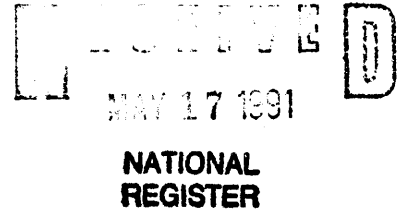


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Barnard, Dr. J.W., Building and First National Bank of Joseph other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 012-014 Main Street city, town Joseph state Oregon code OR county Wallowa code 063 zip code 97846

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/district/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: May 7, 1991 Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- Entered in the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain):

Entered in the National Register. Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 6/19/91

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Health Care: medical business, office  
pharmacy, doctor's officeCommerce/Trade: bank

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: speciality store,  
confectioneryRecreation and Culture: museum/art gallery

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian (belated): Richardsonian  
Romanesque

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stonewalls brickroof asphaltother \_\_\_\_\_

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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## DR. J. W. BARNARD BUILDING

### I. SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The single story DR. J. W. BARNARD building was constructed in 1908 by contractor Frank Marr for DR. JEROME W. BARNARD. The architectural firm of J. A. Flesch & Son of 112 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, participated on the project. Although some storage existed in a partial basement, the retail trade occurred on the first floor area with a large storage room in the rear of the premises. The building was accessible from Joseph's Main Street, through a recessed entry.

Although Victorian vernacular motifs exist reminiscent of the earlier Italianate style popular in frontier towns, the basic organization of the building's exterior reflects the more current Richardsonian Romanesque. The somewhat plain and massive stone/brick walls have been one of the basic elements in American architecture from the very beginning, since the fortifications of the Revolutionary period and evidenced in commercial buildings throughout the 19th century. Here exists a predominate emphasis on the horizontal and vertical elements of the twin facades and in window scale. Also existing is a superb sense of composition and uncommon sensitiveness to material and a creative imagination in the way to use themes shown by the decorative brick corbel courses on the street side facade and the pilasters extended above the cornice line with faux chimney caps on the public facade.

The building has not been moved or substantially altered, though minor modifications have occurred since DR. BARNARD sold the building in 1917. The building has had minor exterior changes to door and window openings, plus an addition to the back of the building, most of which are reversible.

The building is structurally sound, except for minor cracking which can be found in a few locations in both the exterior stucco and motor joints and interior plaster.

The original store area is now occupied by a gift/specialty shop and soda fountain called The Centennial House. The basement is used for storage and a forced air oil heating system.

### II. SITE

The DR. J. W. BARNARD building is located approximately in the middle of the block on the east side of Main Street in Joseph between McCully and First Street. Main Street is essentially a straight wide thoroughfare running north and south through Joseph, and is also State Highway 82, connecting Joseph with Enterprise to the North and Wallowa Lake to the southeast.

The historic Jennings Hotel (1906) now known as the Cowboy Bar and Gold Room is one block to the north on the east side on the corner of Main and McCully Streets. A block and a half south is the First Bank of Joseph building (1888) now known as the Wallowa County Museum. It has been placed on the National Historic Register and is located on the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets. Two

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blocks south and one block east is the First Methodist Episcopal Church (1909). It is a modified Gothic style building, built of sandstone from the Bowlby quarry and Gorsline farm east of Joseph. Four blocks south on the east side of Main street on the corner of 4th Street is the Arthur Rudd House (1910). The house is built in the Elizabethan style with native stone, stucco and timber. There are three stories with a basement and fruit cellar, and is currently owned by Jacqueline Patten Coughlin. Five blocks south on the corner of Main and Sixth Streets is the Bill McKinley House (1909), a Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style home built by Walter Daggett. It is currently owned and being restored by Jimi and Marcia Kay. Across the Street from the McKinley House on the northeast corner of Main and Sixth Streets is the Walt Beith House (1905). This is a Foursquare style home and is one of the older houses in Joseph. It currently is owned by the Bales family. The birch trees in front of the home were planted in 1913. One block south and one block west of the J. W. BARNARD building where Second Street deadends into Mill Street is the Fred McCully House (approx. 1909). It is a one and one-half story, wood frame house in the Queen Anne Style with a hip roof with major gables on several elevations and has a square tower with a steep, hip roof on the east side. It was owned by Fred F. McCully who came to Wallowa County in 1880, and was once Mayor of Joseph.

Just north of the Fred McCully House on Mill Street is the Frank D. and Martha McCully House (1915-1918). Frank D. McCully, known as the Father of Wallowa County and has the distinction of being the only white man buried in the Nez Perce cemetery at the foot of Wallowa Lake, built it on the site of their first home which was destroyed by fire. The home is now owned by Malcolm and Jean Dawson and has been restored and is listed on the National Historic Register.

**III. BASIC SHAPE & DIMENSIONS, NUMBER OF STORIES**

This is a single story building which shares a common interior wall with the First National Bank building. The building measures 60' in length with a facade of 25' 6" along Main Street. The main floor is essentially level. The height of the partial basement is 7' in height and measure 15' x 13'. A single story addition was erected at the back of the building in the 1980's as a shop for upholstering automobiles. It had an overhead garage door and laminated clear span beams at the ceiling. The present owners in 1987 remodeled the area and replaced the garage doors with double fire-rated doors with wire glass, from the Medical Lake Hospital, dated approximately 1918. The addition measures 26'9" x 25'2".

**IV. BASIC STRUCTURAL DETAILS**

Locally quarried granite provides the perimeter wall foundations for this building with cast-in-place concrete in the partial basement floor. The interior foundation system consists of stone pier blocks resting on undisturbed soil, with no interior posts or bearing walls. The stone foundations supply only the floor loads and the perimeter walls.

The building has a raised wood floor (2 x 14" @ 18" o.c.) throughout.

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The brick cavity walls, including the shared east-west wall, are supported by the stone foundation and carried above the roof line. The brick faux chimneys above the parapet are all capped with native stone. Some minor cracking has occurred as is natural with old brick cavity wall construction, but no interruption of the structural integrity is evident.

The ceiling was originally plastered (wood lath and horse hair plaster) and has since been refinished with sheetrock installed over original lath, and the interior surface of the walls is partially plastered approximately four feet from the ceiling, with red brick walls exposed. Some "wood" bricks remain which were furring strips for the paneling. Originally, the walls were panelled with box car siding in a herringbone pattern. A 9' x 9' segment of the panelling was discovered under later added panelling and has been preserved.

The front facade facing Main Street is highly decorative brick, interwoven with native stone spring points for all the arched openings, window sills, and pediments.

The roof is wood joist and wood decking with built-up type asphalt roofing. The original skylight was recovered with the removal of the interior dropped ceiling and has been preserved. It provides access to the crawl space in the ceiling. (See photograph no. 9) The exterior portion of the skylight, particularly the glass portion, appears to have been altered.

**V. SALIENT FEATURES OF EXTERIOR**

The front facade of the building (west elevation) is primarily locally produced red colored brick where a single color was used throughout for the decorative corbel courses, arches, parapet cap and the wall itself. Three full height corner and a single wall pilaster and two truncated wall pilasters beginning at the stone foundation, divide this facade into three bays at the ground level and two bays at the decorative brick frieze. In contrast to the bay divisions, at the main floor, the continuous frieze gives the building a horizontal, heavily capped appearance.

The matching pediments provide the inscription base of local stone. This locally dressed stone bears the building name of "DR. J. W. BARNARD DRUGS, 1908."

The south facade, being situated on the property line, exhibits no openings, continue with the red brick with a stepped parapet to the rear or east. This stepped parapet is capped with the same red, corbelled brick.

The east facade, the lower profile of the building, is partially masked with the gallery addition. All the original openings were approximately symmetrical about the shared interior wall and expressed slightly arched brick openings. With the exaggerated interior high ceilings (11'-4"+) the exit doors had large transoms which matched the adjacent arched window heads.

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Changes to the east facade were done with structural sensitivity for the original exterior wall still retains the original openings, unfilled.

**VI. ORIGINAL INTERNAL SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS**

The main floor of the building originally had the existing retail space with an unfinished stock room behind. The stockroom remains as it was, as to ceiling walls and flooring. An oversized door with a two light transom on the east wall opened to the outside. The floor is as it was and boasts a substantial trap door to the basement. The trap door is hinged with distinctive recessed steel hinges, and the door is counterbalanced by a length of iron with a large rock bolted to the balancing end. This allows the door to be raised and lowered with fingertip pressure. The handle on the trap door is a leather thong laced through a drilled hole. The original rough board stair to the basement runs from the middle of the room in the storeroom toward the north wall of the basement.

In the southeast corner of the main room is a restroom which is raised 10 inches from the main floor elevation. No information is available as to whether it is original to the building or a later addition. Because of its elevation and the fact that one of the exterior windows occurs in that room, it is reasonable to assume that it is not original to the building.

The front bay (west facade) contained a recessed double door in the middle flanked by a two part display window, top light measuring 23½" H x 68" W, bottom light 48" H x 68" W, and a two part side window on each side, top light 23½" H x 25" W, bottom lite 56"H x 25" W. Above the display windows, side windows and doorway are eight transom windows, measuring 23½" x 25"W. The facade and window framing appear to preserve the size of the original openings. The display windows have been reglazed with an aluminum store front and wood infill. Above the door is a transom window measuring 16½"H x 60"W. The original doors have been removed and a dutch style door has been scarfed into the opening. It is the intention of the present owners to remove this construction. They believe they have discovered the original doors and plan to reinstall them.

