National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

National Register of Historic Place Date Fisted 3-7-2012 NRIS No. 1200083 Oregon SHPO

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

1. Name of Property				
historic name Enterprise IOOF Hall				
other names/site number				
2. Location				
street & number 105 NE 1st Street not for publication				
city or town Enterprise vicinity				
state Oregon code OR county Wallowa code063 _zip code _97828				
3. State/Federal Agency Certification				
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X_ nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X_ meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:				
Signature of commenting official Date				
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government				
4. National Park Service Certification				
I hereby certify that this property is:				
entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register				
determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register				
other (explain:)				
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action				

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018		8 (Expires 5/31/2012)		
Enterprise IOOF Hall			Wallowa Co	
Name of Property			County and Stat	e
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)		sources within Pro	
X private public - Local public - State public - Federal	Xbuilding(s)districtsitestructureobject	Contributing 1	Noncontributing	buildings district site structure object Total
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a	a multiple property listing)		ntributing resource ational Register	s previously
Historic Resources of Down 1888 - 1956	ntown Enterprise,		None	
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)		Current Funct (Enter categories fr		
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall		SOCIAL: Mee	ting Hall	
RECREATION/CULTURE:		RECREATION	N/CULTURE:	
Auditorium & Dance Ha	I	Auditorium & Dance Hall		
		COMMERCE:	Specialty Store	
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)		Materials (Enter categories fr	om instructions.)	
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CE	NTURY	foundation: <u>C</u>	CONCRETE	
REVIVALS: Other		walls: CONC	RETE	
		BRICK	{	
		roof: OTHE	R: Built-up	
		other:	•	

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form Ν

Enterprise IOOF Hall

Name of Property

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Completed in 1920, the Enterprise IOOF Hall is located at 105 NE 1st Street in downtown Enterprise, a rural community in Wallowa County, Oregon (Figure 3). A vernacular version of twentieth-century Period Revivals, the rectangular, two-story brick-and-concrete hall communicates its function through the oversized, raised *IOOF* name incorporated into the parapet. The front (west) façade is broken by raised brick pilasters between the bays, and the offset entrance doors framed by a flat arch and rusticated surrounds made of scored concrete (Photo 2). The concrete stem wall around the entire perimeter is punctuated at regular intervals by window openings on the primary facades, and is visually separated from the upper stories by the brick walls on the west and south facades. The rear (east) and north facades are constructed of board-form concrete. Laid in a common-bond pattern, the brick walls have wide, concrete lintels above the windows that extend between the bays. Generally, the fenestration is regular on the front and south side façades, and features paired, double-hung windows with multi-light upper sashes and brick sills. Only the height of the entrance bay offsets the regular fenestration on the primary façade. The outside end bays of the stepped parapet are decorated with brick laid in a Flemish-bond pattern. This decorative parapet extends around to the west bay of the south façade. A secondary entrance door is on the south facade.

The interior of the 9,338 square-foot building consists of the lodge hall, clubroom, dining room, kitchen, balcony, and several smaller rooms centered on an entrance foyer that has stairs leading down to the basement and up to the lodge hall and ancillary rooms (Figure 4a-c). The main floor, used for lodge activities, includes a clubroom, cloakroom, paraphernalia room, and the lodge hall (Figure 4b). The smaller rooms are along the west and south walls of the lodge hall. Innovative tri-fold, fir-panel partitions are between the main hall and clubroom, and open to create a larger event space. Original finishes on the upper level include plaster walls, Douglas fir floors, paneled-wood doors, unpainted wood trim, light fixtures, and pressed-metal ceiling in the lodge hall above the partially removed suspended ceiling. A door in the cloakroom opens to stairs to the attic and balcony that is unfinished. The basement is organized around an east-west hall with rooms on both sides. The kitchen, bathrooms, women's lounge, and utility rooms are on the north side, the more utilitarian rooms are on the south side, and the dining room is at the east end of the hall (Figure 4a). Original furnishings in the IOOF Hall are still used by the Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153 (Photo 16). Alterations to the building include replacement of the front and side entrance doors, enclosure of select basement windows on the south and east facades, installation of a suspended ceiling in the lodge hall, modifications to the dining room and clubroom ceilings, and the addition of a few smaller rooms in the basement.

Narrative Description

Setting

On a prominent commercial lot in downtown Enterprise in view of the Wallowa County Courthouse, the rectangular IOOF Hall faces west on NE 1st Street with the long axis extending east-west along the alley. The Enterprise Carnegie Library and a one-story professional office building are located to the south across an alley, and the historic Enterprise Mercantile and Milling Company Building (EM&M) and Enterprise City Hall/Fire Station are west across NE 1st Street (Figure 3) (Photo 1). The paved commercial lot to the north has a small metal shelter attached to the north side of the hall. A parking area and metal building are located at the back (east) of the hall.¹ The IOOF Hall covers the entire tax lot. A concrete sidewalk extends along the front façade with a narrow planting strip between sidewalk and on-street parking spaces.

¹ This parking area and building are not part of the IOOF Hall tax lot or nominated area.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property

Exterior Description

Plan and Exterior Walls

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

The IOOF Hall is a two-story, rectangular building measuring 60'x75' with a daylight basement (Figures 4a-c). The west (front) facade has a concrete stem wall extending below grade approximately five feet to a reinforced concrete slab. A portion of the stem wall in the southwest corner extends another five feet below the concrete slab, creating a small sub-basement. Paired, double-hung windows punctuate the stem wall, providing daylight to the basement.² Above the stem wall, the red brick walls are slightly recessed, creating the inset depth of the bays between brick pilasters that are flush with the stem wall.³

Five raised brick pilasters divide the front façade brick walls into four bays (Photo 2). The pilasters rise above the stepped parapet emphasizing the vertical division of the bays. The center pilaster terminates at a wide concrete lintel above the upper story windows. The truncation of this central pilaster permits a higher and wider central parapet to display the IOOF name. Wide concrete lintels also extend above the other windows. These concrete lintels divide the bays horizontally, balancing the vertical orientation of the pilasters. The parapets capping the end bays on the front façade are embellished with raised, alternating dark-colored bricks laid in a Flemish-bond pattern that creates a checkerboard pattern. In the center of the Flemish-bond brickwork are rectangular, flush panels laid in a common-bond pattern.

Visible from Main Street and the library lawn, the south side alley façade has a similar wall system and façade arrangement as the front façade (Photo 5)(Figure 5a). The brick walls, in a common-bond pattern, cap the elevated board-form concrete foundation that has windows to illuminate the basement. Brick pilasters divide this façade into five bays. The pilasters extend from the top of the foundation to the brick parapet; only the end two pilasters extend to the ground.⁴ Windows on the upper level are capped with wide concrete lintels that extend between each bay. The exception to this façade organization is the west end bay. The wall treatment is similar to the end bays on the front façade. A story above the other windows, the west end window has concrete banding below and above the opening. The parapet above this opening is decorated with the same Flemish-bond pattern found on the front façade (Photo 6). The parapet on south and the north façades gradually steps down to the east (Figure 5a-b). A weather head, conduit, and meter for the building's electric service are attached to the second pilaster from the west.

The back (east) façade is constructed of rough, unpainted board-formed concrete with no ornamentation (Photo 4). Windows are in the raised basement level, and at the first story. The extended eave has a metal gutter attached to the top of the concrete wall. A concrete block firewall was built on the north side of this façade when a metal building was attached to the IOOF Hall (date unknown).⁵ This windowless north side façade, also constructed of unpainted board-formed concrete, has no windows or ornamentation other than the edge of the brick pilaster that wraps around the west corner from the front façade (Photo 3). Another building (razed) was once attached to this façade. Currently, a metal vehicular storage canopy is attached to the north elevation (Photo 3).⁶

<u>Windows</u>

A majority of the original, regular fenestration pattern is maintained throughout the building; although, some of the basement windows on the secondary facades have been enclosed or modified over the years. All the front façade windows are original, and are paired, six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows (Figure 5a). The

³ The stem wall on the front (west) façade has been covered with a stucco skim coat providing a more finished surface than foundation walls on the other facades.

⁵ Not included in the nominated area. The building is on a separate tax lot.

² These windows are almost at grade. Over the years, the sidewalk has been built-up slightly, creating less distance from the sidewalk to the window sills.

⁴ From the foundation down, the bottom of these two pilasters are constructed of concrete.

⁶ This vehicle storage structure, associated with the adjacent tax lot, is not included in the nominated area.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property Wallowa Co., OR County and State

main story windows are taller than the upper story windows, reflecting the lower ceiling height of the balcony and attic spaces. Recessed from the wall surface, the windows have brick sills constructed of a slightly canted rowlock coursing.

