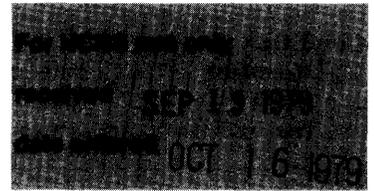


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic REID SCHOOL

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 460 NW Wall Street _____ not for publication

city, town Bend _____ vicinity of congressional district 2nd

state Oregon code 41 county Deschutes code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Deschutes County
c/o Clay C. Shepard, Chairman, Deschutes County Board of Commissioners

street & number Deschutes County Courthouse, 1164 NW Bond Street

city, town Bend _____ vicinity of state Oregon 97701

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Deschutes County Courthouse

street & number 1164 NW Bond Street

city, town Bend _____ vicinity of state Oregon 97701

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date 1977 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office, 525 Trade Street SE

city, town Salem _____ vicinity of state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Reid School was completed in 1914 and occupies the southeasterly corner of a sizable public school, church and municipal building enclave in the heart of Bend. It is oriented on its 1.9-acre site toward the northeast. The three-story building has masonry wall construction and a rectangular plan measuring 52 x 60 feet. A straightforward, functional volume, the school is strictly formal in organization, with its trabeated openings for pivot-mounted windows grouped in pairs making up three wide bays each on either side of the facade's slightly projecting central section, which is emphasized by a bold, round-arched portal and false triangular pediment breaking the outline of an otherwise straight and unembellished parapet. Exterior walls are of rock-cut tuff, an indigenous building material composed of compacted volcanic ash which hardens upon cutting. The rock chosen for the body of the building originally had a grey-pink cast, but has weathered to grey-brown. That which trims the flat and round-arched openings and is used for ground story belt course and parapet coping is a dark stone selected for its strong contrasting effect.

Window frames and spandrels between second and third story openings are wood. Second and third story openings in the central section of the facade are two-tiered ribbon windows with fixed panes. The construction date and school name are carried in carved medallion and panel at the parapet pediment and in a stepped "pediment" framing the portal arch, respectively Shields, or escutcheons are pendant from the belt course trimming the uppermost flat window arches.

The double-leaf front door, with its surround of multi-paned side and transom lights, is recessed from the front wall plane slightly by a shallow vestibule. The rear elevation is organized similarly, but without a projecting section to mark the central entry bay. The narrow end elevations are blind, except for central window bays in each story to light the cross halls.

The school is imposingly sited on a rise of land and is set back from Idaho Avenue, which it overlooks, some 50 feet toward the center of the 1.9-acre parcel. The foreyard and side yards are simply planted in lawn (there is a central walkway to the front entry) and are shaded by mature Ponderosa pines. A paved playground and parking area is located at the rear of the building.

The design for the school, provided by the Spokane, Washington firm of Sweatt, Levesque and Company, perhaps may be best described as "Progressive American Architecture," a term employed by architecture critics of the early twentieth century. While the portal arch is unmistakably Richardsonian, and while there may be a hint of the Jacobethan Revival Style so commonly adopted for academic buildings in the treatment of the central pedimented section of the facade and in the choice of medieval escutcheons as a subtle decorative motif, the historical references are reduced to abstraction in such a simple volume, and the effect, therefore, is more functional than derivative. The apparent departure from tedious eclecticism in the Reid School project is enhanced by the self-conscious use of a peculiarly native building material. Tuff, however, was widely used in Central and Eastern Oregon for important projects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The school's interior is characterized by high ceilings, steep stairways, lath and plaster wall construction, generous window openings, and conservative room sizes. Most of the interior finish work, including door and window casings, is intact. There is also a sprinkler fire control system throughout which appears to have been added several years after

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	OCT 18 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

construction was completed. The school has been consistently well maintained by the Bend School District. Original mortar of exterior walls is in good condition despite extremes of climate in Central Oregon.