**VII. ORIGINAL INTERIOR FINISH AND SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS**

The original ceiling was plastered (wood lath and horse hair plaster). The brick interior walls were plastered approximately four feet down from the ceiling, and the remainder of the walls were panelled in a herringbone pattern using "box car" siding. In the 1940's the ceilings were lowered and covered with acoustical tile and fluorescent lighting. The paneling was removed from the walls and the brick walls were exposed. In other areas, wood paneling was applied. In the northeast corner of the original retail area, two offices were constructed in the 1980s utilizing a variety of unusual construction techniques and materials. In January, 1990, the present owners gutted the interior and went back to all of the original surfaces. A 9'-0" x 9'-0" segment of the original paneling was found behind some of the more recent construction. This was preserved and incorporated into the rehabilitation of the interior. The dropped ceiling and acoustical tile and lighting fixtures were removed, as were the two offices in the northeast corner. The ceiling was subjected to considerable water damage and the plaster was hanging

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down. In some areas, plaster was continually falling into the retail area through the acoustical tile. The plaster was stripped from the lath, and dry wall applied over the original lath. Nine German crystal and brass reproduction chandeliers were installed in two ranks down the length of the room. The original plaster was retained on the walls. The plaster line was finished off with indirect lighting soffiting on both the north and south walls. There was no original woodwork remaining, so woodwork sensitive to the period was installed. When the forced air heating unit was installed somewhere in the 1940's; the flooring was torn up around the perimeter of the room to facilitate installation of ductwork. The back third of the main room had all of the tamarack/fir flooring removed for furnace installation, and a variety of materials including masonite and lineoleum were used to replace the original flooring in the east third of the main room and around the perimeter of the entire area. Then the entire main room was carpeted with a variety of materials. The present owners obtained tamarack/fir flooring of the same period from a local restorer, Jimi Kay, and replaced the damaged areas around the perimeter of the room. The original tamarack/fir flooring was refinished and the east third of the room was carpeted. At the west facade, the window display area was rebuilt and the same tamarack/fir flooring was used there as well. The present owners completely refurbished the restroom. There was nothing in the existing room that had any historic context. The room was remodeled consistent with turn of the century decor. The stockroom remains as it was when originally built as to ceiling walls and flooring. It is currently being used as a wine cellar, and the ceiling has been covered with decorative lattice work and the walls lined with wine racks. The connecting door to the main area is missing but the casing remains. Its present use is as an archway between the wine room and the retail area. Originally in the drug store there was a soda fountain on the north wall of the main retail area. The present owners have acquired a soda fountain of the period. There is speculation that it could be the original but no proof is available. They have installed it very near to the original location.

An archway has been constructed in the common wall with the First National Bank Building. It is brick with an arched top, consistent with the design of both the J. W. BARNARD building and the First National Bank building. This allows traffic flow between the art gallery in the First National Bank Building and the specialty store in the DR. J. W. BARNARD building. All interior walls are frame walls.

An addition to the east facade of the building was erected in the 1980's to be used as a shop for upholstering automobiles. It had an overhead garage door and three clear spaned laminated beams at the ceiling. A variety of bracing and plumbing was arrayed on the east facade of the original building. The present owners had an additional laminated beam placed where the addition tied to the original building and had all of the supports, plumbing and wiring removed from that wall. The unencumbered wall is now fully visible and preserved from the weather in a room that is currently used as a wine tasting room. Two reproduction glass and brass chandeliers have been installed, together with track lighting on the interior beams. The garage door has been replaced with a double fire rated door with wire windows which were salvaged from a historic hospital in Medical Lake Washington. The concrete poured floor is carpeted wall to wall. A bar sink has been installed in an antique buffet. A wine bar was built from wainscotting salvaged from a victorian home in Portland, Oregon, and walnut grille work which was originally a surround for a pipe organ in a convent on Mount Tabor in Portland has been used to partition the bar.

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## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JOSEPH

### I. SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The single story FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING building was constructed in 1908 by contractor Frank Marr for The First National Bank of Joseph, Ludwig Knapper, President and F. F. Scribner, Cashier. Banking activities were transacted on the first floor area. In the rear of the premises was a large storage room. The building was accessible from Joseph's Main Street, through a recessed entry.

Although Victorian vernacular motifs exist reminiscent of the earlier Italianate style popular in frontier towns, the basic organization of the building's exterior reflects the more current Richardsonian Romanesque. The somewhat plain and massive stone/brick walls have been one of the basic elements in American architecture from the very beginning, since the fortifications of the Revolutionary period and evidenced in commercial buildings throughout the 19th century. Here exists a predominate emphasis on the horizontal and vertical elements of the twin facades and in window scale. Also existing is a superb sense of composition and uncommon sensitiveness to material and a creative imagination in the way to use themes shown by the decorative brick corbel courses on the street side facade and the pilasters extended above the cornice line with faux chimney caps on both public facades.

The building has not been moved or substantially altered, though minor modifications have occurred since the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JOSEPH turned the building over to a receiver in 1925. The building became the Joseph Post Office at that time and virtually no remodeling was required since the bank interior design was amenable to the post office function. The building has had minor exterior changes to door and window openings, most of which are reversible.

The buildings are structurally sound, except for minor cracking which can be found in a few locations in both the exterior stucco and mortar joints and interior plaster.

The original store area is now occupied by the Eagle Mountain Gallery, a fine arts gallery. The interior has been rehabilitated in a manner faithful to the original design.

### II. SITE

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK Building is located approximately in the middle of the block on the east side of Main Street in Joseph between McCully and First Street. Main Street is essentially a straight, wide thoroughfare running north and south through Joseph, and is also State Highway 82, connecting Joseph with Enterprise to the North and Wallowa Lake to the southeast.

The historic Jennings Hotel (1906) now known as the Cowboy Bar and Gold Room is one block to the



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north on the east side on the corner of Main and McCully Streets. A block and a half south is the First Bank of Joseph building (1888) now known as the Wallowa County Museum. It has been placed on the National Historic Register and is located on the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets. Two blocks south and one block east is the First Methodist Episcopal Church (1909). It is a modified Gothic style building, built of sandstone from the Bowlby quarry and Gorsline farm east of Joseph. Four blocks south on the east side of Main street on the corner of 4th Street is the Arthur Rudd House (1910). The house is built in the Elizabethan style with native stone, stucco and timber. There are three stories with a basement and fruit cellar, and is currently owned by Jacqueline Patten Coughlin. Five blocks south on the corner of Main and Sixth Streets is the Bill McKinley House (1909), a Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style home built by Walter Daggett. It is currently owned and being restored by Jimi and Marcia Kay. Across the Street from the McKinley House on the northeast corner of Main and Sixth Streets is the Walt Beith House (1905). This is a Foursquare style home and is one of the older houses in Joseph. It currently is owned by the Bales family. The birch trees in front of the home were planted in 1913. One block south and one block west of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JOSEPH building where Second Street deadends into Mill Street is the Fred McCully House (approx. 1909). It is a one and one-half story, wood frame house in the Queen Anne Style with a hip roof with major gables on several elevations and has a square tower with a steep, hip roof on the east side. It was owned by Fred F. McCully who came to Wallowa County in 1880, and was once Mayor of Joseph.

Just north of the Fred McCully House on Mill Street is the Frank D. and Martha McCully House (1915-1918). Frank D. McCully, known as the Father of Wallowa County and has the distinction of being the only white man buried in the Nez Perce cemetery at the foot of Wallowa Lake, built it on the site of their first home which was destroyed by fire. The home is now owned by Malcolm and Jean Dawson and has been restored and is listed on the National Historic Register.

**III. BASIC SHAPE & DIMENSIONS, NUMBER OF STORIES**

This is a single story building which shares a common interior wall with the J. W. Barnard Drugs building. The building measures 60' in length with a facade of 25' 6" along Main Street. The main floor is essentially level with a 6" to 8" step up from the Main Street sidewalk.

**IV. BASIC STRUCTURAL DETAILS**

Locally quarried granite provides the perimeter wall foundations for this building with cast-in-place concrete for a small segment of the floor area in the southeast corner of the building. The interior foundation system consists of stone pier blocks resting on undisturbed soil, with no interior posts or bearing walls. The stone foundations support only the floor loads and the perimeter walls.

The southern half of the building had flagstone placed directly on recompacted soil where the remainder of this building had a raised wood floor (2 x 14" @ 18" o.c.) throughout.

The brick cavity walls, including the shared east-west wall, are supported by the stone foundation and carried above the roof line. The brick faux chimneys above the parapet are all capped with native stone. Some minor cracking has occurred as is natural with old brick cavity wall construction, but no interruption of the structural integrity is evident.

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The interior surface of the walls is plastered as was the original ceiling (wood lath and horse hair plaster).

The front facade facing Main Street is highly decorative brick, interwoven with native stone spring points for all the arched openings, window sills, and pediments.

The roof is wood joist and wood decking with built-up type asphalt roofing.

**V. SALIENT FEATURES OF EXTERIOR**

The front facade of the building (west elevation) is primarily locally produced red colored brick where a single color was used throughout for the decorative corbel courses, arches, parapet cap and the wall itself. Three full height corner and a single wall pilaster and two truncated wall pilasters beginning at the stone foundation, divide this facade in three bays at the found level and two bays at the decorative brick frieze. In contrast to the bay divisions, at the main floor, the continuous frieze gives the building a horizontal, heavily capped appearance.

The matching pediments provide the inscription base of local stone. This locally dressed stone bears the building name of "FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JOSEPH, 1908."

The north facade, being situated on the property line exhibits no openings, continue with the red brick with a stepped parapet to the rear or east. This stepped parapet is capped with the same red, corbelled brick.

The east facade remains unaltered. All the original openings were approximately symmetrical about the shared interior wall and expressed slightly arched brick openings. With the exaggerated interior high ceilings (11'-4"+) the exit doors had large transoms which matched the adjacent arched window heads. The original wood casement windows remain.

A skylite centered over the original bank lobby has been paneled over but remains intact. Plans are being made by present owners to re-incorporate this feature into the overall design scheme.

**VI. ORIGINAL INTERNAL SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS**

The main floor of the building originally had the existing banking areas. Interior divisions were accomplished through specially ordered furnishing and grillwork. The room is essentially the same today as it was then with no interior walls. In the northeast corner of the space are two vault spaces. The largest was remodeled in the 40's and the door removed and the space widened to form a large archway. The area was used as a shoe department in a variety store. The vault door has disappeared but the domed ceiling and support rods remain. This was the main bank vault. Next to it is a smaller vault which was the safety deposit vault. That vault has an outer door with a Yale dial lock and a double inner door. It was made by National Safe and Lock Company of Cleveland, USA, and the vendor was F. N. Churchill of Spokane, Washington. The original specifications for the vaults were, "The bank vault to be 8 x 10 feet inside, 8 feet to ceiling, ceiling to be of brick arched and sealed to ceiling, both

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vaults and petitions (sic) to ceiling above vault to be plastered as rest of the room. Ther shall be five 3/4 inch iron rods as ties. The safety deposit vault to be 5 x 7 feet inside and 8 feet to ceiling with ceiling of brick arched and three 3/4 inch iron rods as ties and sealed to ceiling. Three (1) inch iron pipes to be laid in outside wall as air vents in each vault running through wall to roof. The vault doors are to be furnished by owners and wall laid to them and any deficiency to be filled with cement."

The west facade has two bays. The north bay is a larger arched glazed opening than the south bay which encompasses the recessed entry.