Windows on the south side façade are located in the center of each bay, and are taller in proportion than the front façade windows, but otherwise identical in details. The four eastern windows are paired, six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows that are slightly recessed from the exterior brick wall. Only the window in the western-most bay varies in size and placement. This window is higher on the façade, at the level of the attic (this window has the Flemish-bond decorative work on the parapet above)(Photo 6). The basement windows have been altered over the years, primarily in the 1950s when the sill height was modified to help drain water away from the basement windows.⁷ One of the basement windows, immediately west of the side entrance door, has been completely enclosed with concrete (Photo 5).

The windows on the rear (east) façade are paired and triple, six-over-one, double-hung windows recessed slightly from the concrete wall (Photo 4)(Figure 5b). A set of triple windows at the north end of the façade is obscured by a firewall installed when the metal building was erected on the adjacent lot. A couple of multi-light basement windows are on this façade; the southernmost basement window has been enclosed.

Entrances

The main wood double entrance doors, on the southernmost bay of the front façade, are comprised of narrow windows in the upper portion and low recessed panels below (Photo 7). These doors, although historic and compatible, are not original to the building.⁸ The entrance doors are surrounded by scored concrete simulating smooth rusticated stone and a flat arch. An exterior gooseneck electric light fixture illuminates the IOOF sign projecting from the brick wall above the entrance doors. Another sign on the north side of the doors specifies the thrift store hours. A side entrance door is located on the easternmost bay of the south façade. The original wood door was removed and replaced with a metal fire door in 2007.

<u>Roof</u>

The building has a barrel-vault roof covered with built-up tar roofing that is concealed by stepped front and side parapets. External reinforcement trusses were added to the roof in the 1960s (Photo 1). A tall interior brick chimney with corbelled cap rises from the center of the roof near the south façade. The building was re-roofed in the fall of 2011.

Interior Description

Summary

The IOOF Hall has a total square footage on the three levels (basement, main floor including the foyer, and balcony) of 9,338 square feet. The floor plan is organized around the entrance foyer. Stairs in the foyer lead up to the lodge hall, clubroom, and anterooms, and lead down to the basement level dining room, kitchen, women's parlor, and utility rooms (Figures 4a-b). Most of the main rooms retain the original finishes, wood floors, plaster walls, Douglas fir trim, wide wood baseboards, and picture rails. The building has unfinished balcony/attic spaces that overlook the lodge hall.

⁷ The lower sections of the windows have been filled in with concrete to reduce water penetration.

⁸ The original front doors, stored in the sub-basement, are elongated ten-light French doors with two panels at the bottom.

Enterprise IOOF Hall

Name of Property

Ground Level Entrance Foyer

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

Tall, double doors open into the foyer that has a high ceiling, period lighting, original fir floors, and stairs to the upper and lower levels. On the north side, the staircase to the basement is accessible through double, varnished five-panel fir doors. A wider, more elaborate staircase to the main floor is positioned on the east side of the foyer (Photo 12). This L-shaped, carpeted fir staircase has a balustrade constructed of simple square balusters and newel post topped with a cap. An original ornate three-globe light hangs centrally from the foyer ceiling (Photo 15).

Main Floor

The main floor is divided into four major rooms: the clubroom, the lodge hall, the cloakroom/anteroom, and the paraphernalia room (Figure 4b). The foyer stairway leads to a landing with a door on the east wall that opens into the clubroom, and a door on the north wall that leads into the cloakroom/anteroom. An original coat rack on the west wall of the landing is positioned in a small alcove.

Clubroom

The varnished, single-panel fir door on the east wall of the upper stair landing leads into the clubroom that was used historically as a room for IOOF meetings. This room is a large, open rectangular space lit by the multiple windows along the south wall. The north wall has side by side, eighteen-panel, hinged tri-fold doors that fold-up revealing another identical set of tri-fold doors that open into the lodge hall (Photo 11). These paired doors are for sound proofing in the event both meeting spaces were occupied. Brass hinges with scalloped edges allow the doors to fold-up horizontally in the openings. The room has a Douglas fir floor, plaster walls, and contemporary 4' x 8' chipboard panels covering the original ceiling.

A firewall has been added across the east end of this room, creating a back stair hall. A door in the wall leads into the room that has an internal chimney with a stovepipe hole on the north wall, paired windows on the east and south walls, and a staircase leading down to the south side exit door and to the basement. The varnished staircase has a railing made of square wood balusters and newel post.

Cloakroom/Anteroom

A single-panel fir door at the top of the upper stair landing leads into the anteroom that is also used as a cloakroom. A twist-type brass doorbell in the door is used to signal the arrival of a member. The cloakroom has plaster walls, fir floors and baseboards, a wood chair rail, and windows in the west wall. The upper walls are finished with two, horizontal parallel boards that are lined with brass coat hooks. All the wood in the room is varnished Douglas fir. A single-panel door on the south wall opens to a staircase that ascends to the balcony (see description under attic), and a single-panel door on the east wall opens into the lodge hall. This room was used during lodge meetings or events for coats and for password admittance into the main hall. The main hall door has a small horn-shaped brass speaking tube in the upper half (Photo 14).⁹

Lodge Hall

The lodge hall was used as the main room for lodge meetings, initiations, and community events. The room is a large open room with fir floors, a painted chair rail on the west wall, varnished fir trim around the door and window openings, two sets of windows along the east wall above a tiered dais, and combination plaster and wood paneled walls (Photos 8-10). The northern-most windows are blocked by the exterior concrete block firewall of the metal building that abuts the rear facade. The only direct access to the lodge hall is through the door from the cloakroom. An indirect access is provided from the double, tri-fold partition on the south wall that, when open, reveals the clubroom.

⁹ This was used to gain access to the lodge hall via a secret password.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property (Expires 5/31/2012)

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

A raised dais with three chairs is positioned along the west wall between the single and double doors to the paraphernalia room. Small fold-up panels are grouped above the door height on the west wall. These panels open to the unfinished balcony area in the attic. The top portions of the fold-up panels are currently obscured by the suspended ceiling, which has been partially removed due to water damage. Sections of the original metal ceiling are intact above the suspended ceiling. Some of the original pressure cast metal canopy light bases are intact and hold schoolhouse-type glass shades.

Paraphernalia Room

The rectangle shaped paraphernalia room was used to store uniforms, flags, chairs and ceremonial artifacts associated with the IOOF fraternal organization. The room has a closet across the south wall constructed of vertical, varnished fir boards. Three doors access this closet area. A similar closet is constructed across the north wall and extends from the ceiling to floor. A varnished wood dumbwaiter shaft, built between the two windows, is located on the west wall. Coat hooks line the east plaster wall between the double and single doors. The original unpainted fir floors are intact.

Viewing Room (Balcony) and Attic

A door in the south wall of the cloakroom opens to a wide, wood staircase that leads up to the unfinished balcony/attic intended for viewing events in the lodge hall. An exposed brick wall is on the west side of the staircase, and an unfinished lath wall is on the east side. The long, narrow balcony room is directly above the entrance foyer, cloakroom, and paraphernalia room. The room has windows in the south and west walls, and no opening in the north wall. Two sets of hinged fir panels, fold up to allow viewing into the lodge hall from this room. Above these panels are diagonal tongue and groove boards. Four, step-risers made of tongue and groove boards, extend north-south. Period theater seats and other miscellaneous items are stored in this unfinished space including some historic light fixtures. A door to the unfinished attic above the clubroom is in the south end of this room's east wall. This attic is used for storage and has a plank floor, exposed rafters, and braces. The framing of the drop ceiling over the lodge hall is visible from this open attic floor.

Basement

The basement level is arranged around a central east-west hall that has plaster walls and a concrete floor (Figure 4a). A stairway at the north end of the entrance foyer descends to this east-west hall. Openings on the north side of the hall lead to the women's lounge and kitchen, storage closets, and the hall toilet. Doors on the south side lead to the sub-basement and an ancillary room. The hall terminates at a double door capped with a transom on the east end that accesses the original dining room.

Women's Lounge, Dumbwaiter, and Toilet Room

A five-panel door from the hall opens directly into the women's lounge that is used by the Rebekahs. The Rebekahs, the women's counterpart to the Odd Fellows, used this room to attend to their small children, rest, plan social events and fundraisers, hold meetings, and as an auxiliary room to the kitchen. Lath and plaster walls are finished with a picture rail and wide baseboards. This room has a window in the center of the west wall, and the dumbwaiter shaft is positioned in the northwest corner. The dumbwaiter extends up to the paraphernalia room and is constructed of varnished fir plywood. Near the dumbwaiter, a door in the north wall of the lounge leads to the kitchen. In the east wall, a five-panel door with transom opens to a small toilet room that has a sink on the south wall and a toilet on the east wall. Immediately to the south is another transom window, without a door, in the upper center of the east wall, providing light to the hall toilet room. All the woodwork except the dumbwaiter has been painted.

