Enterprise at the general merchandising store of A. Levi. In 1898, the father and sons partnership purchased the mercantile of Levy and continued to operate the general store. By 1900, the Funk family moved to Portland except Charles and James who remained in Enterprise (Zelphia died June 23, 1923 and William died October 21, 1923). The brothers were active in the store affairs for many years; Charles managed the mercantile and James, eventually operated the grocery store.

W. R. Holmes
W. R. Holmes, born 1855 in Cincinnati, Ohio, was the son of L. R. and Jane (Gabriel) Holmes, who came to Walla Walla, Washington in 1864. Holmes went to school in Walla Walla, then worked for S. G. French in his mill and later at the French ranch. Holmes moved to Enterprise in 1884 after the death of French, and started in the stock business that he worked in for years. In 1888, he began working at the Wallowa National Bank as manager and cashier, and soon after (1890), married Mattie, the daughter of William and Mary Aram. The couple had three children: Fred, Elise, and Gerald. Holmes was active in the development of the community and was involved in many business ventures such as the Enterprise Hotel Company. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge and Mrs. Holmes was a member of the Eastern Star.

Enoch Ross Bowlby
Born on June 9, 1861 in Greene County, Pennsylvania to Samuel C. and Sarah H. Ross Bowlby, Enoch traveled to Colorado as a young man and then to Natoma, Kansas, where he worked with his brother, and met and married Lulu M. Quinn on May 23, 1884. Enoch and Lulu moved to Oregon in

1888, first living in Multnomah County and then Umatilla and Union counties before settling in Wallowa County in 1893. Enoch homesteaded 1-1/2 miles south of Enterprise, establishing a large sheep ranch (over 2,000-acres). He later raised cattle, and bought a ranch on Swamp Creek where he also established a rock quarry that supplied the stone for many of the masonry building in Enterprise.

Enoch R. Bowlby died in the Enterprise hospital on September 24, 1938. His obituary in the September 29, 1938 Chieftain states, "He was very well-to-do in early days and built the Main street building now owned and occupied by Byram Mayfield. In later years, he suffered reverses from which he was not able to recover. He was a true gentleman and always held the friendship of his old companions and associates. Surviving are the wife, Mrs. Lulu M. Bowlby; one daughter, Mrs. Mae C. Hansen; two sisters, Mrs. Belle Hall of West Virginia and Mrs. Elizabeth Worley of Paradise, Kansas; one brother R.M. Bowlby of Kellerton, Iowa; a grandson, R.J. Hansen and two great granddaughters, Belva and Nancy Lee Hansen." Bowlby was a member of the Masons, Lodge No. 82, the IOOF, No. 53, and the Eastern Star.

Architect Calvin R. Thornton
Calvin R. Thornton, born in Dexter, Iowa on February 16, 1859, into the Quaker family of Joshua and Louisa Thornton. Calvin's father was a furniture maker and home carpenter. Thornton worked as a jointer before moving to Kansas c. 1884. He then continued west, settling in Weiser, Idaho where he worked in the drug store business. In 1886, Thornton moved to La Grande, Oregon and started working as an architect. His move coincided with the fire in La Grande that destroyed eight city blocks in downtown. Thornton designed many of the early buildings in what is now downtown La Grande National Register District.

Thornton married Para Farris on February 1, 1893. The couple settled on a farm 12 miles from Enterprise. They moved back to La Grande a year later, where Thornton made his office in the Haworth-Thornton Building with Samuel Haworth, his wife's cousin and a contractor/stone mason. The two men formed a partnership that lasted until Thornton's death.

In 1909, Thornton temporarily moved to Enterprise to supervise the construction of the Wallowa County Courthouse and the Litch Building. He had previously worked in Enterprise on the Enterprise Hotel, Burnaugh & Mayfield Warehouse, remodeling the E.M.&M. Store, and designing the residences of Dr. Ault and J. H. Dobbin.

While overseeing the construction of the courthouse and the Litch Building, Thornton fell from the second story of the Litch Building, while trying to secure the iron panels under the second story windows. Calvin stepped back off the scaffolding to the sidewalk below. Thornton suffered severe head injuries and never recovered from his injuries. Thornton died on December 16, 1909, three days after the fall. After the funeral service in Enterprise, Thornton was buried in La Grande. His wife Para L. Farris Thornton, and his adopted son and daughter survived him.

