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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 09 1993

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Deschutes County Library

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 507 NW Wall Street N/A not for publication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.)

Jana Hamrick 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:
- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper ~~Entered in the National Register~~ Date of Action 9/23/93

Delores Byrum

Deschutes County Library
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

_____ 1 _____ buildings
 _____ sites
 _____ structures
 _____ objects
 _____ 1 _____ 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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th Century and 20th Century
Revivals: Arts and Crafts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood, weatherboards and
vertical boards and battens
roof metal
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Deschutes County Library
Name of Property

Deschutes, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.43 acres

Bend, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 0 | | 6 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 | | 4 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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 Michael Hall, Associate Planner: Historic and Cultural Resources

organization Deschutes County Community Development date August 1, 1992

Department

street & number 1130 NW Harriman Street telephone (503) 385-1704

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 Property Management Division

street & number 1130 NW Harriman telephone (503) 385-6570

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 building is significant under National Register Criterion "A" for its association with development in Bend which was brought about by The Bend Company, directly or indirectly, from 1911 to 1939. It is potentially significant under Criterion "C" as the singular example of Depression-era Arts and Crafts public architecture expressed in wood in downtown Bend. To meet registration requirements under Criterion C, the wood shingle roof would have to be restored.

Soon after Bend was incorporated in 1905, a reading circle, The Bend Magazine Club, was formed. It was founded by local women and housed in Mrs. McIntosh's Millinery Store. In addition to subscribing to a few magazines and initiating a drive for donation of books and periodicals, the group borrowed from the State's travelling library, which consisted of about 50 books.

In 1908 another group of women founded the Ladies Library Club for the purpose of collecting more books and maintaining a regular library. Financing of the concept began with a basket social in 1908 which netted \$68.90. A list of 17 magazines and five weeklies was ordered, plus the use of the State travelling library, which would be sent to Bend every six months. The library began with 38 volumes and citizens donated over 100 more.

The library opened on Wall Street in the J.M. Lawrence Building (which also housed The Bulletin) in April of 1908. Open every evening from 7 to 9, and Wednesdays and Saturdays 2 to 5, funding was provided by suppers, dances and amateur entertainment. Soon, several hundred books were available.

The Wall Street site was occupied for two years. When the building was sold, the Bend Commercial Club provided a storeroom in another building on Wall Street. The Bend Company later built a building and allowed the library to occupy one room, rent free. It next occupied an unused saloon building.

The saloon property had been purchased by the U.S. National Bank in anticipation of a move from another location. The bank directors gave the Ladies Library Club the building if they would move it. The Club was low on funds and the

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directors finally had the building moved and attached to the First Baptist Church. The library occupied this site for a number of years. The front of the building read First Baptist Church, while the rear read "White House Bar". Other later sites included the upper floor of the Bend Amateur Athletic Club and a building on Bond Street.

In 1919, the City approved \$3,000 for library support; in 1920, the County contracted with the City for library service, and the City library became a County-wide system of library services. Lillian Sabin, a professional librarian, was hired and a county library board was appointed by the County Court. The Board was Mrs. J.M. Lawrence, President; R.W. Sawyer, Treasurer; George A. Paddock, Secretary; and, Mrs. Max Cuning and Fred Wallace, members. Several months later, Cuning was elected vice president and Sawyer was replaced as treasurer by Mrs. R.S. Dart, upon his appointment as County Judge. Total volumes in the library were 3,488 in December 1920; receipts were \$5,051.80. Branch libraries or stations were opened in LaPine, Lower Bridge, Sisters, Tumalo, Redmond, Terrebonne, the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Camps 1, 2 and 3, and Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Camp #1.

Tentative plans for a new structure were drawn by John DuBuis as early as 1923. In February of 1924, The Bend Company donated the lot on which the library stands, and the adjoining lot was purchased from the firm with funds provided by the Ladies Library Club and from the Bend Civic League. In that same year, A.E. Doyle, a Portland architect, was employed to draw plans for the library building. In 1929, Hugh M. Thompson, a Bend architect, reviewed the plans and estimated costs would be \$36,684 if built of brick, so plans were altered to build it of wood.