The original heating system is intact, although the only piece of equipment still operational is the blower fan. The original system consisted of a furnace-type boiler which used hot water passing through a cast iron radiator-type grill that allowed outside air to circulate through it. The warmed air circulated through the building via ducting. The system presently operates on steam originating from a large boiler located on School District property nearby. The electrical system has been somewhat revised throughout the years, although there still exist a few original fixtures. There is an original electric clock or two in the building, though not operable. Most of the original plumbing fixtures are intact and usable.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1914 **Builder/Architect** Sweatt, Levesque and Company, Spokane, Architects; Ed Brosterhaus, Bend, General Contractor

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Reid School, completed according to drawings by the Spokane firm of Sweatt, Levesque and Company in 1914, is significant to Bend as the community's third schoolhouse under a public school system and the first schoolhouse of modern design and equipment. It played a part in the education of Bend citizens for 65 years and is an attractively-sited component of the public school, church and municipal building enclave which developed along the parallel axes of Wall Street and Bond Street at the south end of the central business district. An exceptionally well-preserved example of what might be termed Progressive American Architecture, the straightforwardly functional volume has a minimum of historical detail and was admired at the time of its construction for the quality of its workmanship (masonry work in particular) and its advanced mechanical systems. That the volcanic rock, or tuff, was locally quarried by W. A. Beaver and laid by masons Werandy and Fox under supervision of Bend contractor Ed Brosterhaus contributed to the community's pride in the new schoolhouse.

The following summary of public school development in Bend is taken from Perry Herford's note in the Deschutes County Historical Society newsletter for June, 1979.

In 1881, the area of Central Oregon now occupied by Bend was in Wasco County, which encompassed all of North Central Oregon. The immediate neighborhood was inhabited by a few stock ranches. In that year, Mrs. E. M. O'Neil taught five children in a one-room log cabin on the John Seismore Ranch, where the Brooks-Scanlon lumber mill now stands. By 1887, the classes were moved to a larger, abandoned settler's cabin in what is now Drake Park. School was taught in this cabin until 1904 by Miss Mae Barnes and her successors. Crook County was formed from Wasco County in 1893, and the area was then part of the newly-formed county. In 1901 and 1902, Mr. A. M. Drake platted the townsite of "Exrewell Bend," and the irrigation projects were begun. Bend was incorporated in January, 1905.

By 1904, Crook County School District No. 12 built a three story wood frame school building in Bend near the present location of the Deschutes County Courthouse. The first principal and teacher was Miss Ruth Reid. This building housed both elementary and high school classes, and four high school students were graduated in 1909.

By 1911, the Great Northern Railroad had reached Bend from transcontinental lines along the Columbia River to the north. There was speculation that large sawmill operations would follow. Bend was gaining in stature and promised to become the industrial hub of Central Oregon. It was fitting that in 1913, just nine years after the last classes were taught in the log cabin in Drake Park, work was begun on what was to be the most modern and durable school building in Central Oregon.

Thus, Reid School, built three stories high, 52 x 60 feet, of locally quarried tuff, opened in the fall of 1914 with Miss Ruth Reid as principal to 241 pupils.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Personal interviews with: Phil Brogan, local historian and author; Don Anderson, owner of quarry; Ruth Coyner, early resident; Gilbert Helling, Bend architect.
 Bend School Records
 (see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property 1.9 acres

Quadrangle name Bend, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	6	3	4	9	1	0	4	8	7	0	2	0	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing					

C

Zone			Easting					Northing					

D

Zone			Easting					Northing					

E

Zone			Easting					Northing					

F

Zone			Easting					Northing					

G

Zone			Easting					Northing					

H

Zone			Easting					Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 and that part of vacated Idaho Avenue accruing to said Lots 1, 7, and 8, all in Block 24 of the Park Addition to Bend, Deschutes County, Oregon.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Fred Greenfield, Chairman
Historic Sites Committee

organization Deschutes County Historical Society date March 1979

street & number 671 NE Seward telephone 503/382-5738

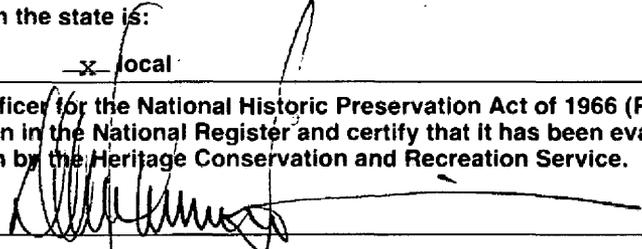
city or town Bend state Oregon 97701

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

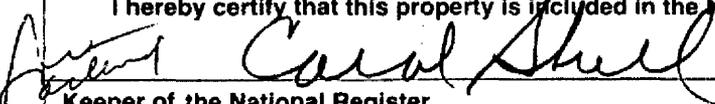
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title State Historic Preservation Officer's Designee date September 10, 1979