The south wall has an arched doorway into the J. W. Barnard building. This arch was built in 1987 for access between the two buildings which share a common wall. The arch is constructed of brick and carries out the theme of the existing arched windows and doorways. In the southeast wall of the building is an archway into a small vestibule. To the north of the vestibule is a storage room. The walls and ceiling of the storage room are lath and plaster. There is substantial deterioration of walls and ceiling plaster due to water damage and age. Present owners plan extensive rehabilitation of walls and ceiling. Two brick arched wood cased windows are in the east wall. Off the vestibule in the southwest corner of the building is a small bathroom. On the east wall of the bathroom is a high brick arched, wood cased window. The room has fir wainscotting and a corner vitreous sink with one cold water cast iron faucet. The floor has rotted out and the toilet is gone. The room is not presently in use. Present owners plan extensive rehabilitation. On the east wall of the vestibult is a solid core wood door with a glass lite and high transom lite. Door has distinctive carving and unique characteristics, but has been severely damaged over the years. Present owners plan to attempt to restore it if at all possible.

### VII. ORIGINAL INTERIOR FINISH AND SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS

The original brick walls were plastered and ceilings were lath and plaster. In the 1940's a dropped ceiling was installed which was canted at the west end to hide the arched top portion of the window in the building's north bay and the transom above the door in the south bay. The original floor on the north half of the building was a raised wood floor of tamarack and fir and on the south half concrete and brick flagstones laid directly on recompacted soil. A plywood subfloor was built over the entire existing floor, also in the 1940's, and covered with linoleum. The original high baseboards still were in evidence, but were heavily damaged and entirely missing in large areas. A cast iron, shallow box fireplace, faced with period tile and encased with a fir surround and mantle was on the north wall near the northwest end of the room.

The new owners gutted the main area of the building in January of 1990. The dropped ceiling was removed, as was the flourescent lighting. The original lath and plaster ceiling was severely damaged through years of neglect and water damage and had to be removed. It was replaced with dry wall construction. The original skylight had been roofed over, and current building codes made reopening of the same prohibitive at the time. The skylight cavity has been preserved, however, and the present owners intend to rehabilitate it in the future. Two brass chandeliers which are reproductions of the period have been installed, together with a ceiling fan.

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The flooring was removed to expose the original. The raised wood floor was too dry and brittle to be retained. It was taken up and replaced with 9" x 9" x 5/8" birdseye maple parquet tiles, salvaged from the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Portland. It was the ballroom floor at the Top of the Cosmo. The flagstone floor was damaged severely along the north edge, where the teller's cages and subsequent post office boxes had been installed and sealed down with a tar-like substance. The broken edges were repaired and the tiles cleaned as much as was possible.

A letter dated March 16, 1908, from J. A. Flesch & Son, Architects and Designers, advised that they would manufacture and deliver FOB cars factory Charles City, Iowa, "one complete set of bank screens, partitions, desks, etc., ... for the net cash sum of \$ 644.60 ..." "You will note we have specified a solid brass grille and wickets ..." "... we include, inside desks, both flat and inclined, drawers and cupboards for stationary, etc. We also include guard at each wicket to protect money drawers." "We also figure to include a six foot check desk fitted with plate glass racks. Also settee and one revolving stool with perforated leather over can seat." "Metal sign is also included to be placed over door in directors room partition. "We have also provided an opening, with shelf, in main screen dividing cashiers office from work room, for the passing of papers, back and forth." It was the suggestion of Flesch that the erection could be accomplished at a considerably savings by using local carpenters. They pointed out that Joseph is an "... inland town, without direct connection with any railroad, Elgin being the nearest receiving point and from there teams are probably used." In their opinion this would be "... an easy matter as each part is numbered and a plan sent along numbered to correspond with each and every piece."

According to the original specifications with regard to the cabinet work:

"All work to be built and fitted together in factory, in sections and bolted together so as to require as little time in setting as possible and to be done in accordance with the best mechanical principles prevailing in the manufacture of first class cabinet work. Drawers to be dovetailed."

"Material: All wood used in the construction of these fixtures will be thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried. All exposed wood work will be plain sawed white oak, three ply. All interior constructional parts, not otherwise specified which are liable to any stress or subject to any friction, such as drawer runs or guides, shall be of hard maple or other hard wood of equal texture. Drawer sides to be of same. All other constructional parts, such as backings, drawer bottoms, pieces used for flueing, etc., to be of poplar."

"Finish: The finish of wood work shall consists (sic) of one coat of filler, then one coat of shellac and two coats of the best rubbing varnihs (sic). First coat to be sanded and the last coat rubbed down with pumice stone and oil to an even dead gloss. The inside of drawers shall have one coat of hard oil.

"Hardware: Hardware to be of standard make accurately fitted and finished to match grille work."

"Main screen will extend, as shown on floor plan, and will be made of wood as shown by special design. Lower part to be panelled. Upper part to be subdivided and filled with 12"

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bevelled chipped plate glass in lower sub-division, and solid brass grilles with satin finish in upper sub-division. There will be two wicket openings, provided with two hinged wickets, same to be solid brass and to match other metal work."

"There will be two signs above these wicket openings reading as follows: 'Cashier' and 'Teller'. There will also be one sign reading 'Directors Room', which is to be placed above door leading to same."

"The low counter at cashiers office is to be panelled and to be provided with one double acting gate located where shown."

"The directors (sic) room partition is to be panelled in lower part and upper part to be filled with D. S. Chipped Glass. There will be two doors in same; each door to be provided with mortise spring lock. Partitions to match other work."

"All inside desks to be made of widths and lengths shown on floor plan and level and incline (sic) as called for. There will be one continuous row of drawers throughout the entire length, except underneath dealing plates, which will be open space for pistol and trays. There are to be two cash drawers, located where shown and properly divided for coin and currency and to have good flat key lock."

"Underneath inside desks where shown there will be two cupboards provided with wood hinged doors having cupboard catches. These cupboards to be provided with shelves as shown."

"The two wicket openings are to be provided with two dark Tennessee marble dealing plates."

The main screen dividing Cashiers office from work room is to have an opening with shelf for the passing of papers, etc., back and forth so that cashier does not have to enter same."

"There will be one 6' - 0" check desks provided with glass racks. These racks to have ground edges. This desk to be provided with brackets as shown and to be securely fastened to wall in Public Lobby, where shown."

"We will furnish one oak settee not less than 5' - 0" long, also one revolving stool, seat to be perforated leather over cane."

The fireplace was left for future restoration. Formica covers damaged and missing period tiles. Present owners plan to attempt to find old matching tiles before attempting restoration.

Current rehabilitation efforts included replacement of all baseboards to as close a proximation to the original as possible. The casings around the windows and doors were retained and refinished.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce  
Health/Medicine  
Architecture

Period of Significance

1908-1923  
1908-1917  
1908

Significant Dates

1908-1917  
1908  
1908

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Dr. Jerome William Barnard (1842-1921)

Architect/Builder

J.A. Flesch & Sons, architects (mail order)  
Frank Marr, contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

### Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 0.14 acres Joseph, Oregon 1:62500

### UTM References

A 11 482125 5021850  
Zone Easting Northing

B \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 32, Township 2S, Range 45E, Willamette Meridian, in the Town of Joseph, Wallowa County, Oregon. It is legally described as the North 2 feet of Lot 6 and all of Lot 7, Block 2 Original Town of Joseph, Wallowa County, Oregon, and is otherwise identified as Tax Lots 2100 and 2200 at said location.

See continuation sheet

### Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the full extent of two adjoining tax lots occupied by the historic Dr. J.W. Barnard Building and First National Bank of Joseph, constructed as a single, interdependent enterprise in 1908.

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol-Lee Perkins, owner  
organization N/A date November 15, 1990  
street & number 202 East Grant telephone (503) 426-3938  
city or town Enterprise state Oregon zip code 97828

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The Dr. J. W. Barnard Building and First National Bank located on the east side of Main Street in the small trading center of Joseph, in the Wallowa Mountain region of northeastern Oregon, are adjoining buildings of brick and native basalt masonry that were carried out as a single collaborative enterprise in 1908. The buildings share a common interior wall. The investors were Dr. J. W. Barnard, a pioneer physician and druggist, his friend, Ludwig Knapper, rancher, and Frederick Scribner, a co-founder of the First National Bank of Joseph.

The two-story buildings each have a footprint of 25 x 60 feet and are oriented longitudinally on their lots. Both buildings underwent renovation in the 1940s, the effects of which are being reversed by the current owners. The building fronts are faced with red brick with stone trim and are framed by a central pier and corner strip pilasters culminating in capped piers above the parapet. The fronts present to the street a symmetrical and unified facade in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The parapets are finished as a blind corbelled arcade surmounted by triangular gables set off by piers having rock-cut stone caps matching the pilaster terminations. The parapet crests, or gables, carry the respective building titles and date of construction. The lower facade of the bank building on the north is divided into two bays with bold, round-arched openings having corbelled archivolt. The window and doorway within the openings have been slightly modified. The storefront of the Barnard Building on the south retains its historic organization, although it has been reglazed and reframed in aluminum. Typical of functional mercantile storefront organization of the period, the central entry is recessed between display windows having toplights. Mail order plans and specifications for the buildings were supplied by J. A. Flesch and Son of Chicago. Construction was undertaken by Frank Marr, a local builder.

The adjoining buildings meet National Register Criterion C as distinctive and generally well-preserved buildings of permanent masonry construction illustrating the town's major period of growth and upbuilding, 1902-1929. Their construction in 1908 was coincident with a signal event of the same year, namely completion of an Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company branch line from the Union Pacific Railroad in LaGrande to its terminus at Joseph. Joseph lies six miles southeasterly of Enterprise, the Wallowa County seat. The railroad gave farmers and ranchers of the



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remote district access to wider markets and opened the way for industrial development in which Dr. Barnard eventually became involved.

The Barnard Building and First National Bank are considered eligible additionally under Criterion A as the community's only drugstore and one of its leading financial institutions in that period when merchant, druggist and banker provided the essential services in the small towns of eastern Oregon. The Barnard Building also is significant under Criterion B as the place most importantly associated with Dr. J. W. Barnard, who, as proprietor of the Joseph Drug Company manufactured pharmaceutical and veterinary supplies as a complement to his medical practice. Jerome W. Barnard (1842-1921), a native of Ontario, Canada, was trained in medicine at the University of Michigan. He and his wife, the former Jennie Yerkes, also a graduate physician, came to Joseph in 1892 when the local population was 250, or 700 including outlying farms and ranches. Barnard earned the respect and affection of the community by his willingness to provide service on a visiting basis to the farthest reaches. In 1917, he sold his interest in the building where he had maintained an office above the drugstore and pursued various business ventures, most notable of which was the Black Marble Lime Company. Whereas Barnard was not the only physician to have opened a practice in Joseph around the turn of the century, he was the only physician/druggist. His pharmacy was the only outlet of its kind.

