

Oregon Historic Site Record

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME			
address:	107 W Main St Enterprise, Wallowa County (97828)	historic name:	Bowlby, Enoch R, Building
assoc addresses:		current/other names:	Masonic Temple; Lear's; Mayfield Drugs
location descr:		block/lot/tax lot:	5 / pt 9-pt 10 / 800
		tnwshp/rng/sect/qtr sect:	2S 44E 2
PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS			
resource type:	Building	height (stories):	2.0
elig evaluation:	eligible-contributing	total elig resources:	1
prim constr date:	1899	total inelig resources:	0
	second date:	NR Status:	
		date indiv listed:	
primary orig use:	Specialty Store	orig use comments:	
second orig use:	Meeting Hall	prim style comments:	
primary style:	Late 19th/20th Amer. Mvmts: Other	sec style comments:	
secondary style:	Commercial (Type)	siding comments:	Bowlby Stone
primary siding:	Volcanic Stone	architect:	
secondary siding:	Granite	builder:	S.R. Haworth
plan type:	2-Part Vertical Block		
comments/notes:			
GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS			
Survey/Grouping Included In:	Wallowa-Enterprise RLS 08	Type of Grouping	Survey & Inventory Project
		Date Listed	
		Date Compiled	2008
SHPO INFORMATION FOR THIS PROPERTY			
NR date listed:	N/A	106 Project(s):	None
ILS survey date:	08/30/2009	Special Assess Project(s):	None
RLS survey date:	09/01/2007	Federal Tax Project(s):	None
ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION			
<i>(Includes expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings and alterations)</i>			
<p>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) facade. 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 facade 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 facade 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) facade 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 facade 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 restaurant. 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 facade. 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. Street Level was a drug store, upstairs was actually a Maccabees FO which is tied to Masons</p>			
HISTORY			
<i>(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period - preferably to the present)</i>			
<p>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 (Wallowa 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</p>			

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 Zephia Jane McCubbins in October 1867. Zephia, 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 (Zephia 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) Enoch Bowlby purchased this lot and hired La Grande Contractor/Stone Mason S.R. Haworth to construct this two story structure. Originally a drug store and a meeting hall for the Maccabees.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

✓ 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:	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 Wallows, 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. 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.