A Public Works Administration Grant was applied for in 1935. Before assistance for the library could be approved, PWA grants were halted, to be renewed in the spring of 1938. In the summer of 1938, PWA and WPA applications were approved, and the library board accepted the PWA grant of \$13,500 for the construction of the \$30,000 building. Whitehouse and

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Church were named architects, and Fred Van Matre was awarded the building contract, with Byron McDonald in charge of construction. The building was opened to the public with fitting ceremonies on February 22, 1939.

Architects, Builders

The original plans for the building were prepared in 1924 by Albert E. Doyle, one of Oregon's best known early architects.

Doyle won recognition shortly after he teamed with Ion Lewis, Director of the 1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, to design the Forestry Building, called "the most original architectural creation ever offered to public view" by the Exposition.

In 1907, Doyle opened his own office. He designed a number of well-known buildings in Oregon and became a leader in developing a regional style in the Northwest. Examples of his work include the Meier & Frank Building, the Selling Building, Lipman & Wolfe Company Building, The Central Library, Oregon (now Benson) Hotel, U.S. National Bank, The Bank of California, Terminal Sales Building, and Public Service Building. In 1919, the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects selected four of Doyle's buildings among the "ten most notable" : The Central Library, F.J. Cobb's residence, Reed College, and the U.S. Bank.

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While many of his buildings exhibited classical forms and historic details, Doyle was also leading the way toward a simple, functional design approach nearly free of period style detail. Although some attribute this approach to an interest many architects had in Oregon's barn style, others suggest Doyle's background and training drew inspiration from a more historic source -- the rural buildings of 16th and 17th Century England.

Doyle designed a number of simple cottages along the Oregon coast and several more sophisticated, yet modest homes in the Columbia River Gorge. In 1912, he drew plans for the Portland Automobile Club's rustic clubhouse on the Sandy River near the beginning of the Columbia River Highway. Soon after completion of the Highway, Doyle designed several large summer homes in the Gorge, including the Julius Meier "Farmhouse" which came closest to the Forestry Building of any of his designs.

At Multnomah Falls, he designed the popular stone and wood lodge building in 1923. The same year near Wemme he continued the rustic theme in the Arra Wanna Hotel. The West Linn Inn, overlooking Willamette Falls, is another example of his work.

In 1929, Hugh M. Thompson, Bend architect, was asked to review the plans with the library board. He estimated that the cost of the building, if it were to be built of brick as Doyle recommended, would be \$36,684. Information suggests the board favored wood to save money. One source (Pioneer Spirits of Bend) indicates Thompson prepared new plans, at the time. However, newspaper (Bend Bulletin) accounts do not substantiate this, nor refute it.

Hugh Thompson was the architect who designed the (old) Bend High School, the addition to the Bend Amateur Athletic Club (National Register), the B.A. Stover House (National Register), and the Capitol Theatre (not extant). Thompson was a Bend High graduate and is believed to be the first architect to live and work in Bend. For a time, he had a partnership with Lee Thomas, designer of the Bend Amateur Athletic Club and Redmond Union High School. Thompson is also

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recognized as the architect for the first addition to the Pilot Butte Inn, in 1925. Thirty-six (36) rooms were added to the north, along Wall Street and the lobby and office enlarged when the barber shop was moved to the new addition. At this time, a red tile roof replaced the original shingles and covered the new construction.

Depression era funding problems postponed construction planning until 1935 when the library board requested preliminary sketches from Whitehouse, Stanton & Church, a Portland architectural firm. In 1938, Morris H. Whitehouse and Walter E. Church, Portland architects, drew plans for the building.

Glenn A. Stanton received his B.S. in architecture at the University of Oregon and his A.M. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Prominent projects he was associated with include the Portland Federal Building, Columbia Villa and numerous churches and school buildings.

Walter E. Church who attended architectural school at the University of Oregon and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is associated with the United States Federal Building and Court House, Portland; Sixth Church of Christ Scientist, Portland; First Presbyterian Church, Salem; Senior High School, Corvallis; State Library, Salem; Lincoln Building, Portland; State Capitol Building, Salem; and, Vancouver Barracks.

Morris H. Whitehouse, a prominent Portland architect who had been schooled in Portland and in the East at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, designed the Columbia Gorge Hotel in Hood River in 1921. After launching his practice in Portland in 1908, Whitehouse worked in association with others from time to time. Among his well-known commissions under various names were the University Club, Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, the old Lincoln High School, and a succession of clubhouses, including those for Waverly, Oswego, and Eastmoreland Country Clubs. While at MIT, where he completed his studies in 1906, Whitehouse was awarded one of the early travelling scholarships in architecture. The scholarship enabled him to spend a year at the American Academy in Rome, Italy, prior to returning to Portland.