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	date <u>10-16-79</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u>W. Ray Luce</u>	date <u>Oct 16, 1979</u>
Chief of Registration	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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The building was solid and sound, with thick walls, and boasted a central heating system, modern indoor plumbing and drinking fountains, electric lighting, and fire escapes. The electricity was supplied by a small hydroelectric plant located on the Deschutes River nearby, and the plant is still generating power to this day. Two years after Reid School opened, Deschutes County was formed--in 1916.¹

In the spring and summer of 1979, transfer of title from Bend School District No. 1 to Deschutes County was completed. The former school building is to be refurbished and operated as a museum by the Deschutes County Historical Society. The action is a culmination of events which gained wider recognition for the school and its part in local history. In 1976, at the height of Bicentennial observances, the Deschutes County Historical Society unveiled an historical marker on the school grounds which was dedicated to Ruth Reid Overturf, first public school principal in Bend, for whom the school was named. In 1977 the property was entered into the Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties.

That the opening of Reid School at the beginning of the 1914 school year was regarded a significant event by the community is reflected in the following account from the Bend Bulletin. It is also clear that, while the blocky or "sawed off" appearance of the roofline and the wood framed pivot-mounted windows given to warping were considered minor defects, the new schoolhouse was welcomed as a model of up-to-date outfitting and fine workmanship.

It was not only the opening of the schools, but also of the new school building, which was inspected by many Monday and put in active operation Tuesday, with 241 children on hand the first day. While some of the finishing details were not quite completed, the structure is ready for use in all its important points, thanks to the energetic work of the contractor, Ed Brosterhaus, and all who have seen it agree that in excellence of plan and execution Bend now has a school of which it may justly be proud. The new structure is called the Reid School in honor of Bend's first principal, Miss Ruth Reid, now Mrs. J. J. Overturf.

The building has dimensions of 52 by 60 feet, with three stories. Its walls are of native pink stone, quarried by A. Q. Beaver. The blocks were laid by Werandy and Ex, contractors under Brosterhaus. The trimmings are of black stone, also a native product. The stone cutting and laying is exceptionally well done, and the outside of the building is extremely attractive, although some would quarrel with the sawed-off appearance of the top, which lacks much in grace.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

...However, the interior of the building is a model of scientific school planning and redounds to the credit of Sweatt, Levesque & Co., of Spokane, the architects. On the first floor is the large furnace room, which, to eliminate fire risk, is entirely shut off from the rest by stone walls and a metal lathed ceiling. The heat used is hot air distributed with an electric fanning system, which also cares for the scientific ventilation of the various rooms, all of which are provided with ventilation flues at the top as well as heat intake flues near the floor.

On the first floor is also a classroom, the tenth in the building, which at present is utilized only as a storeroom. There are model toilets for girls and boys, also.

At the top of the broad stair, on the second floor, one faces the principal's office, on the south side. On this floor there are four commodious rooms, now accommodating three grades, the first, second and third. A notable fact about the opening this year is that 42 children are in attendance who never went to school before--youngsters just at the entering age.

...In all the rooms the pupils either sit with their backs to the windows or with the light coming over their left shoulders, thus insuring the best effect upon their eyes. The walls are of white, but in no wise bright, plaster, giving a cheerful, clean appearance most grateful to the eye. The woodwork is finished in a light golden color.

A feature that will appeal to all parents is the fire escapes, which connect directly with every room on the south side. Electric gongs are being installed on all floors, and drills will be undertaken soon.

Electrically controlled clocks are also being installed in all rooms, controlled by a master clock in the principal's office. Drinking fountains are also to be placed in the halls, and one in the yard.