A single-story frame shop addition measuring 25 x 26 feet was constructed at the rear of the Barnard Building in the 1980s. It is counted a non-contributing addition. The building interior was renovated in the 1940s, but the non-historic ceiling cover introduced at that time has been removed. The ceiling, originally plastered, is now covered with sheetrock over original lath. Walls historically were lined with tongue and groove paneling laid in a herring bone pattern that rose to within four feet of the ceiling. Most of the paneling was removed in the 1940s, thus exposing the brick. As part of the recent rehabilitation, a round-arched doorway was opened in the party wall to provide interior access between the two ground story spaces.

The First National Bank interior retains its original plaster wall finish and an interesting flagstone pavement over tamped earth that covers the south half of the ground story floor area. The First

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National Bank of Joseph had been organized in 1906 by Frederick Scribner and others. It operated in the building specifically designed for it from 1908 to 1923, when it was forced to close its doors, a casualty of expansion and frozen credits after the First World War. At that time livestock and land values depreciated in an inflationary cycle. Stockmen of the surrounding district had incurred losses and had no means to pay their notes. The First National Bank Building served for a time as the community post office beginning in 1925. The banking fixtures were removed, with the exception of the larger of two vaults, which survived the renovation of the 1940s.

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE - DR. J. W. BARNARD BUILDING****CRITERION "A"**

The building is significant under Criteria "A" as a reflection of a remarkable boom period in Joseph's history. The era spanned a period between 1902 and 1929, when "... nearly all of the substantial commercial buildings along Main Street that comprise the main business district were built." (History of Wallowa County, pg. 24) It was a period of promise bolstered by the advent of a railroad terminus in place by 1908 and the proliferation of commerce, manufacturing and population. The nominated building was securely anchored in the middle of Joseph's business district and remains so to this date. The building reflects a period of civic pride, economic growth and prosperity. It is a stately yet functional edifice that was an important medical and mercantile center during this period of major growth. Barbara Ruth Bailey in her book, *Main Street, Northeastern Oregon, 1982*, in her discussion of northeastern Oregon small town business persistence, concluded at page 144, "The persistence of the general store merchant, druggist and banker implies that their businesses were the most prosperous along main street." The nominated building was the first and only drug store in Joseph in 1908, and provided vital medical services to farmers and ranchers in a location that can be characterized as a remote agricultural village situated in a rugged, difficult to access mountainous region.

Dr. Barnard manufactured a variety of medicines for human and animal consumption under his own name from this edifice. His pharmaceutical business was known as the Joseph Drug Company. The establishment was not only a center for medical services, medicines, and veterinary supplies but a confectionary with a wide selection of notions and candy and the first soda fountain in Joseph. As such it emerged as an important social center for interaction and communication among the residents of the area. Bailey in her book, *Main Street Northeastern Oregon, 1982*, discussed the social role of main street, and observed at pages 144 and 147, "While the economic role of a main street was important, the social role of the street was equally significant. Men, women, children, and the community as a whole, met on main street, brought together in both organized gatherings and spontaneous encounters. The social activities varied in their formality, location and intensity, but in all cases, people met people. At the turn of the century, face-to-face contact and live entertainment were the only means of conducting business and socializing, and main street was where most of it happened."

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This period of economic growth came to an end with the Great Depression, which resulted in economic devastation for several years. Population declined and empty storefronts lined Main Street. "In 1936 the area started a slow recovery, but showed little improvement until after World War II. In 1945 things started to break with several new businesses moving in to take over those which were vacated years ago." (History of Wallowa County, pg. 25). The downtown business district, however, shows little change from the late 1900s. Today, the nominated building, although it is no longer a drug store, through renovation retains the flavor of the original building in that it is now characterized as a "confectionary," and a soda fountain has been returned to the premises. Today, townspeople and artists gather there to socialize and exchange ideas, as they did in Dr. Barnard's time. The area continues in a recovery mode to this day and has become a thriving and progressive community of approximately 1200 people.

The nominated property also meets Criteria "A," as the most important and only remaining built representation of the business, professional and community achievements of pioneer doctor and entrepreneur, Jerome William Barnard. The building was listed in 1976 in the Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings, by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Parks and Recreation Branch, Department of Transportation.

**CRITERION B:**

In 1892 the town of Joseph was an isolated community in the Wallowa Mountains. Roads were poor and difficult to traverse. Enterprise, the nearest city, although only six miles from Joseph today, was a journey of considerable difficulty and peril at the turn of the century. When Dr. Barnard and his wife Jennie, who was also a graduate physician, arrived, there were no medical facilities to serve a population of approximately 250 in the town and nearly 700 in the hinterlands. Together they established a convalescent home on their property on what is now College Street. Tragically, the Barnards' son was drowned during a birthday outing in 1894, and Jennie Barnard followed him in death in 1897, just five years after her arrival in Joseph. Although devastated by his losses, Dr. Barnard persevered in Joseph with his two daughters, and never remarried.

Dr. Barnard's practice demanded that he travel to remote ranches and ranges to serve his patients. He was to be eulogized thus, ". . . it is recalled that no call was too distant and no weather too inclement for him to go on his errand of mercy, with little thought for the compensation." (Enterprise Record Chieftain, 12/22/21. He was the epitome of the dedicated country doctor. When other physicians settled in the town, they used Dr. Barnard's facility for their patients when the need occurred.

Dr. Barnard was a progressive and far sighted individual. He saw the need for a centrally located facility for dispensing drugs, patent medicines for both man and beast, as well as sundries and notions. The area was beginning to experience significant growth and prosperity. With his good friends Lou Knapper and Fredrick Scribner, they decided to collaborate on the construction of an imposing brick building which would house the then existing First National Bank of Joseph and Dr. Barnard's new drug store. The building was completed in 1908. Dr. Barnard formed the Joseph Drug Company and as such

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manufactured a variety of medicines for human and animal consumption using his own name on the label. Dr. Barnard also incorporated a confectionary and soda fountain into his drug store and his establishment became a focus for medical services and social interaction in the growing, prospering community. Barnard was the first doctor in the area to specialize in diseases of the eye and to dispense eyeglasses. He did this through his drug store facility.

He actively participated in economic development through several endeavors, one of which was cattle ranching. Another of his endeavors in economic progress was involvement in the development of a new industry, The Black Marble Lime Company in the Wallowa Mountains. The business was to process black marble and extract lime. A cooperage was also developed with the company where barrels were made in which to ship the lime. This industrial plant had two large metal retorts, or vertical furnaces, which rose about 60 feet in the air. They remain to this date as imposing, silent monuments to this chapter in local history.

In countywide elections Dr. Barnard was elected Wallowa County Coroner and served in that capacity for several years. At one time he received the unusual distinction of getting every vote cast for the office. Though he was always active in the social fabric of the community, his involvement in the Masonic Lodge was very important to him. This involvement began before he moved to Joseph.

A respected and dedicated pioneering doctor, community developer, promoter of economic progress, elected community servant, innovator, Dr. Jerome William Barnard was a person of considerable significance in our past and as such, meets the requirements of Criterion "B."

**CRITERION C**

The building is constructed of locally quarried stone and local brick, manufactured from local clay. The stone was fashioned by local craftsmen who could shape beautiful building blocks from this stone, which when taken from the quarry could be easily sawed. Time and exposure to the atmosphere set and harden it so that buildings made from it have a permanency and architectural interest still enjoyed in this area. The building faces entirely on Main Street, which is the major highway to Enterprise, Lostine, Wallowa, Elgin, Imbler and LaGrande to the north and Wallowa Lake to the south. The basic organization of the building's exterior reflects the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The building presents a superb sense of composition and uncommon sensitiveness to material and a creative imagination in the way of using themes shown by the decorative brick corbel courses on the street side facade and the pilasters extended above the cornice line with faux chimney caps on the public facade. This single story building shares a common interior wall with the First National Bank Building to the north. Here exists a predominate emphasis on the horizontal and vertical elements of the twin facades and in window scale. The front facade facing Main Street is highly decorative brick, interwoven with native stone spring points for all the arched openings, window sills and pediments. The facade is primarily locally produced red brick where a single color was used throughout for the decorative corbel courses, arches, parapet cap and the wall itself. Three full height corner and a single wall pilaster and two truncated wall pilasters beginning at the stone foundation, divide this facade into three bays at the ground level and two bays at the decorative brick frieze. In contrast to the bay divisions, at the main

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floor, the continuous frieze gives the building a horizontal, heavily capped appearance. The matching pediments provide the inscription base of local stone. This locally dressed stone bears the building name of "DR. J. W. BARNARD DRUGS, 1908." The property meets Criterion "C" in its architectural style, construction materials and workmanship.

### I. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The United States Post Office first recognized "Joseph, Oregon" in 1879. It was originally called Lake City and Silver City, but the United States postal authorities refused to establish the post office under either name because of the existence of other post offices in the state bearing similar names. The town was named for Chief Joseph (1837-1904) of the Nez Perce Indian tribe. The name was bestowed upon the town by Mr. Matt Johnson, Joseph's first postmaster. The city was actually incorporated in 1887, the same year Wallowa County became independent from Union County.

Jerome William Barnard was born at Peterborough, Ontario, June 10, 1842. When a young man he went to Michigan and was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. While in Michigan he was married in 1872 to Jennie Yerkes, also a graduate physician from the University of Michigan. Dr. Barnard was also a graduate of the South Bend College of Optics, South Bend, Indiana.

The Barnards moved to Minnesota where they had three children; a son, Royal F. Barnard who was born July 16, 1879, and two daughters, Mabel, born in 1876 and Grace, born in 1881. Minnesota was their home until 1891 when they moved to the Willamette valley. A year later, 1892, they came to Wallowa County and settled in Joseph. Dr. Barnard practiced medicine there for years and "... it is recalled that no call was too distant and no weather too inclement for him to go on his errand of mercy, with little thought for the compensation." He practiced medicine out of his home. The first physician in the city was Dr. T. J. Dean. Some of the other doctors in Joseph at that time were J. H. Thompson, J. G. Fleenor, and J. N. Gailey.

Dr. Barnard owned Lots 1 through 5 between 3rd and 4th Street on College in Joseph. Gene Marr a long time Wallowa County resident, whose roots in Wallowa County go back to 1845, recollected that Dr. Barnard and his wife ran a convalescent home on their property.

Tragically, Royal F. Barnard, on a birthday outing, drowned July 14, 1894, in the Imnaha River, just two years after coming to Wallowa County. He was buried in the Hurricane Creek Cemetery. Just three years later in 1897, Dr. Barnard's wife, Jennie, died and was buried beside her son.