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Fred Van Matre had the general contract for the building, with Byron McDonald in charge of construction. Van Matre is recognized, along with Fred Hunnell and Art Gertsen, for founding the Bend Brickyard. Located 2.8 miles west of Bend, fine deposits of clay were found suitable for building bricks. The brick, fired with cordwood, became a status symbol in Bend in 1912. Buildings constructed of the material include the O'Donnell Building, the Catholic Church, Kenwood School, and the Bend Woolen Mill.

Prominent Persons

Numerous individuals were involved with the Library during the historic period. The following is a summary of the contributions of a few of them:

The first Library Board appointed by the County Court in 1920 consisted of Mrs. J.M. Lawrence, President; Robert W. Sawyer, Treasurer; George A. Paddock, Secretary; Mrs. Max Cuning and Fred Wallace.

Mrs. J.M. (Grace) Lawrence was married to James Lawrence who was an owner and board member of both companies when The Bend Company purchased the A.M. Drake-Bend Townsite Company holdings in 1911. He was a land commissioner in Bend in 1903. At one time, he was the sole owner of The Bend Bulletin. Mrs. Lawrence and her husband were among the founders of the Magazine Club. In the summer of 1904, the first local library was housed in the Lawrence Building in downtown Bend. This was the beginning of the Bend Library and later the Deschutes County Library.

Robert W. Sawyer came to Bend in 1912 and began as a reporter for The Bend Bulletin in 1913. In 1915, he became editor and later the publisher. He served as Deschutes County Judge, as Treasurer of the first library board, as a member of the Oregon Highway Commission (1917-30), as Chairman of the Capitol Planning Commission and on the Capitol Reconstruction

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Committee (1935-39). He was active in many organizations and the recipient of many awards in the fields of publishing, history and natural resources. In 1953, he was recognized by Governor Sprague as Oregon's "top citizen" of the past century.

Fred Wallace was Manager of the Tumalo Irrigation District, an entity significant in the County's rural development. The District's history began in 1893 with the incorporation of the Three Sisters Irrigation Ditch Company. This company was a development company that designed a water distribution system and sold settlers rights to use the water for irrigating their land.

The Three Sisters Irrigation Company formed in 1900 to divert water from Tumalo Creek to irrigate to the north and west of Bend. In 1902 the Three Sisters Irrigation Company was succeeded by the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company, which planned an ambitious project, including a storage reservoir in the Bull Springs Basin.

In 1911, the project was seriously behind schedule, and the State took control. In 1914, the reservoir was filled, but failed to hold water, rendering the entire project impractical. The project was then reorganized in 1919 as a public irrigation district. Since the water available from Tumalo Creek was inadequate to the task of irrigating the lands sold by the project, additional water rights on the Deschutes River were secured from the City of Bend and the Walker Irrigation Company. A diversion dam was then built on the Deschutes in Bend. A new ditch brought water from the river to the project.

The Tumalo system was important in Central Oregon's history as the most deeply troubled of the Carey Act projects. It was the only project that suffered simultaneous financial, political and engineering failures, and the only one to be rescued by the State.

Mrs. Max (Orphia) Cunning was married to Redmond attorney Max Cunning, who served as Redmond City Recorder, City Treasurer, and City Attorney. He was a founding member of the Deschutes

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County Fair. Orphia Cunning grew up in Redmond and was a Grinnell College music major, playing for many local events and for the Community Presbyterian Church. In addition to the library, she contributed many hours and much effort to the Redmond Public Library.

Mrs. H.J. Overturf, the former Miss Ruth Reid, served on the Library Board from the mid-1920s through the mid-1930s. Ruth Reid came to Bend from St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, in 1904 to teach school. Her first assignment was teaching in a one-room school above the Mutzig Feed Store in the fall of 1904. A talented teacher, Reid saw the need for a high school and directed her efforts to that end. Her efforts resulted in the construction of a three-story wood frame building on the present Court House site. The building served both elementary and high school students, graduating four high school students in 1909, with Reid as teacher and the School District's first Principal. Reid School (Des Chutes Historical Center), a National Register listed property, was named in her honor in 1914. In 1910, she married Harley James Overturf. He served as County Commissioner, member of the School Board and City Council, and as representative of the 21st District in the State.