A large double room is on the east end of the top floor, with dimensions 23 by 56 feet and a stage or platform at one end. This room will be most useful for various exercises, and on occasion can accommodate comfortably over 200. Two grades occupy it, and a small adjoining recitation room is provided for the class which is reciting.

Excellent arrangements are provided for space for hanging clothing, each room having its own closet for this purpose. The rooms for the smaller children also have individual toilets, so that the little tots will not have to use the general toilets.

A cement sidewalk in front of the school house is nearly completed, and when the Shireman buildings are removed from the adjoining lot recently purchased by the district, an attractive lawn will be made surrounding the school, making it a real landmark.

...Probably the only serious criticism that can be directed against the building as it now is is the condition of the windows. For some, the style selected is one hung

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

on hinges with the only fastener at the middle. The result is that nearly all the windows are warped at the top and bottom so that a pencil can be inserted in the crack. Further, as the system now stands, teachers cannot control the heat and temperature of their own rooms, which necessarily will require individual attention according to their exposures. With these defects cured, the entire structure will be a model of excellence and good workmanship.²

¹Perry Herford, "Reid School, Hallmark to Central Oregon," Deschutes County Historical Society News, Vol. 5, No. 3 (June 1979), 1-3.

²"Splendid New School House..." Bend Bulletin (September 16, 1914).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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RECEIVED	SEP 15 1979
DATE ENTERED	OCT 15 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Herford, Perry, "Reid School, Hallmark to Oregon," Deschutes County Historical Society News, Vol. 5, No. 3 (June 1979), 1-3.

Hopper, Ila Grant, "For Deschutes Museum, Group Wants to Save Reid School," Bend Bulletin (January 1979).

"Splendid New School House, Built of Native Stone, Was Opened Last Thursday with 241 Children Using It; Is Model of Excellence." Bend Bulletin (September 16, 1914).

8/9/93

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Reid School Deschutes County, OREGON

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

Delores Sykes 9/23/93

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

AUG 9 1993

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Reid School

other names/site number Des Chutes Historical Center

2. Location

street & number 129 NW Idaho Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Bend N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Deschutes code 017 zip code 97709

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hannah 7/23/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- 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): _____

Additional Documentation

Debra Byrne

9/23/93

added to the Historic Development of the Bend Company in Bend, OR NPS

Reid School
Name of Property

Deschutes, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	
_____	buildings
_____	sites
_____	structures
_____	objects
<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic Development of The Bend
Company in Bend, Oregon

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Richardsonian Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls rock-cut tuff (stone) masonry

roof asphalt, built-up
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 9 1993

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

Reid School was completed in 1914 and occupies the southeasterly corner of a sizable public school, church and municipal building enclave in the heart of Bend. It is oriented on its 1.9-acre site toward the northeast. The three-story building has masonry wall construction and a rectangular plan measuring 52 x 60 feet. A straightforward, functional volume, the school is strictly formal in organization, with its trabeated openings for pivot-mounted windows grouped in pairs making up three wide bays each on either side of the facade's slightly projecting central section, which is emphasized by a bold, round-arched portal and false triangular pediment breaking the outline of an otherwise straight and unembellished parapet. Exterior walls are of rock-cut tuff, an indigenous building material composed of compacted volcanic ash which hardens upon cutting. The rock chosen for the body of the building originally had a grey-pink cast, but has weathered to grey-brown. That which trims the flat and round-arched openings and is used for ground story belt course and parapet coping is a dark stone selected for its strong contrasting effect.