Dr. Barnard continued his medical practice and convalescent home with the assistance of his daughters. Perhaps one of his better known patients was Dave Tucker, who helped rob the First Bank of Joseph, October, 1896, and was wounded for his pains. He was brought to Dr. Barnard's medical office for treatment, although Dr. Barnard did not personally attend him.

For several years Dr. Barnard served as County Coroner and at one election had the unusual distinction of getting every vote cast for the office. The March 15, 1906 edition of the Wallowa County Chieftain listed a variety of bills authorized for payment by the Wallowa County Court. Among them was a

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disbursement to Dr. Barnard of \$2.15 as coroner's fees.

Devastated by his family's tragedies and pressing 55 years of age, Dr. Barnard limited his medical practice to the eye and to defects of the eye requiring glasses. He was the first doctor in the Town of Joseph to specialize in that area. He acquired the property that was to become the Barnard Drug Store, October 22, 1900. The property was previously owned by F. D. McCully, "The Father of Wallowa County," and E. J. Forsythe.

Ludwig Knapper with his wife, Ellen Jennings Knapper, arrived in Wallowa County in 1888. He was born and grew up in Illinois. In 1897 he moved to Iowa where he met and married Ellen Jennings. They moved to Wallowa County in 1888 and farmed about 6 miles east of Joseph on Upper Prairie Creek. He became a very close friend and associate of Dr. Barnard. Knapper was the President of the First National Bank of Joseph which was organized by Fredrick S. Scribner in late January, 1906. Aaron Wade was Vice President, J. A. Rumble and J. P. Averill were Directors. Scribner became the institution's first cashier. Born in Iowa in 1882, Scribner was a son of Roderick H. and Lillian J. Farnsworth Scribner. Roderick Scribner was a banker. Frederick Scribner moved to Oregon in 1904 where an uncle had established a bank. In 1906 Roderick and Frederick Scribner opened the First National Bank of Joseph. In 1907 Scribner married Sadie Magee." The bank was located opposite the millinery shop owned by Mrs. H. B. Royce. Barnard, Knapper and Scribner collaborated to build a structure to house the bank and Dr. Barnard's office and drug store. To accomplish this the First National Bank of Joseph purchased the Main Street property to the north of the Main Street property owned by Dr. Barnard, being Lot 7 in Block 2. Dr. Barnard owned Lot 6. They had plans drawn for a brick building that would share a common wall.

J. A. Flesch & Sons of Suite 1012 Opera House Building, 112 Clark Street, Chicago, were the architects and designers, and Frank Marr was the contractor. According to conversation with Gene Marr of Enterprise, Frank Marr built a number of structures in Joseph. Frank Marr was the son of William Pipton Marr, a Civil War Veteran born in 1845 in Arkansas. William Marr married Sabrina Wolfenbarger and came to Oregon in 1877 in a covered wagon. They settled in an area known as Marr Flat east of Joseph. They had six children. Frank and his brothers Jess and Odell were born in Arkansas. Ivan, Ellis and Mabel were born at Marr Flat. Frank Marr died untimely in 1919 of influenza.

The specifications for the new building required the walls to be ". . . built of the best rock obtainable in the neighborhood." Native stone which is evident in some of the buildings in Joseph was quarried from deposits, probably at a site situated between Swamp Creek and Crow Creek on the Hansen Ranch. "Enoch Bowlby took up a homestead one and one half miles south of Enterprise . . . He bought a ranch on Swamp Creek where a stone quarry was opened and the stone was quarried for use in local building." "At that time the pioneers included a few stone masons and in this area were two, Frank Melotte and Mr. Mavor . . . These men could shape beautiful building blocks from this stone. When taken from the quarry the stone could easily be sawed. Time and exposure to the atmosphere set and hardened it so that buildings made from it have a permanency and architectural interest still enjoyed in this area.

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From the quarry the stone was hauled to town by six horse teams and sold for one dollar per cord." "... the (Bowlby) family reached Wallowa County in 1893 where they remained." (The History of Wallowa County, Wallowa County Museum Board, Page 18.

The specifications also required contractors to "Construct side and rear walls as shown of brick, (a Joseph, Oregon product to have preference if good quality) the size of which will be about 3 x 4½ x 8½ inches, 13 inches thick in common bond with lime mortar consisting of one part fresh lime and four parts sand." At that time Joseph had a brickyard and kiln that manufactured the brick evident in most, if not all, of the red brick buildings along Main Street. "This yard was located just north of the School House Hill and used the clay deposits from the hill as its material source. A hand written annotation on the plans indicates the participation of D. L. Church and E. F. Church. According to an article in The Joseph Herald, Friday, June 2, 1908, "Church & Church's new pressed brick making machine was shipped from Elgin, Wednesday. They expect to have it in operation inside of two weeks when they will be able to turn out about 15,000 bricks daily." Another article in The Joseph Herald, June 26, 1908, reported that, "Frank Marr who has the contract to build the building occupied by the First National Bank and Dr. Barnard commenced work this week on Dr. Barnard's storeroom and will place it on the rear of the lot. This building will be used after the brick store is erected as an ice house." A further update from The Joseph Herald, advised, "Bernard's Drug Store and First National Bank Building have been moved onto Main Street where they will remain until their brick stores are finished. We have heard of men having their offices under their hats, but this is the first instance we know of where reputable firms like the above have their offices in the street." There is no elaboration and we are left to wonder at and imagine their circumstances.

Dr. Barnard opened the Joseph Drug Company, doing business as Barnard's Drug Store in July, 1908. He maintained his medical offices on the premises and sold a variety of patent medicines, sundries, and offered Joseph's first ice cream and soda fountain. He advertised all flavors of ice cream flavored with genuine fruit. L. A. Jackson was employed as "pharmacist" in July, 1908. (The Joseph Herald, 7/17/08). Dr. Barnard dispensed glasses, medical services, patent medicines, pharmaceuticals and ice cream for the next 9 years. Then on December 12, 1917, at age 75, he sold the building to M. E. Groshong, R. W. Feit, S. L. Burnaugh, Jr. and A. Burnaugh for \$7,000, carrying the mortgage at 8 percent interest. At this point his daughter Grace Longfellow and her husband moved to Washington, D. C. leaving Dr. Barnard with her power of attorney to handle her affairs.

Not to be held back by retirement, Dr. Barnard went on to another endeavor. The Black Marble Lime Company developed a mine in the nearby Wallowa Mountains to process black marble and extract lime. A new draw kiln was built in June, 1918. It was located in a meadow on the west bank of the Wallowa River about one mile north of Enterprise. At this location was a cooperage shop where barrels were made in which to ship the lime. This industrial plant had two large, metal retorts or vertical furnaces which rise about sixty feet into the air. The kiln is made of fire brick, incased in a sheet steel cylinder. The black marble was dumped in at the top and drawn out pure white lime at the bottom, after burning. It was carried on trucks to the warehouse where it remained in bulk until shipped. From the time the hard marble left the quarry until it reached the railroad cars, every movement was downhill. The handling was easy because of gravity. George Houser was secretary and manager of the company. Dr.



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Barnard held 17,569 shares of stock in the Oregon Black Marble Company, and was an active participant in that business. He spent a good part of his summers at the marble quarry on Alder Slope. During his lifetime he paid a portion of the debts of that company based on the number of shares held by him, a sum amounting to \$2,737. This money was paid with the understanding that the stock in a new corporation would be delivered to him for the full value of the amount paid by him. The new corporation was organized as the Joseph Black Marble Company, and at his death Barnard's estate was issued 2737 shares of the capital stock of the Joseph Black Marble Company. The smelter and mining went well for a few years then the firm went bankrupt.

During this period, Dr. Barnard spent his winters on the Snake River with Mike Thomason, with whom he was a partner in the cattle business for some years. Dr. Barnard owned 160 acres of grazing land.

At age 79, Dr. Barnard went to live with his daughter, Mabel Wrenn of Enterprise. Mabel Wrenn was married to W. Allen Wrenn. He was in failing health and his daughter cared for him. He died December 14, 1921 at the home of his daughter. "He had been suffering from several complaints, aggravated by the weakness of age, and had been confined to his bed for two weeks."

For many years Dr. Barnard had taken great interest in the Masonic fraternity. He was master of a lodge in Minnesota before coming to Oregon and was active in the Joseph lodge for years. His funeral was held at the Joseph Methodist Church with Masonic rights conducted by his close friend J. A. Burleigh and the Rev. H. K. Wallis, the pastor, conducted the services. His obituary in the Enterprise Record Chieftain, 12/22/21, characterized him as, "... a man of a few very close friendships, altho he was kindly to all. His high character was manifest in his cheerfulness and unselfishness even during the suffering of his last illness." His friend and lodge brother, James A. Burleigh, had been entrusted with his will. Burleigh was an itinerant lay minister, teacher, newspaperman, City Recorder, an attorney, district attorney, judge, member of the Legislature, and friend of Dr. Barnard for 30 years. Ludwig Knapper, another close and long term friend, was named by Barnard to be the executor of his will.

Dr. Barnard was buried near his wife and child in the historic old Hurricane Creek Cemetery located on the Hurricane Creek highway near the Joseph Airport.

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE - FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JOSEPH

## CRITERION "A"

The building is significant under Criteria "A" as a reflection of a remarkable boom period in Joseph's history. The era spanned a period between 1900 and 1929, when "...nearly all of the substantial commercial buildings along Main Street that comprise the main business district were built." (History of Wallowa County, pg. 24). It was a period of promise bolstered by the advent of a railroad terminus in place by 1908 and the proliferation of commerce, manufacturing and population. The nominated building was securely anchored in the middle of Joseph's business district and remains so to this date. The building reflects a period of civic pride, economic growth and prosperity. It is a stately yet functional edifice that was an important financial center during this period of major growth. Barbara Ruth Bailey in her book, "Main Street, Northeastern Oregon," 1982, in her discussion of northeastern Oregon small town business persistence, concluded at page 144, "The persistence of the general store merchant, druggist and banker implies that their businesses were the most prosperous along main street." The nominated building was a significant financial center during this period of major growth. It was vigorously involved in the advancement of commercial and economic development, as well as the promotion of increased settlement in the area. It provided vital financial services to farmers and ranchers in an area that can be characterized as a remarkably remote agricultural village.