Mrs. Meredith (Maida) Bailey served on the Library Board from the mid-1920s through the late 1930s. She was Board Secretary when the library was built. Bailey graduated from Cornell University in 1903. She worked for the library of Stanford University until she accepted an offer in 1912 to set up the new Reed College library in Portland. She worked there until her marriage in 1918. After her husband's death in 1931, she returned to Reed College as Dean of Women, where her name is still respected. In 1956, Governor Julius Meier appointed her to the Oregon State Library Board, serving until 1956. She also served on the Sisters' Library Board.

Ross Farnham was vice-president of the Library Board when the PWA grant of \$13,500 for construction of the building was announced in 1938. Farnham served as Secretary-Treasurer of Consumers' Gas Corporation. He was an attorney who served as City Recorder; Municipal Judge; City Attorney; District Attorney; and, as a member of the Election Board.

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A.J. Glassow was Chairman of the Library Board when the PWA grant of \$13,500 for construction of the library building was announced, June 22, 1938. Glassow was General Manager for Brooks-Scanlon, Inc., for about 20 years until his death in 1955. During Glassow's tenure the lumber industry in Central Oregon came of age. The Bend Bulletin (May 5, 1955) noted "Glassow has been a valuable asset to both his company and the whole Central Oregon area."

Charles S. Benson is believed to be Bend's first attorney. He came to Bend in 1903, worked for A.M. Drake and assisted L.D. Wiest in laying out the streets in the original townsite of Bend. He was City Attorney for Bend from 1917 to 1927. Over 1,000 volumes from Benson's estate were given to the Library in 1928. In 1933, the Benson Building on Wall Street was given to the library by Ramsey Benson in honor of his brother, Charles. Rental income from the building was used for library support until it was sold. Proceeds from the sale were used to build the addition in 1956-57. The new wing was named in honor of C.S. Benson.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY - DESCHUTES COUNTY LIBRARY

"38-Year History of Deschutes County Library Is Recounted; New Circulation Mark Is Set", The Bend Bulletin, September 19, 1946.

Brooks-Scanlon Pine Echoes, "The Cover Picture", March 1939. Deschutes County Historical Society, Bend, Oregon.

Capitol's Who's Who for Oregon/Who's Who for the Western States (Capitol Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon, 1953).

Clark, Rosalind, Architecture Oregon Style: Architecture from 1840 to the 1950s (Portland, Oregon: Professional Book Center, Inc., for the City of Albany, 1983).

Deschutes County Historical Society, A History of Deschutes County In Oregon, (Deschutes County Historical Society, Bend, Oregon, 1985).

Deschutes County Library, Deschutes County Library History, Summary July 1991, Deschutes County Library, Bend, Oregon.

Downs, Winfield Scott (ed.), Encyclopedia of Northwest Bibliography (New York, 1943).

"Earl Newberry, architect and longtime Portlander, dies at 90", The Sundry Oregonian, March 15, 1992.

Gribskov, Joyce, Pioneer Spirits of Bend, (Maverick Publications, Bend, Oregon, 1980).

"History of County Library Traced Back Sixteen Years", The Bend Bulletin, September 22, 1938.

Letter from Mrs. D.F. Church, April 24, 1992. Deschutes County File, Bend, Oregon.

"Library Bids All Far Over Cost Estimate", The Bend bulletin, August 22, 1938.

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"Library Board Votes to Accept PWA Grant", The Bend Bulletin, June 28, 1938.

"Library Building Committee Begins Plans For Addition", The Bend Bulletin, March 22, 1956.

"Library Building Is Started Today", The Bend Bulletin, September 2, 1938.

"Library Filled For Dedication", The Bend Bulletin, February 23, 1939.

"Library Grant of \$13,500 Is Made", The Bend Bulletin, June 22, 1938.

"Library In Deschutes County Provides Varied Service for Patrons in All Communities", The Bend Bulletin, September 20, 1945.

"Library Project Here Approved", The Bend Bulletin, June 15, 1938.

"Library Proves Important Asset", The Bend Bulletin, July 3, 1912.