Chain of Title
1902 The Calvins to Enterprise Hotel Company
1930 Enterprise Hotel Company to W. A. Widman
1933 W. A. Widman to A. L. and Emma Emmons
1933 A. L. and Emma Emmons to Ken & Phyllis Wald
1948 Ken & Phyllis Wald to Cecil and Lillian Best

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

☑ Title Records	☑ Census Records	☑ Property Tax Records	☑ Local Histories
☑ Sanborn Maps	☑ Biographical Sources	☐ SHPO Files	☑ Interviews
☑ Obituaries	☑ Newspapers	☐ State Archives	☑ Historic Photographs
☑ City Directories	☑ Building Permits	☐ State Library	

Local Library: _____ University Library: _____

Historical Society: _____ Other Repository: _____

Bibliography: References

Belew, Ellie. "About Wallowa County: People. Places, Images." Enterprise, OR: Pika Press. 2000.

"Building on Our Pioneer Spirit." Wallowa County Economic Action Team Report. May 2007.

Coffman, Lloyd W. "5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, A Centennial History of The Wallowa County Chieftain." Wallowa County Chieftain. Enterprise, Oregon. 1984.

Enterprise City Plat Map, Wallowa County Assessor's Office, Wallowa County Courthouse.

"History of Union and Wallowa Counties." Western Historical Publishing Company, 1902.

Horner, John Harland. The Horner Papers, Volume 2 A p. 482, Enterprise Public Library Collection.

Justice, George. Personal interview by Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard. Long-time Enterprise resident, July 2009.

Oregon Trail Press. Oregon Death Index.

<http://www.heritagetrailpress.com>

Pudgett, Keith. "The History of Wallowa County, OR." Wallowa County Museum Board. Dallas TX: Taylor Publishing Company. 1983.

Ritz, Richard Ellison. "Architects of Oregon." Portland, OR: Lair Hill Publishing Co.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Enterprise, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1917, and 1941.

Sterbentz, Cathy. "Historic Downtown Enterprise, A Walking Tour." Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group. Enterprise, OR, 2006.

United States Census. 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.
<http://www.ancestry.com>

"Wallowa County Chieftain." Newspaper articles; 7/30/1903, 12/9/1909, 7/9/1914, 2/8/1917, 11/27/1919, 3/11/1920, 3/11/1922, 2/20/1930, 2/27/1930, 12/27/1945, and 7/8/1948.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." "Wallowa County 1887-1987, 100 Years of Pioneer Spirit." February, 1987.

"Wallowa County, A Land of Beauty and Opportunity." Enterprise Chamber of Commerce publication, ca. 1960.

Wallowa County Courthouse. Assessor's and Clerk's Office. Enterprise, OR.

World War I Draft Registration.
<http://www.ancestry.com>

Oregon Historic Site Form

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: **105 NE 1st St** ☐ apprx. addrs

Enterprise ☐ vcnt **Wallowa County**

historic name: **Enterprise IOOF Lodge Hall**

current/ other names:

Optional Information

assoc addresses:
(former addresses, intersections, etc.)

location descr:
(remote sites)

block nbr: 3 lot nbr: pt.3 tax lot nbr: 1100

township: 2 S range: 44E section: 2 1/4:

zip: 97828

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: **Building** height (# stories): **2**

total # eligible resources: **1** total # ineligible resources: **0**

elig. evaluation: **eligible/contributing**

NR status:

primary constr date: **1920** (c.) ☐ secondary date: (c.) ☐
(optional--use for major addns)

NR date listed: (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)

primary orig use: **Meeting Hall**

secondary orig use: **RECR/CULTURE: General**

orig use comments:

primary style: **Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Other**

secondary style: **Commercial (Type)**

prim style comments:

sec style comments:

primary siding: **Standard Brick**

secondary siding: **Concrete: Other/Undefined**

siding comments:

plan type: **Social/Amusement Hall**

architect: **John Oberg**

builder: **John Oberg**

comments/notes:

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name: Wallowa-Enterprise ILS 2009 Survey & Inventory Project

farmstead/cluster name:

external site #:
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:

ILS survey date: **8/30/2009**

RLS survey date: **6/1/2008**

Gen File date:

106 Project(s)

West façade

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Setting
The Enterprise Lodge IOOF Hall is located on the eastern end of the commercial core directly north of the Enterprise City Library. An alley separates the library property from the IOOF Hall. The City Hall/Fire Station and a commercial building are across NE First Street to the west. The sidewalk and parking strip abuts the building on the front (west), an automotive business and parking lot is on the north, and a gravel area is in back (east) of the building.

Exterior
Completed in 1920, the Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153 Hall is a two-story, rectangular building measuring 60'x75'. The building has a barrel-vault roof concealed by stepped front and side parapets. External reinforcement trusses were added to the roof in the 1960s. A tall brick chimney extends from the center of the roof. The brick exterior is laid in a common bond pattern with the exception of the decorative brickwork on the top of the two outside bays of the front (west) facade, and the IOOF identity sign. The darker, contrasting clinker bricks on the outside two bays are laid in alternating patterns that project above the surface of the smooth coursing. This decorative brickwork extends around to the first bay of the south facade. In the center of these bricks are rectangular panels of smooth common bond. The top of the wide central bay on the front façade has the letters "IOOF" highlighted in light-colored brick.

The front facade is divided into three bays separated by raised pilasters that extend above the top of the parapet. Paired, six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows are between each pilaster. The daylight basement level and foundation are made of board-form concrete; the elevated basement gives the appearance of a three-story building. The basement windows are recessed in the concrete foundation and are void of decorative detailing. The upper windows have a concrete lintel above the openings. The third row of upper windows are not as tall as the basement and first floor windows.

Scored concrete, simulating stone, surrounds the main entrance door on the southern end of the west (front) facade. A flat arch caps the top of the double wood entrance doors made of two elongated glass panels in the upper portion and squat recessed panels on the lower portion. Originally, the entrance doors had multi-lights in the upper portion and two horizontal panels in the lower portion.

The north side facade, made of board-formed concrete, has a stepped parapet and is void of any openings (historically, another building adjoined this façade; currently a metal carport is attached to this façade but it is not part of this building). The south (rear) facade is constructed of board form concrete with grouped, six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows on the upper level and six-light wood windows in the daylight basement. A metal building is attached to the northeast corner of the building (neighboring business).

The south side facade, visible from the adjacent Carnegie Library, is more decorative than the north side. The facade is finished with brick on the upper two stories above the concrete basement level. Raised brick pilasters extend above the parapet height and separate the five bays on this façade. Paired six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows are between the raised pilasters at the level of the second story; a single, paired double-hung window is at the upper west corner, a feature reflecting the front facade, and a six-light and replacement window are on the lower basement windows. Over the years, the grade on the south side of the property has been raised necessitating the removal of the original double doors on this facade. The lower half of the existing windows have been filled in with concrete. The exterior of the building has remained virtually unaltered since its completion in 1920.

Interior
Basement: Stairs in the entrance foyer lead down to a long, east-west hallway that accesses the kitchen, smaller work rooms, bathrooms, and the large, 50'x60' dining room that is used as a thrift store currently. The dining room has a concrete floor and walls, and windows on the east sides. Some of the original large wood dining tables are still in the dining hall. Another room, south of the dining hall, has the furnace that heats the building. Stairs in the southeast corner of this utility room lead up to the east side alley.

Many features of the kitchen remain unchanged. The beaded board cabinets are still intact and the original cook stove. A pass through window is located on the east wall and opens to the dining hall.

Upper Level: A wide, varnished wood staircase, lined with simple square balusters and newel post, is on the east side of the entrance foyer. The stairway leads up to the lodge rooms. An original coat closet is at the top of the stairs on the west wall just outside a small anteroom immediately west of the large lodge hall. A door to the anteroom has a bell to allow lodge members to announce their arrival before entering. The anteroom has the originally varnish woodwork around the windows and doors. All the original hardware is intact including a brass "peephole" on the door opening to the lodge hall. Lodge members were only allowed to enter the hall after they were identified through the peephole.