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The Richardsonian Romanesque design for the school, provided by the Spokane, Washington firm of Sweatt, Levesque & Co., could be described as "Progressive American Architecture," a term employed by architecture critics of the early twentieth century. While the portal arch is unmistakably Richardsonian, and while there may be a hint of the Jacobethan Revival Style so commonly adopted for academic buildings in the treatment of the central pedimented section of the facade and in the choice of medieval escutheons as a subtle decorative motif, the historical references are reduced to abstraction in such a simple volume, and the effect, therefore is more functional than derivative. The apparent departure from tedious eclecticism in the Reid School project is enhanced by the self-conscious use of a peculiarly native building material. Tuff, however, was widely used in Central and Eastern Oregon for important projects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 9 1993

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

The school's interior is characterized by high ceilings, steep stairways, lath and plaster wall construction, generous window openings, and conservative room sizes. Most of the interior finish work, including door and window casings, is intact. There is also a sprinkler fire control system throughout which appears to have been added several years after construction was completed. The school has been consistently well maintained by the Bend School District. Original mortar of exterior walls is in good condition despite extremes of climate in Central Oregon.

The original heating system is intact, although the only piece of equipment still operational is the blower fan. The original system consisted of a furnace-type boiler which used hot water passing through a cast iron radiator-type grill that allowed outside air to circulate through it. The warmed air circulated through the building via ducting. The system presently operates on steam originating from a large boiler located on School District property nearby. The electrical system has been somewhat revised throughout the years, although there still exist a few original fixtures. There is an original electric clock or two in the building. Most of the original plumbing fixtures are intact and usable.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1913-1914

Significant Dates

1914

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sweatt, Levesque and Company, Architect

Brosterhous, Edward P., Builder

Werandy and Fox, Masons

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Deschutes Historical Center

Reid School
Name of Property

Deschutes, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.9 acres

Bend, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	0
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6	3	4	9	1	0
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4	8	7	9	2	0	0
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2

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3

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4

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Fred Greenfield/OSHPO; Michael Hall

organization Deschutes County Historical Society date March 1979; August 1992

street & number 129 NW Idaho Avenue telephone (503) 389-1813

city or town Bend state Oregon zip code 97701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Deschutes County ATTN: Property Management

street & number 1130 NW Harriman telephone (503) 388-6570

city or town Bend state Oregon zip code 97701

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The founding of Bend at the opening of the 20th century marked the beginning of industrialization in central Oregon. The setting of the townsite platted by A. M. Drake and others between 1901 and 1904 was a raw and unsettled section at a traditional crossing of the Deschutes River. The location was poised between pine forests on the east slope of the Cascade Range and semi-arid rangeland to the east requiring only irrigation to realize its potential for cultivation. The town was incorporated in 1905. With access to a wheat crop and vast timber tracts as a powerful incentive, subsidiaries of the Great Northern and Union Pacific Railroads pushed rail lines into the region by 1911. Thereafter, Bend rose decisively as the principal manufacturing center and seat of Deschutes County government.

Important to the orderly growth of central Oregon's metropolis was The Bend Company, promoter of infrastructure and industrial and real property development in the new town. The company was headed by Clyde M. McKay and D. E. and A. O. Hunter, who acquired land and made lots available for development considered essential to a well-rounded community. Organized in 1911, the company bought out the interests of its predecessor, The Bend Townsite Company founded by A. M. Drake in 1910. The company supported a policy of benevolent sponsorship of educational and civic projects in the public spirit. Among the first of these was the Reid School, which meets registration requirements set forth in the Historic Development of The Bend Company MPS under Criteria A and C.

Lots 2 to 8 of Block 24, present site of Reid School, were initially offered to the school district for a high school in April 1913. The offer was made by The Bend Company through the D. E. Hunter Realty Company. Another site in Wiestoria was favored, however. In August 1913, a school bond issue passed providing \$20,000 for construction of a grade school building and \$3,000 for purchase of lots 2 to 8 of Block 24 of Park Addition. On November 25, 1913, the property was conveyed from The Bend Company to School District No. 12. The deed indicates the conveyance was "in consideration of one dollar and other valuable considerations."

True value of the consideration was not required to be stated on the deed in that day. The Bend Bulletin, November 12, 1913, indicates a price of \$3,000 was paid. McKay and Hunter were vice-president and treasurer, respectively, at the time. On September 14, 1914, several days after the opening of Reid School, the district purchased lot number one, located at the corner of Wall and Idaho Streets, from the Shireman family, completing the school property. The Shiremans had acquired the property from the Bend Townsite Company, February 10, 1911, approximately a month before the Bend Townsite Company - The Bend Company events began to transpire.