"New Library Building Now Ready To Use", The Bend Bulletin, February 21, 1939.

"New Library Is Suggested Here", The Bend Bulletin, January 29, 1935.

"New Library No-Tax-Cost Wing Finished", The Bend Bulletin, August 22, 1957.

"Passing of an Era", The Bend Bulletin, May 6, 1955.

"Pioneer Librarian Is Again Visiting Bend", The Bend Bulletin, August 12, 1927.

"Pioneer Work Started In 1911", The Bend Bulletin, March 14, 1927.

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"PWA Aid for Bend Library Is Confirmed", The Bend Bulletin,
June 23, 1938.

"The Central Oregon Country No. 213", The Bend Bulletin,
April 4, 1925.

Vaughan, Thomas and Ferriday, Virginia Guest (editors) Space,
Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America (Oregon
Historical Society, Portland, Oregon, 1974).

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area 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 6 and 7 and the south half of Lot 8, Block 22, Park Addition to Bend, plus the east 10 feet of vacated alleyway bordering the west boundary of said lots. The property is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 8500.

Boundary Justification

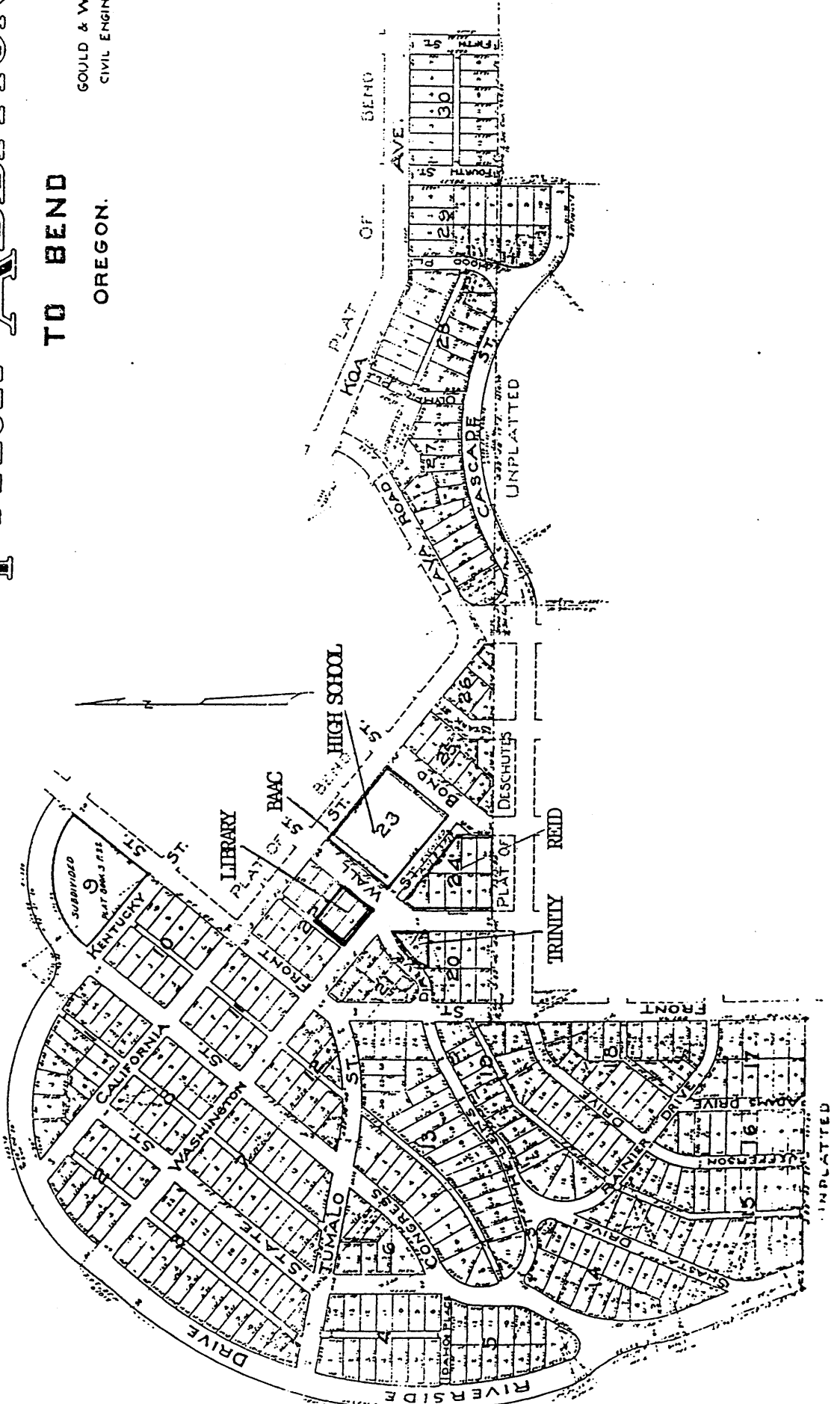
The nominated area of 0.43 acres is the entire urban tax lot occupied by the Deschutes County Library from 1939 onward.