The main meeting hall is a large open room with windows and a slightly elevated stage along the east wall. The floors are varnished wood and the walls are plaster except part of the south wall that is made of folding recessed wood panel doors that fold up and open into a small meeting room along the south wall of the upper level. A drop ceiling was installed in the 1950s-60s; some of the original metal ceiling panels are intact under the drop ceiling. The upper part of the west wall is comprised of a series of wood panels that are hinged at the top and open, exposing a balcony. The balcony was never completed but has risers along the west wall. Citizens could view events in the lodge hall from the balcony. Double doors on the west wall open into a storage area for the lodge.

The lodge's smaller meeting room on the south side of the upper story is a long, narrow room with the hinged panel, fold-up doors on part of the north wall. The building also contains original furniture such as altars and chairs that were used by the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs during their meetings. These rooms were critical components to the society's rituals. The steps and walls to the attic are unfinished.

Major Alterations

The building is virtually intact. Alterations include the installation of the drop ceiling in the main lodge hall (approximately 5 feet-some of the original metal ceiling is intact). Other alterations include replacing the original wood boiler and steam radiators with an oil furnace with a shuttered heating system with grates in floor (late 1980s); upgrading the electrical system, rebuilding the back stairway to the alley and replacement of some of the windows on the south side (alley) in 2007. The roof was reinforced with external trusses about 1960.

Summation
The Enterprise IOOF Lodge is an excellent example of an early 1900s lodge hall constructed for the sole purpose of housing the lodge activities. The building is virtually intact on the interior and exterior, and is significant for its social history and architecturally as an excellent example its type.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building
Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) originated in England in the late 1700s, and was established in the United States in Baltimore, Maryland on April 26, 1819. John Widley started the organization in the United States and coined the motto's phrase, "Visit the Sick, Relieve the Distressed, Bury the Dead, and Educate the Orphan." The first lodge in Oregon was established in Salem in 1852; the Enterprise Lodge followed almost 50 years later. The Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153 was instituted on April 12, 1901, having been organized under the dispensation granted April 4, 1901. The May 24th charter lists the first members as H.C. Mahaffey, J.W. Rankin, J.W. Kerns, T.D. Scott, H.E. Endicott, J.S. Cook and John Root.

After seeking a more permanent home for the lodge activities, the IOOF joined forces with the Knights of Pythias in 1907, and formed a group called the Enterprise Fraternal Association for the purpose of building a lodge hall. By 1908, the lodges and private citizens financed the construction of a new Bowlby stone building on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets (200 W. Main). Known as the Enterprise Fraternal Association Building, the first floor was rented to a variety of businesses while the upper floor served as the lodge meeting hall. The dedication ceremony for the hall was held on February 28, 1908. The building served the needs of the lodge, and the community for many years until the Fraternal Building Association sold the building to the Enterprise State Bank but maintained a lease (until the end of 1917) to the upper floor until new locations could be found for the lodges' meetings and events. The IOOF started making plans for a their own lodge hall.

The January 1, 1917, Chieftain headlines state "LODGES MAY BUILD THEIR OWN HOMES." The IOOF had previously purchased a lot on Third and Main streets. For some years, lodge members talked about building a substantial lodge similar to the City's Carnegie Library with a half basement for dining and social events while the upper floor would be reserved for lodge activities; the building would be for lodge use only. The Knights of Pythias also planned to build a similarly independent lodge, but renting the ground floor to help generate income to maintain the lodge.

Plans for a new lodge were facilitated when prominent resident Sarepta Weaver, widow of William Weaver, donated a city lot next to the City Library for the purpose of building a new lodge. The property was given to the lodge for a dollar on August 11, 1917 (Wallowa County Deed Book 29, p. 485). Construction was slowed by the lack of funds for the project and the impending war in Europe. Two years later, plans for the new IOOF began again in earnest.