The First National Bank of Joseph closed its doors June 1, 1923. The bank was put in the charge of B. K. Patterson, a National Bank Examiner. According to an article in the Enterprise Record Chieftain, 6/7/23, "With the First National Bank of Joseph, it was not a question of insolvency, as the paper assets were fully adequate, but of expansion and 'frozen' credits, notes which could not be paid when due." All of this resulted from a great depreciation in values of stock and land since the inflation of post World War I times. Values depreciated so much, particularly cattle values, that the bank could not carry the load. Stockmen had nothing but losses and no means to pay their notes. The Enterprise Record Chieftain, 6/7/23, observed, "It has been a brave fight against insuperable odds." The period of economic growth came to an end with the Great Depression, which resulted in economic devastation for several years. Population declined and empty storefronts lined Main Street.

On October 19, 1925, William Gray, the Receiver the the First National Bank, sold the property to P. E. Mays. The building then became the Joseph Post Office. As such it became an important social center for interaction and communication among the residents of the area. Bailey in her book, "Main Street,

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Northeastern Oregon," 1982, discussed the social role of main street, and observed at pages 144 and 147, "While the economic role of a main street was important, the social role of the street was equally significant. Men, women, children, and the community as a whole, met on main street, brought together in both organized gatherings and spontaneous encounters. The social activities varied in their formality, location and intensity, but in all cases, people met people. At the turn of the century, face-to-face contact and live entertainment were the only means of conducting business and socializing, and main street was where most of it happened." In 1960, a new post office was constructed for Joseph, and the building was again sold and became a variety store. Ultimately it fell into disuse and disrepair.

"In 1936 the area started a slow recovery, but showed little improvement until after world War II. In 1945 things started to break with several new businesses moving in to take over those which were vacated years ago." (History of Wallowa County, pg. 25). The downtown business district, however, shows little change from the late 1900's. Today, the nominated building through renovation between 1987 and the present retains the flavor of the original building and now functions as a fine art gallery, promoting the growth of the arts, which has become an important economic touchstone in Joseph as well as all of Wallowa County. The area continues in a state of recovery to the present day.

## CRITERION "C"

This commercial building is significant under Criterion "C" for its architectural style and construction materials and as a locally distinctive example of <sup>early</sup> 20th Century Richardsonian Romanesque <sup>design</sup>. It is a remarkable example of historic commercial development in Joseph. The nominated building is one of the best preserved intact commercial buildings in Joseph. In terms of its physical condition and the retention of its original character, it possesses integrity in all of the essential qualities of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The building is constructed of locally quarried stone and local brick, manufactured from local clay. The stone was fashioned by local craftsmen who could shape beautiful building blocks from this stone, which when taken from the quarry could be easily sawed. Time and exposure to the atmosphere set and harden it so that buildings made from it have a permanency and architectural interest still enjoyed in this area. The building faces entirely on Main Street, which is the major highway to Enterprise, Lostine, Wallowa, Elgin, Imbler and LaGrande to the north and Wallowa Lake to the south. <sup>style</sup> The basic organization of the building's exterior reflects the popular Richardsonian Romanesque. The building presents a superb sense of composition and uncommon sensitiveness to material and a creative imagination in the way of using themes shown by the decorative brick corbel courses on the street side facade and the pilasters extended above the cornice line with faux chimney caps on the public facade. This single story building shares a common interior wall with the Dr. J. W. Barnard Building to the south. Here exists a predominate emphasis on the horizontal and vertical elements of the twin facades and in window scale. The front facade facing Main Street is highly decorative brick, interwoven with native stone spring points for all the arched openings, window sills and pediments. The facade is primarily locally produced red brick where a single color was used throughout for the decorative corbel courses, arches, parapet cap and the wall itself. Three full height corner and a single wall pilaster and

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two truncated wall pilasters beginning at the stone foundation, divide this facade into three bays at the ground level and two bays at the decorative brick frieze. In contrast to the bay divisions, at the main floor, the continuous frieze gives the building a horizontal, heavily capped appearance. The matching pediments provide the inscription base of local stone. This locally dressed stone bears the building name of "FIRST NATIONAL 19 - BANK - 08." The property meets Criterion "C" in its architectural style, construction materials and workmanship.

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## I. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Wallowa County was isolated and self-sufficient in the early 1900's. There were cattle, sheep and hog ranches. Wheat, oats, barley and hay were raised. Many large orchards were planted and thrived all over the county. Most of the population lived on homesteads and raised nearly all of their own food. Extra butter, hams, bacon, and eggs were sold in town or shipped out of the county. Many sawmills were set up because of the abundance of timber. There was some gold and copper mining.

The United States Post Office first recognized "Joseph, Oregon" in 1879. The town was named for Chief Joseph (1837 - 1904) of the Nez Perce Indian tribe. The name was bestowed upon the town by Mr. Matt Johnson, Joseph's first postmaster. The city was actually incorporated in 1887, the same year Wallowa County became independent from Union County.

1902 to 1929 were boom years. The thriving community of Joseph supported an electric company, flour mills, saw mills, doctors, dentists, attorneys and a host of merchants that dealt in most every kind of service needed to maintain the community and the surrounding area. During this time, Joseph had three hotels, a brewery that went out of business during prohibition, a brickyard and kiln that manufactured the brick evident in most if not all of the red brick buildings along Main Street. Joseph was connected to the outside world by two telephone lines and by stage lines running to Elgin, the terminus of the O.R. and N. Railroad, and to Lewiston, Idaho.

In 1908 the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company built a branch line from the Union Pacific Railroad in LaGrande, through Wallowa County. This line terminated in Joseph and brought a whole new economy to the community. In the early years of its operation, two trains a day were needed to provide passenger and freight service along its route.

It was during this boom period that that the First National Bank of Joseph commenced operations and carried on its commerce in the town of Joseph. The Bank was a vital force in the economic development of an area which, because of its remoteness and difficulty of access, had to be self-sufficient. It provided essential financial services to ranchers, merchants, local industry and a small local population of less than 500.

The many officers and directors who served throughout the period of the bank's existence, were movers and shakers in the community, and were all heavily involved in in the broad spectrum of ranching, industry, mercantile pursuits, and development of the resources of the area. They focused the efforts of the bank in the direction of supporting these endeavors. The First National Bank of Joseph was organized by Roderick H. and Frederick S. Scribner, father and son, in 1906. The first officers were Ludwig Knapper, President; Aaron Wade, Vice President; Fredrick Scribner, Cashier; J. A. Rumble and J. P. Averill, Directors. K. H. Boesser was the cashier for a brief period of time, but according to the Wallowa County Chieftain (Vol. XXII, No. 28, 3/8/06) he resigned that position and "... has taken a place with a lumber company in which he is interested. He will reside at Kendrick, Idaho." Subsequently, L. E. Caviness became Vice President, A. K. Parker, Cashier, and J. A. Wetzell, Assistant Cashier. At that time the bank boasted a capitalization of \$25,000 and a \$15,000 surplus.

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Fredrick S. Scribner was born in Iowa in 1882. He was the son of Roderick H. and Lillian J. (Farnsworth) Scribner. Roderick Scribner was a banker. Frederick Scribner moved to Oregon in 1904 where an uncle had established a bank. In 1907 Scribner married Sadie Magee.

Ludwig Knapper was born in Whiteside County, Illinois, April 9, 1853. He was the son of Gottlieb and Christina Knapper, who came to this country from Germany in the early 1800's. Ludwig Knapper married Ellen Jennings, daughter of Robert and Sarah Bradley Jennings, in Adair County, Iowa, in 1880. Four children were born of that union, Robert Burt Knapper, Addie M. Knapper, Elsie M. Knapper, and Benjamin H. Knapper. The Knappers arrived in Wallowa County in 1888 and farmed about 6 miles east of Joseph on Upper Prairie Creek. He became a very close friend and associate of Dr. Barnard. At one point in his career, while serving as President of the First National Bank of Joseph, he also held a position as Director of the First Bank of Joseph, just up the street.

In 1906, the bank was located opposite the millinery shop owned by Mrs. H. B. Royce. Dr. Barnard, Knapper and Scribner collaborated to build a structure to house the bank and Dr. Barnard's office and drug store. On March 23, 1906, the First National Bank of Joseph purchased the Main Street property to the north of the Main Street property owned by Dr. Barnard, (Lot 7 in Block 2), from Will and Bertha Wurzweiler of Prineville and Albert and Ray Wurzweiler of Joseph for \$1,200. Dr. Barnard owned Lot 6. They had plans drawn for a brick building to house the bank and the drug store. They were separated by a common wall.

The specifications for the new building required the walls to be "... built of the best rock obtainable in the neighborhood." Native stone which is evident in some of the buildings in Joseph was quarried from deposits, probably at a site situated between Swamp Creek and Crow Creek on the Hansen Ranch. "Enoch Bowlby took up a homestead one and one half miles south of Enterprise ... He bought a ranch on Swamp Creek where a stone quarry was opened and the stone was quarried for use in local building." "At that time the pioneers included a few stone masons and in this area were two, Frank Melotte and Mr. Mavor ... These men could shape beautiful building blocks from this stone. When taken from the quarry the stone could easily be sawed. Time and exposure to the atmosphere set and hardened it so that buildings made from it have a permanency and architectural interest still enjoyed in this area. From the quarry the stone was hauled to town by six horse teams and sold for one dollar per cord." "... the (Bowlby) family reached Wallowa County in 1893 where they remained." (The History of Wallowa County, Wallowa County Museum Board, Page 18.)

The specifications also required contractors to "Construct side and rear walls as shown of brick, (a Joseph, Oregon product to have preference if good quality) the size of which will be about 3 x 4½ x 8½ inches, 13 inches thick in common bond with lime mortar consisting of one part fresh lime and four parts sand." At that time Joseph had a brickyard and kiln that manufactured the brick evident in most, if not all, of the red brick buildings along Main Street. "This yard was located just north of the School House Hill and used the clay deposits from the hill as its material source. A hand written annotation on the plans indicates the participation of D. L. Church and E. F. Church. According to an article in The Joseph Herald, Friday, June 2, 1908, "Church & Church's new pressed brick making machine was

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shipped from Elgin, Wednesday. They expect to have it in operation inside of two weeks when they will be able to turn out about 15,000 bricks daily." Another article in The Joseph Herald, June 26, 1908, reported that, "Frank Marr who has the contract to build the building occupied by the First National Bank and Dr. Barnard commenced work this week on Dr. Barnard's storeroom and will place it on the rear of the lot. This building will be used after the brick store is erected as an ice house." A further update from The Joseph Herald, advised, "Bernard's Drug Store and First National Bank Building have been moved onto Main Street where they will remain until their brick stores are finished. We have heard of men having their offices under their hats, but this is the first instance we know of where reputable firms like the above have their offices in the street." There is no elaboration and we are left to wonder at and imagine their circumstances.