Kitchen

The kitchen is a long, rectangular room with a window on the west wall, shelves and appliances against the windowless north wall, lath and plaster walls, and a door to the dining room and a service, pass-through window on the east wall. At the east end of the south wall, evidence is visible of a doorway that once opened to the north end of the hall. Built-in, bead-board cabinets with butterfly hinges are above and below the service

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property Wallowa Co., OR County and State

counter along the south wall (Photo 13). Period red linoleum covers the counter tops and back splash, and linoleum squares cover the floor. Original freestanding shelving made of bead board, the refrigerator, and the 1940s Monarch wood/electric cook stove are positioned on the north wall. The range, connected to the chimney by a stovepipe, is still operational. The woodwork in the kitchen has been painted.

Utility Closet, Hall Toilet, and Hall Closet

A small utility room/janitor's closet is located on the north side of the main hall with a five-panel door opening into the room. East of the utility closet, the hall extends north. A five-panel door on the west side opens to the hall toilet room with a period sink and a toilet on the west wall under a high transom window. This north end of the basement hall terminates at the filled-in kitchen door; a new door has been added, creating an additional utility closet.

Main Dining Room

The main dining room was used for community and club dinners, and for other community events. Double doors with transoms above open into the southwest corner of the main dining room. The west wall is windowless but at the north end of this wall is a service pass-through and door connecting the dining room to the kitchen. The north wall has no openings. Windows are positioned in the upper portion of the east wall; the northern-most windows are blocked by the exterior concrete block firewall of the metal building that abuts the rear facade. Two plain doors are on the south wall. The floor and exterior walls are concrete, and the ceiling is made of square panels set in a lath frame. Square wood posts support the ceiling joists in the center of the room. The dining room's original wood tables remain and are currently used as display tables for the thrift shop. The thirty-four inch wide tables range from twelve-to-seventeen feet long and have massive turned legs.

Ancillary Rooms

Two single doors on the south wall of the main dining room open to an ancillary room now used by the thrift store.¹⁰ This room was most likely used historically as a billiard's and smoking room. Windows are on the east and south walls, and an enclosed staircase in the southeast corner leads up to the south-side exit door and the back stair hall of the main floor. An oil-burning furnace is positioned along the north wall. A door on the west wall leads to a smaller room used currently as a thrift store sorting room, which has a window in the south wall and a door in the north wall that opens to the basement hallway.

Sub-Basement

A five-panel door in the south wall of the central hall opens to wood stairs descending about six feet to the subbasement. A brick chimney, east of the stairs, is the same brick chimney visible from the street. The original heating system was a steam boiler system.¹¹ The original main entrance French doors are stored in the subbasement.

Alterations

Alterations within Period of Significance

Exterior

The lower portions of two south-facing basement windows have been filled in with concrete due to water leaking into the basement. This was probably completed when the alley was re-graded around 1953-1955. Originally, there were tall French doors in the main west façade entrance opening. These were replaced with similar doors made of wood (date unknown). The original French doors are stored in the sub-basement.

¹⁰ Probable location of the original smoking and billiard's room.

¹¹ A 1933 permit, on the basement post, states that the American Radiator Co. made the original cast-iron sectional boiler.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Enterprise IOOF Hall

Name of Property

Interior

Between 1955 and 1957, a new kitchen sink, some new cabinets, and a linoleum floor were installed. The single door at the east end of the kitchen's south wall was removed and filled in (date unknown). Fiberboard panels secured with lath strips were added to the dining hall ceiling circa 1950s.

Alterations outside Period of Significance

Exterior

The roof was reinforced by external metal trusses in the 1960s. A metal building and concrete block firewall constructed in the 1980s on the adjoining tax lot to the east has blocked some of the east-facing windows. The south-facing pedestrian door was replaced with a metal fire door in 2007.

Interior

A suspended ceiling was installed in the lodge hall about five feet below the original metal ceiling panels in the 1960s. The clubroom ceiling was covered with chipboard panels and a partition wall was constructed at the east end of this room in the early 1970s. Around 1980, the wood boiler and steam radiator system was replaced with an oil-burning furnace, which has a shuttered heating system with floor grates. In 1998, an ancillary room for use by the thrift store in the basement was built over the east half of the sub-basement. The electrical system was upgraded in 2007.

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Enterprise IOOF Hall

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Χ	A

Х

В

Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Property is associated with the lives of persons
significant in our past.

С	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics
	of a type, period, or method of construction or
	represents the work of a master, or possesses high
	artistic values, or represents a significant
	and distinguishable entity whose components lack
	individual distinction.



Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1920-1956

Significant Dates

1920, Date of Construction

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

 A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
 в	removed from its original location.
 с	a birthplace or grave.
 D	a cemetery.
Е	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F	a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Oberg, Oberg Construction Company,

Designer and Contractor

Period of Significance

The Period of Significance (POS) spans the period between 1920 and 1956. The beginning date of 1920 corresponds to the hall's completion date, and the end date corresponds to the end of POS defined in the Multiple Property Document (MPD), the *Historic Resources of Downtown Enterprise, Oregon, 1888-1956*. The significance of the building spans three historic contexts defined in the MPD; the *Railroad, Automobile, and the Timber Boom, 1908-1928; The Decline, Depression, and WWII, 1929-1945; and the Post World War II Boom, 1946-1956*, which includes the active period of the IOOF lodge and the building alterations related to the group's use of the building during this time.

Enterprise IOOF Hall

Name of Property

Criteria Considerations: N/A

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

The Enterprise IOOF Hall meets the registration requirements for Institutional Buildings under the sub-type Fraternal Buildings established in the Multiple Property Document (MPD), *Historic Resources of Downtown Enterprise, 1888-1956,* under Criteria A and C. The areas of significance represented are Social History and Architecture. Completed during the MPD historic context of *Railroad, Automobile, and Timber Boom, 1908-1928,* the IOOF Hall is significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History in association with the IOOF's role in the civic and social development of the downtown when fraternal organizations were integral part of the community life. The building is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of sole-purpose fraternal building type that retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The Period of Significance (POS) begins in 1920 with the completion of the hall, and ends in 1956, the end date of the POS defined in the MPD.

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

Social History: The Enterprise IOOF Hall meets registration requirements for the National Register of Historic Places outlined in the MPD for Institutional Buildings, sub-type Fraternal Buildings under Criterion A in the area of Social History. The IOOF Hall is symbolic of the era when lodges built some of the largest building that showed their influence and status in the community. Completed after World War I, the building represents the end of the period associated most directly with building boom that occurred when the Eastern Oregon Lumber Company (EOLC) erected a mill in Enterprise and started logging operations nearby. Many commercial and institutional buildings, including the IOOF Hall, City Library, and High School, were built during this era, when the City Beautiful Movement emphasized creating beautiful and sanitary urban areas to inspire people to lead better civic and personal lives. Created to help people in need, the IOOF's mission is captured in their motto "Visit the Sick, Relieve the Distressed, Bury the Dead, and Educate the Orphan." The Enterprise IOOF Hall is a symbol of the importance lodges once had in the welfare of the community before social service aid was available. The IOOF Hall played an important role as a social center for community meetings, meals, plays, dances, parties, fundraisers, and other activities.

Architecture: The Enterprise IOOF Hall also meets registration requirements for the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture outlined in the MPD. The IOOF Hall is an excellent example of fraternal building subtype that retains a high degree of architectural integrity. In its original location, the building retains its historic setting next to the Enterprise Carnegie Library, and across the street from the EM&M building and the current City Hall. Built within the twentieth-century Period Revival movement, the hall retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials in its red brick-and-concrete construction, raised brick pilasters, regular fenestration with original six-over-one, double-hung wood-sash windows, simulated-stone entrance surrounds, the *IOOF* name prominently displayed in contrasting tan brick on the parapet, and an elevated daylight basement complimenting the design of the adjacent library. The interior also retains a high degree of integrity in the original room arrangements, fir trim and floors, plaster walls, period light fixtures, and special lodge features such as the 'peep' hole and password speaker in the doors. The Enterprise IOOF Hall is the only example of a fraternal building erected within the POS that is a sole-purpose fraternal building, not the more common two-part commercial block building with storefronts on the ground floor. The IOOF was erected during a period where substantial masonry and concrete buildings were being erected downtown with stylistic elements of the revival styles.