The lodge announced the completion of the plans for the new IOO building in the May 22, 1919 edition of the Chieftain. Local contractor John Oberg, a Swedish emigrant of 1907 born in May 1882, designed the building that was described as having "an attractive appearance, with a front giving the impression of three stories in height. It is to rise on the lodge lot, across the alley to the north of the Carnegie Library." Plans specified a 60'x75', two-story brick building, with a basement that included a large dining room and kitchen. The upper floor was designed for use as a meeting hall. Construction began in the summer of 1919 and continued into the fall. The brick used in the construction was locally manufactured.

By December 11, 1919, the IOOF was nearing completion, and warm weather in January 1920 allowed work to continue. On April 1, 1920, the newspaper announced the date for the dedication ceremony, which was scheduled for April 25th. The new lodge hall was the first of its kind in Wallowa County to be completed for exclusive use by the lodge (no commercial spaces). The article in the paper continues with a glowing report of the new building, "The building is 60 feet wide and 74 feet deep. In the half basement of the ground floor has a great dining hall 50 feet by 60 feet, with a large kitchen adjoining. There is a commodious parlor for the especial conveniences of women. These rooms on the ground floor give a keen sense of the suppers and pleasant social gatherings which will be held there in the future years by the Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, and their families. The second floor is primarily devoted to the lodge hall proper, which occupies most the space. Along the west front runs a balcony, under which are the anteroom and the property room and lavatories. At the south of the lodge hall, and connected with it by large sliding doors, is a pleasant room facing the south, which is used for club purposes. On ordinary occasions, this will be shut off from the lodge hall." The building was dedicated in the spring; hundreds gathered to see the newest addition to the town.

Although membership in the Enterprise IOOF Lodge has diminished over the years (currently about 20 members), the Lodge still retains ownership of the building and uses the structure for community events and lodge meeting. The basement is rented to the Soroptimists Thrift Shop for their store.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

- [x] Title Records
- [x] Census Records
- [x] Property Tax Records
- [x] Local Histories
- [x] Sanborn Maps
- [x] Biographical Sources
- [ ] SHPO Files
- [x] Interviews
- [x] Obituaries
- [x] Newspapers
- [ ] State Archives
- [x] Historic Photographs
- [x] City Directories
- [x] Building Permits
- [ ] State Library

Local Library: Enterprise Public Library University Library: Wallowa Co. Historical Museum

Historical Society: _____ Other Repository: _____

Bibliography: References

Belew, Ellie. "About Wallowa County: People. Places, Images." Enterprise, OR: Pika Press. 2000.

"Building on Our Pioneer Spirit." Wallowa County Economic Action Team Report. May 2007.

Coffman, Lloyd W. "5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, A Centennial History of The Wallowa County Chieftain." Enterprise, OR: Wallowa County Chieftain, 1984.

Donovan, Sally. National Register Nomination. "The IOOF/Paris Fair Building." March 1990.

Enterprise City Plat Map, Wallowa County Assessor's Office, Wallowa County Courthouse.

"History of Union and Wallowa Counties." Western Historical Publishing Company, 1902.

Justice, George. Personal interview by Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard. Long-time Enterprise resident, July 2009.

Oregon Trail Press. Oregon Death Index.
<http://www.heritagetrailpress.com>

Pudgett, Keith. "The History of Wallowa County, OR." Wallowa County Museum Board. Dallas TX: Taylor Publishing Company. 1983.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Enterprise, OR: 1890, 1900, 1910, 1917, and 1941.

Sterbentz, Cathy. "Historic Downtown Enterprise, A Walking Tour." Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group. Enterprise, OR 2006.

Swinehart, Ralph. Enterprise IOOF Lodge member, site tour and written information, July 2009.

United States Census, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." 1/18/1917, 1/14/1909, 5/22/1919, 12/11/1919, 1/1/1920, 4/1/1920. 5/26/1927, 9/15/1945, and 3/28/1946.

"Wallowa County Chieftain." "Wallowa County 1887-1987, 100 Years of Pioneer Spirit." February, 1987.

"Walla Walla, Union-Bulletin." 16 September 1945.

"Wallowa County, A Land of Beauty and Opportunity." Enterprise Chamber of Commerce publication, ca. 1960.

Wallowa County Courthouse. Assessor's and Clerk's Office. Enterprise, OR.

World War I Draft Registration. Enterprise, OR.
<http://www.ancestry.com>