J. A. Flesch & Sons of Suite 1012 Opera House Building, 112 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois were the architects and designers, and Frank Marr was the contractor. It was learned through conversation with Gene Marr of Imnaha, Oregon, that Frank Marr built a number of structures in Joseph. Frank Marr was the son of William Pipton Marr, a Civil War Veteran born in 1845 in Arkansas. William Marr married Sabrina Wolfenbarger and came to Oregon in 1877 in a covered wagon. They settled in an area known as Marr Flat east of Joseph. They had six children. Frank and his brother Jess and Odell were born in Arkansas. Ivan, Ellis and Mabel were born at Marr Flat. Frank Marr died untimely in 1919 of influenza.

On March 31, 1909, The First National Bank through Lou Knapper, President and F. F. Scribner, Cashier, sold the east 50 feet of the north half of the bank property to F. F. Scribner for \$500. The purpose for the sale and the use of the property has not been discovered.

According to an article in the Enterprise Record Chieftain, 6/7/23, The First National Bank of Joseph closed June 1, 1923. The officers of the bank authorized this statement: "In view of the rumors thruout the community relative to the stability of the First National Bank of Joseph, the Board of Directors decided that the depositors' interests would be best served by closing the bank, and the bank did not open for business on Thursday morning last. Several plans are being considered looking toward a reorganization of the bank or an orderly liquidation, and it is presumed that there will be no loss to depositors in any event." The bank was put in the charge of B. K. Patterson, a National Bank Examiner. With the First National Bank of Joseph, it was not a question of insolvency, as the paper assets were fully adequate, but of expansion and "frozen" credits, notes which could not be paid when due. This was the result of the great depreciation in values of stock and land since the inflation of post-WW I times. Security which was ample at one time, leaving the bank a comfortable margin, shrank in value so greatly that it could not carry the load. Depreciation of cattle values caused particular losses. Ranches and their creditors held on together, hoping, working, and seeking to make ends meet, but prices remained so low that stockmen had nothing but losses and no means to pay their notes. The Enterprise Record Chieftain, 6/7/23, observed, "It has been a brave fight against insuperable odds."

The Enterprise Record Chieftain, 6/14/23, reported that, "The receiver will act precisely like a banker seeking to liquidate accounts. He will take no deposits, lend no money, renew no notes . . . collect all outstanding notes in the most prompt manner and with largest returns. Thus a borrower who cannot pay

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will get time, if that promises to effect a settlement but not on a renewal. His old note will merely be permitted to ride. The same situation exists as to notes held by the Federal Reserve Bank as collateral. The Federal Reserve will collect its own notes solely through its own agent."

The directors of the bank at its closure were D. W. Warnock, president; C. L. Hartshorn, vice president; H. M. Swartwood, cashier; J. A. Wetzel, assistant cashier, and W. G. Beith, T. O. Marks, and S. L. Osborne. It had a capital stock of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$27,000. Its last balance sheet reflected assets and liabilities of \$391,657.11.

F. D. McCully, known as the "Father of Wallowa County," and one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Joseph, received a commission from the Controller of the Currency in Washington, D. C. to act as receiver of the First National Bank of Joseph. "It is his business to collect the notes and not to sacrifice them by trying to force payment. Mr. McCully knows every man in the community and is admirably qualified for the duties of his position. He is now advertising for sale farm lands and implements, horses, cattle and other stock. These were in the hands of the bank when it was closed and have not been taken in since then. Nobody has been closed out. That is not the policy of the receiver any more than of a banker." Enterprise Record Chieftain, 7/26/23. An interesting sidenote, Mr. McCully's own bank, The First Bank of Joseph, was to fail under similar circumstances May 13, 1927. According to a native Joseph resident, Wick Prout, none of the bank's customers lost money as a result of the closure, and all bank debts were met.

On the 12th day of September, 1925, F. F. Scribner quit claimed that small portion of the former bank property which he owned to William Gray, Receiver of the First National Bank of Joseph. On the 13th day of October, 1925, the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon made an order of sale of the remaining bank real estate in the matter of the insolvency of the First National Bank of Joseph. William Gray, the Receiver, sold the property to P. E. Mays on October 19, 1925, for \$2,500.00. The building then became the Joseph Post Office. As such, it became an important social center for interaction and communication among the residents of the area. Bailey in her book, "Main Street, Northeastern Oregon," 1982, discussed the social role of main street, and observed at pages 144 and 147, "While the economic role of a main street was important, the social role of the street was equally significant. Men, women, children, and the community as a whole, met on main street, brought together in both organized gatherings and spontaneous encounters. The social activities varied in their formality, location and intensity, but in all cases, people met people. At the turn of the century, face-to-face contact and live entertainment were the only means of conducting business and socializing, and main street was where most of it happened." In 1960, a new post office was constructed for Joseph, and the nominated building was again sold and became a variety store. Ultimately it fell into disuse and disrepair.

The stock market crash in late 1929 precipitated a depression that was severely felt in Joseph and all of Wallowa County. Many of the business ventures along Main Street in Joseph closed, and vacant and abandoned buildings dominated the area. Mortgages were foreclosed on buildings and ranches. Many were taken for taxes. People were out of work and had little means on which to survive.

For some time after World War I there had been seven banks in Wallowa County which had a population of 9778 in the 1910s. By 1932 only one bank remained.



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History of Wallowa County, 1983, Wallowa County Museum Board

5200 Thursdays in the Wallowas, 1984, Lloyd W. Coffman

Heritage of the Wallowas--Life as it was. . . , 1980, Ethel Halsey Scott

The Old and the New. History of the Post Offices of Wallowa County, 1982, Irene Barklow

Main Street, Northeastern Oregon, 1982, Barbara Ruth Bailey

Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings, 1976

"Wallowa Valley Towns," Oregon History Quarterly, Vol. XLI, pp 382 - 385, December, 1940

Bits of Wallowa County Lore, Claudia Killough, 1971, Imnaha

Wallowa County Centennial Walking Tour, 1987, Wallowa County Centennial Brochure Committee

The Joseph Herald, 6/2/08; 6/26/08; 7/2/08; 7/17/08; 7/24/08

Enterprise Record Chieftain, 12/22/21

Wallowa County Chieftain, 3/08/06; 3/15/06

Kooch, Maxine. Interview with author, Joseph, OR., November, 1990

Makin, Una. Interview with author, Joseph, OR., November, 1990

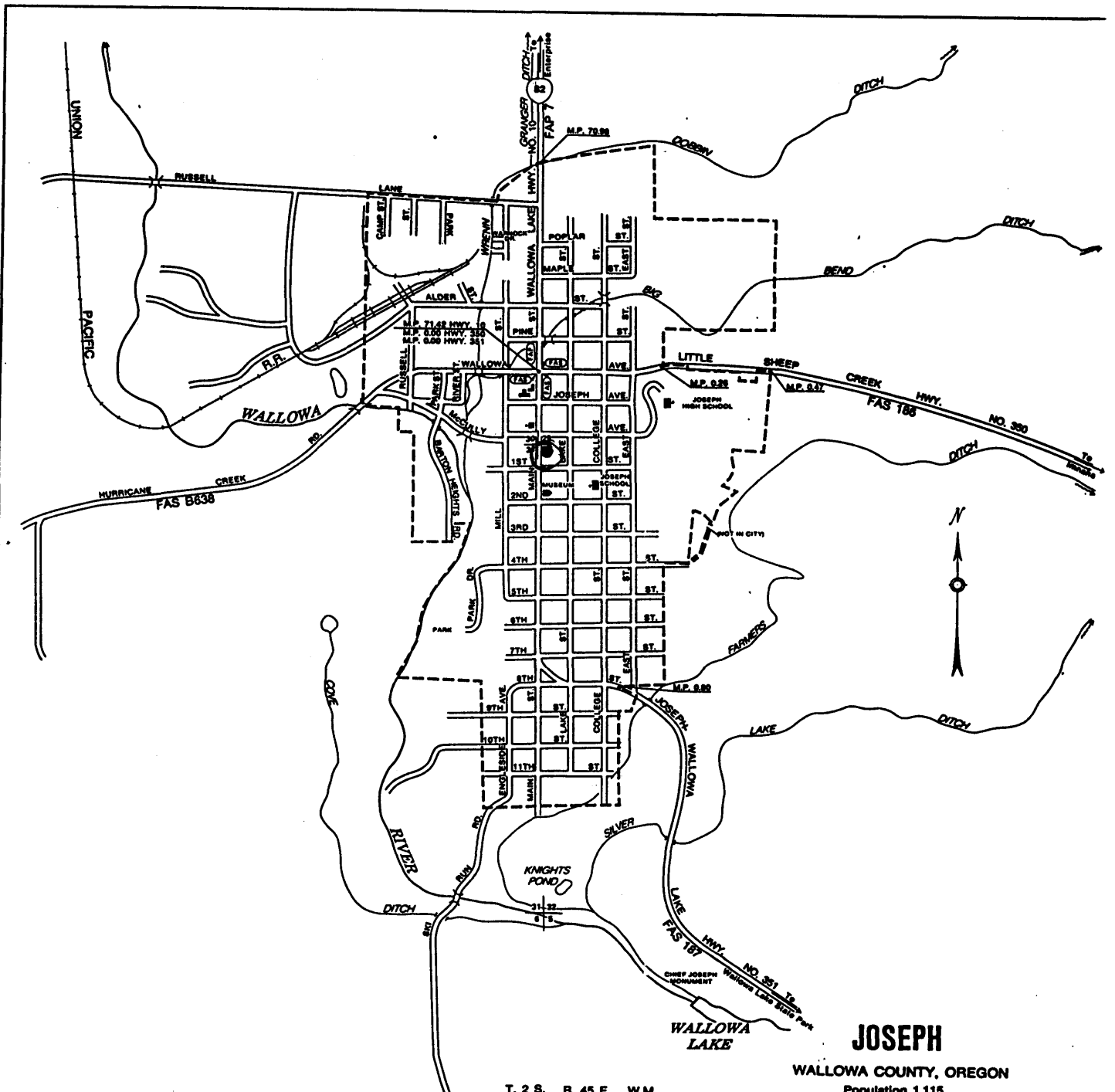
Marr, Gene. Telephone interview with author, Imnaha, OR., November, 1990

Prout, Wick. Interview with Maxine Kooch, Joseph, OR., November, 1990

Marks, Norma. Interview with Ann Hays, Joseph, OR., November, 1990

Hays, Ann. Interview with author, Joseph, OR., November, 1990

Turner, Darlene. Interview with author, Joseph, OR., November, 1990



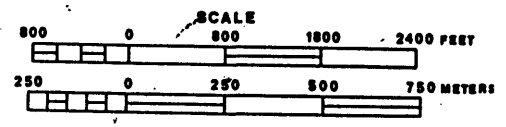
T. 2 S. R. 45 E. W.M.