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Reid School, completed according to drawings by the Spokane firm of Sweatt, Levesque and Company in 1914, is significant to Bend as the community's third schoolhouse under a public school system and the first schoolhouse of modern design and equipment. It played a part in the education of Bend citizens for 65 years and is an attractively-sited component of the public school, church and municipal building enclave which developed along the parallel axes of Wall Street and Bond Street at the south end of the central business district. An exceptionally well-preserved and locally distinctive example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, this briskly functional volume has a minimum of historical detail and was admired at the time of its construction for the quality of its workmanship (masonry work in particular) and its advanced mechanical systems. That the volcanic rock, or tuff, was locally quarried by W. A. Beaver and laid by masons Werandy and Fox under supervision of Bend contractor Ed Brosterhaus contributed to the community's pride in the new schoolhouse.

The following summary of public school development in Bend is taken from Perry Herford's note in the Deschutes County Historical Society newsletter for June, 1979.

In 1881, the area of Central Oregon now occupied by Bend was in Wasco County, which encompassed all of North Central Oregon. The immediate neighborhood was inhabited by a few stock ranches. In that year, Mrs. E. M. O'Neil taught five children in a one-room log cabin on the John Seismore Ranch, where the Brooks-Scanlon lumber mill now stands. By 1887, the classes were moved to a larger, abandoned settler's cabin in what is now Drake Park. School was taught in this cabin until 1904 by Miss Mae Barnes and her successors. Crook County was formed from Wasco County in 1893, and the area was then part of the newly-formed county. In 1901 and 1902, Mr. A. M. Drake platted the townsite of "Firewell Bend," and the irrigation projects were begun. Bend was incorporated in January, 1905.

By 1904, Crook County School District No. 12 built a three story wood frame school building in Bend near the present location of the Deschutes County Courthouse. The first principal and teacher was Miss Ruth Reid. This building housed both elementary and high school classes, and four high school students were graduated in 1909.

By 1911, the Great Northern Railroad had reached Bend from transcontinental lines along the Columbia River to the north. There was speculation that large sawmill operations would follow. Bend was gaining in stature and promised to become the industrial hub of Central Oregon. It was fitting that in 1913, just nine years after the last classes were taught in the log cabin in Drake Park, work was begun on what was to be the most modern and durable school building in Central Oregon.

Thus, Reid School, built three stories high, 52 x 60 feet, of locally quarried tuff, opened in the fall of 1914 with Miss Ruth Reid as principal to 241 pupils.

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The building was solid and sound, with thick walls, and boasted a central heating system, modern indoor plumbing and drinking fountains, electric lighting, and fire escapes. The electricity was supplied by a small hydroelectric plant located on the Deschutes River nearby, and the plant is still generating power to this day. Two years after Reid School opened, Deschutes County was formed--in 1916.¹

In the spring and summer of 1979, transfer of title from Bend School District No. 1 to Deschutes County was completed. The former school building is to be refurbished and operated as a museum by the Deschutes County Historical Society. The action is a culmination of events which gained wider recognition for the school and its part in local history. In 1976, at the height of Bicentennial observances, the Deschutes County Historical Society unveiled an historical marker on the school grounds which was dedicated to Ruth Reid Overturf, first public school principal in Bend, for whom the school was named. In 1977 the property was entered into the Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties.

That the opening of Reid School at the beginning of the 1914 school year was regarded a significant event by the community is reflected in the following account from the Bend Bulletin. It is also clear that, while the blocky or "sawed off" appearance of the roofline and the wood framed pivot-mounted windows given to warping were considered minor defects, the new schoolhouse was welcomed as a model of up-to-date outfitting and fine workmanship.

It was not only the opening of the schools, but also of the new school building, which was inspected by many Monday and put in active operation Tuesday, with 241 children on hand the first day. While some of the finishing details were not quite completed, the structure is ready for use in all its important points, thanks to the energetic work of the contractor, Ed Brosterhaus, and all who have seen it agree that in excellence of plan and execution Bend now has a school of which it may justly be proud. The new structure is called the Reid School in honor of Bend's first principal, Miss Ruth Reid, now Mrs. J. J. Overturf.