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Wallowa Co., OR County and State United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property Wallowa Co., OR County and State

Integrity: The IOOF Hall meets the registration requirements of integrity outlined under Criterion A specified in the MPD in Section F-2: Institutional Building, sub-type Fraternal Buildings. Still owned and used by the Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153, the hall retains integrity of feeling and association. The hall also retains a high degree of architectural integrity, with its design, location, setting, workmanship, and materials in its virtually unaltered condition on the exterior and interior.¹²

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) originated in England in the late 1700s at a time when poverty, sickness, war, and accidents left orphans, widows, and the unemployed unable to pay for medical treatment, care for their children, or bury the dead. The IOOF was organized by people from all different socioeconomic backgrounds to help those in need by contributing funds to the less fortunate. This altruistic and friendly society gave aid to those in need for the betterment of the whole, and became known as the "Odd Fellows." The group adopted a single eye logo meaning God's omnipotence and three chain-links with the letters "F LT" in the center symbolizing *Friendship, Love, and Truth*.

Thomas Widley and four others established a formal IOOF Lodge in the North American continent in Baltimore, Maryland in 1819.¹³ Soon afterwards the phrase, "Visit the Sick, Relieve the Distressed, Bury the Dead, and Educate the Orphan" was adopted as their motto. The IOOF also became the first national fraternity to include an associated women's group, known as the Rebekahs, and establish homes for senior members and orphans. Prior to private and government welfare and social service programs, the IOOF and other fraternal organizations provided support programs in a time when these services were unavailable.

The IOOF established lodges throughout the eastern seaboard and mid-western states as settlement pushed further west. As early as the 1840s, attempts to establish lodges on the west coast included one at "the City of Oregon on the Columbia River."¹⁴ This City of Oregon attempt failed in 1846 when the ship reached the Sandwich Islands (later the Hawaiian Islands) where the first lodge west of the Mississippi was established.¹⁵ This did not deter early settlers of the Oregon Territory who established a lodge in the Pacific Northwest in Salem. The Salem Chemeketa Lodge No. 1 received their warrant in 1852 from the Grand Lodge in Baltimore. This was one of many IOOF lodges established throughout the region as more towns grew and prospered.

The first IOOF Lodges in the northeastern Oregon counties of Wallowa and Union were built in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Most of these buildings served dual purposes, with retail spaces on the first floor and lodge halls on the second floor. The two-part block commercial building type was popular for fraternal lodges as it gave the groups a source of income from the lower story retail spaces. Some of the early lodges in Union County were in the towns of La Grande, Elgin, North Powder, and Union, and in the Wallowa County communities of Flora, Joseph, Wallowa, and Enterprise.¹⁶ These lodges served various social needs of the small agricultural communities.

Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153

The Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153 was instituted on April 12, 1901, having been organized by some of the early residents of the community under the dispensation granted April 4, 1901. After the charter was officially signed in May 1901, many prominent business people requested membership, paying a \$15 initiation fee.¹⁷

¹² Architectural integrity according to the MPD registration requirements is further explored in Section 8, page 14.

¹³ "Thomas Wiley: Founder of North American Off Fellowship." http://www.ioof.org/thomaswildey.html

¹⁴ Donald Smith and Wayne Roberts. The Three-Link Fraternity – Odd Fellows in California.

<http://www.ioof.org/history/history_california.html>

¹⁵ Smith.

¹⁶ The Wallowa IOOF Lodge was built in Wallowa, OR c. 1900. The two-story wood hall was demolished in recent years.

¹⁷ Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153 Minute Books, 1902-1904. Property of the Enterprise IOOF Lodge.

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

Early members included Louis Berland, a local business owner, and Sam Litch, an attorney, business owner, and mayor. In 1901, the IOOF members began crafting bylaws and a constitution. A year later, the members voted to adopt the new constitution and bylaws. The lodge began paying benefits for sick members (\$6 a month), financing funerals, and renting hall space in the Wallowa Bank Building for \$2 a month.¹⁸

By 1903, funding began for construction of a new lodge, and a committee was formed to find a suitable location for the new building. In February 1903, the lodge purchased downtown lots 1 and 2 in Block 9 on SW 2nd and Main streets. Known as the Combs property, the lodge paid \$450 for the parcel.¹⁹ A month later, the lodge members hired J. F. Johnston to draw plans for the new hall, and in April, the lodge hired a member to sell \$7,000 worth of stock for the building fund. Almost a year later, on February 12, 1904, Samuel Litch made a motion that the plans drawn by Johnston be adopted.²⁰ Despite all the planning, the funds were difficult to obtain. Although a few new buildings were being erected in the first few years of 1900, the community was waiting for news that the railroad would finally be extended to Enterprise, improving transportation to and from the Wallowa Valley. At this time, the streets of Enterprise were lined with false front commercial buildings with the exception of the stone Bowlby Building, Wallowa National Bank, and Enterprise Hotel, and one brick drug store as discussed in the historic context Development of Downtown Enterprise, 1888-1907. The fraternal organizations were renting upstairs rooms in other commercial buildings. In 1907, the IOOF Hall decided to partner with the Enterprise Knights of Pythias to erect a new building. By this time, the railroad had begun the extension of the tracks to Enterprise that would finally connect the isolated community with the main line railroad in La Grande. A feeling of optimism spread throughout the town and valley.

The Knights of Pythias and the IOOF lodges formed the Enterprise Fraternal Association for the purpose of building a new lodge hall. By 1908, the lodges had raised enough money, with the help of private donations, to erect the two-story, Bowlby stone building on the corner of SW 2nd and Main streets (200 W Main). The same year, the new Bowlby stone Wallow County Courthouse was begun, and civic leader and IOOF lodge member, Sam Litch started planning to expand his building across the street from the courthouse site.

The Enterprise Fraternal Building Association's new stone building was dedicated on February 28, 1908. The new building was a two-part commercial block building with the lodge hall on the upper floor and commercial stores on the ground floor.²¹ This dual-purpose building attracted new businesses to Main Street, and provided a source of income for the lodges. The Enterprise Fraternal Association Building served the needs of the lodge and the community for seven years, until the association sold the building to the Enterprise State Bank in 1915 with the hopes of building their own lodge hall. This time period coincides with the most prolific building boom in the town's history after the EOLC built a mill and started logging operations in the mountains in 1914.²² Enterprise's future looked promising as new businesses, industries, and residences were constructed, and the downtown began taking on a more urban feel with concrete sidewalks, telephone connections, and electric lights illuminating the streets. After the lodge sold the building, the members maintained a two-year lease on the upper floor that allowed the fraternal organizations time to plan for other lodge facilities. The Knights of Pythias and the IOOF began planning for new lodge halls as World War I loomed in the background.²³

²⁰ Enterprise IOOF Minute Books.

¹⁸ Minute Books.

¹⁹ Minute Books.

²¹ Two-part block commercial buildings were prevalent in the first two decades of the twentieth century during the two early

historic contexts defined in the MPD. ²² This boom period is discussed in the MPD, The Eastern Oregon Lumber Company subsection of the historic context,

Railroad, Automobiles, and Industrial Boom: 1908-1928. ²³ The Knights of Pythias bought a lot directly southeast of the present IOOF building and completed a foundation before halting construction. The foundation was used as the base for a new medical clinic built after World War II.

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property

The New IOOF Hall

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

The January 1, 1917, the *Chieftain* newspaper headline stated, "Lodges May Build Their Own Homes." The IOOF Lodge had previously purchased a lot on 3rd and W Main streets, and thought about building a hall with a half basement that could be used for dining and social events, and the upper floor reserved for lodge activities. Further plans for a new IOOF Hall catalyzed when prominent long-time Enterprise resident Sarepta Weaver, widow of William Weaver, donated a lot north of the new Carnegie Library for the purpose of building the new lodge hall. The property was given to the lodge for a dollar on August 11, 1917.²⁴ The *Wallowa County Record* reported in the November 29, 1917 edition that the Odd Fellows were going to build soon but were deciding which lot to construct on, the lot on W Main Street or the lot directly north of the Carnegie Library. Businesspeople on both ends of Main Street lobbied for *their* end of town. At this time, there were 150 lodge members and the organization was one of the most active in the community.