PARK ADDITION

TO BEND

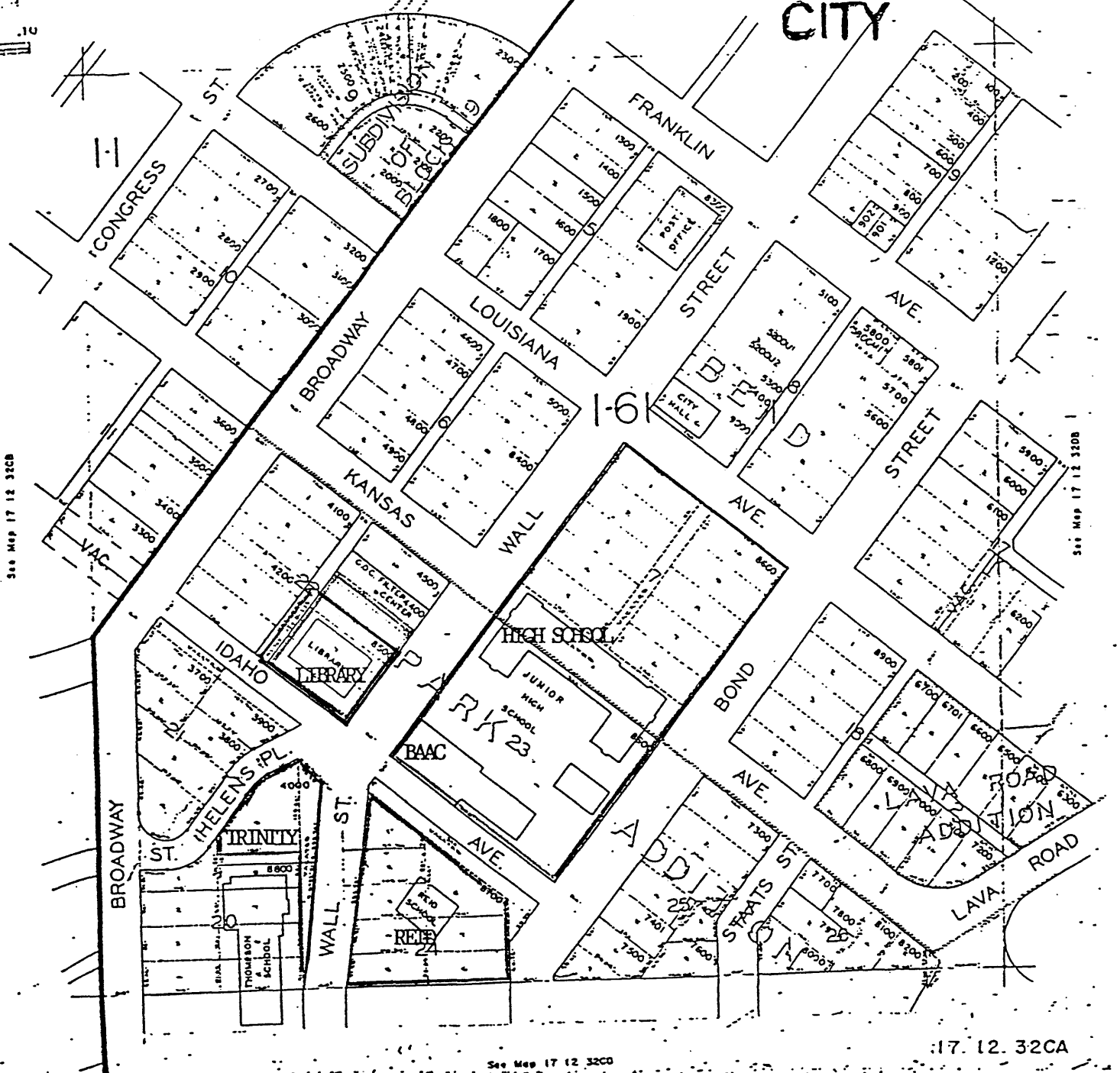
OREGON.