**JOSEPH**  
 WALLOWA COUNTY, OREGON  
 Population 1,115

- LEGEND**
- INTERSTATE NUMBERED ROUTE
  - U.S. NUMBERED ROUTE
  - STATE NUMBERED ROUTE
  - TERMINATION OF FA SYSTEM
  - DIVIDED HIGHWAY
  - STREET OPEN FOR TRAVEL
  - POST OFFICE
  - SCHOOL
  - LIBRARY
  - CITY LIMITS
  - PUBLIC BUILDING
  - COURT HOUSE
  - CITY HALL
  - ARMORY

PREPARED BY THE  
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 IN COOPERATION WITH  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

March 1982

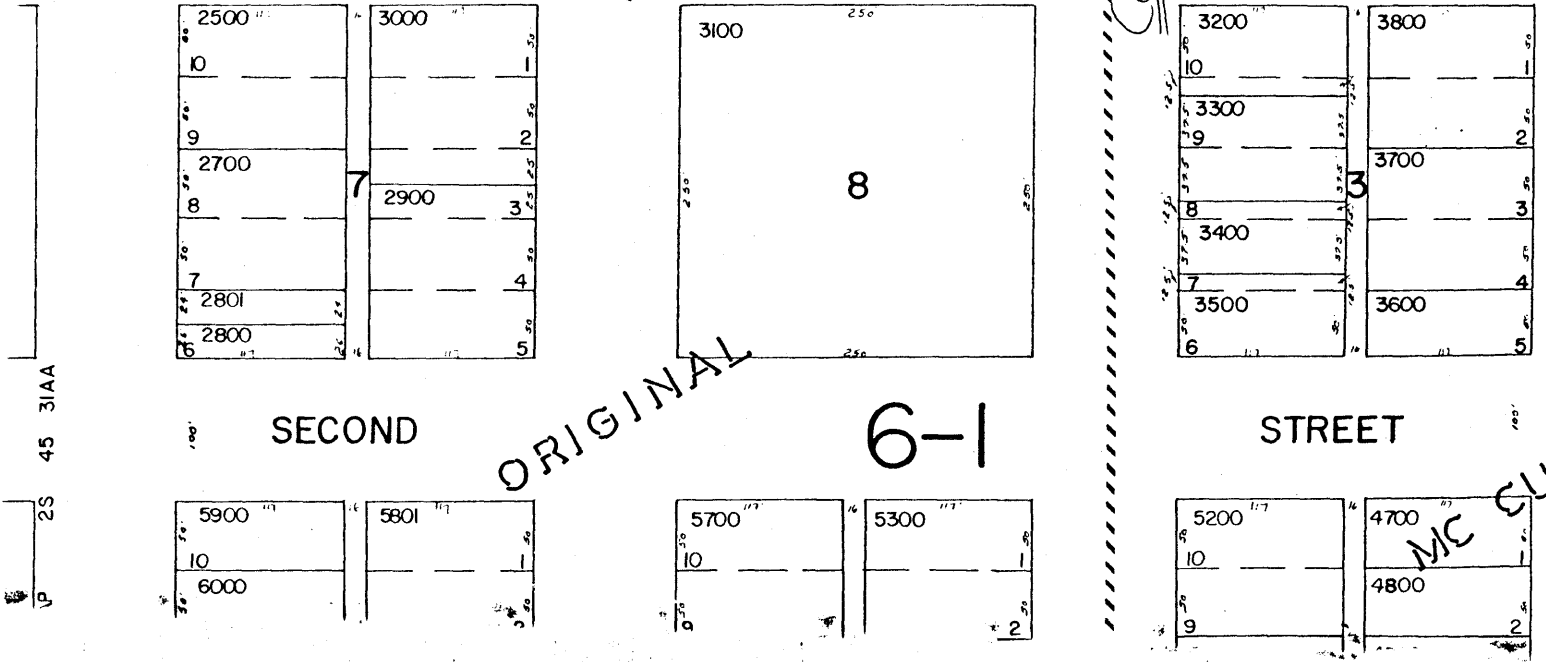
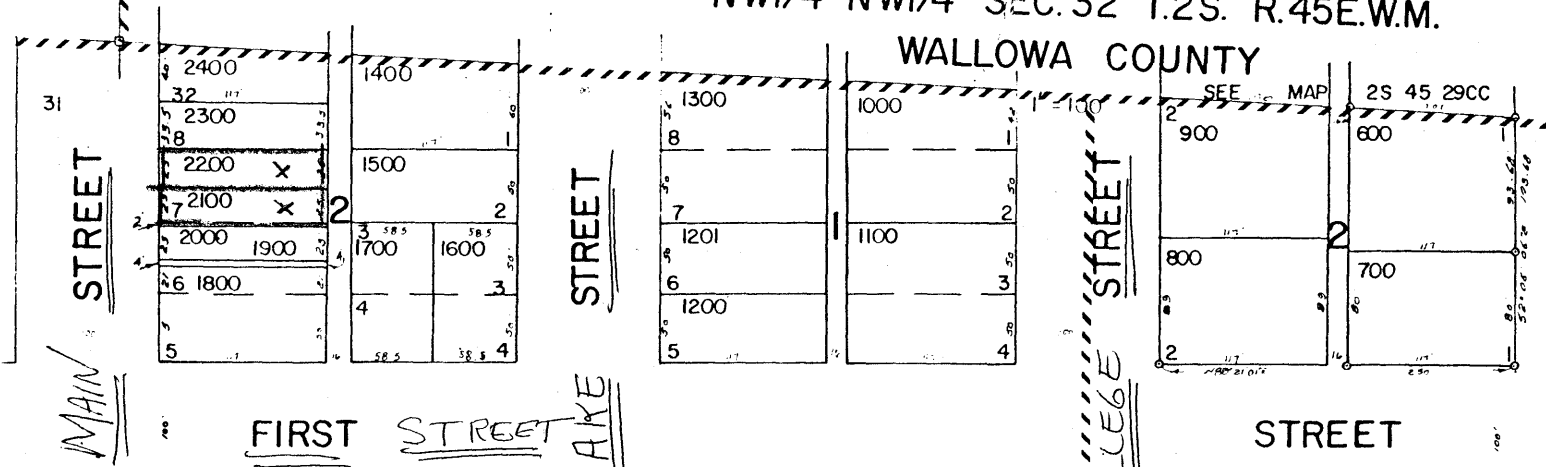


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WALLOWA COUNTY

SEE MAP 2S 45 29CC

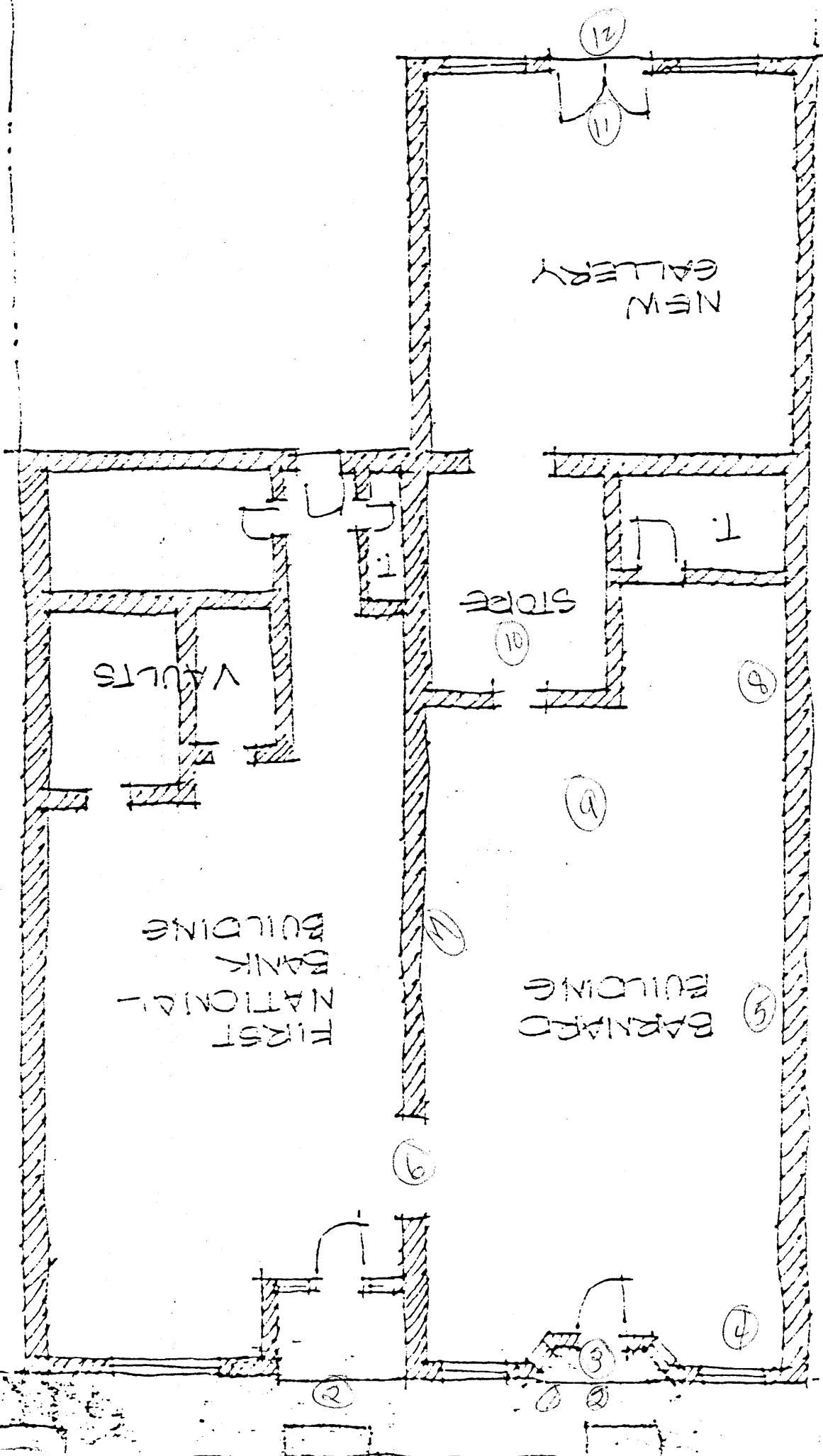


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PHOTOGRAPHS NO. 1 THRU 12-A  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