Progress on the new building was slowed by the lack of funds for the project, and scarcity of labor and materials during World War I. Despite lacking building funds, the lodge was active in helping in the war effort by raising money to buy five dollar 'smileage coupon books' for soldiers in training camps that were good for various types of entertainment such as movies. The building campaign for the new hall did not resume until after World War I. Work on other buildings interrupted by the war resumed as well. With the war behind them, civic leaders maintained an optimistic view about the post-war economy.

In December 1918, lodge members announced their intention to raise \$10,000 needed for the new building.²⁵ A finance committee was organized and began selling bonds (known as coupons) that would bear a low interest rate for twenty years. Excavation for the new building began in April 1918 as local contractor John Oberg finalized the design for the concrete and brick structure.²⁶ Plans for the new IOOF building were announced in the May 22, 1919 edition of the *Chieftain*. The paper stated that the building would be a two-stories, with a window arrangement giving an appearance of having three floors. A daylight basement would include a dining hall, kitchen, and utility rooms. An upper floor would include a clubroom, lodge hall, anterooms, and a viewing balcony (Figure 4a-c). Construction began in the summer of 1919 using locally manufactured brick and a fairly new building technique, board-form concrete side and rear walls. John Oberg built many of the other masonry buildings in Enterprise during this period such as the library, concrete-block barbershop, the Enterprise Garage, and the O.K. Theatre. This period is marked by a transition from using Bowlby stone to more modern materials such as board-form concrete.

By December 1919, work on the building progressed, and warm weather in January of 1920 allowed construction to continue. On April 1 1920, the *Chieftain* paper gave a glowing review of the new building.

.... 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 dedication ceremony was planned for April 25, 1920. Before the opening, the lodge held their first meeting in the building; 74 members attended, raised \$2,000 for the building fund, and enjoyed a meal prepared by the

²⁴ Wallowa County Deed Book 29, p. 485.

²⁵ Wallowa Count Reporter, 12/06/1918

²⁶ 1910 US Census, Enterprise, Oregon. John Oberg was a Swedish emigrant of 1907.

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property Wallowa Co., OR County and State

Rebekahs in the new kitchen. The hall was the first of its kind in Wallowa County, a hall dedicated exclusively for lodge activities with no ground floor commercial spaces. Hundreds gathered to see the newest addition to the town in the spring of 1920. The IOOF Hall became a gathering place for many community events including funerals, dances, banquets, bazaars, meetings, recitals, plays, and ceremonies along with the IOOF functions.

The Rebekahs and Odd Fellows were instrumental in organizing these community events and helping those in need. The Rebekahs, the women's branch of IOOF, worked side by side with the Odd Fellow brothers bringing relief and aid to the suffering. By this time, the Rebekahs were no longer required to be married to an IOOF member but could join the organization as long as the members were in good standing. The two arms of the IOOF raised funds for scholarships, boy scout projects, local building projects such as the schools, and other national and local aid projects. The lodge continued its benevolent work in the community by helping pay stipends for members that were sick and aiding those in the community that were in need.

Although the IOOF building was used extensively, the balcony viewing area was never finished, most likely because of the economic downturn of the 1920s and the 1930s. In 1928, the EOLC closed the Enterprise mill and ceased local logging operations. The loss devastated the community economically. Any hopes of achieving a pre-war economy dimmed. A year later, the stock market crash signaled the beginning of the Great Depression that caused widespread foreclosures and repossessions of many of downtown Enterprise buildings.²⁷ Many businesses closed as a result. The IOOF felt the effects too. Membership declined as many people left town looking for work in larger cities and others were unable to pay for their annual dues. As federal aid programs of the 1930s became available, some of the assistance once offered by the IOOF waned as people took advantage of these social services. Despite the loss in membership, the Enterprise IOOF Lodge was able to hold on to the beloved hall that the members worked so hard to build. As the county came out of the Depression, World War II soon followed, once again reducing membership.

After World War II, lodge minutes reflect an upturn in membership and activities associated with soldiers returning home to a more stable post-war economy. The downtown once again saw an upswing in the local economy as new construction projects were started. New people moved into the community who were ready to put the war behind them. With the increase in membership, the lodge made improvements to the hall, upgrading the kitchen and basement. Despite this slight upswing, membership started declining in the decade after the war and into the 1960s. Like so many other lodges and fraternal organizations throughout the state and country, the IOOF lodge had a difficult time attracting younger people to replace their aging members. Private insurance agencies and government social programs replaced some of the functions of the lodges, creating less of an incentive for new members. Busier life styles, less volunteerism, a more mobile society without close ties to community, and technological advances changed leisure activities from social gatherings to more insular activities such as watching television. Decrease in rural populations also reduced membership in the IOOF Lodge.

In the 1990s, the Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153 was in danger of losing its charter because its membership reached the minimum requirement of five people. The members rallied once again and the octogenarians recruited new members in an effort to keep the charter and building. These new members kept the lodge alive, updating some of the wiring and heating. Currently, the hall is used for lodge meetings, recitals, and other community events. The basement is rented for a minimal fee to the Soroptimists, who operate a successful thrift store in the building, and the profits help local community members and organizations.

Registration Requirements

The IOOF Hall meets eligibility for the NRHP outlined in the registration requirements in the *Historic Resources of Downtown Enterprise, 1888-1956* MPD. The hall has local significance under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and under Criterion C for Architecture. Below is a discussion of the general and specific

²⁷ The economic downturn during the 1920s and 1930s in discussed in the MPD in the historic contexts, *Railroad, Automobiles, and Industrial Boom: 1908-1928, and the Great Depression and World War II..*

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Enterprise IOOF Hall

Name of Property

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

registration requirements set forth in the MPD, Section F-3; Institutional Buildings; subtype Fraternal Buildings.²⁸

Description of Institutional Property Building Type

General Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing under this property type a building must: a) be located within the geographic area defined in Section G; b) have been originally used for a commercial purpose or converted into such use during the historic period; and c) have been built between 1888 and 1956. The IOOF Hall meets all the general requirements of the MPD. The building is a) located in downtown Enterprise on NE 1st Street, b) in use as a fraternal hall, its original function, and c) built in 1920, within the POS.

Specific Registration Requirements

To be eligible under Criterion A in the area of Social History, a fraternal hall building must express the elements of the type outlined in the registration requirements in Section F-3 of the MPD. Built in 1920, during the historic context *Railroad, Automobile, and Timber Industry Boom: 1908-1928*, the IOOF Hall meets these requirements as an excellent example of a sole purpose fraternal hall that was built entirely for lodge purposes with no commercial spaces on the ground floor, displaying residential/civic window and door styles, double-hung, multi-light windows, and a single entrance on the front facade. The hall also meets the requirement of a clear separation between the private lodge hall activities on the upper floor and the more public-service related activities in the basement, including the women's lounge, kitchen and dining room.

To be eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, a fraternal hall building must retain a high level of architectural integrity and be a good example of a type, style, or method of construction. The IOOF Hall is an excellent example of a sole purpose fraternal building delineated above under Social History. Built in 1920, the building has double-hung windows, concrete and brick construction, pilasters separating the bays, decorative brickwork at the parapet, and simulated stone work around the entrance door. The IOOF name is prominently displayed in the center of the front parapet similar to some of the dual-purpose two-part block lodge halls. The IOOF Hall retains a high degree of architectural integrity of design, workmanship, and material.

Evaluation of Significance

Criterion A

Under Social History as defined in the MPD, Section F-1 *Significance*, the IOOF Hall is significant for its strong association with Enterprise's early development, boom periods, and economic downturns as noted in the historic contexts Section E of the MPD. Spanning three historic contexts, from 1920 to 1956, the IOOF Hall played an important part in the community of Enterprise. The IOOF Lodge partnered with the Enterprise Knights of Pythias in 1907 to erect the first building constructed by a fraternal society in Enterprise. The two-story, Bowlby stone building had retail shops on the first floor, a trademark corner entrance, and the lodge hall on the upper floor. The IOOF Lodge then built the subject building which continues to serve the community. The long history of the Lodge and its close association with the community for over a hundred years makes the IOOF Hall locally significant as defined in the MPD.

Criterion C

Under Architecture as defined in the MPD, Section F-1 *Significance*, the IOOF Hall is locally significant as an excellent example of a sole purpose fraternal building. Made of brick and concrete, the building has decorative details and façade elements echoing the scale and impression of civic and institutional buildings. The IOOF Hall retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials in its red brick and concrete construction, raised brick pilasters, regular fenestration with original six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, simulated stone entrance surrounds, and the *IOOF* name prominently displayed in

²⁸ Reference Section F-2 *Historic Resources of Downtown Enterprise, 1888-1956* MPD for a more in depth discussion of fraternal hall buildings.