GOULD & WARD
CIVIL ENGINEERS.



See Map 17 12 3280

CITY



See Map 17 12 32CB

See Map 17 12 32DB

See Map 17 12 32CB

17. 12. 32CA

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John DuBois, a local engineer, drew tentative plans for a public library in Bend as early as 1923. A. E. Doyle, a noted Portland architect, prepared new drawings in 1924. Because of financial constraints, construction was postponed for more than a decade. In 1938, Portland architects Morris H. Whitehouse and Walter E. Church were employed to prepare plans for the building that was completed the following year with grant assistance from the New Deal Public Works Administration.

The extent to which Whitehouse and Church drew upon Doyle's early design is not known, although a contemporary newspaper article indicates the interior appearance was similar to Doyle's design (1). In any event, the executed library design acknowledged both the need for economy at the height of the Depression and the importance of the region's pine forests to the economy. Whitehouse and Church produced a compact, functional building entirely of wood in the tradition of the English Arts and Crafts. A modified I-shape in plan, the one-story building consisted of brisk, side-gabled volumes joined by a perpendicular section. Essentially symmetrical as completed in 1939, the building was clad with wide lapped weatherboards and encircled by banks of multi-light double-hung window sash and a band of board and batten siding between the window sill line and the eaves.

Characteristic of the Arts and Crafts idiom were the close gable verges and a small, pedimented portico centered on the east front that is supported by square posts and curvilinear corbels. The attic is vented by narrow, round-headed louvered slit openings in the gable peaks and on the front roof slope of the east face by two formally-placed dormer vents. The building was enlarged by a compatible north addition in 1957 and, more recently, the original shingle roof cover, which was an effective foil to the strong horizontals and verticals of exterior siding, was replaced by a standing seam metal roof.

(1) Bend Bulletin, September 22, 1938. "In that year [1924], A. E. Doyle...was employed to draw plans for a library building. Its interior appearance was similar to the building that will be completed by the end of 1938."

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The completed building was 61.5 feet by 96.5 feet and was built entirely of ponderosa pine. Ten thousand feet of knotty pine was used for interior finishing, 6,000 feet in the library proper and about 4,000 feet in the auditorium. Entrance to the auditorium is through a gabled doorway. The auditorium was for small public meetings. It included a stage at one end with two dressing rooms, and a kitchen for the use of cooking schools, afternoon teas, study clubs and similar functions. The ceiling painted a dull creme for the reflection of light, was comprised of one-half inch acoustical board made of pressed cane. The entire exterior was finished with Dolly Varden siding left rough and stained. The perpendicular siding above was one-by-twelve boards with battens. All pine shelves and bookcases and a striking knotty pine receiving desk were made by Henry Nelson, Bend contractor. (Nelson is credited with the B.A. Stover House (National Register), the Pine Tavern and the R.W. Sawyer House.) The floor was covered with 400 yards of heavy battleship lineoleum.

Van Matre Construction Company was also responsible for a 38 by 65' addition, completed in August of 1957. The addition joined the main part of the building on the north side. It features the numerous small windows with many panes and simple undecorated frames and board-and-batten siding of the original structure. A since altered ballustrade in a Greek Key design added a decorative element. Inside, the new addition featured knotty pine shelving in natural finish, soft green walls with darker green floor tile and comfortable individual study tables. A librarian's office, a small cataloging office and a moderately sized Oregon room were lined against the south wall. The architect was S.S. Pyzdrowski of Bend.

Since its construction in 1939, the building has been enlarged overall by 6,000 sq. ft. including a compatible 1957 addition (approximately 2,500 square feet), in the mid-1960s, early 1970s, 1978 and 1985. The auditorium has been gone for more than 20 years, first for children's services and later for staff work space.

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)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1938-1939

Significant Dates

1939

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Whitehouse and Church Architects

Fred Van Matre Construction Company

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Deschutes Historical Center