The building has dimensions of 52 by 60 feet, with three stories. Its walls are of native pink stone, quarried by A. Q. Beaver. The blocks were laid by Werandy and Ex, contractors under Brosterhaus. The trimmings are of black stone, also a native product. The stone cutting and laying is exceptionally well done, and the outside of the building is extremely attractive, although some would quarrel with the sawed-off appearance of the top, which lacks much in grace.

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...However, the interior of the building is a model of scientific school planning and redounds to the credit of Sweatt, Levesque & Co., of Spokane, the architects. On the first floor is the large furnace room, which, to eliminate fire risk, is entirely shut off from the rest by stone walls and a metal lathed ceiling. The heat used is hot air distributed with an electric fanning system, which also cares for the scientific ventilation of the various rooms, all of which are provided with ventilation flues at the top as well as heat intake flues near the floor.

On the first floor is also a classroom, the tenth in the building, which at present is utilized only as a storeroom. There are model toilets for girls and boys, also.

At the top of the broad stair, on the second floor, one faces the principal's office, on the south side. On this floor there are four commodious rooms, now accommodating three grades, the first, second and third. A notable fact about the opening this year is that 42 children are in attendance who never went to school before--youngsters just at the entering age.

...In all the rooms the pupils either sit with their backs to the windows or with the light coming over their left shoulders, thus insuring the best effect upon their eyes. The walls are of white, but in no wise bright, plaster, giving a cheerful, clean appearance most grateful to the eye. The woodwork is finished in a light golden color.

A feature that will appeal to all parents is the fire escapes, which connect directly with every room on the south side. Electric gongs are being installed on all floors, and drills will be undertaken soon.

Electrically controlled clocks are also being installed in all rooms, controlled by a master clock in the principal's office. Drinking fountains are also to be placed in the halls, and one in the yard.

A large double room is on the east end of the top floor, with dimensions 23 by 56 feet and a stage or platform at one end. This room will be most useful for various exercises, and on occasion can accommodate comfortably over 200. Two grades occupy it, and a small adjoining recitation room is provided for the class which is reciting.

Excellent arrangements are provided for space for hanging clothing, each room having its own closet for this purpose. The rooms for the smaller children also have individual toilets, so that the little tots will not have to use the general toilets.

A cement sidewalk in front of the school house is nearly completed, and when the Shireman buildings are removed from the adjoining lot recently purchased by the district, an attractive lawn will be made surrounding the school, making it a real landmark.

...Probably the only serious criticism that can be directed against the building as it now is is the condition of the windows. For some, the style selected is one hung

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on hinges with the only fastener at the middle. The result is that nearly all the windows are warped at the top and bottom so that a pencil can be inserted in the crack. Further, as the system now stands, teachers cannot control the heat and temperature of their own rooms, which necessarily will require individual attention according to their exposures. With these defects cured, the entire structure will be a model of excellence and good workmanship.²

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Herford, Perry, "Reid School, Hallmark to Central Oregon," Deschutes County Historical Society Newsletter, Vol. 5, No. 3, June 1979.

"Schools Have 50 New Pupils: Splendid New School House, Built of Native Stone, Was Opened Last Thursday With 241 Children Using It--Is Model of Excellence," The Bend Bulletin, September 16, 1914.

Greenfield, Fred, Deschutes County Historical Society, National Register Nomination Form on Reid School, Bend, Deschutes County, Oregon, March 1979.

Bend School records.

Personal interviews, undated (before March 1979), with local historian Phil Brogan, quarry owner Don Anderson, long-time Bend resident Ruth Coyner, and Bend area architect Gilbert Helling.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, T.17S., R.12E., Willamette Meridian, in Bend, Deschutes County, Oregon. It is described as Lots 1 through 8 inclusive, and that part of vacated Idaho Avenue accruing to Lots 1, 7 and 8, all in Block 24 of the Park Addition to Bend. The area is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 8700 at said location.