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

contrasting tan brick on the parapet. Of the two properties built by fraternal organizations, the IOOF Hall is the only one of this sub-type.

Evaluation of Integrity

Criterion A

The Enterprise IOOF Hall, at a minimum, has to retain the original window and door openings, roof form, decorative cornice details, entrance surrounds, height, brick exterior, and rectangular form. The building is significant for its long association with the IOOF Lodge within the POS.

Criterion C

The IOOF Hall retains a high degree of architectural integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. A vernacular building, the IOOF hall has some classical overtones, and the features and details identified above remain essentially unaltered on the interior and exterior.

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property Wallowa Co., OR County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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- Wallowa County Chieftain. Newspaper articles, 11/23/1944, 12/21/1944, 03/28/1946, 03/31/196, and the "Wallowa County 1887-1987, 100 years of Pioneer Spirit." February 1987.
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World War I Draft Registration. <http://www.ancestry.com>

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018	(Expires 5/31/2012)
Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property	Wallowa Co., OR County and State
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested) previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # 	State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency X Local government University X Other Name of repository: <u>IOOF Hall records, Grand Lodge Records</u>

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

10. Geographical Data

United States Department of the Interior

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 <u>11</u> Zone	478410 Easting	5030320 Northing	3 Zone	Easting	Northing	
2 Zone	Easting	Northing	4Zone	Easting	Northing	

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

The nominated area includes Tax Lot 1100, further defined as part of Lot 3, Block 3 in the Original Plat of Enterprise, Township 2S, Range 44E, Section 2. The tax lot measures 60' wide (north-south) and 75' long (east-west) and includes the IOOF Hall, which encompasses the entire tax lot.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated area covers the entire tax lot that has been in IOOF ownership since the building was constructed in 1920. The tax is the historic boundary of the property.

11. Form Prepared By				
name/title Sally Donovan, M.S.				
organization Donovan and Associates	date June 30, 2011			
street & number 1615 Taylor Avenue	telephone (541) 386-6461			
city or town Hood River	state OR zip code 97031			
e-mail sally@donovanandassociates.net				

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

• Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

- Name of Property: Enterprise IOOF Hall
- City or Vicinity: Enterprise
- County: Wallowa State: Oregon

Photographer: Sally Donovan and Adrienne Donovan-Boyd

Date Photographed: Summer 2010; Fall 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0001 Context view looking southeast from NE 1st and E North streets with Enterprise Carnegie Library in background.
Photo 2 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0002 Front façade (west), looking east.
Photo 3 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0003 North façade, looking southeast, metal canopy on lot to north.
Photo 4 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0004 East façade, looking northwest.
Photo 5 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0005 South façade, looking west.
Photo 6 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0006 Brick detail on the west corner of the south façade, looking north.
Photo 7 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0007 Front entrance on the west façade, looking northeast.
Photo 8 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0008 The lodge hall, looking west.
Photo 9 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0009 Looking southeast at the lodge hall's hinged partition panel doors.
Photo 10 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0010 Doors to the paraphernalia room in the west wall of the lodge hall. Panels above open into the balcony.
Photo 11 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0011 Detail of the wood partition panel doors in the clubroom, looking southwest.

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property

Photos Continued

Wallowa Co., OR County and State

Photo 12 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0012 Entrance foyer stairwell, looking northeast.
Photo 13 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0013 Kitchen in basement, looking southwest.
Photo 14 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0014 Detail of brass speaker hardware on door to lodge hall. Members spoke password for entry.
Photo 15 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0015 Detail of light fixture in entrance foyer.
Photo 16 of 16:	OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0016 Detail of historic chair with lodge's three chain-links symbol.

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)				
name Enterprise IOOF Lodge No. 153				
street & number PO Box 366	_ telephone _(541) 426-4085			
city or town Enterprise	state OR zip code 97828			

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>Documents</u> Page 23

List of Figures

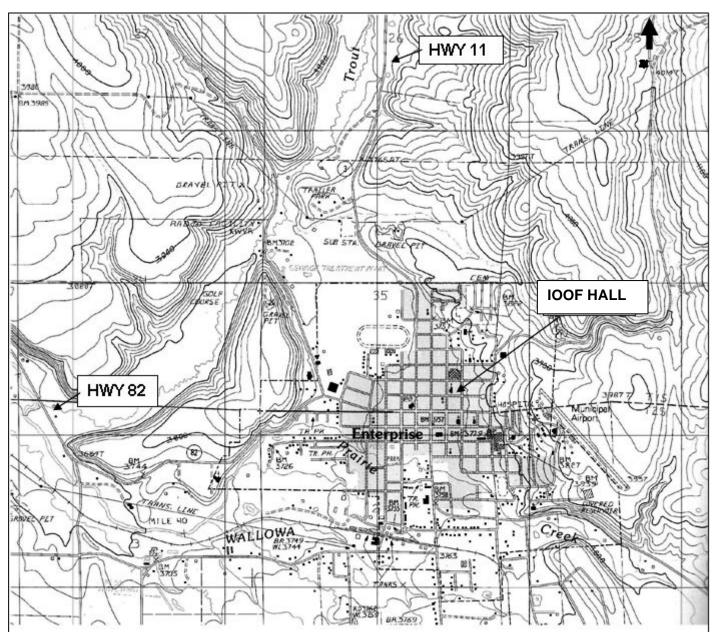
- Figure 1: Topographic Map of Enterprise
- Figure 2: Tax Lot Map
- Figure 3: Site Map
- Figure 4a-c: Floor Plans
- Figure 5a-b: Elevation Drawings
- Figure 6: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1941
- Figure 7: a. Newspaper Advertisement 1948 b. Historic Exterior Photograph c. 1920

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property Wallowa Co., Oregon County and State Historic Resources of Downtown Enterprise, 1888-1956 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

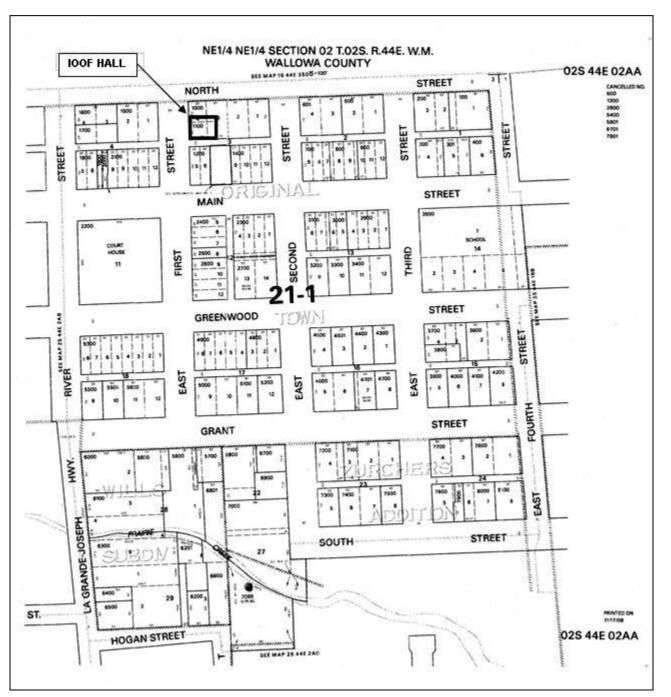
Section number Documents Page 24





National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Figure 2: Tax Lot Map



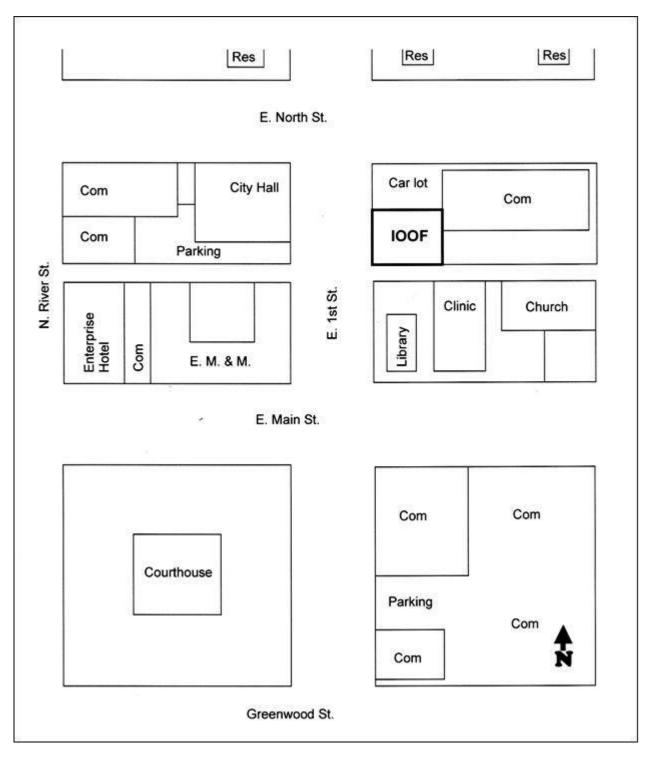
Enterprise IOOF Hall
Name of Property
Wallowa Co., Oregon
County and State
Historic Resources of Downtown
Enterprise, 1888-1956
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property Wallowa Co., Oregon County and State Historic Resources of Downtown Enterprise, 1888-1956 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Documents Page 26