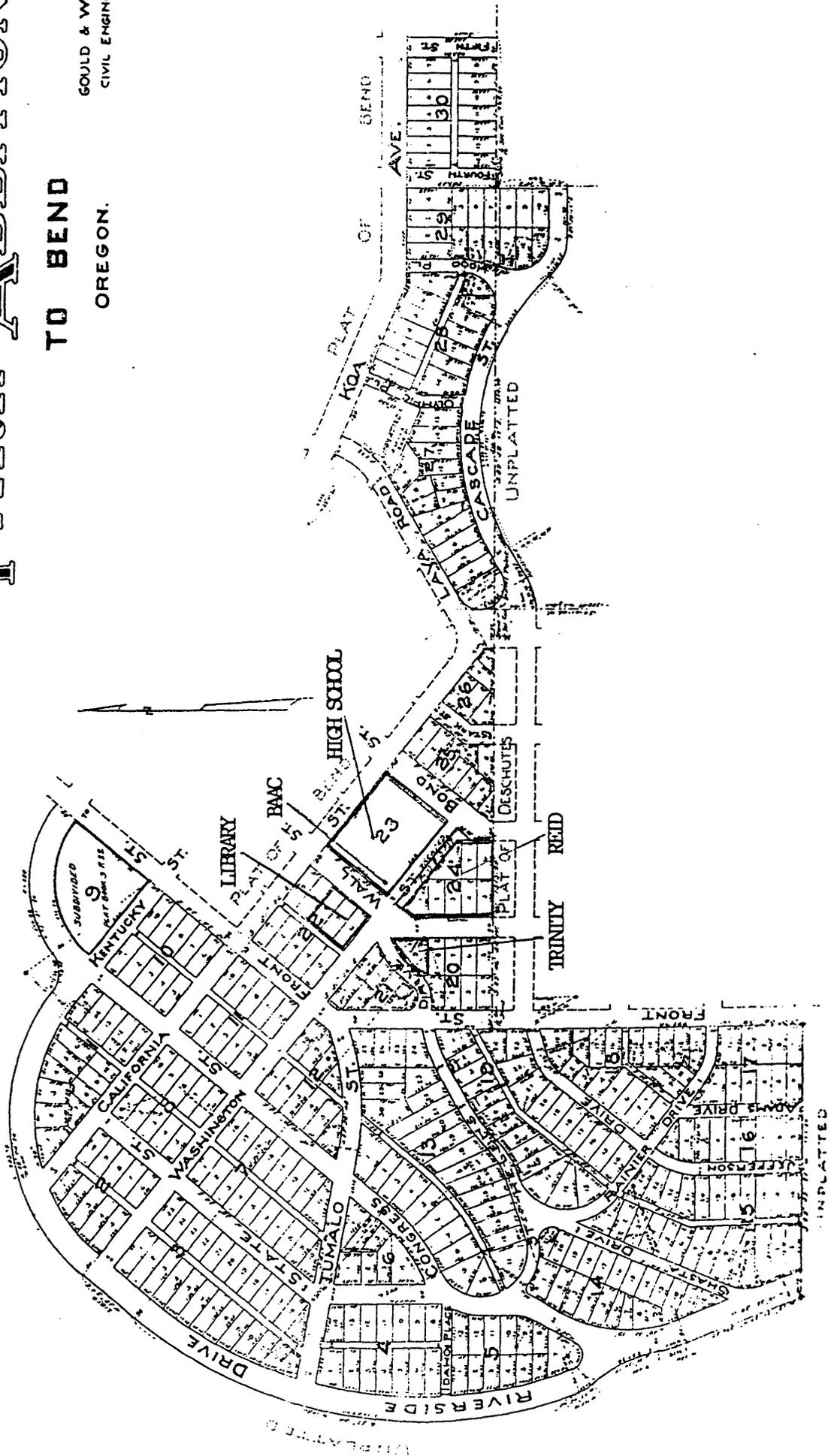
Boundary Justification

The nominated area is the entire urban tax lot associated with Reid School from 1914 onward. It encompasses 1.9 acres, more or less.

PARK ADDITION

TO BEND
OREGON.

GOULD & WARD
CIVIL ENGINEERS.



AUG 9 1990



GEORGIA ST.

See Map 17 12 320D