Figure 3: Site Map showing IOOF Hall in relation to the current City Hall and the historic Library, Courthouse, and EM&M Co. buildings in downtown Enterprise



(Expires 5-31-2012)

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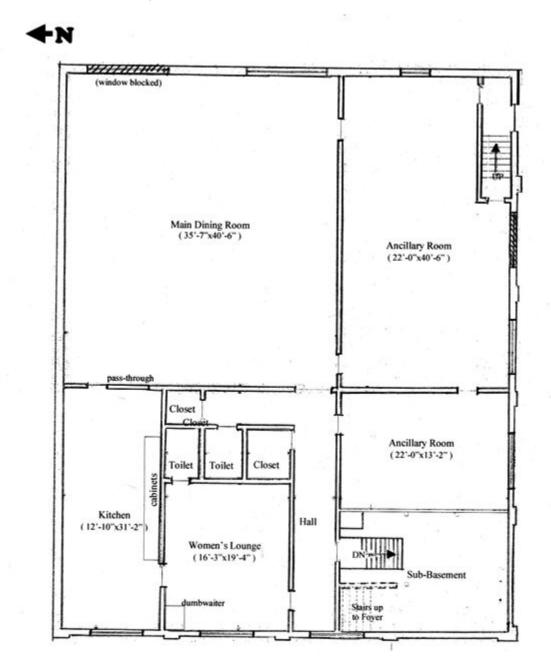
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>Documents</u> Page <u>27</u>

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property Wallowa Co., Oregon County and State Historic Resources of Downtown Enterprise, 1888-1956 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 4a: Basement floor plan

*All drawings of floor plans and elevations were completed by Wallowa Mountain Engineering in 2007 and have been labeled for the purpose of this National Register Nomination.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

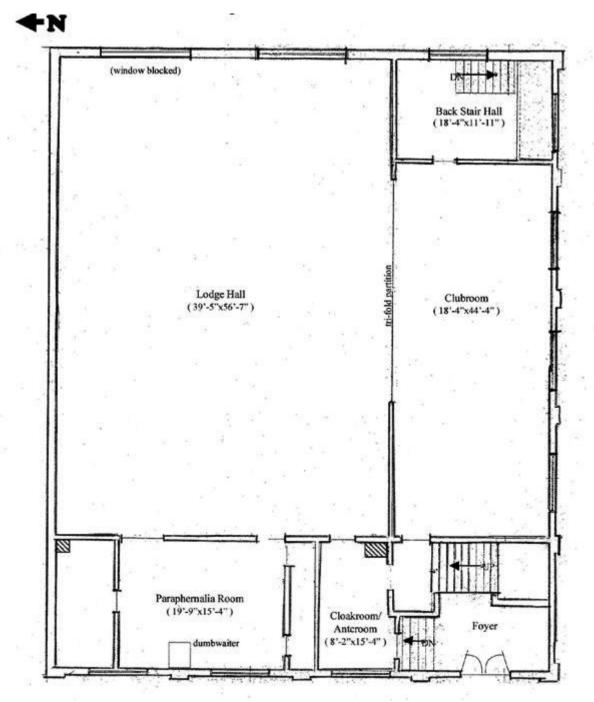
Section number Documents Page 28

(Expires 5-31-2012)

Enterprise IOOF Hall
Name of Property
Wallowa Co., Oregon
County and State
Historic Resources of Downtown
Enterprise, 1888-1956
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 4b: Main Floor Plan

*All drawings of floor plans and elevations were completed by Wallowa Mountain Engineering in 2007 and have been labeled or the purpose of this National Register Nomination.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

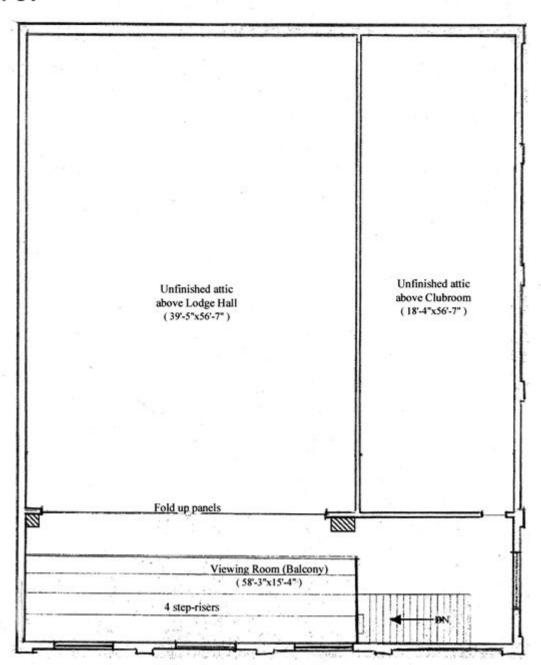
Section number Documents Page 29

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property Wallowa Co., Oregon County and State Historic Resources of Downtown Enterprise, 1888-1956 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 4c: Balcony/Attic Floor Plan

*All drawings of floor plans and elevations were completed by Wallowa Mountain Engineering in 2007 and have been labeled for the purpose of this National Register Nomination.

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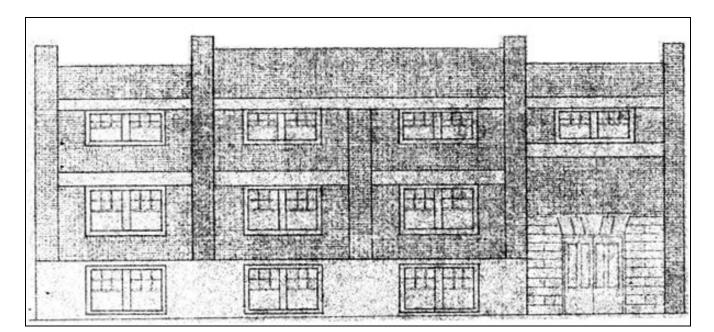
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

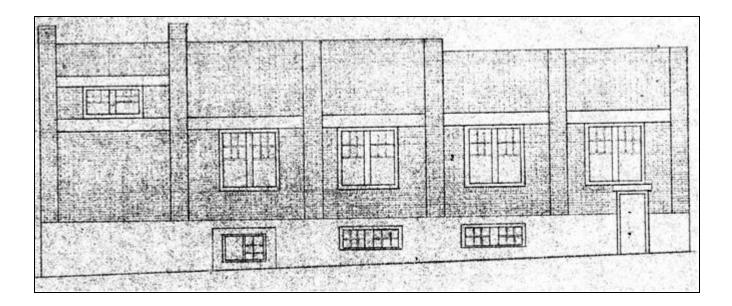
Section number <u>Documents</u> Page <u>30</u>

Enterprise IOOF Hall
Name of Property
Wallowa Co., Oregon
County and State
Historic Resources of Downtown
Enterprise, 1888-1956
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 5a: Elevation Drawings, West, Front (above) and South (below)

*All drawings of floor plans and elevations were completed by Wallowa Mountain Engineering in 2007 and have been labeled for the purpose of this National Register Nomination.





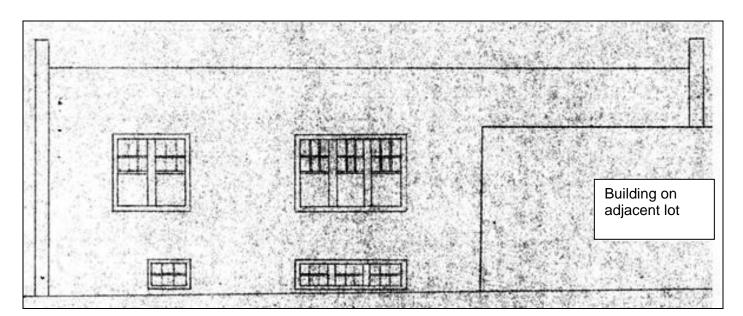
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

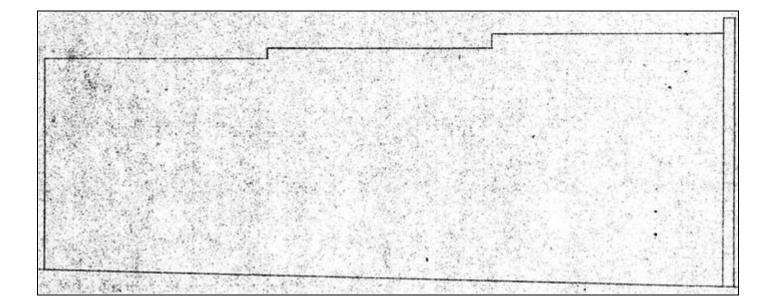
Section number Documents Page 31

Enterprise IOOF Hall
Name of Property
Wallowa Co., Oregon
County and State
Historic Resources of Downtown
Enterprise, 1888-1956
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 5b: Elevation Drawings, East (above) and North (below)

*All drawings of floor plans and elevations were completed by Wallowa Mountain Engineering in 2007 and have been labeled for the purpose of this National Register Nomination.



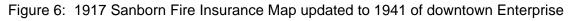


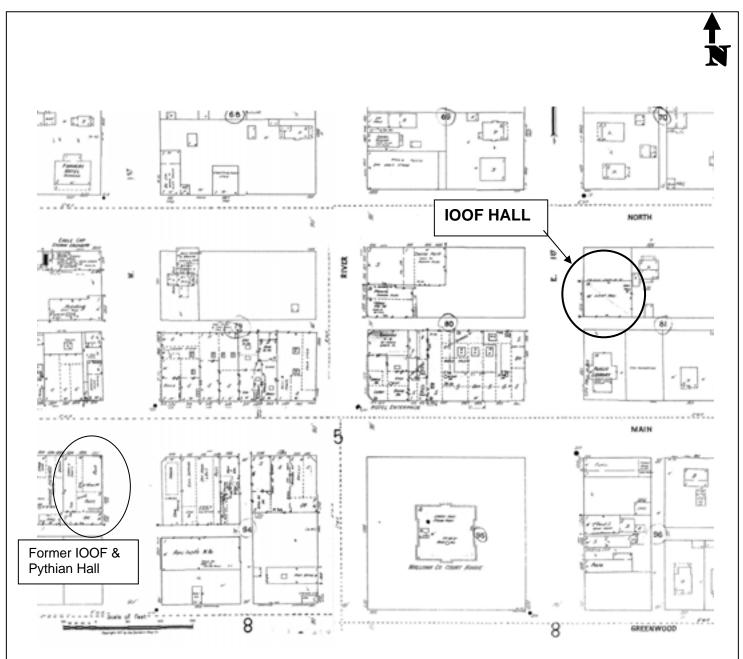
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

(Expires 5-31-2012)

Enterprise IOOF Hall
Name of Property
Wallowa Co., Oregon
County and State
Historic Resources of Downtown
Enterprise, 1888-1956
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number <u>Documents</u> Page <u>32</u>





National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

(Expires 5-31-2012)

Enterprise IOOF Hall Name of Property Wallowa Co., Oregon County and State Historic Resources of Downtown Enterprise, 1888-1956 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number <u>Documents</u> Page <u>33</u>

Figure 7: a. Newspaper Advertisement, Wallowa County Chieftain December 30, 1948 b: Historic photo of west and south facades, c. 1920



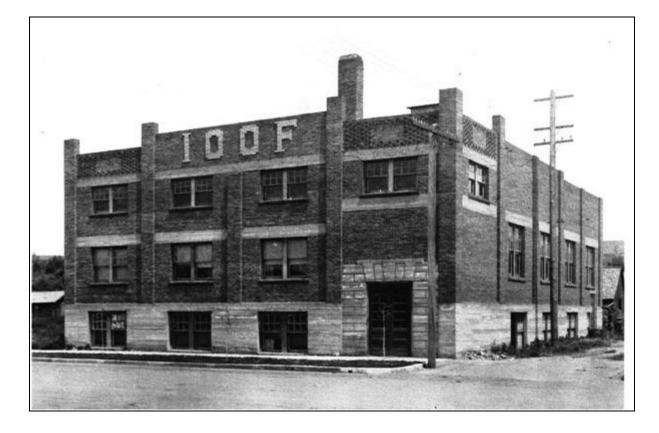




Photo 1 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0001 Context view looking southeast from NE 1st and E North streets with Enterprise Carnegie Library in background.

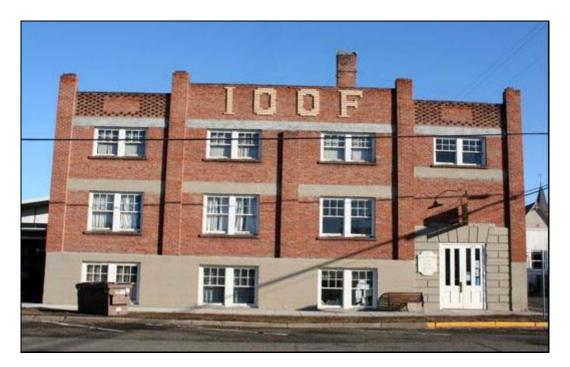


Photo 2 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0002 Front façade (west), looking east.

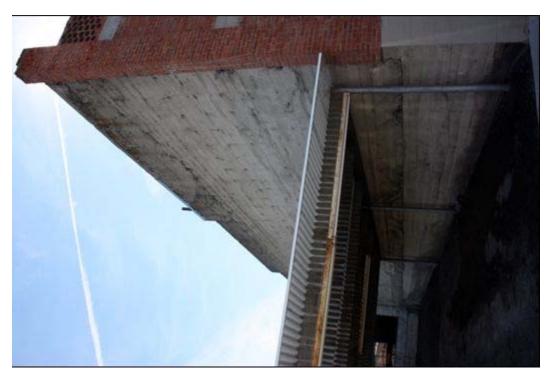


Photo 3 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0003 North façade, looking southeast, metal canopy on lot to north.



Photo 4 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0004 East façade, looking northwest.



Photo 5 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0005 South façade, looking west.

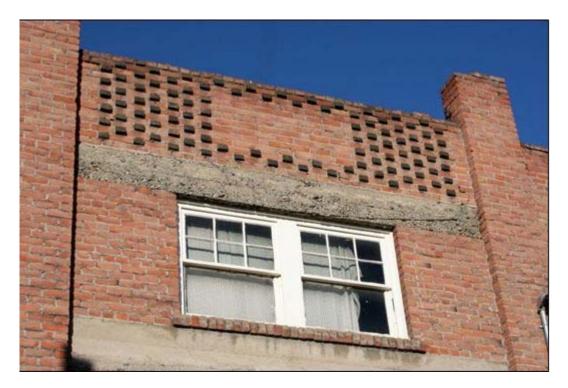


Photo 6 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0006 Brick detail on the west corner of the south façade, looking north.



Photo 7 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0007 Front entrance on the west façade, looking northeast.

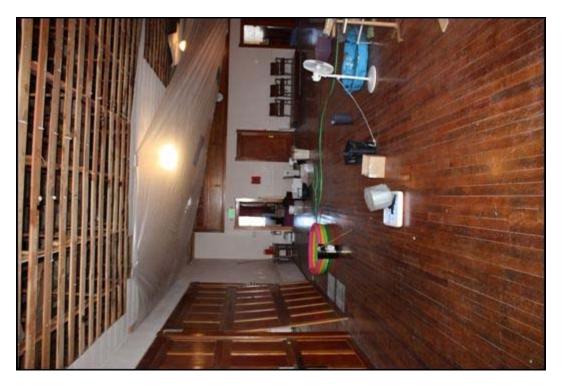


Photo 8 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0008 The lodge hall, looking west.



Photo 9 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0009 Looking southeast at the lodge hall's hinged partition panel doors.



Photo 10 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0010 Doors to the paraphernalia room in the west wall of the lodge hall. Panels above open into the balcony.



Photo 11 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0011 Detail of the wood partition panel doors in the clubroom, looking southwest.



Photo 12 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0012 Entrance foyer stairwell, looking northeast.



Photo 13 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0013 Kitchen in basement, looking southwest.



Photo 14 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0014 Detail of brass speaker hardware on door to lodge hall. Members spoke password for entry.



Photo 15 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0015 Detail of light fixture in entrance foyer.



Photo 16 of 16: OR_WallowaCounty_EnterpriseIOOFHall_DowntownEnterpriseMPD_0016 Detail of historic chair with lodge's three chain-links symbol.